## Sessional Papers

1874. 

## Legislative Assembif.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 1.

## WEEKIY REPORT OF DTVISIONS

II

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

## (EXTRACTED FROM THE NHNOTES.)

h EDNESSDAY, 18 NOVEAMBER, 1874.
No. 1.
Electoral Act Ayendment Bind.
Clause 4. New South Wales shall be divided into the serenty-şeven Electoral Districts following Electoral Dist that is to say :-


And the boundaries of each of the said Electoral Districta shall be those respectively set forth in the Sirst Schedule hereto. (Read.)

And the Clause having been anculed, on motion of Mr. Joln Robertson, by omitting the word "Cassilis," line 16,-
Further Amendment proposed,-To onit the word "Eden," line 24, and substitute "Bega." (Atr. Iunhis.)
Question put,-That the worl proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

| 310. Parkes, | Mr. Scholey, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mr. G. A. Llogd, | -Mr. Bernett, |
| Mr. Furnell, | Mr. Huker, |
| Mr. Sutheriand, | Mr. Gurrett, |
| Mr. Abbott, | Mr. Tucob, |
| Mr. Lord, | Mr . Sterart, |
| Mr. J. S. Smith, | Mr. Webb, |
| Mr. Thomas Brown, | Mr. Fannell, |
| Mr. John Roberteon, | Mr. Nelson, |
| Mr. Lery, | Mr. Murley (Varellan), |
| Mr. Piddingtoin, | Mr. Hoskins, |
| Mr. Single, | Mr. Grahame, |
| Mr. Macintosh, | Mr. Hill, |
| Mr. Butler, | Mr. Copper, |
| Dr. liay, | Mr. Moore, |
| Mr. O'Comnor, | Mr. Fitzpatrick. |
| Mr. Greville, | Tellers. |
| Mr. Cumben, |  |
| Mr. Terry, | Mr. Stephen Brown, |
| Mr. Onkes, | Mr. Watson. |

Tellers.
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Tunks.

And the word "Musclebrook" haviug been inserted, in line 12; on motion of Mr. John Robertson,No. 2.
(Same Clause.)
Further Amendment proposed,-To onit the worls " and East Maitland," line 1.S. (Mr. Mannell.) Question put,--That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.
Committce divided.
Ayes, 29.
Nocs, 14.
Mr. Purkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Frarnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Stewari,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Greville,
Mr. O'Conmor,
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Terry,
Mr, Baker,


| Mr. Jolin Robertson, | Mr. Warden, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Forster, | Mr. Mill, |
| Mr. Tunks, | Mr. R. B. Sinith, |
| Mr. Kuphacl, | Mr. Garreb, |
| Mr. Scholey, | Tellers. |
| Mr. Onkes, | Mr. Hannell, |
| Mr. Burns, | Mr. J.S. Smith. |
| Mr. Sacob, |  |

## (Sanc Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,--To insert the word " Lamworth" betore the word "Tenterficld," line 32. (Mr. John Rohertson.)
Question put,-That the word proposed to be inserted be there inserted.
Commitiee divided.
1
Ayes, !
Noes, 23

- Mr. John Robertsou, Mr. Raphael: M1. Foretor, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Hannell Mr. Jacob, Mr. Hoskins,

Tellers. Mr. Single, Mr. Lers.

Committee divided

Ayes, 5.
Mr. John Robertson,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Forster,
Tellers.
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Cooper.

Nocs, 23.
:

| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Bennett, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. Ct. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Grahame, |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Disldington, |
| Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Lord, |
| Mr. Allen, | Mr. Moore, |
| Mr. Lucas, | Mr. R. B. Smith, |
| Mr. Abbolt, | Mr. Scholey, |
| Mr. Watson, | Mr. Oakes, |
| Mr. Burne, | Tellors. |
| Mr. O'Conuor, | Mr. Stewart, |
| Mr. Tery, | Mr. Macintosh. |
| Mr. Nelson, |  |

Clause, as amended, aqueed to.
On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

## THURSDAY, 19•NOFEMBER, 1874

No. 5.
(Same Bill.)
Clause 5. The Blectoral Districts of "East" and West Sydncy shall cach return four Members Apportionnent
The Electoral Districts of Argyle-" Braidwood"-Cantcrbury-Central Cumberland-Forbes-Liverpool Plains-East Macquarie-and Mudgee--" and The Manning and Port Macquarie"-" and Orange"-"and Carcoar" shall each return two Members And all the other Electoral Districts shall each return one Member to serve in the Assembly Provided always that the number of Members herein respectively assigned to such Districts shall be subject to the provisions of the next three following sections. (Read.)
Motion made (Afr. John Robertson), To insert, after the word "East," line 1, the words "Sydney shall retiorn six Members."
Amendment proposed (ALI, Nelson), -To omit the word sia in the proposed Amendment and substitute "five."
Question,-That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Amendment-put and negatived.
Question then jut,-That the word proposed to be inserted be there inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.
Mr. John Robertson.
Mr. Jooth,
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Ginrrett,
Mr. Terry,
. Oake
zellers.
Mr. Macintosh, Mr . Greville.

Noes, 35.

| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Moore, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Bennett, |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Grahame |
| Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Thomas Robertsou, |
| Mr. J. S. Smith, | Mr. Levy, |
| Mr. Abbott, | Mr. Piddington, |
| Mr. Allon, | Mr. Phelps, |
| Mr. Bume, | Mr. Campbell, |
| Mr. Watson, | Mr . Maker, |
| Mr. Hurley (Central Cunberturnd) | Mr. Scholey, Mr. Jacab, |
| Mr. Lord, | Mr. Fitzpatrick, |
| Mr. R. B. Smith, | Mr. Hny, |
| Mr. Single, | Mr. Hoskins, |
| Mr. W. C. Bromne, | Teller |
| Mr. Stewart, |  |
| Mr. Wardes, Mr. Clarke, | Mr. Tecce, |

Original proposed Amendment (as amended) then put and negatived.
No. 6.
(Same Clause.)
Motion made (Mfr. Wearne),--To omit the word "Braidwood," line 2.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,-
FHIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1874, A.M.
Question put,-That the word proposer to be omitted stand parti of the Clause.
Committee divided.

## Ayer, 27.

| Mr. Parkee, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | Mr. Clarke, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Terry: |
| Mr. Farnell, . | Mr. Garrett, |
| Mr. Allen, | Mr. Warden, |
| Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Butlor, |
| Mr. Abbott, | Mr. Grahame, |
| Mr. Nelson, | Mr. Bennett, |
| Mr. R. B. Smith, | Mr. Macintosh, |
| Mr. Single, | Mr. Teece, |
| Mr. W. C. Browne, | Mr. Jacob, |
| Mr. Stewart, | Mr. Baker, |
| Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland), | Tellers. |
| Mr. Lery, | Mr. Greville, |

Nocs, 9.
Mr. Joha Rohertson,
Mr. Raphael
Mr . Watson,
Mr. Webb,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Wearne;
Tellers.
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Burnh,

And the Clause having been amended, by inserting after the word "Mudgee," line 3, the words "and The Manning and Port Macquarie" (Ifr. $R$. B. Smith), and by inserting thereafter the words "and Orange" (Mr. Nelson), and by inserting thereafter the words "and Carcoar" (Mr. Baker), 一
Clause, as amended, agreed to.
No. 7.
(Same Bill.)
Clause 6. Subject to the conditions and provisions leereinafter contaned every Electoral District " (other than the Electoral Districts of East and West Sydney)" entitled under the provisions of the next preceding section to retiurn two Members to serve in the Assembly shall so soon as the number of electors on the Electoral Roll for the time being of such Flectoral District shall have reached five thousand be and continue to be entitled as hereinafter mentioned to return one additional Member to serve in the Assembly. (Read.)
Motion made (Mr. John Robertson),-That the words" (other than the Electoral Districts of East and West Sydney)," line 2, be omitted.
Question put,-That the words proposed to be onitted stand part of the Clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

| Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Burns, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Teece, |
| Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Single, |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Scholey, |
| Mr. Abbott, | Mr. Bennett, |
| Mr. Allen, | Tellers. |
| Mr. J.S.Smith, | Mr. Baker, |
| Mr. W.C. Browne, | Mr. Nelsou. |

Clause, as read, agreed to.

## Noes, 7.

Mr. Cooper,
Mr. John Robertson,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Hurley (Central Cumberland),
Z'ellers.
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Garrett.

No. 8.
(Same Bill.)
Clause 9. So much of section eight of the Principal Act as is contained in the following words viz.-"who being a naturalized subject shall have resided in this Colony for five years" and so much of section nine of the said Act as is contained in the following words viz.-"." who being a naturalized subject shall have resided in this Colony for three years" shall be repealed and in lieu thercof in each of the said sections there shall be substituted the words following viz.-" who shall have become a naturalized subject and sball thereafter have resided in this Colony for two years." (Read.)
Question proposed,-That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 21. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mr. Garrett, Mr. Terry, Tellers. | Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Parbes, |
|  | Mr. O'Connor, | Mr. Single, |
|  | Mr. John Robertson, | Mr. Bennett, |
| Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Cooper. | Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Scholey, |
|  | Mr. Burns, | Mr. Baker, |
|  | Mr. Webb, | Mr. Huriey (Central Cumberiand), |
|  | Mr. Jacob, | Mr. G: A. Lloyd, |
|  | Mr. W. C. Browne, |  |
|  | Mr. Allen, |  |
|  | Mr. Abbott, Mr. Nelson, | Mr. Teece, Mr. Wearne |

On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Bill with Amendments.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 2.

# WEEKIY REPORT OF DIVISIONS 

IT
COMMITTEE OF THTE WHOLE.
(EXTRACTED WROM IHE MTVOTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 25 NOVEMABER, 1874.
No. 1.
Release of the prisoner Gardiner.
(Resolution.)
Mr. Combes moved,-That the Commitice agree to the following Resolution, viz. :-
Resolved,-(1.) That this Committec regrets that the Governor should have been advised to communicate to this Assembly His Excellency's Minute to the Executive Council, dated the 23rd June last, with reference to the release of the prisoner Gardiner. Because it is indefensible in certain of its allegations, and becaluse if it is considered to be an answer to the respectful and earnest petitions of the people, it is highly undesirable to convert the records of this House into a means of conreying censure or reproof to our constituents; and if it refers to the discussions in this Chamber, then it is in spirit and effect a breach of the constitutional privileges of Parliament.
(2.) That this be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

Question put.
Committec divided.

Aycs, 28.
Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Lord,
Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Tcece,
Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Webb, Mr. O'Comior, Mr. Hoskine, Mr. Baker, Mr. Terry, Mr. Oakes,

Mr. Combes, Mr. Wardon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Macleny, Mr. Macleny,
Mr. Butier,
Mr. Fiorster,
Mr. Litcas.
Mr. Greville,
Captain Onslow
Mr. Lieckey,
Tellers.
Mr. Stephen Brown, Mr. Burns.

Noes, 27

| Parkes | Mr. Piddington, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mr. G. A. Lloyd, | Mr. Nelson, |
| Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Grahame, |
| Mr. Allen, | Mr. Fitzpatrick, |
| Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Bawden, |
| Mr. Stewart, | Mr. Moore, |
| Mr. Hurley (Central | Mr. Furley (Narellan), |
| Cunberland), | Mr. Cnnneen, |
| Mr. Booth, | Mr. Hill, |
| Mr. Cuminings, | Mr. R. B. Snith, |
| Mr. Hannell, | Mr. I'hombs Robertgon, |
| Mr. Bennett, Mr. Scholes | Tellers. |
| Mr. Campbell, | Mr. Taylor, |
| Mr. Tunks, | Mr. Cooper. |

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Allen, Mr. Sutherland

Mr. Fitzpatrick Mr. Bawden, Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Moore,
Mr. Hurley (Central Mr. Hurley (Narellan),
Cumberland),
Mr. Booth,
Mr. Hannell
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Campbel Mr. Tunks,

Mr. Cnnneen,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. I'homas Robertson,
Tellers.
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Cooper.

On motion of Mr. Combes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Resolution to the House.

$$
74
$$

## Legislative Assembiy.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

07

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

Hy the

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.


1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

$\qquad$

## No. 2.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

07

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY TEI
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

| WHEN REORIVED. | FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTRD. | $\begin{gathered} \text { NWMBER } \\ \text { OF SIGNATURES. } \end{gathered}$ | DI WHOM PRHENTED | AbStract of prayer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874. |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. $10 .$. | Freeholders and Residents of Gundagai, Cootamundra, and surrounding districts | Two thousand one hundred and twenty-three | Mr. Macleay | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying the House to consider the } \\ \text { propriety of sanctioning the con- } \\ \text { struction of a Branch Railway } \\ \text { from the Main Trunk Iine, } \\ \text { Goulbura to Cootamundra, to } \\ \text { Gundagai. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| " 10 ... | Amos Davies, of Wallabadah... | One | Mr. Oakes | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alleging that he has been subjected } \\ \text { to loss and annoyance by being } \\ \text { denied facilities for tendering for } \\ \text { public works ; and praying the } \\ \text { House to take his case into con- } \\ \text { sideration with a view to relief. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| , " $11 .$. | Rev. Robert Smith Paterson, Alexander Leckie Elphinston, and James Morrison | Three. | Mr. Macintosh | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Praying for leare to bring in a } \\ \text { Bill to enable Reverend James } \\ \text { Fullerton, Doctor of Laws, } \\ \text { George Henry Hamilton, M.D., } \\ \text { Robert Smith Paterson, Minister, } \\ \text { Alexander Leckie Elphinston, } \\ \text { Elder, and James Morrison, } \\ \text { Writing Clerk, to sell or dispose } \\ \text { of a portion of land derised by } \\ \text { the will of the late John Harris, } \\ \text { of Ulimo, Sydney, as a site for } \\ \text { a Presbyterian Church, Manse, } \\ \text { and School, and to apply the } \\ \text { proceeds arising from the sale } \\ \text { thereof towards the fulfilment of } \\ \text { the same purposes on a more } \\ \text { suitable site. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Legislative Assembly Offices, Sydney, 13 November, 1874. |  |  | STEPHEN <br> Cle | W. JONES, crk of Legislative Assembly. |

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 3.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT
or

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

by thr
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.


Legislative Assembly Offices, Sydney, 20 November, 1874.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
1874.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

or

## PEITIIONS RECEIVED

By THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

-

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PETITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weckly Abstracts of Petritons received by the Legislative Assembly, during the Session of 1874.


1874.

## Legislative Assembiy. <br> NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.
ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC BJLLLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1874.

| SHORT: TITLES. | By whom intwated. | Ordered, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d'resented } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { read } 10 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Kend } 20, \\ \text { Cannition } \\ \text { Compitied } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Reported, nupd Ruport adopted. | $\|$Read $3^{\circ},!$ <br> Prassed, <br> and sent to <br> Council <br> for con- <br> currenco. | HEMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aliens Naturalization Act Amendment. | Mr. Nelson ...... | ${ }^{1874 .}$ | $1874 .$ $6 \text { Nov. }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1874 . \\ & 20 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\ldots$ | Originated in Committee of the Whole. Stopped by Prorogation. |
| Cemeteries Regulation | Mr. Forster . | 13 Nov. | 17 Nor. |  | ...... |  | Bill Ditto. |
| Oivil Serrice Regulation.: | Mr. Parkes . | 25 Nov. |  |  |  |  | Bill not brought in. |
| Criminals Influx Prevention | Mr. Terry | 4 Nor. | 4 Nor. |  | ..... | .... | Stopped by Prorogation. |
| Distillation (No. 1) ................. | Mr. G. A. Lloyd. | 19 Nor. | 20 Nor. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | Originated in Committee of the Whole. Stopped by Prorogation. |
| Distillation (No. 2) | Mr. Torster | ${ }_{1} 3$ Nov. | 17 Nov. |  | ... |  | Ditto. <br> Stopped by Prorogation. |
| District Councils ................... | Mr. Forster. | 11 Nor. | 12 Nov. |  | ...... |  | Stopped by Prorogation. <br> Oriminated in Committee of the |
| Dogs ............................... Electoral Act Amendument........ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mr. Nelson } & . . . . \\ \text { Mr. Parkes } & \\ \text {. }\end{array}$ | 13 Nov. | ${ }_{13}$ Nov. <br> io Nov. | 18 Nor. | 7187. |  | Originated in Committee of the Whole. Stopped by Prorogation. Stopped by Prorogation. |
|  |  |  |  |  | A.M. |  |  |
| Equity Reforun ................... | Mr. R. B. Smith. | 25 Nor. | …… | $\ldots$ | ...... | ..... | Bill not brought in. <br> Bill not brought in. |
| Eridence Further Amendment ... Lunacy .......................... | Mr. M. B. Smith. <br> Mr: Purkes | 13 Nov. |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | Bill not brought in. <br> Originated in Committee of the |
| Lunacy | Mr: Purkes | 11 Nov. | 17 Nor. |  |  |  | Whole. Stopped by Prorogation. |
| Marriage withi Deccased Wife's Sister Tuegalizing. | Mr. Buchanny ... | 4 Nor. | 4 Nov. |  |  | $\ldots$ | Stopped by Prorogation. |
| Matrimonial Causes Act Amend. ment. | Mr. Buchanan ... | 4 Nov. | 4 Nor. |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | Ditto. |
| Metropolitau and Water Supply and Seworage. | Mr. Parkes $\quad . . .$. | 12 Nov. | 12 Nov . | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | Origiarted in Committee of the Whole. Stopped by Prorogation. |
| Ordnance Lands Transfer | Mr. Parkes |  | 3 Nor. |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | Pro forma Bill. |
| Prison Diseipline ................... | Mr. Forster | 11 Nor. | 11 Nov. | ...... |  |  | Stopped by Prorogation. Bill not brought in. |
| Public Libriry, Museum, and Art Gallery Management. |  | 18 Nor, |  |  |  |  | Bill not brought in. |
| Public Roods .................... | Mr. Forster ...... | II Nor. | II Nor. | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Stopped by Prorogation. Ditto. |
| Public Vchicles Regulation Act Repeal. | Mr. Maore | 10 Nov . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Religious Opinions ................ | Mr. Forster | II Nor. | 11 Nov. |  |  | $\ldots$ | Ditto. Ditto. |
| Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act Repeal. |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Syduey Common Improvement Act Amendment. | Mr. Moore | $6 . N$ Nov | 6 Nov. |  |  | 1874. | Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn. 13 Nov., 1874. |
| Sydncy Corporation Act Amendment. | Mr. Raphacl...... | 5 Nor. | 5 Nov. | ${ }_{13}$ Nus. | ${ }^{1} 3$ Nor. | 20 Nov. | Not returned by Legislative Council. |

No. 2.
REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PEMTION TO THE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE SESSION OF 1874.


No. 3.
REGISIER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHI FROM THE COUNCIL, DURING THESESSION OT 1874.

| Short title of |  | When brought. | Rend $1{ }^{10}$ | - remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pubite milts. | private bills. |  |  |  |
| Rand wick Toll-gate Removal | .................. | 1874 <br> 25 Novembçr .... | 1874. <br> 25 November. | Stopperl by prorogation. |

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Syduey, 25 th November, 1874.
STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Leegislative Assombly.
1874.

Legislatife Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF<br>ADDRESSES AND ORDERS F'OR PAPERS,<br>AND OF

## ADDRESSES

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS.)

SESSION 1874.
 Leglslative Assembly
LEW SOUTH W ALES
NETM
ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERE, DURING THE SESSION OF 1874.

| No. |  |  |  | On whose Motion. | Papers applitid mor. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RETGRN } \\ \text { TO ADDRESS OR } \\ \text { ORDEL. } \end{gathered}$ | RegisteredNunger. | If to bi Pristibd. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vores. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. | Date. | Entry. |  | By Address. | By Order. |  |  | Date of Order. | When delivered for Printing. |
|  |  | 1874. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5. | 10 November... | 8 | Mr. Macintosh ...... |  | Alienated Crown Lands, Yort Jackison |  | ............ |  |  |
| 5 | 7 | 12 November... | 11 | Captain Onslow . |  | Australian Suseum |  | ..... |  |  |
| 8 | 9 | 17 November... | 16 | Mr. Forster ...... |  | Commission of the Pence | 1874. <br> 25 Novomber.. | 74/583 | 1874. 25 November.. | 1874. <br> 26 November. |
| 11 | 10 | 18 November... | 8 | Mr. Buclaman ... |  | Cullenbone Provisional School . |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 12 | 20 November... | 10 | Mr. Scholey ... |  | Eust Maitland Reserres |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 1.2 | 20 Novembor... | 5 | Mr. Jacob.. |  | Electoral Lists |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 9 | 17 Novembor... | 17 | Mr. Forster ...... |  | Electric Telegraph ... |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 7 | 12 Novembor... | 9 | Mr. R. B. Smith |  | Forstor Forest Reserve .. |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 7 | 12 Norember... | 12 | Mr. Bawden :....... |  | Land Offices at Grafton, Casino, \&c................. |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 10 | 18 November... | 7 | Mr. Hurley (Cen- |  | Morpeth Railway ... |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 8 | 13 November... | 4 | tral Cumberland.) |  | Post Office Savings Banks |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 6 | 11 Noromber... | 15 | Mr. Moore |  | Public Vehicles Regulation Act. | 17 November... | 74/548 | 17 November... | 18 November. |
| 12 | 11 | 19 Novomber... | 6 | Mr. Burns.... |  | Racecourse and Recreation Ground at Grafton |  | ............ |  |  |
| 15 | 14 | 25 Nopember... | 3 | Mr. Burns... |  | Railmay Station and Post Office, Anvil Creek and |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 5 | 10 November... | 10 | Mr. Wèbb. |  | Greta. <br> Roman Catholic Churches at Albury and Kiama... |  |  |  |  |戠 $=$



ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION OF 1874.
3
Sydney, 25th November, 1874.
Clerk

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of the Legisla
著

## S'ANDING and select committers appointedduring the session 0f 1874.

|  | Degigantion of Comenitter. | When and how appointed. | Mambrrs. | Cifarman. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{No}}{\mathrm{Mb} \text { ( }}$ | op | $\underset{\text { No. or }}{\substack{\text { NITNRSGES }}}$ | Whin remortad. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Called. | Held. |  |  |
| 1 | The Goveruor's Opening Speecll | 3 November, 1874. Votes No. 1, Eutry $7 . . .$. (On motion of Mr. Cooper.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{Mr} . \text { Cooper, } & \text { Mr. Moorc, } \\ \text { Mr. Clarke, } & \text { Mr. Cunneen, } \\ \text { Mr. De Salis, } & \text { Mr. Lery, } \\ \text { Mr. Greviline, } \\ \text { Mr. O'Conor. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Cooper ... | 1 | 1 | Nonc ...... | 3 November, 1874. |
| 2 | Library* | 4 November, 1874. Votes No. 2, Entry 20...... (On motion of Mr. Parkes.) |  | .... | ...... | ...... | ......... |  |
| 3 | Standing Orders $\dagger$ | 4 November, 1874. Votes No. 2, Entry 21...... <br> (By Ballot.) |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ | . . |
| 4 | Refreshment Room* | 4 November, 1874. Votes No. 2, Entry 24...... <br> (By Ballot.) |  | Mr. Nelison ...... | 1 | 1 | None ...... | Joint Committee. 17 November, 1874. |

* These Comuittees ant also in conjunction with similar Comunittecs appointed by the Legistative Council. $\quad 1$ Confers on subjects of mutual concernment with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council.

1874.     -         - 

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
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*
STANDLNG AND SELECT COMMTTTEES-continued.

| 品 | Designation of Committer | Whes and how arpointed. | Mrmegrs. | Charrman. | No. or Meetings. |  | No. or WitnesbesExaminkd. | Whan brportrd. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Called. | Held. |  |  |
| 5 | Letter addressed to M.M. Rochcfort and Groussct. | 5 November, 1874. Votes No. 3, Entry 10...... (By Ballot.) |  | Mr. Buchanan ... | 2 | 2 | - 1 |  |
| 6 | Waratah Coal Company's Bill ...... | 6 November, 1874. Votes No. 4, Entry 3 ...... (On motion of Mr. Farnell.) |  | Mr. Farnoll ...... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 November, 187 t . |
| 7 | Elections and Qualifications ......... | 4 November, 1874. Votes No. 2, Entry 23...... <br> (By Speaker's Warrant, taking effect <br> 11 November, 1874.) |  | ........ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ......... |  |
| 8 | Ultimo Presbyterian Church Trustees Bill. | 13 Nopember, 1874. Votes No. 8, Entry 5 .. ( On motion of MIF. Macintosh.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mr. Macintosh, } & \text { Mrr. Grahame, } \\ \text { Mrr. Raphape, } & \text { Mr. Thomise Brown, } \\ \text { Mr. Sutherland, } & \text { Mr. Burns, } \\ \text { Mr. Wetson, } & \text { Mr. Hill, } \\ \text { Mr. Nolson, } & \text { Mr. Cunueen. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Mr. Maointosh ... | 4 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 9 | Administration of the Land Law ... | 17 Norembor, 1874. Votes No. 9, Entry 15 .. (On motion of Mr. Cunneen.) |  | ..... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ......... |  |
| 10 | Goulburn Cattle Sale Yards Bill ... | 24 November, 1874. Votes No. 13, Entry 5 .. (On motion of Mr. Terry, on behalf of Mr. Teece.) | $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mr. Teece, } & \text { Mr. Burns, } \\ \text { Mr. OConor, } & \text { Mr. W. C. Browne, } \\ \text { Mr. Garrett, } & \text { Mr. Conbes, } \\ \text { Mr. Grahme, } & \text { Mr. Webb. } \\ \text { Mr. Single, } & \end{array}\right\}$ | ....... | ...... | ..... | ......... |  |

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 26 November, 1874.
1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# REFRESHMENT ROOM COMMITTEE. (REPORT.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 November, 1874.

Tre Refreshment Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed for this Session, desire to report that at a meeting held this day of the Joint Parliamentary Refreshment Committee,-
It was resolved, -
That viewing the present position of indebtedness of the Parliamentary Refreshmemt Room, the Joint Committees of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly appointed this Session find it impossible to enter upon their duties until placed in a position to defray existing liabilities, and to provide for future supplies without incurring personal liability, and that the respective Chairmen of the Legislative Council Refreshment Committee and Legislative Assembly Committee be requested to communicate this Resolution to the respective Chambers.

Parliamentary Refroshment Room,
Sydney, 13th November, 1874.
H. L. NELSON,

Chairman.
1874.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE ABSENCE OF THE GOVERNOR. (DESPATCHES RESPECTING.)

## 

## SCHEDULE.

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# temporary administration of the government in the absence OF THE GOVERNOR. 

No. ${ }^{1}$.
Tue Secretary of State fon the Colonies to Governor the Eari of Belmore.
(Circular.) $\quad$ Downing-street, 20 June, 1868.

Srr,
I have recently had under my consideration, in its bearing on the Australian Colonies, the clause of the Royal Instructions which requires that no Governor should quit the Colony which he governs without obtaining leave from Her Majesty, under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Although the climate of the Australian Colonies, generally, does not require that a Governor should absent himself from his Government for so long a period as becomes occasionally necessary in the tropical possessions of the Crown, yet, having regard to the relations which exist between those Colonics, and to the length of time which is required for communications with England, J am of opinion that a certain limited power of absenting themselves from their Governments, at such periods as the Public Service may allow, and of their visiting the adjacent Colonies and obtaining the advantage of a change of climate, without the delay of obtaining a special permission from this Country, might be of advantage to the Public Service.

I have therefore submitted to the Queen my recommendation, that the Governors of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies may be allowed, without in each case obtaining express leave from Her Majesty, to absent themselves from their Govermments 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, arraugements being of course made that the Public Service shall suffer no injury during their absence, and half salary being paid as usual to the Officer administering the Government, in case the absence of the Governor shall exceed fourteen days.

This recommendation Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to adopt, and I an to authorize you to guide yourself accordingly.

I have, \&c.,
BUCKINGHAM \& CHANDOS.

No. 2.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor tine Eari, of Bilmore.
(No. 71.)
Downing-street,
' 25 August, 1869.
Mi Loris,
I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, for your information and gidance, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Governors of Victoria, Queensland, South Anstralia, Tasmania, and West Australia, on the questions raised by my predecessor's circular despatch addressed to them on the 20th June, 1868, respecting the absence on leave for short periods of the Governors of the Australian Colonies.

I take this opportunity of transmitting the circular despatch referred to.

I have, \&c.

GRANVILLE.
[Enclosure.]
(Circular.)
Downing-street,
25 August, 1869.
Sir,
My attention has been recently directed to certain questions which have arisen upon my predecessor's circulas despatch of the 20 th June, 7868 , by which a limited power is given to the Governors of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies 'of absenting themselves for short periods from their Governments, for the purpose of visiting any neighbouring Colony.

I concur in the opinion of my predecessor, that advantage to the Public S'ervice may fairly be anticipated from the exercise of this limited power; but it is clear that a Governor would be disinclined to avail himself of this power unless the payment of half-salary be secured to him during his absence.

By the different Constitution Acts of the Australian Colonies, the Officer administering the Government in the absence of the Governor is entitled to receive full salary during such absence; nor has any provision, that $I$ am aware of, been made for a distribution of the salary between the Governor and the Officer administering the Government. But, practically, any difficulty on this point is removed by regulations made by the Imperial Government for such a distribution of the emoluments of oflice as the Secretary of State thinks desirable.

I an advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that the Secretary of State may undoubtediy, as a matter of official regulation, require Governors and Officers administering the Governments of Colonies to make such a distribution as appears to him just of the emoluments of the office; and this power has, as you are aware, been constantly and legitimately exercised in allowing half salary to officers who lave been appointed to Gorernorships from the date of their embarkation.

But it appears to me that it would be more satisfactory if provision were made by local legislation both for the payment of half salary to a Governor in the case of his absence from the Colony for such short periods and for the purpose mentioned in the circular despateh, and for a like payment to the Olicer appointed to be the Governor of the Colony from the date of his embarkation, in the cases pointed out in the 104th and 105th paragraphs of the Colonial Rules and Regulations (1867).
I. have to request you, therefore, to bring this despatch under the notice of your responsible Ministers, who will, no doubt, give the subject their careful consideration.

GRANVILLE.

The Law Officers to Darl Granville.
Ticmple, July, 1869.
My Lord,
We are honored with your Lordship's commands, signified in Sir Frederic Rogers' letter of the 25th June last, stating-

1. That he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to us the copy of a despatch of the 14th April from the Governor of South Australia, and of the enclosed opinion of the Provincial Law Officers, in which it would be seen certain questions were raised as to the necessity of appointing an Officer to administer the Government of that Colony in the absence of the Governor for certain short periods, and as to the payment and apportionment of the Governor's salary during such absence.
2. That he was desired to annex for reference copies of the circular of the 20th. June, 1868, of the Governor's Commission and Instructions, and of the Colonial Regulations; and to call our attention to clause 9 of the Commission, to clause 17 of the Instructions, and to chapter 5, scc. 1., Salaries, of the Colonial Regulations.
3. That a copy of the Colonial Constitution Act, No. 2, 1855-56, was also annexed for reference, but it had been thought unnecessary to transmit us the other Act, 28 of 1866-67, referred to in the opinion of the Provincial Law Officers, inasmuch as it merely augmented the Governor's salary by the annual sum of $£ 1,000$.
4. That a question was raised in the Colony of Victoria in 1866, whether Brigadier-Geueral Carey, who administered the Government of that Colony between the date of the recall of Sir Charles Darling and of the arrival of the new Governor, Sir J. H. I. Manners Sutton, was entitled to full salary for the whole of that time, or to half salary only from the date of the embarkation of Sir J. Manners Sutton, according to Rule 104 of the Colonial Regulations.
5. That this question was ultimately referred to, and decided by, the Secretary of State: but copies of two opinions of Mr. McCulloch, the Colonial Attorney General, upon the relation between the Colonial Act and the Imperial Colonial Regulations, and of the decision of the Secretary of State as conveyed in a despatch of the 26th December, 1866, and also of Mr. Labouchere's despatch of the 2ud September, 1856, were annexed for our information, as bearing upon the present case.
6. That it had always been considered that when a salary was affixed by a Colonial law to any office, it rested with the Chief Executive Authority to determine how that salary should be allotted as between officers on leave and acting officers; and that this power was exercised by the Secretary of State by the issue of the "Colonial Regulations," which in this respect were considered to apply to all Governors whatever, and in general to subordinate officers, where responsible Gevernments had not been established.
7. That under these circumstances, he was to request that we would favour your Lordship with our opinion upon the following questions:-
8. Whether the South Australian A.ct, No. 2, 1855-56, leaves Her Majesty or the Secretary of State at liberty to declare, eithor by Colonial Regulations or otherwise, whether and under what circumstances the salary allotted by law to the Governor shall be divisible between an absent Governor and his locum tenens.
9. Whether the Secretary of State can leyally impose the ordinary rule, that during a Governor's absence on leave, or during his voyage to the Colony, previous to the publication of his Commission therein (on which point vide 26 and 27 Vict ., cap. 76 sec. 2 ), the salary shall be equally divided between him and his locum tenens.
10. Whether the Secretary of State may allow the Governor to receive full salary during the short periods of absence which the Royal Instructions allow him to take without express leave.
11. Whether the right of his locum tenens to salary or half salary commences when the Governor leaves the Colony, or when the locum tenens is sworn in.
12. Whether, supposing the Secretary of State to have no legal power in this respect, he may yet, as a matter of official authority, require Governors and Officers administering (who hold during Her Majesty's pleasure) to divide the emoluments of the office according to the usual rules of the Service.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have considered the several questions submitted to us, and have the honor to report:-

That it is clear from the 9th and 10th sections of the Letters Patent (the South Australian Act being silent) that the Governor for the time he is absent ceases to be Governor, and the Goveruorship vests during his absence in the person thercin named to fill his place. That person becomes Governor pro tempore, administers the Government of the Colony (sec. '10), and is entitled, pro rata, to the salary of Governor. We think, therefore, in answer to the first question, that the South Australian Act, No. 2, 1855-56, does not leave Her Majesty and the Secretary of State at liberty to declare. either by Colonial Regulations or otherwise, whether and under what circumstances the salary allotted by law to the Governor shall be divisible between an absent Governor and his locum tenens. The Queen cannot set aside the allotment which by Schedule A, part of the Colonial Act, is made to the Governor. She names the Governor by Letters Patent, no doubt, but in those very Letters, as we have sidid, she suspends the Governorship of the Patontee during the Patentee's absence.
2. We think, in answer to the second question, that under section 2 of 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 76, the Governorship does not vest in the Governor till publication in the Colony of the Patent. It follows that the Secretary of State has not the power as to which our opinion is asked.
3.
3. We think this question must be answered in the negative.
4. The right of the locum tenens (which is a right to full salary) acerues, we thiuk, from the date at which he becomes Governor under section 9 of the Letters Patent. That date is the beginning of the absence of the Patentee.
5. The Secretary of State may undoubtedly, as a matter of official regulation, require Governors and Officers administering the Colonies to make such a distribution of the emoluments of office as he considers expedient. How far this is desirable as a matior of policy is for His Lordship to consider, and whether it might not be better either to apply to the local Legislatures, or alter the Letters Patent. The alteration of the Letters Patent would, however, obviously require much eare and attention.

We have, \&ce,
R. P. COLLIER,
J. D. COLERIDGE.

## No. 3.

Goverion the Eam of Bebnone to The Sechetary of Sthte for the Colones. Gorernment House,

Sydney, 5 Novenber, 1869.

## My Lond,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 71, covering a circular referring to the Duke of Buckinghan's despatch, dated 30 th June, 1.1668 , and also another despatch of even date, enclosing an Opinion by the Law Officers of the Crown, as to the right of an Acting Governor to draw full salary.
2. This question had already been brought to my notice by the Governor of South Australia, who in a recent private letter asked me if I had given my attention to the subject. He also informed me that his Attorney General had raised a question as to the neccasity of a Governor who had been absent being furnished with a new Commission before he could resume the Government.
3. Such a ricw of the law had never presented itself to my mind, but I was aware that there were in this Colony'precedents for the temporary absence of the Governor, and I accordingly searched various official records to see what had bsen done on previous occasions, not going back further than the time during which the Governor of New South Wales has also held the separate (but unpaid) office of Governor of Norfolk Island. I embodied the result of my search, and the particulars of my own absences, in a memorandum, which $I$ sent to Sir James Ferguson. I enclose a copy, having now added a few further particulars in the margin.
4. I can hardly suppose that a new Commission is necessary in such cases. I see that the Law Officers, in their answer to the first question submitted them by your Lordship, construe the words "in the event of * * * absence" (the words, I presume, of Sir James Terguson's Commission) to mean "during ** ** absence"; and this appears to bave been the view taken in framing the dormant Warrant which twice came into operation here during Sir William Denison's governorship.
5. The words "in the event of ** * * absence, \&e., until our farther pleasure be signified," appeared in his Commission, whilst the Warrant founded upon it used the word "during," unless indeed the use of that word in the Warrant is held to constitute the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.
6. Assuming, however, that the Attorney General of South Australia may be correct in his view, it is right that I should point out the very serious questions that will arise here. Not only would my two predecessors and myself be primarily liable to a very heavy surcharge amounting to upwards of $£ \% 0,000$, but all our official acts for periods in all amounting to more than ten years would be invalid.
7. The most convenient and ordinary way of going from Sydney to several parts of the Colony is by sea. A question arises-have I and my predecessors technically quitted the Colony by going from one part of it to the other by sea. An inquiry of this kind would probably have to go back to very early days; indeed, during the present yeir, $I$ nyself have done so no less thin eight times, yet 1 can hardly suppose it to be intended that I should thereby be deprived of any portion of my salary.
8. Again, the Governor of New South Wales is Governor of Norfolk Island. Both of my two immediate predecessors visited that place officially, and I am under instructions to do so from your predecessor, and am only waiting for a passage at such time as I am free to be absent from Sydney for a sufficient length of time.
9. The practical effect of the Officer administering the Government being entitled to either full or balf salary during the Governor's absence on this duty would be to inflict a very heavy fine upon the latter. There is no emolument attached to the Goverument of Norfolk Island. The voyage may be a protracted one, and landing or disembarking at the island is in certain states of the weither impracticable.
10. With regard to my own case (as to part of which I must refor you to the memorandum), I have to request the favour of your Lordship's instractions as to whether I am to be surcharged, and if so, to what extent. I drew hajf salary for the time Sir Trevor Chute administered the Government before my arrival; I drew full salary during my absence of twelve days last year (that je, comenting from date to date) ; I quitted the Colony in the afternoon of the 27 th July, and lauded alout 1 'in.m. of the 8th August. This absence was under the authority of the Duke of Buekingham's despateh, No. 22, of 12th April, 1868 . Jit was no doubt longer than was absolutely necessary, as I explained to His Grace in my confidential despatch of the 12th August. Ay last absconce this year was bona fide takon under the circular despatrh of Jume 20th. The former might have been so, had I been aware of the existence of the despatch of 20 th June. This the course of post rendered impossible, and besides it did not arrive as soon as it inight have done.
11. I have submitted your despatches to my Responsible Advisers, who have referred them to the Attorney General, a copy of whose opinion I beg to enclose.

## No. 4.

The Sferetary of State for the Colonies to The Offiger administering mhe Govennment. (Circular.) Downing-street, 18 March, 1870.
Sir,
With reference to the circular despatches of the 20th June, 1868, and 25th August, 1869, and to certain questions which have beeu raised as to the payment of salary to a Governor during his temporary absence from the Colony under his charge, for the purpose of visiting any neighbouring Colony, I have now to inform you that, after further consideration of the subject, it has been thought expedient to provide, by additional letters patent, that the powers of the Governor, instead of vesting, as hitherto, immediately upon the absence of the Governor, in the Licutenant-Governor, or other officer appointed by Hor Majesty to administer during such absence, shall not so vest until the officer has been sworn in.

The practical result of this will be that the salary granted by the local Acts to the Officer administering the Government will not be claimable by him until he has taken the oaths of office, and that the Governor will thus be enabled to receive full salary during the short absences which it has been considercd desirable he should take for the purpose of visiting any ncighbouring Colony.

I apprehond that no practical injury can accrue from this change, as, under ordinary circumstances, there would be no difficulty in making the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Public Service during these limited absences of the Governor, while, should any emergency arise requiring the presence on the spot of an officer with full powers of Government, the Licutenant-Governor or other officer can at once take the oaths of office and proceed to administer the Government.

I transmit the Letters Patent to which I have above referred, and request that they may be 11 March, 1870 . published at your carliest convenience in the Colony.

## I have, \&c.

GRANVILLE.

## [Enclosure.]

## New South Wares.

Draft of a Supplementary Commission passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, providing that the powers of the Governor shall not vest in the Lieutenant-Governor or Officer administering the Government of New South Wales until he has taken the oaths of office.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Treland, Dated 11 March, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our right trusty and well-beloved cousin, Somerser ${ }^{\text {isfo. }}$ Rrchard, Earl of Belmore,-Greeting.
Whereas we did, by certain Letters Patent, under the Great Senl of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the nineteenth day of August, 1867, in the thirty-first year of our reign, constitute and appoint you the snid Somerser Richard, Earl of Belmore, to be, during our pleasure, our Governor and Commander-in-Clief io and over our Colony of Now South Wales; and did further declare our pleasuro to be that, in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence out of our said Colony of New South Wales, all and every the powers and authorities therein granted to you should be, and the same were thereby, vested in such person or persons as might by us be appointed by warrant under our sign manual and signet to be the Lieutenant.-Governor of our said Colony, or to administer the Government of the same, and in case there should be no person or persons within our said Colony so appointed by us, then in the Senior Officer for the time being in command of our regular troops in our said Colony; and that such Lieutenant-Governor or such other person or persons who might by us be appointed to administer the Government of our said Colony, or such Officer as the casc might be, should have and exercise all and every the powers and authorities therein granted until our further pleasure should be signified therein:

Now, we do declare our pleasure to be that in case of your absence out of our said Colony, the powers and authorities granted to you by our said Commission shall not be vested in such Lieutenant-Governor, or such other person or persons as may from time to time be appointed by us to administer the Government of our said Colony, or in such Senior Officer as aforesaid, until such Lientenant-Governor or other person or persons, or Senior Officer, as the case may be, has or have taken the oaths appointed to be takcn by the Governor of our said Colony, and in the manner provided by the Instructions accompanying our said Commission.

> In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.
> Witness ourself, at Westminster, the eleventh day of March, in the thirty-third year of our reign.

> By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.
C. ROMILLY.

No. 5.
The Skcretary of State for the Colonies to Governor the Earl of Belmore:
Downing-street, 18 March, 1870.

## My Lord,

I have to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 187, of the 5 th November, relating to the question which had been raised as to the payment of salary to a Govornor during his absence for the purpose of visiting a neighbouring Colony.

My circular of the 18th instant, which will reach your Lordship with this despatch, will inform you of the course which after consideration has been taken on this question.

It only remains then to deal with the special case of the absence of the Governor of Ner South Wales on a visit to Norfolk Island, and it appears to mo that in this cise also the locum tenens should not be sworn in unless some emergency arise during such absence. If an officer is sworn in, he must thereafter receive full salary during the absence of the Governor, unless the local Jegislature make a different provision.

With reference to the question put in the 10th paragraph of your Iordship's despatch, I am of opinion that you should not be surcharged for past salary. No Administrator was sworn in or acted during your absence, and there is therefore no equitable clainant for any part of such salary. But shonld any claim be set up, the authority of Her Majesty's Government, so far as it may be properly available, will be used to prevent your being called upon to refund any money received by you in accordance with Colonial Regulations.

I may add, with regard to the question raised by the Attorney General of South Australia, as to the necessity of a Governor, who has been absent, being furnished with a new Commission, that your view is quite correct, and that there is not the slightest necessity for such new Commission.

I have, \&c.,<br>GRANYILLE.

# No. 6. <br> The Secretari of State for the Colontes to Governor the Earl of Betmorf. <br> Downing-street, 

19 May, 1870.

## Mr Lord

It is provided by your Commission that in case of your death, incapacity, or absence, the Government of the Colony is to be administered by the Senior Officer in command of Her Majesty's regular troops. As those troops are about to be withdrawn, it bcoomes necessary to consider what permanent prorision shall be made for the administration of the Government in lieu of that which now exists; and it is probable that Her Majesty's Government may not be in a position to decide this question before the withdrawal takes place.

I have thought it best, therefore, to recommend to Her Majesty, as a provisional measure, that, in the Colony under your Government, the Chief Justice or Senior P'uisne Judge for the time-being should be authorized to exercise the powers of Government during your absence or inability.

J euclose a Warrant under Her Majesty's signet and sign manual, which will confer these powers, and which I request you to communicate to your Advisers, informing them that it is a merely temporary arrangement, and it is only issued to prevent the possibility of any inconvenience while more general and permanent arrangements are under consideration.

I have, \&c.,
GRANVILLE.

## No. 7.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sib Hercoles Robinson.
29 April, 1872.
Sir,
I have the honor to transmit to you the Queen's Commission under the royal sign manual and signet, appointing the Chief Justice, or the Senior Judge for the time being, of New South Wales, to be Administrator of the Government, in the cvent of your death, incarpacity, or absence.

This instrument is in substitution for the Commission dated 14th May, 1870, transmitted to your predecessor, in Lord Granville's despatch, No. 43, of the 19th May last, which I have to request you will return to this Department in order that it may be cancelled.

I bave, \&ce,
KIMBERLEY.

# AS TO SWEARING IN ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT, and transaction of business during the temporary ABSENCE OF THE GOVERNOR. <br> (CORRESPONDENOE.) 

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19. Mr. Justice Hargrave to The Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. 26 October, 1874 ..... 8

# as TO SWEARING IN addinistrator of the government, and transaction OF BUSINESS DURING THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF THE GOVERNOR. 

No. 1.<br>Gothrnor Sit Herculef Robinson to The Chief Jubtice.<br>Government House,<br>12 September, 1874.<br>SIf,<br>I have the honor to inform you that the Government of this Colony has determined, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, not to swear in an Administrator of the Government during my absence on a special mission to Fiji, unless any emergency should arise rendering such a course necessary.<br>In such case the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will communicate with you, 'requesting you to take before the Executive Council the usual oaths, in the manner preseribed in the Royal Instructions which accompanied my Commission.<br>I have, \&c.,<br>HERCULES ROBINSON.

No. 2.
The Chief Justice to The Conomal Secretarf.
Clarens, 15 September, 1874.
My dear Parkes,
I received yesterday afternoon a letter from His Excellency, informing me that the Government had determined, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, not to swear in an Administrator during his absence at Eiji, but that, should an emergency arise rendering such a course necessary, you would communicate with me, and request me to take the oaths before the Executive Council in the usual way. As I have no copy of the Commission appointing the Chief Justice for the time being Administrator, and am not aware of the contingencies under which he is required to act, I shall feel obliged if you will let me have a copy of that Commission, and of His Excellency's Instructions in reference to it, if they are in your office.

Yours very truly,
JAMES MARTIN.

No. 3.
The Colonfay Secretary to The Chief Justice.
15 September, 1874.
My dear Martin,
I am in receipt of your note of this date, informing me that you had received a letter from the Governor, intimating to you that it was decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, before His Excellency left Sydney, not to swear in an Administrator, \&cc., and expressing a desire to be supplied with copies of the "dormant" Commission appointing the Chief Justice as Administrator and of the Governor's Instructions.

I have received from Sir Hercules Robinson a certified copy of His Excellency's letter to yourself, to which you refer; and $I$ am therefore acquainted with its contents.

I now enclose copies of the Governor's Commission and Instructions, and also, of the Commission appointing the Chief Justice, \&ce.

Very truly yours,
hendry parkes.

No. 4.
The Cher Justice to The Conontal Secretary.
Clarens, 16 September, 1874.
My dear Parkes,
There must be another Commission to the Chief Justice, accompanying or subsequent to Sir Hercules Robinson's Commission. Will you oblige me by sending me a copy of it.

> Yours very truly, JAMES MARTIN.

## No. 5.

The Colonial Secretary to The Chief Justice.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1874.
My dear Martin,
In reply to your note of this date, I desire to say that there is a Commission to the Chief Justice enclosed to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson by despatch from the Secretary of State dated April 29, 1872.

Before sending to you, I had the printed copy of former Commission carefully compared with this document; and the two are identical, except in date and Governor's name.

Yours very truly,
HĖNRY PARKES.

No. 6.
The Cifef Justice to The Colonial Secretary.
Clarens, 18 September, 1874.
My dear Parkes,
I shall be obliged by your letting me have a copy of the despatch of the 29th April, 1872, enclosing to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson the Commission appointing the Chief Justice Administrator, as well as a copy of the authority under which the Government have determined, as His Excellency informed me, not to swear in an Administrator during his absence in Fiji. So far as I can see from the information now before me, the administration of the Government devolved on me as Chief Justice by the fact of Fis Dixcellency's departure from the Colony, under the express terms of his Commission and the Commission to the Chicf Justice. If there is any subsequent Commission from the Queen modifying the Commission a copy of which you havo sent to me, the case may be otherwise than it now appears to me; but, if not, it seems to me to be my cluty at once to assume the Governmentand take the oaths pointed out in His Excellency's Instructions. If I am in error by reason of the existence of some document with which I am not acquainted, will you let me know how the matter really stands, and so oblige.

Yours very truly,
JAMES MARTIN.

## No. 7.

The Colontal Secretary to The Chief Justice.

## Ashfield, Saturday morning.

My dear Martin,
I wish to see my colleagues before replying to your letter of yesterday; and, as the Minister of Justice is out of town, I cannot see them before Monday.

I also have an engagement to-day in the country, of some days' standing, which will leep me from going into Sydney.

I will write to you early on Monday.
Very truly yours,
HENRY PARKES

No. 8.
The Coloniai Secretary to The Chief Justice.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 September, 1874.
-My dear Martin,
I enclose copy of the despatch of the 29 th April, 1872, for which you ask in your letter of the 18th instant.

After consultation with my colleagues, I desire to offer some observations in reply to the views expressed in your letter on your relations as Chief Justice to the Government of this Colony. I venture to think that you are in error in supposing that the administration of the Government devolved upon you as Chief Justice by the fact of the Governor's departure on his mission to Fiji. This could only be the case by the terms of His Excellency's Commission; "absence out of the said Colony," meaning and being intended to mean, that whenever the Governor is "absent" the administration of the Government necessarily and of right devolves upon the person designated to administer, in cases of necessity. The practice sanctioncd by the Imperial Government is sufficient to prove that the terms of the Commission have not, and were never intended to have, this meaning or effect. Not to mention mumerous other instances of "absence," Lord Belmore was on one occasion "absent out of the Colony," on a visit to New Zenland, which temporarily withdrew him from the seat of his Government as completely, both in point of time and distance, as the visit to Tiji now withdraws Sir Hercules Robinson. The Chief Justice for the time being did not, however, claim to assume the administration of the Government during His Excellency's absence.

If it bo said that "absences" in the neighbouring Colonies aro of an excoptional character, as being authorized by the leare granted in the Qucen's Instructions, the reply is obvious, that the same Instructions expressly authorize any absence by leave first obtained from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

But since the occasion of Lord Belmore's absence in New Zealand the Governor's Commission has been materially altered; and it is understood that the alteration was made in consequence of an officer in one of the Colonies, designated to administer in case of the death, incapacity, or absence of the Governor, claiming to officiate under circumstances similar to the present. By the loth clause of Sir Hercules Robinson's Commission, it is provided that the powers and authorities of Administrator shall not vest in the person so designated until he has been sworn in before the Executive Council. In the present case, His Excellency the Governor and his Constitutional Advisers determined that it was not necessary to swear in an Administrator during His Excellency's temporary absence ou a mission in which this Colony is intimately concerned; and the determination arrived at was communicated to and has been concurred in by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

Yours faitbfully,
HENRY PARKES.

No. 9.

## The Chef Justice to Tife Colonial Secretary.

Clarens, 22 September, 1874.

## My dear Parkes,

I assume that I have at length all the information that the Government are possessed of in reference to the question of the appointment of the Chief Tustice as Administrator. I am now elearly of opinion that this office (subject to my taking the oaths) devolved upon me by the fact of the Governor's departure for Fiji on the 12th instant. This cannot, as it seems to me, be open to any doulbt whatever. In the 10th clause of Sir Hercules Robinson's Commission as Governor of this Colony, Mer Majesty declares her pleasure to be that in the event of his death, incapacity, or absence out of the said Colony, all the powers and authorities granted to him shall be vested in the person appointed under ber sign manual and signet to administer the Government.

By the Commission enclosed to His Excellency with the despatch of 29 th April, 1S72, Her Majesty, under her sign manual and signet, appointed the Chief Justice for the time being to administer the Government of New South Wales in case of the death, incapacity, or absence from the Colony of Sir Hercules Robinson. The absence, therefore, of His Excellency ipso facto transferred the right to excrcise all the power and authority conferred upon him as Governor to me as Chief Justice. In the 11 th clause of Sir Hercules Robinson's Commission, H.cr Majesty requires and commands all Officers and Ministers, and all the other inhabitants of the Colony, in the event of His Excellency's absence, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting to the person appointed to administer the Government. There is no power reserved to Sir Hercules Robinson, to the Secretary of State, or to the Ministers here, either separately or collectively, to stay for one moment the operation of the Commission given by Her Majesty to the Chief Justice. Its force depends upon the Queen's signature and signet, and is not made contingent upon any other person's sanction or concurrence. It was, I renture to think, the duty of Sir Hercules Robinson, before he left the Colony, to have transmitted to me the Commission, the existence of which his letter of the 12th instant led me to surmise, but the actual knowledge of which I obtained from you only some days afterwards. It was, I think, irregular in him to seek the sanction of the Secretary of State for the purpose of disregarding the terms of Her Majesty's Commission and making it dependent upon the action of Ministers-here. That Commission is not granted to the Chief Justice to take effect during the Governor's absence only when those Ministers are of opinion that some exigency has arisen requiring it to be called into operation. It is framed so as to become effective immediately on the occasion of the Governor's absence, and not on the signification of the pleasure of Ministers here or elsewhere. I am aware, of course, of the proviso that the powers and authorities conferred on the Administrator are not to vest in him until he shall have taken the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governor, and in the manner provided by the Instructions accompanying his Commission ; but this proviso does not give the Judge who is to administer the oaths, or the Members of the Executive Council in whose presence those oaths are to be taken, any power to delay, interfere with, or obstruct the taking of them, as the last part of your note of yesterday seems to imply. Your eference in that note to the absence of Iuord Belmore in New Zealand for a period during which the Chief Justice did not act as Administrator has no significance. During that absence, which lasted only nineteen days, I was myself the head of the Admiuistration; and the Commission of the Chief Justice was not, so far as I remember, brought under my cognizance. There was certainly no communication to the Chicf Justice, and it was assumed without looking into the matter that the Governor could stay away for a period not exceeding a month; and he did so without any question being raised as to the necessity of the Administrator's taking his place. In the present instance, however, my attention was called to the matter by the letter of Sir Hercules Robinson himself, of the 12th instant, in which, without making me acquainted with the terms of the Commission to the Chief Justice, he informed me that you would ask me to take the oaths if the Government determined that I was to be sworn in. It is this letter which caused me to make the inquiries which I have made and to take the course which I have taken. I have done so, not because I wish to claim the administration, but because I desire to see the law properly carried out; and in conclusion, I now beg to intimate to you that $I$ am ready to take the oaths prescribed by His Excellency's Instructions. I have at the same time to request that Her Majesty's Commission may be sent to me, and that you and the other Members of the Executive Council will do me the favour to attend at my Chambers in the Supreme Court, at 1 o'clock to-morrow, when and where I can be sworp in by one of the Judges, before yourself and your colleagues. If you think that I am in error in asking you to pursue this course, you will act as you may be advised; but the responsibility will then be upon you of disobeying the Queen's Commission, and on some supposed sanction of a Minister in Downing-street leaving the public affairs of this Colony in that state of eonfusion which must necessarily exist so long as there is no one here to perform those acts which can be performed only by a Governor or Administrator under the Queen's Commission.

James martin.

No. 10.
The Coloniay Secretary to Tife Chief Justice.
Colonial Sceretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 September, 1874.

## Mx dear Martin,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date.
It does not appear necessary for me to add anything to what I have already said. As you were informed by Sir Hercules Robinson, the Government has determined not to swear in an Administrator during His Excellency's absence, unless some emergency should arise rendering such a course necessary.

Yours very truly,
HENRY PARKES.

No. 11.
The Principat Under Sfcretary to Tiee Under Secretary to the Law Depabtnent.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 October, 1874.
SIR,
I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will bring under the notice of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction a circumstance that, if unattended to, may lead to serious difficulty. A. married woman, named Mary Macnamara, prescoted at this office, on the 30th ultimo, a petition under the 7th Victoria, No. 14, section 11, and 13th Victorin, No. 3, for the admission of her husband iuto a Lunatic Asylum. The petition is supported by the requisite cortificates from two duly gualified medical practitioners, setting forth that the patient is of unsound mind, that he has attempted to injure his wife, and that he cannot be kept in his house. The certificate of a Judge of the Supreme Court, as required by law, is wanting, and the petition and medical certificates are of no avail; the lunatic remains at large, and public safety is endangered. At the head of the petition, however, is the following memorandum :-
"It is useless for a Judge to certify in this case, as there is neither Governor nor Administrator to sign the order for admission to the Asylum.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { "J. M., } \\
& \text { "C.J. } \\
& \text { " } 30 \text { Sept., } 1874 . "
\end{aligned}
$$

Mr. Parkes believes that it will appear advisable to the Minister of Justice that a communication should bo made to His Honor the Chief Justice, pointing out that what the law requires of him, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, when so applied to, is simply that he should deal with the petition on its merits, and give his certificate to the Petitioner, if no reasons connected with the case at that stage prevent his doing so ; and that the further treatment of the petition, and all subsequent responsibility, rest with the Exccutive Government.

## I have, \&c., <br> HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.
Tife Minister of Justice and Pubitc Insthuction to The Chief Justice.
Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 October, 1874.
Sir,
My attention bas been called by my honorable colleague the Colonial Secretary to a case upon which I deem it my duty to communicate with you. A married woman, named Mary Macnamara, presented at the Colonial Sccretary's Office, on the 30th ultimo, a petition under the 7 th Victoria, No. 14, sec. 11, and 13 Vic. No. 3, for the admission of her husband into a lunatic asylum. The petition is supported by the requisite certificites from two duly qualified medical practitioners, setting forth that the patient is of unsound mind, that he has attempted to injure his wife, and that he cannot be kept in his house. The certificate of a Judge of the Supreme Court, as required by law, is wanting, and without this certificate the petition and medical certificates are of no avail. "At the head of the petition, however, is the following memorandum:-
"It is useless for a Judge to certify in this case, as there is neither Governor nor Administrator to sign the order for admission to the Asylum.
"J. M., ".

30 Sept., 1874 ,"
It appears to the Government that the law requires a Judge of the Supreme Court to deal with any such petition on its merits, and to give or withbold his sanction to the application as he may deem expedient, and that should such sanction bo given, the further treatment of the petition and all subsequent responsibility would rest with the Executive Government.

I have, \&c.,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN'

No. 13.

No. 13.
The Chief Justice to The Minister of Justice and Pubicic Instruction.
Supreme Court,
5 October, 1874.
Str,
In reply to your communication of the 3rd instant, received this morning, I beg to rofer you and the Colomial Sccretary to the 11th section of the 7 Vic. No. 14, and the 5th section of the 31 Vic. No. 19. I3y the former section the Governor, on the application of any relative or guardian of an insane person, sanctioned in writing by a Judge of the Suprome Court, is empowered to direct, if he shall think it proper so to do, that such person may be received in such asylum as he the Governor may appoint. By the latter section the Governor, as authorized, when exercising the powers conferred on him by the former section, instead of directing the removal of the lunatic to a Lanatic Asylum, to direct his removal to a licensed reception-house. It thus very plainly appears :-(1) that the Governor is the person to order the removal of the lunatic to an asylum; (2) that he is to take this course only if he shall think proper, which implies the exercise by him of his own personal judgment; and (3) that he alone is the person to determine to what asylum or licensed house the lunatic is to be sent. As I am officially informed that the Governor is absent from the Colony, and as I know that until he returns, or an Administrator is sworn in, the supposed lunatic, referred to by you in your letter, cannot be legally sent either to an asylum or to a licensed house, I have deemed it right not to deal at present with the papers submitfed to me. The signature of the Governor, and the exercise of his personal judgment on the facts to be submitted to him, are as essential as the signature of a Judge, and the exercise of his discretion before so serious a step can be taken as the incarceration of a lunatic. I am not aware of any power or "responsibility" which the law has given to or imposed upon "the Executive Government" in the matter, and if it be contemplated by the Govermment, as I infer by your allusion to this responsibility, to send any one to a Lunatic Asylum without the express personal sanction of the Governor, given by him after a personal caramination of the facts, there is the greater reason why 1 should not, by giving my sanction while the Governor is iway, aid the Government in committing so great a violation of the law. If the Government are prepared to set aside that portion of the Act which gives the Governor alone a personal discretion to send at lunatic to any asylum, they may without any greater violation of the law treat the approbation of a Judge also as unnecessary.

I have, \&c.,
JAMES MARTIN, C.J.
No. 14.
The Menister of Justice and Public Instruction to The Chief Justice.
Department of Justice and Public Jnstruction, Sydney, 6 October, 1874.

## STR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5 th instant, and in reply I desire to remind you that you were not requested to afford an exposition of the law in regard to the powers of the Governor in the treatment of lunatics.

My letter of the 3rd instant referred only to the duty imposed by law upon you as a Judge of the Supreme Court in relation to applications presented to you for the protection and safe custody of lunatics, which. I must repeat, is to give or withhold your sanction to eyery such application upon its merits alone. The Judge's duty is then performed, and he is not concerned in considering the course which the Government may think proper to adopt in reference to the matter.

The inferences and assumptions in your letter are not, as it appears to me, warranted by the duties which you were called upon judicially to discharge.

If, however, your present view of the law be correct, you must yourself have committed " a great violation of the law" on several occasions while holding office as head of the late Administration. During the absence from the Colony of Lord Belmore, when he visited New Zealand, between the 26th June and 15th July, 1871, no fewer than eleven persons were committed to Lunatic Asylums by your Government, when it was physically impossible to obtain "the express personal sanction of the Governor, after a personal examination by him of the facts."

I have, \&c.,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

## No. 15.

The Chief Justice to Tie Minister of Justice anid Public Instruction.
.Supreme Court, 7 October, 1874.
SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge the recoipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply I beg to say that I never for one moment contemplated entering into a controversy with you as to the dutics imposed upon me as a Judge of the Supreme Court. I can scarcely suppose (though some expressions in your letter would imply the contrary) that you imagine yourself or the Government authorized to instruct the Judges as to how their duties are to be performed. I made the remarks to which you refer, not to explain to you a matter with which you bave no concern, but to point out to tho Government how their views were likely to lead them into serious crror. I was not Colonial Secretary between 26 June and 15 July, 1871, and had no knowledge of the eleven cases to which you refer, and I gave no advice in reference to them.

I have, \&c.,
JAMES MARTIN.

No. 16.
The Minisfer of Justice and Punhic Instruction to The Chief Justice.
Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 9 October, 1874.
Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
$+\quad$ Sydney, 9 October, 1874.
Srb,
I have the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of the 7th instant. It does not appear to me to require any reply, except to correct a misconception which you seem to entertain as to bome expressions in my lettor of the Cth instant.
2. I have not desired, and in no portion of my letter have I attempted, " to instruct tho Judges how their duties are to be performed." On behalf of the Government I called your attention to the duties imposed by law upon the Judges in. the matter under review, and pointed out the line of separation between such judicial duties and executive authority; and it cannot be asserted that the Government have "no concern" in' this matter.
3. I may, howover, point out that you have taken upon yoursolf to instruct the Government in the performance of duties with which a Judge of the Supreme Court has "no coucern."

I have, de.,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

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## No. 17.

The Cimef Justice to The Mintster of Justice and Pubiic Instruction.
Supreme Court,
9 October, 1874.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and I am glad to find that I laboured under a misconception in supposing that any language used by you seemed to imply a desire on your part to instruct the Judges in the performance of their duties. I have nothing further to add, except to remind you that $I$ am at this moment the duly appointed Administrator of the Government, by whom alone, during the absence of the Governor, can any order to admit a luatic to any Asylum be signed, and in that character it is not only my right but it is my duty to warn you and your colleagues (whom you designate the Government) of the great and evident mistake which you are making in using or attempting to use the name of Sir Hercules Robinson to sanction any of your public acts while he is away.

I have, \&c.
JAMES MARTIN.

## No. 18.

Mr. Justice Hargrave to The Minister of. Justice and Public Instridetion.
Supreme Court,
10 October, 1874.
SIR,
On the 8 th instant, while I was at Goulburn, I received from His Honor the Chief Justico copies of your letter to His Honor of the 3rd instant, as to your obtaining the usual Judge's sanction to the protection of a dangerous lunatic named MacNamarra, also a copy of His Honor's reply, dated the 5th instant, together with a letter from His Honor to myself, dated October 8th, with reference to these matters, and also with reference to His Honor's being sworn in as "Administrator of the Government" in this Supreme Court.

I immediately replied that I would return to Sydney directly the Assizes were over, in the hope of being able to arrange this matter so as to prevent any delay in these or any other part of our judicial duty.

As I find that the Chief Justice has left Sydney for the Mudgee Assizes, I have now only to state that, after carefully considering these letters, I ain clearly of opinion (as an individual Judge of this Supreme Court) that I am bound to peruse all the usual medical certificates annexed to these "Lunatics" Memorials," and to report thereon as to the sufficiency of the evidence, and also as to the proper course to protect the lunatic and the public from his insanity.

I beg also to state that I am willing to peruse and sign all the usual "Transmission Warrants," and to perform all my other judicial duties of every kind, as I may think most conducive to the due and efficient administration of justice, so far as entrusted to my care as an individual Judge.

I need scarcely state that I should not have written to you unless the Chief Justice had himself brought these mattors officially under my notice; and I felt, therefore, that I was bound to communicate this my opinion to you as "Minister of Justice" without the slightest delay.

As to the other topics discussed in the correspondence sent to me, I shall be quite willing to express my judicial opinion thereon whenever required to do so in due course of law.

I have, \&c.,
J. F. HARGRAVE.

## No. 19.

## Mr. Justice Hargrave to The Minister of Iustice and Public Instrucition.

Supreme Court, Sydney,

26 October, 1874.
Sir,
Since my letter to you of the 10th instant, several Lunacy Certificates, Transmission Warrants, Petitions from Prisoners under sentence, and other documents, have been brought to me for my judicial consideration and reports thereon; and I have duly returned these documents to the officer submitting them, with my judicial reports and signatures thereon; but in order to prevent all future question as to the legality of my conduct in these matters, I feel compelled to make this further communication to you (as Minister of Justice) by way of supplement to my letter of the 10 th instant.

1. In the first place, I put altogether out of consideration the claim which His Honor the Chief Justice advanced to the office of Administrator, as being vested in the Chicf Justice, by Act of Law before being sworn in, "during the absence of the Governor." The Puisue Judges of the Supreme Court, like the rest of the Colony, must proceed with our own judicial duties, altogether irrespective of these claims, which, of course, will be decided by proper authority upon the terms of the Commission and other documents, as in the late case of Sir R. D. Hanson, Chief Justice of South Australia, which case led, I belicve, to some alteration in the form of Commission, so as to prevent the office of Administratior vesting before oaths taken.
2. In the second place, as to the legality of my declining to delay my reports, \&c., after official notice of the Chief Justice's claim, I consider that as a Judge of the Supreme Court my oath requires me not only to perform every judicial duty "without fear, favour, or affection," but also without any "denial or delay," \&c. The 44th section of Magna Charta, and the 29 th section of Menry the 3rd Charter, have always been the great rule in all questions of judicial duty, and forbid all postponements of "justice or right." I believe also that the Chief Justice himself and my other brother Judges have continued performing all our judicial duties, in Sydney and upon Circuit, to the present hour, "during the absence of the Governor," without the slightest doubt of our obligation so to do; though every act we perform must come hereafter under the cognizance of the Governor in Council.
3. In the third place, as to the construction of the words used in the 11 th section of the 7 th Vic. No. 14, and 5th section of 31st Vic. No. 19,-I cannot concur in the Chief Justice's construction of the words "if he shall think proper" as implying any other duty in the Governor than as in the numerous other matters in various statutes and in the general administration of Government, which require the approbation of the Governor to the final action of the Executive authority; which, since our Constitution Act and under the Governor's Commission aud Letter of Instruction (except in "urgent cases and as to" Capital Sentences) cannot be exerciscd, "except by and with the concurrence and advice of the Executive Council."

These Tunacy Certificates, Transmission Warrants, Petitions from Prisoners, and other usual documents, are always brought under our judicial consideration, not from the Governor himself, but only through a Responsible Minister, to whom alone we can return them with our reports thereon; and it is the Minister's duty, not ours, to decide whether he will bring the matter further under the consideration of the Executive; and if so, when he will do so, and as to all further proceedings thereon.

With every possible respect to the Chief Justice, I am quite satisfied that my own duty as an individual Judge of the Supreme Court was either to report upon the matter officially submitted by the Minister to me as Judge or to resign my Judgeship,-and this wholly without reference to the "absence of the Governor" from the Colony, or to the claim advanced by the Chief Justice to be in law Administrator of the Colony, previously to being sworn into such office.

The preceding remarks will be suficient, I hope, not only to defend the legality of my own signature to all the documents in question, but will also show that I have not ventured to differ in these matters from His Honor the Chief Justice except after fill consideration, and for sound and substantial reasons, both in law and judicial discretion. I desire not to express the slightest opinion upon the important constitutional questions involved both directly and indirectly in the present claim of the Chief Justice, or ink the former administration by the late Chief Justice. An application for a habeas corpus or any other proceeding may at any moment bring the whole matter fully before all the Judges in Banco.

Nevertbeless, upon the general question of the Administration of Justice, $I$ feel it my duty to point out to you, as Minister of Justice, the very great inconvenience that arises to the Puisne Judges, by the removal of the Chief Justice from his duties here to the higher functions of Administrator; even though only very temporarily. Such temporary combinations of judicial functions with executive authority are very strongly commented upon by Lord Campbell, in his Lives of the Chief Justices, vol. II, p. 451, as to Lord Mansficld's appointment to the Cabioct in 1757, and again as to Lord Ellenborough's appointment in 1806, vol, I11, p. 181-193; and also in the life of Lord Erskine, vol. IX, p. 2-3, and my own cxperience of the extra duties cast upon me as Senior. Puistie Judge, during the administratorship of Sir Alfred Stephen, compels me to express an earnest hope that no Chinf Justice vill ever be appointed as Administrator of the Government, except under the most urgent circumstancos and under the most unavoidable necessity.

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.

# FIJI ISLANDS. <br> (Papers helative to cession of, to great blititain.) 


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No. 1.
Minute for firs Excemifncy the Govervor.
Present:
The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney General,
The Colonial Treasurer
The Secretary for Lauds,
The Secretary for Public Works,
The Solicitor General.
Your Excellency's Advisers have the honor to request your Excellency to transmit the enclosed telegram on the position of Fiji to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
FEENRY PARKES.
14. October, 1873.

## No. 2.

## Telegram to the Seghetary of State for the Cohomtes.

- Sefriement of Tiji in state bordering on anarchy. Ministers of this Colony, supported by leading merchants, urge the annexation and colonization of those islands, because they form the most important settlement on the line of communication between Australia and America, have been chiefly settled by British subjects from these Colonics: and are rich fields for the commercial enterprise of Great Britain.

The principal Chiefs are believed to be favourable to British annexation. Foreign colonization of Fiji would be regarded in these Colonies as a calamity.

In the cent of an armed collision, Ministers urge protection of British subjects by Her Majesty's ships-of-war.

## No. 3.

## Mintite for His Excellenct the Governor.

Youm Advisers will be glad if your Excellency will send the accompanying telegraphic message, in reference to my Minute of the 16th, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 Mny, 1874.

## No. 4.

Trlegram from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to 'lhe Sheretary of State for time Colontes.
Ministers desire me to inform your Lordship that they have sent by the Suez Mail, two days ago, a Minute in favour of the colonization of Fij , and expressing on bebalf of this Colony a willingness to assist by any reasonable means in that object.

No. 5.

## Minute for His Excellency tief Governor

Witic reference to the colonization of Fiji, and the views 1 have expressed on the subject in conversations with your Excellency, I desire, after consultation with my collengues, to briefly state some of the considerations that weigh with us in favour of the establishment of British authority in that group of islands.

British settlement has taken place in those islands more extensively than in any other group, and the roots of civilization have, as it were, been already transplanted to the soil. The commercial interests of these Colonios in connection with Fijij are now very considerable, and, as the Australian Colonies are an integral part of the Empire, it-is assumed that their interests are British interests.

The Fiji Tslands will henceforth be permanently connected with the Australian Colonics by the line of mail steamers established between Sydney and Sau Francisco, which must steadily advance their civilization, auil at the same time correspondingly increase our interests in their progress.

It appears to your Excellency's. Advisers that the state of things already existing makes the question of the colonization of Fiji a very different one from what it would be if the islands were still in their primitive condition. If au independent Government canuot be maintained, it is morally certan that these important islands must pass into the possession of a Foreign power, and the assumption of their government by any other power than England would now be not so much the planting of the Foreign as the superseding of the English name.

Your Excellency's Advisers do not entertain any doubt but that the local Parliament would sanction the proposal of annexation to this Colony, if any plan of the kind were practicable; but the system of Representative Government under which we live could not by any possible adjustment be extended to a mixed population, the great majority of whom are in the condition of the aboriginal imhabitants of Fiji. It is not, therefore, on auy question of expenditure or responsibility that we would urge the Imperial Government to undertake the task of colonization, but simply because a Colonial Government is not competent to act in the matter. We feel justified, however, in saying that this Colony would readily and cordially assist in the work of establishing a form of regular Government in lijii by any reasonable means within its power, and we think such assistance might be rendered in a variety of ways which will suggest themsel res.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
menky parkes.
16 May, 1874.

No. 6.
His Excellency the Governor to Tife Colontal Secretary.
Government House, Sydney, 17 July, 1874.

## My dear Mr. Parkes,

I sent on your Minute of the 16th May to the Secretary of State, and I have this day received a telegraphic message from Lord Carnarvon, inforning me that your offer of co-operation in connection with Eiji is much appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. Lerd Carnarvon observes that the question of amnexation is now under consideration, that the conditions upon which the cession has been tendered are objected to, and that even without the conditions stipulated for there would probably be a considerable deficiency of revenue. His Lordship accordingly inguires whether I think that New South Wales and other Australian Colonies would unite with the M.other Country in meeting the probable deficit upon the first few years until the settlement might become self-supporting. Perhaps you will be so good as to let me know the views of the Cabinet on this question, as Lord Caruarvon asks for an answer by telegraph.

Yours very truly,
HERCULES ROBINSON.

## No. 7.

## Minute for His Excellenct the Governor.

Your Excellency's Advisers have had under consideration your letter of the 17th instant, embolying the substance of a telegram from the Secretary of State with reference to the cession of the Fiji Islands to the British Crown.

It is etated that in the event of the unconditional cession of those islands and their colonization by Great Britain, there would probably be a considerable deficiency between the revenue and expenditure; and this Government is invited to say whether New South Wales and the other Australian Colonies would unite with the Mother Country in meeting any such deficit for the first few years of settle-ment-until such time, in fact, as the Colony could support itself.

Speaking for this Colony alone, your Advisers have already intimated (in my Minutc of May 16th) that they would be prepared to ask Parliament to sanction effective assistance in establishing a form of regular Gorernment in Fiji. New South Wales has a more direct interest than any othcr of the Australian Colonies in the successful colonization of those islands, both on account of its commercial intercourse with them, and the important circumstance that they have been made a principal station in its mail communication with England. The obligation of the Colony to assist in the settlement of Fiji is therefore fully admitted.

In this view of the question, Ministers thinls it is their duty respectfully to submit that the Government of Fiji need not be of a costly character. It appears to them that for some years the islands might be efficiently and satisfactorily governed from Sydncy by the Croma appointing a Government Resident to act under the Governor of New South Wales, with a limited Civil Establishment, to consist chiefly of an officer to perform the joint functions of Colonial Sccretary and Colonial Treasurer, a resident Judge, a Superintendent of Police, and a Port Mastor. If Mer Majesty's Ministers should consider some such simple and economical form of Government as this sufficient- your Excellency's Advisers think that with the assistance which this Colony could give, as.explained in next paragraph, there would be little or no deficit upon the ammal Revenue which might be fairly raised.

Ministers are of opinion that the most effective aid that this Colony could give would consist in placing at the service of the new Colony for a limited time its Public Departments and certain of its public functionaries. For example, the Governor could without inconvenience visit Fiji once a ycar, the Law Officers could act as Legal Advisers, the Supreme Court could be made a Court of Appenl, and the wellorganized Printing Office, the Department of Education, and the Survey Office of this Colony, could be made available.

In like inamner, the Pacific Mail Service could carry the letters of the new Colony, for the postages only.

If this aid should be declincd, Ministers are prepared to ask Parliament to sanction the payment of portion of tlie deficit which may be found to exist in carrying on the new Government, assuming that tho Administration will not be a needlessly expensive one.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
henry parkes.
Sydney, 20 July, 1874.
No. 8.
His Excellency the Govervor to The Colonal Secretary.
Government JIouse,
Sydney, 10 August, 1874.
My wear Mr. Paikes,
On the 21.st ultimo I telegraphed to the Secretary of State a pricis of your last Cabinet Minute, offering to assist the Home Government in establishing British rule in Fiji, and I forwarded by the following mail a copy of the Minute. I have this day received a cable message from Lord Carnarvon, acknowledging my telegram of the 21st July, and asking me to express to you and your colleagues his heartiest acknowledgments and appreciation of your offer of co-operation. A similar offer had already been made by New Zealand; and Lord Carnarvon remarks that small money contributions would probably be the most acceptable aid to the Home Government; but the other suggestions thrown out in your Minute will be considered. The date of Lord Carnarvon's telegram is the 7 th August : and he adds, that a despatch on the subject was being forwarded to me by that day's mail from London.

## Yours very truly,

HERCULES ROBINSON.

No. 9.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency mie Govervor.
Downing-street,
7 August, 1874.
Sir,
I. have the honor to acknowledge the reccipt of your telogram, dated July 21st, relative to an anticipated deficit in the revenue of Fiji, in the event of its annexation, in which you state that your Ministers fully appreciate the obligation of New South Wales to assist in the establishnent of a Government in the Islands, and indicate various modes in which such assistance might bo given; adding that, if - preferred, your Ministers would ask the Colonial Legislature to contribute in money a portion of the probiable deficiency.
2. You inform me that a minute expressing more fully the views of your Cabinet will be sent by the next mail; but looking to the importance of the question, and the necessity of allowing no unnecessury delay in dealing with it, I will at once explain to you the form in which Her Majesty's Government are at present disposed to think that the Colonies could best co-operate in this matter.
3. And in the first place, I desire to expross my hearty appreciation of the readiness erinced by your Ministers to undertake on the part of New South Wales a portion of the cost, and to assist in providing for the administration of Fiji. I had already received from the Government of New Zealand a spontancous and somewhat similar intimation of the readiness of that Colony to co-operate in various ways, tlirough its Governor and Public Departments, in providing the Islands with a Government which might be at once efficient and economical. The total sum of money which may in any case be required to meet the possible deficiency in the revenue of Fiji will probably not be considerable, nor could I, on the mere ground of saving expense to the Imperial Treasury, ask your Government to contributc money towards a deficiency of revenue; but I hail this offer as a fresh evidence of the sympathy which exists between the Australian Colonies and their Mother Country, and of their readiness to bear their share, so far as circumstances admit, in the common burdens of the Empire. So believing, 1 do not hesitate to reply to that offer in the spirit in which it is made.
4. In accepting, then, this proposal, I need, perhaps, hardly say that it is impossible to invite your Ministers to a co-operation in the actual duties of government. They will be well aware that, in order to secure that administrative cfficiency in which we are all interested, there can be no divided responsibilitics or uncertain authority. The authority can obviously be exercised only by the Imperial Government; and, though the anxieties of organizing and administering a new Colony are in one sense enhanced, in another they are lightened to me, by the generous confidence in the dispositions and intentions of Her Majesty's Government which this offer indicates.
5. Whilst thus acknowledging, as $I$ fecl is duc, the spirit in which this offer of assistance has been mode by your Ministers, I may add that I fully believe that the present is one of those occasions where the principle of co-operation among different members of the Empire has special fitacss.
6. It is alike the desire and for the adrantage of the Australasian Colonies that British rule should be established in Wiji, in order to give increased security not only to British interests, but even more indirectly to the great and growing interests of those Colonics. I conceive, therefore, that I am only acting in conformity with their feeling when I invite the Colonial Legislatures to share with this Government the expenses attendant upon giving eftect to a policy which they have advocated, and with which their future interests, political and commercial, are so largely connected. Nor am I. uninfluenced by the conviction that, in undertaling the heary responsibility of establishing a Colonial Government in TYiji, I can fully rely upon the readiness of all the Australasian Colonies to give practical proof of their strong desirc to see the labour traffic regulated and its abuses eradicated, by the establishment of British authority in those Jslands, which, though they do not cover the entire arca of the kidnapping trade, form at lenst one of its principal centres, and constitute a point from which any effective control may be ex scised.
7. Taking, therefore, all these circmostances into consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion th. 4 , in order to be thoroughly efficient and capable of acting promptily and vigorously, the Government of Fijt, should it become a Colony, must be strong and complete within itself, and musti be directed, for a time at all events, from this Conntry. It will, I conceive, be most essential to sclect for the first Governor a person possessed of tried administrative ability, and, if possible, of experience in Colonies inhabited by a mixed population of Europeans and coloured races, and to provide hin with really cfficient officers in the principal Departments of Govermment. The salaries, therefore, of the Governor and principal officers must, in my opimion, be liberal; but in determining this and other similar questions, it is my firm - 'ermination that the strictest economy, consistent with administratise efficiency, shall be practised. 1 the same time, I cannot conceal from mysclf that there are already indications of some heary expenses 4. garious kinds which in many other places and under differcnt circumstances would not have to be iny yrred, and which, added to the impoverished condition of many of the settlers in the Islands, will render it impossible to rely upon raising the revenue estimated by the Commissioners.
8. Taking then all things into consideration, I trust that I am making no unreasonable proposal if I invite each of the four Colonics of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, who are principally concerued in the commerce of the Islauds and in the regulation of the labour traffic, to contribute $£ 4,000$ a year towards the expenses of the Colonial Government of Tiji. It is, I trust, not improbable that smaller contributions in each case may suffice; and in that eveut, I should propose to draw only the necessary proportion from each Colony to make good the deficit.

9 . I propose to address yon on other questions connected with the :unexation of these Talands, by next mail.

Tremain, \&c.
CARNARVON.

[^0]1874.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CESSION OF FIJI.



## 挧rsentey to 护arliament for Commano.



Trom The Earl of Carnarvon to Sti Hercules Robisoon.
10th August. ** If public busincss permits your absence for a few weeks, I wish you to proceed at once to Tiji, and explain.

From Sir Hercules Robinson to The Elarl of Camartos.
15th August. I have conferred with the Commodore and with Ministers, and can leave for Fiji carly next month. The Ministers are most anxious to meet the views of Her Majesty's Gorermment. They will, if possible, abstain from swearing-in an Acting Governor, and will postpone the meeting of Parlinment till the end of October, so as to allow me a clear six weeks for the trip.


From The Earl of Carifarvon to Str Hercudes Robinson.
25th August. ** ** * * My acknowledgments to Ministers for their co-operation.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CONHERCIAL TREATY AND - SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION between great britain and france. (Despatch with copies of.) 

## Bresented to boty Zanases of farliament, 加 Commano.

## Tae Segretary of State for the Colnnies to Sir Hercules Robinson.

Downing-street,
28th March, 1874.

Sir,
I transmit to you, for general information in the Colony under your government, a copy of the Treaty of the 23rd July, 1873, and of the Supplementary Conrention of the 24th January, 1874, between Great Britain and France, relative to matters of Commerce and Navigation.

I have, \&c.,

CARNARVON.
The Officer administering
the Government of New South Wales.

# TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE 

Signed at Versailles, July 23, 1873.

## [Ratifications exchanged at Paris, August 4, 18\%3.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great IBritain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, being cqually animated with the desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which unite the two countries, and of placing on a satisfactory footing the commercial and maritime relations between the two States, have, with this object, determined to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and they have accordingly appointed their respective Plenipotentiarics, that is to say :-

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irelaud, the Right Honorable lichard Bickerton Pemell Lord Lyons, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Priry Council and Her said Majesty's Ambassador Estraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, \&c., \&c., \&c.;

And the President of the French Republic, M. le. Duc de Broglie, Minister for Forcign Affairs, Vice.President of the Council, Cheralier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, \&c., \&c., \&c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :-

## Abticle I.

The Treaty of Commerce concluded on the 23 rd of January, 1860, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France, as also the Supplementary Conventions of the 12th of October and 16th of November of the same year, are again put in force in all their stipulations and in their full tenor, and shall contmue to have effect as before the Act of Denuuciation of the l5th of March, 1872.

The High Contracting Parties guarantec to each other reciprocally, as well in the United Kingdom as in France and Algeria, the treatment, in all respects, of the most favoured nation.

It is therefore understood that, in conformity with the stipulations of Article XIX of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded on the 23rd of January, 1860, and of Article V of the Supplementary Convention of the 16 th of November of the same year, each of the High Contracting Parties engages to give the other, immediately and uncondition. ally, the benefit of every favour or immunity, every privilege or reduction of Tariff in regard to the importation of merchandise, whether mentioned or not in the Treaty and Conventions of. 1860 , which have been or may be conceded by one of the High Contracting Parties to any Forcign Nation whatsocver, whether within or beyond Europe.

It is likewise understood that, in all that relates to transit, warehousing, exportation, re-exportation, local dues, brokerage, Customs formalities, samples, designs for manufactures, and likewise in all matters relating to the exercise of commerce and industry, British subjects. in France or in Algeria, and French in the United King: dom, shall enjoy the treatment of the most faroured Nation.

## Abticle II.

"British ships and their cargoes shall, in France and in Algeria, and French ships and their cargoes shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoen, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

The coasting trade, however, is excepted from the preceding stipulation, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

Ss Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Trlande, ct le Président de la République Française, également animés du désir de resserrer les liens d'amitié qui unissent les deux pays, et de placer sur un picd satisfaisant les relations commerciales et maritimes entre les deux litats, ont décidé de conelure, dans ce but, un Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir :-

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lord Lyons, Pair du Royaume Uni, Grand-Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Membre du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Gouverucment de la République Française, \&e., \&e., \&e.;

Et le Président de la République Française, M. le Duc de Broglie, Ministre des affaires Etrangères, Vice-Président du Conseil, Chevalier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, \&c., \&c., \&c.;
Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne ct due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:-

## Article I.

Le Traité de Commerce conclu le 23 Janvier, 1860, entre le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et la France, ainsi que les Conventions Supplćmentaires des 12 Octobre et 16 Norembre de la meme année, sont, dans toutes leurs dispositions et teneur, remis en vigucur et continueront d'avoir leurs effets comme avant lActe de Dénonciation du 15 Mars, 1872.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se garantissent réciproquement, tant dans le Royaume Uni qu'en France et en Algérie, le traitement, sous tous les rapports, de la nation la plus favorisce.

Il est done catendu, conformémert aux dispositions de l'Article XIX du Traité de Commerce conclu le 23 Janvier, 1860, ainsi que l'Article $V$ de la Convention Supplémentaire du 16 Novembre de $l_{a}$ même année, que chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage à faire profiter l'autre immédiatement et sans conditions de toute fiveur ou immunite, de tout privilóge ou abaissement de Tarif pour l'importation des marchandises mentionnées ou non dans les Traités et Conventions de 1860, qui ont été ou pourront être accordés par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes à une nation étrangère quelconque, soit en Europe soit en dehors.

Il est egalement entendu que pour tout ce qui concerne le trausit, l'entrepôt, l'exportation, la ré-exportation, les droits locaux, le courtage, les formalités de Dounne, les échantillons, les dessins de fabrique, de même que pour tout ce qui a rapport à l'exercice du commerce et de l'industric, les sujets Britanniques en France ou en Algérie, et les Français dans le Royaume Uni jouiront du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

## Abticle II.

Les navires Anglais et lcur cargaison en France et en Algérie, et les navires Français et leur cargaison dans le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Trlande it leur arriyée d'un port quelconque et quel que soit le lieu d'origine ou de destination de leur cargaison, jouiront, sous tous les rapports, du même traitement que les navires nationaux et leur cargaison.
Il ost fait execption à la disposition qui précède pour le cabotage, dont le régime demeure soumis aux lois respectives des deux pays. $\qquad$

## Article III.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle by means of a Supplementary Convention, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged before the 31st of January, 1874, suclı arrangements as may appear to them to be necessary in regard to Cousular attributions, to trausit and Customs regulations affecting entry of goods, expertisc, samples, and any other matters of the like nature, and they agree, moreover, to substitute this Supplementary Convention for the stipulations about similar matters comprised in the Treaties and Conventions of 1860.

## Article IV.

Mineral oils of Britislı origin shall be admitted into France and Algeria from the 1st of January, 1874, or sooner, if possible, at a Customs duty of 5 per cent., that is to say, at the rate of duty levied previously to the passing of the Jaw of the 8 th of July, 1871. It is, nevertheless, agreed that the said oils shall, in conformity with the stipulations of Article IX of the Treaty of the 23rd of January, 1860, again put into force by Article I of the present Treaty, be likewise subject to the duty of 5 fr . or 8 fr. per 100 kilog . estalblished on crude or refined oils by the Law of the 16 th of September, 1871, or that which may be hereafter levied on the like oils manufactured in France.

A Commission, consisting of one member on the part of each Goverament, shall meet at Paris immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, in order to settle, as hereinafter directed, questions concerning duties levied in France on British mineral oils, as well as to consider and report on any other questions which the Figh Contracting Parties agree, or shall agree, to refer to it.

The benefit of the above provisions shall be extended to British mineral oils, to be supplied to persons in France under contracts entered into before the promulgation of the Law of the 8th of July, 1871.
The Commission shall examine how far it would be possible to effect reimbursement of duties levied in excess of the duty of 5 per cent., and the tax of 5 fr. or 8 fr. per 100 kilog. above referred to, in the case of British mineral oils introduced into France since the promulgation of the Law of the 8ih of July, 1871, otherwise than in pursuance of contracts previously entered into.

In regard to the contracts above referred to, the settlement shall include indemnification for actions for breaches of contracts entered into before the enforcement of the Law of the 8th of July, 1871.
The High Contracting Parties, before the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, shall name some third person to act as Arbitrator in recrard to any points in connection with the questions abore referred to which relate to mincral oils and on which the Commissioners may themselves differ in opinion. The Commission shall refer any such points to the Arbitrator, whose decision shatl be binding on the Commissioners, and shall be reported by them accordingly.

The High Contracting Parties shall forthwith carry out the decision come to by the Commission or by the Arbitrator.

## Article V.

The present Treaty shall remain in force until the 30 th of June, 1877. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the said date the intention of putting an end to it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

Article VI.
The President of the French Republic engages to apply to the National Assembly for the necessary authorization to ratify and give effect to the present Treaty immediately after its signature.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible, and the Jreaty shall immediately come into force.
In witness whercof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.
Done in duplicate at Versailles, the 23 rd day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1873.

## Abticle III.

Les Ha;ites Parties Contractantes couriennent d'établır, au moyen d'une Convention Supplémentaire dont les ratifications scront echangees avant le 31 Janvicr, 1874, les dispositions qui leur paraîtront nécessaires au sujet des attributions Consulaires, ainsi que du transit et des règlement de Douanc relatifs ì l'entrée des marchandises, à l'expertise, aux échantillons, et à toute autre matière analoguc. Elles conviennent cn outre de substituer cette Convention Supplémentaire aux dispositions en pareilie matière comprises dans les Traités ctConventions de 1860.

## Article IV.

A partir dul Janvier, 1874, ou plus tôt si faire se peut, les huiles minérales d'origine Britannique scront admises en France et en Algérie, au droit de Dounne de 5 pour cent, c'est-ì-dire an tanx du droit en vigueur arant la Loi du 8 Juillet, 1871 . Il demeure cependant convenu que les dites huiles devront, conformóment aux dispositions de l'Article 1X. du 'Iraité du 23 Jauvier, 1860, remis en vigueur par l'Article I du présent Traité, acquitter en outre les droits de 5 ou 8 fr . par 100 kilog. établis sur les luiles brutes ou raffinces par la Loi du 16 Septembre, 1871, ou ceux qui scraicht ultéricurement établis sur les mêmes huiles fabriquécs en France.

Une Commission, qui sera composée d'un membre nommé par chaque Gouvernement, se réunira à Paris immédiatement après la ratification du présent Traité pour régler de la manière ci-dessous prérue les questions relatives aux droits perçus sur les huiles minérales d'origine Britannique ; et en même temps pour examiner toute autre question que les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent ou conviendrout de lui soumettre, et en faire l'objet d'un rapport.

Le bénéfice des dispositions précédentes scra étendu aux huiles minérales d'origine Britannique, ayant fait l'objet de marchés pour la livrajson des dites huiles en France avant la promulgation de la Loi du 8 Juillet, 1871.

La Commission examinera dans quelle mesure il sera possible d'effectuer le remboursement des droits perçus en plus du droit de 5 pour cent et de la tare de 5 ou 8 fr . par 100 kilog. ci-dessus indiquée, dans le cas où des huiles minórales d'origine Britannique auraient été introduites en France depuis promulgation de la Loi du 8 Juillet, 1871 , autrement que pour l'exécution de contrats préalablement passés.

En ce qui concerne les contrats ci-dessus visés, le règlement comprendra unc indemnité des poursuites exercécs pour défaut d'exécution des contrats passés avant l'application de la Loi du 8 Juillet, 1871.
Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, arant l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, nommeront une tierce personne destince à intervenir comme Arbitre sur toute matière en rapport arec les questions ci-dessus désignóes qui se rattachent aux huiles minérales et sur lesquelles les Commissaires ne seront pas d'accord. La Commission déférera toute difficulté de cette nature à l'Arbitre, dont la décision sera obligatoire pour les Commissaires, qui feront leur rapport en conséquence.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes prendront sans retard les mesures nécessaires pour l'exccution des décisions de la Commission ou de l'Arbitre.

## Article $V$.

Le présent Traité restera en vigueur jusqu'au 30 Juin, 1877. Dans le cas où aucunc des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié douze mois ayant la dite date son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, il demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes Yaura dénoncé.

## Abticle VI.

Le Président de la République Française s'engage ¿̀ demander à l'Assemblée Nationale, immédiatement après la signature du présent Traité, l'autorisation nécessaire pour ratifier et faire exécuter le dit Traité. Les ratifícations en seront échangécs à Paris le plus tôt que faire se pourra, et le Traité entrera immédiatement en vigueur.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité, qu'ils ont revetu du cachet de leurs armes.

Fait en double expedition à Versailles, le $23^{\text {e }}$ jour du mois de Juillet de l'an mil huit cent soixante-treize.
LYONS.
BROGLIE.

## CONVENTION BETWEEN HIRR MAJESTY AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF JULY $23,1873$.

## Signed at Versailles, January 24, 1874.

## [Ratifications excifanged at Paris, January 30, 1874.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the French Republic, having agreed, by the Third Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at Versailles on the 23rd of July, 1873, to settle, by means of a Supplementary Convention, the ratifications of which were to be exchanged before the 31st of January, 1874, such arrangements as may appear to them to be necessary in regard to Consular aicributions, to transit and Customs regulations affecting entry of goods, expertise, samples, and any other matters of the like nature ; and, moreover, to substitute this Supplementary Convention for the stipulations about similar matters comprised in the Treaty and Conventions of 1860 ; they have accordingly appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:-
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lord Lyons, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Yreland, Kright Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Batlt, one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Priry Council, and Her said Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, \&c., \&c., \&c.;
And the President of the French Republic, M. Ic Duc Decazes, Member of the National Assembly, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, \&c., \&c., \&ec.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, hare agreed upon the following Articles :-

## Article I.

If one of the High Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equavalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other Power, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on the like articles on their importation from all other foreign countries.

In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on manufactures of British or French origin, as the case may be.

## Article II

The transit of goods to and from the United Kingdom shall be free from all transit duties in lirance and Algeria, and the transit of goods to and from France and Algeria shall be free from all transit duties in the United Kingdom.

## Article III.

The stipulations of Article IX of the Convention of the 12 th of October, 1860, in regard to duties of marking and guar .ntee established for goldsmiths' work and jewellery, shall be applicable to fire-arms, anchors, chain-cables, and all other articles over which similar control is or may be exercised.

Article TV
In case of dispute between the importer and the French Customs as to the denomination, origin, or class under which any goods may be chargeable with duty, this dispr shall be referred to the Board of Legal Expertise es hed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce by le 19 of the Law of July 27, 1822. The declarut, l he one hand, and the Customs on the other, sudid eac. have the right to choose an expert from the rerchauts or manufacturers inscribed on a list prepared s nnually by the President of the Chamber of Commerce $f$ Paris, and transmitted to the Ministry of Agriculture ad Commerce. dfter haring heard the explanations nd conclusions of the two experts, the above-mentioned 3oard of Legal Expertise, in the event of agreement stween the respective experts, shall record the decision arrived at and shall render it final. In default of agree ment, the Board shall act as arbiter and shall decide in the last resort.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Trlande, et le Président de la République Française, étant convenus, en vertu du troisième Article du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation conelu ì Ver. sailles le 23 Juillet, 1873 , d'établir, au moyen d'unc Convention Supplémentaire, dont les ralifications devaient étre échangées avant le 31 Janvier, 1874, les dispositions qui leur paraîtront nécessaires au sujet des attributions Consulaires, ainsi que du transit et des règlements de Douane relatifs à l'entrec des marchandises, ì l'expertise aux échantillons ct à toute autre matière analogue ; et s'étant de plus décidés à substituer cette Convention Sup plémentaire aux dispositions en parcille matière comprises dans les Traité et Conventions de 1860 ; ont en consequence, nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs à cet effet, savoir :-
Sa Majeste la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretame et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Richard Bick. erton Pemell Lord Lyons, Pair du Royaume Uni, Grand Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Membre du Conscil Privé de sa Majesté Britannique, Son Ambassadcur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Françaisc, \&c., \&c., \&c.;
Et le Président de la République Francaise, M. le Due Decazés, Député à l'Assemblée Nationale, Ministre des Affairès Etrangeres, Commandẹur do l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, \&c., \&c., \&c.;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenusdes Articles suivants:-

## Article $I$.

Sil'une des Hantes Parties Contractantes établit un droit d'accise, c'est-à-dire, un droit intérieur, sur un produit quelconque du sol ou de l'industric nationale, un droit compensateur équivalent pourra etre perçu sur les produits similaires importés du territoire de l'autre Puissance, pourru que le dit droit compensateur soit perçu sur les produits similaires à leur importation de tout autre pays étranger.

Dans le cas de réduction ou de suppression des droits d'accisc, c'est-ì-dire, droits intérieurs, une réduction équivalente ou suppression sera en meme temps opérée sur le droit compensateur correspondant prélevé sur les produits d'origine Britannique ou Française selon lo cas.

## Article II.

Le transit des marchandises à destination ou arrivant du Royaume Uni sera exempt de tout droit de transit en France et en Algérie, et le transit des marchandises à destination ou arrivant de France et d'Algéric sera exempt de tout droit de transit dans le Royaume Uni.

## Aaticle III.

Les stipulations de l'Article IX de la Convention du 12 Octobre, 1860, en ce qui concerne les droits de marque et de garantie ćtablis pour les articles d'orfêrrerie et de bijouterie, seront applicables aux armes à feu, aux ancres, aux chaînes-cables, et aux autres articles sur lesquels un contrôle analogue est ou pourra etre exercé.

## Article IV.

En cas de dissentiment entre l'importateur et la Douane Francaise sur la dénomination, l'origine, ou la classe d'apres laquelle les marchandises doivent acquitter les droits, ce dissentiment sera porté devant le Comité d'Expertise Légale institué auprès du Mivistère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce par l'Article 19 de la Loi du 27 Juillet 1822. Le déclarant, d'une part, et la Douane, d'autre part, auront le faculté de choisir chacun un expert parmi les négociants au fabricants inscrits sur une liste formée annucllement par le Président de la Chambre do Commerce de Paris et transmise au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce. Après avoir entendu les deux experts dans leurs explications et conclusions, le Comite d'Expertise Légale susmentionné devrn, si l'accord existe entre les caperts respectifs, enregistrer la décision pric est rendre définitive. En cas de désaccord, le dit Comite remplira le rôle d'arbitre et décidera en dernier ressort.

## Articlib $V$.

The subjects of each of the tro High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection and be subject to the same conditions as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks and other distinctive marks, showing the origin or quality of goods, as well as in patterns and designs for manufactures.

## Article VI.

Articles liable to duty serving as patterns or samples, which shall be introduced into the United Kingdom by French commercial travellers, or into France and Algeria by commercial travellers of the United Kingdom, shall be admitted free of duty, subject to the following formalities requisite to insure their being re-exported or placed in bond :-

1. The officers of Customs at any port or place at which the patterns and samples may be imported shall asecrtain the amount of duty chargeable thereon. That amount must either be deposited by the commercial traveller at the Custom-house in money, or ample security must be given for it.
2. For the purpose of identification, each separate pattern or sample shall, as far as possible, bo marked by the affixing of a stamp, or by means of a seal being attached to it.
3. A permit or certificate shall be given to the importer, which shall contain :-
(a.) A list of the patterns or samples imported, specifying the nature of the goods and also sach particular marks as may be proper for the purpose of identification;
(b.) A statement of the duty chargeable on the patterns or samples, as also whether the amount was deposited in money, or whether security was given for it;
(c.) A statement showing the manner in which the patterns or samples were marked;
(d.) The appointment of a period, which at the utmost must not exceed twelve months, at the expiration of which, unless it is proved that the patterns or samples have been previously re-exported or placed in bond, the amount of duty deposited will be carried to the public account, or the amoint recovered under the security given. No charge shall be made to the importer for the above permit or certificate, or for marking for identification.
4. Patterns or samples may be re-exported througle the Custom-house through which they were imported, or through any other.
5. If, before the expiration of the appointed time (paragraph 3,d) the patterns or samples should be presented at the Custom-house of any port or place for the purpose of re-exportation or being placed in bond, the officers of such port or place must satisfy themselves by examination whether the articles which are brought to them are the same as those for which the permit of entry was granted. If so satisficd, the officers will certify the re-exportation or deposit in bond, and will refund the duty which had been deposited, or will take the necessary steps for discharging the sceurity.

## Abticles VII.

It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that as regards the matters mentioncd in Article III of the Treaty of July 23 rd, 1873 , the provisions contained in the Treaty and Conventions of 1860 , and in the Trcaty of July 23, 1873, shall remain in force, except as far as these provisions are expressly changed by the present Supplementary Conrention.

## Abticle VIIT.

The present Convention shall have the same duration as the Treaty concluded between the High Contracting Parties on the 23 rd of July last, of which it is the complement.
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## Articlis V.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les Etats de l'autre, de la même protection et seront assujettis aux mêmes obligations que les nationaux pour tout ce qui concerne la proprieté soit des marques de commerce et autres marques particulicres indiquant loorigine ou la qualité des marchandises soit des modeles ou dessins de fabrique.

## Article VI.

Les articles soumis à des droits et servant soit de modèles soit d'échantillons, qui seront introduits dans le Royaume Uni par des voyageurs de commerce Trançais, ou en France et en Algérie par des voyageurs de commorce du Royaume Uni, seront admis en franchise, à condition de satisfaire aux formalités suivantes qui sont requises pour assurer leur réexportation ou leur mise en entrepôt:-

1. Les préposés des Douanes du lieu ou port dans lequel les modeles ou echantillons seront importés constateront le montant di droit applicable aux dits articles. Le voyageur de commerce devra deposer en espèces le montant des dits droits au Bureau de Douane, ou fournir une caution valable.
2. Pour assurer leur identité, chaque modèle on échantillon séparé sera, si faire se peut, marqué au moyen d'une cstampille ou d'un cachet y apposé.
3. Il sera délirré à l'importateur un permis ou certificat qui donnera:-
(a.) Une liste des modéles ou échantillons importés, spécifiant la nature des articles ainsi que les marques particulières qui peuvent servir à la constatation de l'identité;
(b.) Un état indiquant le montant du droit dont les modèles ou échantillons sont passibles, et si ce montant a été rersé en espéces ou garanti par caution;
(n.) Un état indiquant la manière employée pour marquer les modeles ou échantillons;
(d.) La limite de temps, qui en aucun cas ne pourra dépasser douze mois, à l'expiration de laquelle, s'il n'est pas prouvé que les articies aient été réexportés ou mis en entrepôt, le montant du droit déposé sera versé au trésor ou recouvré, s'il a été donné caution. Il ne sera exigé aucun frais de l'importatcur pour la délirrance du certificat ou permis, non plus que pour l'estampille destinéc à la constatation de l'identite.
4. Les modèles ou ćchantillons pourront ctre récsportés par le bureau d'cntrée aussi bien que par tout autre.
5. Si, arant l'expiration de la limite de temps fixee (paragraphe 3, d) les modèles ou échantillons étaient présentés à la. Douanc d'un licu ou d'un port, pour être réexportés ou entreposés, les préposés de ce port devront s'assurer, par une verification, si les articles qui leur sont présentés sont bicn ceuxp our lesquels a eté délivsé le permis d'entrée. Si l'ideatité est prouvée à leur satisfaction, les préposés certifieront la réexportation ou la mise en entrepôt et rembourscront le montant des droits déposés ou preñdront les mesures décessaires pour la décharge de la caution.

## Article VII.

Il est convenu entre les Hautes Parties Contractanter qu'en ce quitouche les matières mentionnécs dans l'Articl' III du Traité du 23 Juillet, 1873, les dispositions inséré' dans les Traité et Conventions de 1860 et dans le Trạ du 23 Juillet, 1873 , resteront en vigueur on tant qiu n'aura pas été expressément dérogé à ces dispositions par d la présente Convention Supplémentaire.

## Abticle VIII.

La présente Convention aura la même durée que le Traité conclu entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes, le d 23 Juillet dernier, dont elle est le complément.

## Article IX.

The President of the French Ropublic engages to apply to the National Assembly for the necessary authorization to ratify and give effect to the present Convention immediately after its signature.
The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris before January 31, 1874, and the Convention shall immediately come into force.
In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and scyenty-four.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (L.s.) } & \text { LYONS. } \\ \text { (L.s.) } & \text { LE DUC DECAZES. }\end{array}$

## Abticle IX

Le Président de la République Française s'engage à demander à l'Assemblée Nationalc, immédiatement après sa signature, l'autorisation nécessaire pour ratifier et faire exécuter la présente Convention.

Les ratifications en seront echangées à Paris avant le 31 Janvier, 1874, et la Convention entrera immédiatement en vigucur.
En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le sccau de leurs armes.

Tait à Versailles, le vingt-quatrième jour du mois du mois de Janvier de l'an mil huit cent soixanie-quatorze.
(L.s.) LYONS.
(บ.s.) LE DUC DECAZES.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH. WALES.

# COMMISSION OF THE PEACE. <br> (RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS IN QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.) 

## - Ordered'by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 November, 1874.

RETURN to an Order, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th November, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"Copies of all Correspondence having reference to the recent recommenda"tions by the Police Magistrate or other persons for the appointment of "persons in the District of Queanbeyan to the Commission of the Peace, " and to any appointment or appointments made in consequence."
(Mr. Forster.)

# COMMISSION OF THE PEACE. 

No. 1.
L. Fake De Salis, Esq., M.P., to The Colontal Secrifary.

Union Club, Sydney,
15 December, 1873.
SIR,
I have the honor to enclose the accompanying petition, from 108 respectable parties residing in and around the rising town of Buugendore, which prays that Mr. John Banim Burke may be placed on the Commission of the Peace.

A second Magistrate, and especially one constantly resident like Mr. Burke (Mr. Powell being constantly absent on duty), is much needed at Bungendore. There were sixteen cases at the last sitting of the local Court. Mr. Burke is a wheat merchant in connection with Braidwood, and owns the leading store in Bungendore. He is an intelligent, educated, and well-behaved citizen, and liknow no reason why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

I have, \&c.
L. FANE DE SALIS.
[Enclosure to No. 1.]
Bungendore, 20 Norember, 1873.
To the Honorible the Colonial Secretary, -
Sir,
Your Pctitioners humbly showeth,-That haring suffered great inconvenience through insufficient Magistracy, we, residents of Bungendore, Molonglo, \&sc., respectfully urge the appointment of another Magistrate in this neighbourhood, as our only local Mngistrate, N. S. Powell, Esq., is very often absent, thereby causing delay, inconvenience, and expense in the administration of the law, especinlly in minor casos.

Your Petitioners respectfully suggest that the name of Mr. John Banim Burke, storekeeper, Bungendore, be placed upon the roll of Magistrates, as your Potitioners consider him, from his education, general knowledge. uprightuess, and strict integrity of character, well qualified to fulfil so important an office; and with all deference we would direct your attention to the peculiar adaptability of his occupation to such a position, being all time available for the performance of the dutics appertaining to the office of a Magistrate.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,-


William Johnston
James Mi. Kay
Maurice Shechan
Thomag Shechan
Recs Erans
James M‘Farland
Charles Evans
Thomas Evans
James Evans
John Asheroft
Isaac Bowmont
John Williame
John Daley
William Bruce
George Evans
George Evans
John Hornby
Michacl Cunneon
John Jankin
Henry Cole
W. A: Hern
T. A. Hern

David Hume
J. Painter

William Hoskins
Richard Daniel
Alfred Daniel
Edward Gouleling
Edward Goulelin
Robert A. Hern
Robert A. Hern
William Painter
William Painter
Robert Livingston
Robert Living
Charles Rosa
Wilian Manwam
Thomas Doolan
William M'Faddyn
Alfred Manwam.

No. 2.
The Principal Under Secretary to J. B. Bubke, Esq.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 December, 18 な3.
Sir,
I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Secretary, to inform you that your name has been submitted to the Government for appointment to the Commission of the Peace.
2. The Colonial Secretary has lately had his attention called to the fact that a large number of gentlemen holding the Commission habitually neglect their duties as Magistrates, and he has determined, for the future, not to advise the appointment of any person who is not prepared to give a fair amount of attention to the business of the Bench in the district wherein he gesides.
3. The Government considers that the honor of the Commission of the Peace consists in the conscientions performance of the duties which camnot be separated from it; and that the only honorable course for gentlemen who feel that they cannot give up the necessary portion of time to enable them to attend to the business of Petty Sessions, is to decline appointment. I am directed to ask whether, in this view of the position and dutios of the Magistrate, you are willing to accept appointment to the Commission?

I have, \&c.,
(For the Under Secretary),
WM. GOODMAN.

No. 3.
J. B. Burke, Esq., to The Colonlal Secretary.

Bungendore, 21 January, 1874.
SIR,
I am in receipt your communication of 29 December, 1873, offering me a position on the sion of the Peace.
In reply, allow me to state that I cannot but feel complimented by such intimation, and beg to note I accept the appointment, as it is the desire of the residents of this Town and neighbourhood.

I shall also endenvour to keep in mind the suggestions contained in your circular.
1 have, \&ce.,
JOHN BANIM BURKE.

No. 4.
The Bence of Magistrates, Buvgendobe, to The Mintster for Justice and Public Instructron.
Police Office, Bungendore,
12 Junc, 1874.
Sir,
We, the undersigned Magistrates, usually in the habit of adjudicating at this Bench, beg respectfully to suggest for your farourable consideration the advisability of appointing to the Commission of the Peace (consequent more cspecially on the recent decease of N. S. Powell, Esq., the resident Magistrate, who used to perform the ordinary business of the Court) the following gentlemen of the neighbourhood, viz, Henry George Powell, of Turalla, the cldest son of the abovenamed gentleman, residing 1 mile hence; Nathaniel Powell, of the Sand Hills, second son of ditto, 8 miles do.; Pat (not Patrick) Hill Osborne, of Currandooley, 6 miles ditto; and William Forster Rutledge, B.A., residing at Gidleegh, 4 miles ditto.

The whole of the gentlemen above-mentioned are persons of education and good social position, and every way qualified to do credit to the Magistracy, for which we now pledge ourselves.

> We have, \&c.,
> T.B. RUSSELL, P.M.
> THOS. RUTLEDGE, J.P.

No. 5.
Minutes.
The Colonial Secretary-G.W.W.A., 22/6/74.
The Uuder Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.-W.E.P., 22 June, 1874, B.C.

No. 6.
The Under Secretary for Justice and Public Instructión to The Bench of Magistratef, Bungendore.

Department of Justice and Public Inśtruction, Sydney, 23 June, 1874.
Gentlemen,
In reply to your letter of 12th instant, recommending certain gentlemen for appointment to the Commission of the Peace, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that your communication has been forwarded to the Colonial Sccretary's Department for the consideration of the Cabinet.

I have, \&c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,

No. 7.
L. W. F. De Salis, Esq., M.P., to The Colonlat Secretart.
$\mathrm{Sir}_{\mathrm{Ir}} \cdot{ }^{-} \quad$ Sydney, 26 June, 1874.
I have been requested to recommend you should appoint Mr. H. G. Powell, of Bungendore, to
ssion of the Peace. the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Powell is in every way qualified, and his appointment would give universal satisfaction.

His father, the late Mr. Powell, was a Justice of the Peace and a highly respected resident in this neighbourhood for a number of years; and the people now wish the son should be appointed in the place of his father.

I have, \&c.,<br>L. W. F. DE SALIS.

No. 8.
Circular letters, similar to No. 2 above, were addressed, on 30 June, 1874, to Messrs. H. G. Powell, P. H. Osborne, and W.'F. Rutledge.

No. 9.
H. G. Powell, Ese., to The Colonlal Secretary.

Turalla, 14 July, 1874.
Sir,
In reply to yours of the 30 th June, informing me that my name has been submitted to the Government for appointment to the Commission of the Peace, I will be glad to accept the appointment.

## I. have, \&c. <br> HENRY G. POWELL.

No. 10.
T. Rutledge, Esq., to Tife Priscrpal Under Secretary.

Carwoola, 31 Tuly, 1874.
Stre,
In reply to your circular, dated 30 June, 1874 , as noted in the margin (addressed to my son, Mr. William Forster Rutledge), respecting his appointment to the Commission of the Peace, I have to inform you that he is absent from home since the latter end of April last and may not return for some weeks yet.

However, I beg to state, for the information of the Honorable Colonial Secretary, that, if appointed, my son shall at least give a fair amount of attention to the businass of the Bench at Bungendore.
I. have, \&c.,

THOS. RUTLEDGE.
Recd., 5 Aug,

No. 11.
Expract from Minute Paper for the Executive Council.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1874.
I recommend the appointment of the undermentioned Gentlemen as Magistrates of the Colony, viz.:-


The Executive Council advise that the gentlemen herein named be appointed Magistrates of the Colony-Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council.

Minute 74/B8, 3 August, 1874. Confirmed, 10 August, 1874.
Approved.-H.R., 4/8/74.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW ŚOUTH WALES.

# ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1875, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1873 AND 1874. <br> (MESSAGE No. 1.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1874, A.M.

## HERCULES ROBINSON,

Mcssage No. 1.
Governor.
In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Coustitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimaties of the Expenditure of this Government for the year 1875, with Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the years 1873 and 1874 .

## Government House,

Sylney, 18th Novenber, 1874.


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ABSTRAC'I of the Sums required to meet the Estimated Expenditure of the GOVERNMEN'T of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1875.
 18th November, 1874.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE <br> 1875.

DETAILED.

## I.

## 

of Acts 18 \& 19 Victoria, Caput 54.

SUMMARY.




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## II.

## Greation and segislation.

## SUMMARY.





* Ineluded in fixed Eatablishment.

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## III.

## Calmial ふucretarw.

SUMMARY.


Treasurer.

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$$







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* Al=0 Vaccinator, sylney-ralary, i2es a er nnume.



* Sce Ciacils gemorally;
$a$ See Medlical Yote.




[^3] of that Establishmont.
a Included in Yote for Proyisions, \&c.


Nore.-The Onicers residina; in the Establishuments are propided with Provisions, Nuel, uad Light.



$80-\mathrm{F}$




$\uparrow$ Also to act as Clerk and Storekeper for Reformntary. $\underset{z}{ }$ Sec Medical Vote. ${ }^{\ddagger}$ Also to act as Visiting Surgeon for Reformatory.


| No. III.-Coloniam Secretary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charitable Allowances. |  |  |  |  | Amount Voted for 1874. | Amount Required for1875. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | £ | £ |  |
| For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmary <br> Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters. <br> In aid of the Sydncy Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an <br> For the support of Wonen ind Clildren in the Benerolent Asylum, Sydncy <br> In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Voluntary Contributions <br> In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randich, dition of $£ 2,000$ heing raisel by Private Contributions <br> For the support of Infants removed fron the Bencvolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Dostitute Children at Randwick .i id of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contril)utions |  |  |  |  | 6,500 482 | 6,500 $45^{2}, 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3,000 | 3,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,208 | 4,208 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 500 | 500 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,000 | 4,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5,000 | 5,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 450 | 450 |  |
| In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by Private Contributions, aul also of the Gorernment, through Police Magistrates or otherapproved Officcrs, having the right of admuissiou of Patients. approved Oficers, having the right of admissiou of Patient |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albury IIospi | 1 and Benerole | nt Soci |  | ... | 500 | 500 |  |
| Bega Hospita Gundagai Be | and Bencovent |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gundayand Ben Boy } \\ & \text { Maitland ( } \end{aligned}$ | Bonevolent | Society |  |  | 100 | 1.00 |  |
| Narrabri Bene | olent Asylum | and $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$ | pital |  | 1.00 | 100 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Parramatta }{ }^{\text {S }} \text { Singleon and }}$ | devolent Societ | Bener | $\ldots$ |  | 175 250 250 | 175 <br> 250 <br> 100 |  |
| Tamworth Ber | Patrick's Soains |  |  |  | 150 | 150 |  |
| Completion of | Hospital, Hay | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ..... |  |
| In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same couditions, viz.:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adelong ... | ... ... |  |  |  | 75 | 75 |  |
| Armidale and | $\ldots$ New England | $\ldots$ |  | ... | 300 | 300 |  |
| Bathurst ... | , | ... | ... | ... | 3.50 | 850 |  |
| Braidwood ... Bourke | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 100 413 | 100 413 |  |
| Carcoar ... | … | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cooma }}^{\text {Deniligin }}$ | ... ... | ... | ... | .. | 300 | 300 |  |
| Deniliquin... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 400 400 | 400 400 |  |
| Furbos ${ }^{\text {In }}$ | ...: ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 300 | 360 |  |
| Goulburn ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 300 | 800 |  |
| Grafton Grenfell | ... $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 300 200 | 300 200 |  |
| Gulgong. ... | … ... | .... | $\ldots$ |  | 500 | 590 |  |
| Gundagai ... | ... ... . | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| Hay Hill End... | ... | .... | $\ldots$ | ... | 250 <br> 150 | 250 <br> 150 <br> 150 |  |
| Kiandra ... | … ... | .... |  |  | 1.00 | 100 |  |
| Mnitland ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 500 <br> 805 <br> 20 |  |
| Menindee .... | ... ... | .... |  |  | 250 150 | 250 150 |  |
| Murrurundi | .... ... | .... |  |  | 300 | 460 |  |
| Muswellirrok | ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | , | 100 | 100 |  |
| Nerrastle ... Orango | ... .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 500 500 | 500 |  |
| Parramatia. | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 250 | 250 |  |
| Port Stephens | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 |  |
|  |  | ried for | rard | ... | 32,953 | 38,058 |  |



## Goministuation of 3utite and dublic Justurtion.

SUMMARY.


The Treasury, Nevo Smuth Wales, 18th November, 1874.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

$$
80-G
$$



* Officers tranfferrea from the Colonial Secretary's Department. $\quad \dagger$ This nmount is only an increase to the salary of an officer transferrel from the Colonial Secretary's Department. $\ddagger$ From Ist April, 18 it. a Frovided with Quarters, Fuel, and LIght.


- The falarics of four Clerke, nmounting to 1725 , formerly jucluded in this Listimate, have been transferred to Fstimate for the Comptroller Clenernl of Prisong
$\dagger$ This officer receives $£ 27$ per annumin for sorving summonses on Jurors to attend Quarter Sossions, and 225 forage allowan*o.


a Also Deputy Clerk of the leace.




*Allowance of £10. See Contingencies, $\dagger$ Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.





$\ddagger$ Allowance of $\pm 7 \mathrm{los}$. See Contingencies.



*Allapanes of tion sieo contingoneses,
$\ddagger$ Allowanco of it 20s, Soo Contingoncies.

* Allowance of flo. See Contingencics.

Allowance of t . . Sec Contingeacles.
$\ddagger$ Allowance of $\stackrel{L}{i}_{-1} 10$ s. Sue funtinren.cius.



- Allowance front this item- 550 house reut to Computer.
a Allowed quariers, fuel, and light.

| No. TV.-Administration of Justice and Public Instruction. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | salaries and conyingencirs. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {amount }}$ |  |
| Grants in aid cf Public Institutions. <br> T.o supplement the prescent Annual Endowment of $£ 1,000$ to the Australian Museum <br> In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of \&1 $\dddot{t_{0}}$ evory $\mathfrak{\& 2}$ raised by private contribations, viz.:- | \&200 | $£^{\prime}$ |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |
|  | 75 | 75 |  |
| Araluen Mechanies' Institute $\ldots$... $\ldots$... $\ldots$... | 75 |  |  |
| Armidale School of Arts Balina Scbool of Arts | 75 38 38 | 75 |  |
|  | 38 <br> 75 <br> 8 | 75 |  |
| Balmain Working Meer's Institute ... Bathurst School of Arts | 38 100 108 | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |
| Bega sehool of Arts.. | 75 | 75 |  |
|  | ${ }_{38}^{38}$ | 58 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 75 |  |
| Branxton Mechanics' Institute … .... .... | 38 | 38 |  |
| Bombala School of Arts and Nechanics' Institute... | 150 | 150 |  |
|  | 75 | 75 75 |  |
| Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ... | 38 |  |  |
| Burwood Schiol of Arts ... ... ... ... ... | 200 | 200 |  |
| Camden School of Arts Carcoar School of Arts | ${ }_{36}^{38}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 75 |  |  |
| Corowa School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 150 | 150 |  |
| Deniliquin School of Arts ... .... ... ... | 200 | 150 |  |
| Dubsog Mechanics | 50 | 75 |  |
| Enst Maitland School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 75 | 75 |  |
| Frederickton School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 38 | 38 |  |
| Forbes Sclool of Arts ... ... ... ... ... | 75 | 75 |  |
| Glen Innes School of Arts ... $\ldots$... $\ldots$... Goulburn School of Arts | 75 | 75 |  |
| Gratton School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| Grenfell School of Arts ... .... ... ... | 150 | 150 |  |
| Guilgong School of Arts ... ... ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| Gundagai Literary Institute $\quad . .$. | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 150 |  |
| Guntavang scliool of Arts ... | 75 | 75 |  |
| Inverell Scliool of Arts ... ... ... ... | 75 | 75 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Kiama Sclool of Arts }}{\text { Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' }} \ldots$ | 疗 | 38 |  |
|  |  | 200 |  |
| Milton School of Arts .... .... ... ... | 30 | 30 |  |
| Monaro School of Arts ... ... ... ... ... | 38 | $\stackrel{38}{35}$ |  |
| Morpeth school of Arts Mudgec School of Arts and | 75 | 75 |  |
| Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts | 20 | 20 |  |
| Masclebrook Scbool of Arts... - ... ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| Narral) Mr Mechanics ' Institute Neweastle School of Arts |  | 225 |  |
| North Willoughby School of Arts ... … ... | 25 | 25 |  |
| Orange Mechanics' Institute .... ... ... | 75 | 75 |  |
| Orange School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| Parramatta School of Arts ... ... ... ... |  | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Paterson School of Arts ${ }^{\text {Petersham Working Men's }}$ Institute $\ldots$... . ... | ${ }_{38}^{38}$ | ${ }_{38}^{38}$ |  |
| Queanbeyan Literary Institute ... ... ... | 115 | 115 |  |
| Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ... ... | 75 75 |  |  |
| Richmond School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 75 |  |  |
| St. Leonards School of Arts ... ... ... ... | 75 |  |  |
| Scone School of Arts ... ... ... | 100 | 100 |  |
| Shoallaren School of Arts ... ... ... |  |  |  |
| Carried forward '... $\quad$ ¢ | 4,970 | 4,381 |  |




## ©reasurer and Zerretary for finance and ©rade.

## SUMMARY.



18th November, 1:874.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.


* Thia officer receivez an additional sum of $£ 100$ from the Church and School Jistates Fund as Agent for the same
a Prorided with Quartere, Fuel, and Light.

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and light.
 lears thu Btoamers at night recolves 2b. bd. for each vessel.






## Gold Receivers.


a Duties performed by the Chief lnepector of Distilleries.
$b$ These situations are now hed by correspouding onicials in the Distilleries Branch.

* To meet this expenditure the Colonial Sugar Company are assegsed at the rate of $£ 1,000$ per annum on the working capabilitics of their Refinery.


ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE-1875.

a Member of Immigration Board.
$b$ Vaccinator-3s. 6. for each successful casc,



© To provide for the servicos of the Marine Board, Honith and Enigration Odicer, Post Offlee, and Governmont fitorest
80-. X ,



$$
204
$$

## VI.

## Secretaru for 通ands.

SUMMARY.




* Al:o performs the duties of Chief Mining Surveyor under the Socretary for Mines


so-M

* Whe Condingent Expanges of this Service were paid for 1874 and previoue yoars out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under the provinione of the

Registration of Brands Acti,



No. VI.-Segremary for Lands.

$214$

## VII.

## Secretary for $\mathfrak{A l i n e s}$.

## SUMMARY.



The Treasury, New South Wales,
GEO. A. LLOYD, 18ih November, 1874

Treasurer.


* Vider the direction of the :urrusor General



## VIII.

## Surretavy for 排ublic ひadarks.

SUMMARY.





ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE-1875.


No. VIII.-Secretary for Public Works.



* $£ 400$ voted for 1873 . On'y 5376 voted for $1874-£ 25$ omitted now placed on Suzytementary Fstimates.

80-0




## VIII.

## Hailmans.

## SUMMARY.



The Treastury, New Suth Wales, 18th November, 1874.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.



## IX.

## The llostmaster (beneral

## SUMMARY.







## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OE TITE
EXPENDITURE

OF THE
GOVERNMENT

OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
for the tears
1873 AND 1874.
orderbed by the legislative assembiy to be printed, 19 Notrserg, 1874, A.x.


SYDNET: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1874.
[9d.]

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240
$$

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND•1874.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.



6 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

| Hrad of Sertice. | To be Voted. |  |  | Unpatd 30 th Sept. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amotars. | Total. |  |  |
| Services of 1874-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| Brought forward ... $£$ | .............. | $35,51714 \quad 0$ | 2,298 $16 \quad 2$ | 33,2181710 |
| No. VI--SECRETARY FOR LANDS. | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10,30000 | :.... | 10,300 0 0 |
| Land Agents, Appratsers, and otiers. Clerk to Land Agent, Young, from 1st May, at £loัँ per annum |  | 112100 | 37100 | 7500 |
| Miscellaneous. <br> Refund to Charles Smith of money paid into the Treasury under protest, for purcbase of unnecessary roads at Hunter's Fill... <br> $11210 \quad 0$ <br> $11210 \quad 0$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refund to R. G. Wood, William Wood, Edward Argyle, and S. Booth, of moneys paid for land selected on Pental Island prior to the recent decision that such island formed a part of the Victorian Territory <br> 5 per cent interest on same <br> $22218 \quad 1$ |  |  |  |  |
| Refund to the Trust and Agency Company of Australia (Limited), of Rent and Assessment paid on their Run on Pental Island prior to the decision above referred to£1,674 100 <br> 5 per cent interest on same 3831611 | 1,320 $18 \quad 1$ |  | 222 is 1 | 1,098 00 |
|  | 2,058 611 |  | 3831611 | 1,674 100 |
| For purchase of Boat for Aborigines | 2200 |  |  | 2200 |
| Compensation to Henry Badgery, for loss sustained by resumption of land and fencing for road purposes within his 640 acres at Sutton Forest | 17500 |  | .............. | 17500 |
| SECRETARY FOR MINES. |  |  |  |  |
| Mifing Board. <br> Fees to Members, as provided for under the 66th clause of the "Mining Act of 1874" Clerical services and other contingent expenses |  | 1,000 0 0 | 27500 | 72500 |
| Misceilaneous. |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation to the Returning Officer for Ophir for loss of Horse and Buggy, \&ce, by flood, while proceeding to that place in the discharge of his duty |  |  |  |  |
| Carried forward ... $£$ | .............. | 50,668 $19 \quad 0$ | 3,218 12 | 47,450 1710 |




SUPPLEMENTARY ESTTMATES FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874. 9


The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.

GEO. A, LLOYD,
Treasurer.

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248
$$

$$
250
$$

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| STATEMENT OF BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 1874 ... ... | 77 |

## No. 1.

## ACCOUNT

OF THE

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
for the ygat
1873.

Dr.

| No. | Partictlars. | Amount. | Totai. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | To Charges on the Consolitated Revente Fund, as shown on page 3 of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1874:- <br> General Services, as per Appropriation Act, 36 Vic., No. 6 ... <br> Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts Special Appropriations | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \mathrm{d} . \\ 1,952,035 & 6 & 2 \\ 51,852 & 4 & 9 \\ 709,230 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | £ s. d. $\text { 2,713,1.17 } 1011$ |
| 2 | " Amount of Supplementary Appropriations for Services of 1873, as per the following Appropriation Acts, viz :- <br> 37 Vic., No. 3 (Treasurer's Advance Account, further sum) <br> 37 Vic., NTo. 12 (General Services) | $\begin{array}{rrr\|} 30,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 164,071 & 13 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 3 | „ Additional Spectat Approprtations:Revenue and Receipts returned, further sum Drawbacks and Refund of Duties, further sum Charges on Collections, further sum. <br> Endowment of Affiliated Colleges (St. Indrew's College), further sum <br> Pensions payable under the provisions of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, from 1st May until 31st December, 1873 ... <br> Expenses under the Scab in Shecp. Act of 1866 Expenses under the Registration of Brands Act Preliminary Expenses of Municipalities Expenses of Returning Officers of Electoral Districts Expenses connected with Printing and Compiling Electoral Lists <br> Pensions to Judges under Schedule $\dddot{B}$, further sum... | $\left.\begin{array}{rrrr} 15,708 & 3 & 9 \\ 3,925 & 8 & 5 \\ 4,760 & 17 & 11 \\ 389 & 15 & 8 \\ & & \\ 7,943 & 17 & 5 \\ 89 & 13 & 6 \\ 1,328 & 14 & 10 \\ 128 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 14 & 9 \\ 110 & 16 & 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $34,389 \quad 11 \quad 1$ |
| 4. | Less-Amount of Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Services of 1873, written off under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870, as per Statement marked $B$, page 21 , and <br> Amount of Votes taken to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and others, \&c., during 1873, which will not ultimately form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund | 140,726 16 3 <br>    <br> 60,000 0 0 | $2,941,578 \quad 15 \quad 5$ $200,72616 \quad 3$ |
| 5 | "Amount of Further Supplementary Estimate for Services of 1873, page 2 | , ............... | $\begin{array}{rrr} \hline 2,740,851 & 19 & 2 \\ 3,700 & 5 & 5 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total estimated Expenditure, 1873 ... |  | 2,744,552 48 |
| 6 | „, Estruated Surplus for 1873 ... ... |  | 720,089 1 |
|  | Totai ... ... ... | ........... .... $x$ | 8,464,641 60 |

## 1.

hievente frund.
and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1873.
Cr.


## ACCOUNT

OF THE
ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
of the

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR
1874.

## Comsolitated

aCCOUNT of ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE
Dr.


The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.

Francis Kirepatrick,
Accountant.

## Hevenue Jfund.

and EXPENDITURE for the YEAR 1874.
Cr.


* $£ 20,403$ Ts. Ga. was the amount stated in the Ways and Mcans of 16 th October, $\mathbf{J 8} 3$, as available for this purpose. The larger amount now
given arises from the lapsing of Appropriations of l'arliament then reserved for Expenditure,
James Thómson,
Consulting Accountant.
GEO. A. LLOTD,
Treasurer.


## No. 3.

## ACCOUNT

OF THE

## consolidated revenue fund of new south wales,

SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IV RELATION.iTO THE ESTIMATED INCOME
for the year
1875

Dr.

## ACCOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE



The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.

Francis Ktbipatrtck, Accountant.

## 3.

## そievenue Jfund.

and EXPENDITURE for the YEAR 1875.


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264
$$

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-
-

## A.

abstract statement showing the Revente and Receipts of 1873, the Actual and Estimated, Revente and Receipts for 1874, and the Estimated Revenue for the Yeai 1875.


The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th November, 1874.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Revente of } \\ 1873 . \end{gathered}$ | actuar and Estimatrid Revence for 1874. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Retencw } \\ & \text { FOR THE YEAR } \\ & 1875 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Actual to 30 Sept. | Estimate to 31 Dec. | Total. |  |
|  |  | £ | : $£$ |  | £ |
|  | 400,437 | 303,444 | $100,000$ | 403,444 | 400,000 |
|  | 35,971 | 25,904 | 8,500 | .34,404 | 36,000 |
|  | 45,658 | 35,680 | 11,500 | 47,180 | 46,000 |
|  | 93,380 | 61,705 | 20,000 | 81,705 | 86,000 |
|  | 49,815 | 45,429 | 17,000 | 62,429 | 60,000 |
|  | 67,352 | 45,300 | 15,000 | 60,300 | 65,000 |
|  | 8,628 | 7,223 | 2,200 | 9,423 | 10,000 |
|  | 7,061 | 4,861 | 2,000 | 6,861 | 8,000 |
|  | 2,223 | 1,692 | 600 | 2,292 | 3,000 |
|  | 3,853 | 2,780 | 750 | 3,630 | 4,000 |
|  | 8,456 | 5,853 | 2,200 | 8,053 | 9,000 |
|  | 26,055 | 14,667 | 4,000 | 18,667 | 26,000 : |
|  | 189,623 | 15 |  | 15 |  |
|  | 118,032 | 74,993 | 25,000 | 99,993 | 110,000 |
|  | 4,968 | 3,739 | 1,200 | 4,939 | 5,000 |
|  | 55 | 54 | ....... | 54 | 100 |
|  | 1,061,567 | 633,339 | 209,950 | 848,289 | 868,100 |
| Murray River Customs ' | 66,244 | 63,125 | , 20,000 | 83,125 | 90,000 |
| Total Costoms ... fi | 1,127,811 | 696,464 | 229,950 | 926,414 | 958,100 |
| Deti on Refined Sugar and | 24,958 | 25,683 | 8,000 | 33,633 | 30,000 |
| Dety on Spirits distilled in the Colony | 11,634 | 7,997 | 3,000 | 10,997 | 15,000 |
| Duty on Gold | 23,056 | 12,403 | 5,000 | 17,493 |  |
| Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold... | 6,368 | 3,584 | 1,200 | 4,784: | 5,000 |
|  | 29,424 | 16,077 | 6,200 | 22,277 | 26,000 |
| Mint Receipts | 12,387 | 8,454 | 4,000 | 12,454 | 14,000 |
| Stames ... | 94,630 | 75,738 | 23,000 | 98,733 | 100,000 |
| Pilotage and Harbout and Light Rates, 35 Vic. No. 7 | 26,393 | 21,140 | 7,000 | 28,140 | 28,000 |
| Tonnage Dues. Netwcastle | 2,195 |  |  |  |  |
| Wollongong ${ }^{\text {W }}$. ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 104 |  |  |  |  |
| Kiama ... ... ... | 38 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,337 |  |  |  |  |
| Land Revente. Land Sales |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits on Conditional Purchases | 347,930 | 302,531 | 112,000 | 414,581 | 250,000 |
| Balances of Conditional Purchases ... | 38,354 | 36,589 | 5,000 | 41,589 | 40,000 |
| Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased | 54,402 | 60,866 | 3,000 | 63,866 | 70,000 |
| Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs, \&c. | 214,015 | 22,922 | 195,000 | 217,922 | 231,300 |
| Fees on Transfer of Runs... '... ... | 1,309 | 902 | . 400 | 1,302 | 1,400 |
| Quit Rents ... ... ... ... | 55 | 182 | 50 | 232 | 200 |
| Licenses to cut Timber on, and remove |  |  |  |  |  |
| Material from, Crown Lands | 3,914 | 3,146 | 1,000 | 4,146 | 4,500 |
| Mineral Leases ... ... | 33,143 | 6,208 | 13,000 | 19,208 | 20,000 |
| Mineral Licenses ... ... .... |  | 131 | 200 | 331 | 800 |
| Leases of Auriferous Lands ... | 15,604 | 4,035 | 1,500 | 5,535 | 6,000 |
| Miners' Rights ... ... | 10,226 | 6,656 | 300 | 6,956 | 6,000 |
| Business Licenses ... ... ... | 1,224 | 879 | 50 | 929 | 1,000 |
| Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds | 5,846 | 5,487 | 2,000 | 7,487 | 7,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,16S | 5,268 | 900 | 6,168 | - 5,000 |
|  | 1,137,915 | 880,181 | 568,900 | 1,449,081 | 1,393,200 |
| Carried forward ... £ | 2,467,489 | 1,731,679 | 850,050 | 2,581,729 | 2,564:300 |



* Includes the Wharfage Rates and Tonnage Dues now being collected by the Government at the Circular Quay.


The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th November, 1874.

Francis Kirkpatrick,
GEO. A. LLOYD,
Accountant.

## B.

STATEMENT showing the Appropriations in Detall for the Service of the Year 1873; the Expenditure therefrom to the 30th September, 1874; and the Balances remaining unexpended on the 30 th September, 1874, written off, or retained for future Expenditure.


STATEMENT-continued.

| No. of Item in Appropriation | Hesid of Stervice. | $\underset{\text { appropriated. }}{\text { Amount }}$ | Amount expended to 30th September 1874. | Balances |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Written off. | Retained. |
|  | Brought forward | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{f} & \mathrm{~s} . & \mathrm{d}_{2} \\ 400,224 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 376,163 & 7 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 19,476 & 12 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 4,584 & 11 & 8 \end{array}$ |
|  | No. III-continued. |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Auditor General | 6,025 00 | 5,761 4 7 | 26315 |  |
| 41 | Registrar General ... | 13,545 00 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}13,191 & 4 & 2 \\ 2\end{array}$ | 3481510 | 500 |
| 42 | Agent General for the Colonics | $\begin{array}{llll}2,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 3,130 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2,000 2752 275 | 21200 | 165167 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | Observatory .. $\ldots$ ... .. .. <br> Museum $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}3,130 & 0 & 0 \\ 500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2,752 500 50 | 21200 | 165167 |
| 45 | Public Instruction | 120,000 00 | 120,000 000 |  |  |
| 46 | Free Public Library $\ldots$ | 2,913 00 | 2,764 00 |  | $149 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
|  | Grants in aid of Public Institutions :- |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | To supplement the present Annual Endowment of $£ 1,000$ to the Australian |  |  |  |  |
|  | Museum ... ... ... ... ... | 200.00 | 20000 |  |  |
|  | In aid of Educational Institutions, viz: : - |  |  |  |  |
| 48 49 | Albury School of Arts Aralnen Mechavics' Institute A | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 913 | $\begin{array}{rrr}65 & 18 & 9 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 50 | Armidalc School of Arts ... ... | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 51 | Ballina School of Arts ... ... | 3800 |  | - 38000 |  |
| 52 | Balmain School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 38 & 0 & \end{array}$ |  | 7500 |  |
| 53 | Balmain Working Men's Institute | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 111 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ 109 & 7\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 54 | Bathurst School of Arts | 111 75 18 0 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}109 & 7 & 0 \\ 34 & 5 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 55 | Bega School of Arts . ${ }^{\text {a }}$... |  | 34511 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}40 & 14 & 1 \\ 38 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 56 57 57 | Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts Berrima School of Arts | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 38 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $38 \quad 0$ | 3800 | ........... |
| 58 | Braidwood Literary Institute ... | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 741710 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2\end{array}$ |  |
| 59 | Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ... | 3 S 00 |  | 3800 |  |
| 60 | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' } \\ \text { Institute } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text {... }\end{array}$ | 150 | 119134 | $30 \quad 68$ |  |
| 61. | Botany ... . | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 681111 | ${ }_{6}^{618} 18$ |  |
| 62 | Bourke Mechanics' Institute | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | 55159 |  |
| 63 | Bowling Alley Point School of Arts | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 38 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ |  |
| 64 | Camden School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2713 8 | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 6 & 4 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ............ |
| 65 66 | Casino School of Arts ${ }^{\text {Corrowa School of Arts }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |  |
| 66 67 | Corrowa School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{rrr}150 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12218 \\ 6818 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}27 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| 68 | Dungog School of Arts ... | $50 \quad 0$ | $50 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 69 | East Mastland School of Arts | 7500 | 24.134 | $50 \quad 68$ |  |
| 70 | Frederickton School of Arts | 3800 | 31186 | 6186 |  |
| 71 | Forbes School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 17163 | $\begin{array}{llll}57 & 3 & 9 \\ 75 & 0 & \end{array}$ |  |
| 72 | Glen Innes School of Arts | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 7500 |  |
| 73 | Goulburn School of Arts ... | 7500 | 61.30 | 1317 13 |  |
| 74 | Grafton School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 12 & 6 \\ 13 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 7 & 6 \\ \\ 126\end{array}$ |  |
| 75 | Grenfell School of Arts ... ... | $\begin{array}{lll}150 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 17 & 0 \\ 72 & 10\end{array}$ | 136   <br> 270 0  <br>  10 0 |  |
| 76 | Gulgong School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{rrr}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 7210 24 24 | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 10 & 0 \\ 50 & 13 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 77 | Gundagai Literary Institute Guntarang School of Arts | 75 150 150 0 | $\begin{array}{rrr}24 & 6 & 3 \\ 617 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}50 & 13 & 9 \\ 143 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| 78 | Guntarang School of Arts ... Ifinton School of Arts | $\begin{array}{rrr}150 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 6176 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}143 & 2 & 6 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 80 | Invercll School of Arts | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $37 \quad 3 \quad 3$ | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 16 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 81 | Kiama School of Arts | 38 0 0 |  | 3800 |  |
| 82 | Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute | 3800 | 27.00 | $11 \quad 00$ |  |
| 83 | Merriwa ... ... ... | 20000 | 1660011 | 3319 l |  |
| 84 | Milton School of Arts ... | 1500 | 1500 |  |  |
| 85 | Monaro School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 5 & 9 \\ 17 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | $1414$ |  |
| 56 | Morpeth School of Arts ... ... | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 2 & 6 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $5717 \quad 6$ |  |
| 87 | Mudgee School of Arts $\ldots$..... | 7500 | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 88 | Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts | 2000 | 11.30 | 8163 |  |
| 89 | Musclebrook School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 90 | Narrabri Mechaiics' Institute ... | $\begin{array}{llll}25 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}25 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 92 | Newcastle School of Arts... ... | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ 23 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 92 | Orange Mechnnics' Institute | 7500 | $\begin{array}{rrr}23 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $52 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
| 93 | Orange School of Arts Building Fund ... | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 10000 |  |  |
| 94 | Parramatta School of Arts ... | 150 0 0 <br>    <br>    <br> 8 0 0 |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}150 & 0 & 0 \\ 31 & 19 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| 95 | Paterson School of Arts ... | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 38 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}6 & 0 & 4 \\ 2617 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}31 & 19 & 8 \\ 11 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| 96 | Petersham Working Men's Institute | $38 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 2617 | 1126 |  |
|  | Carried forward ... | 552,128 98 | 525,110 1211 | 22,038 8 6 | 4,979 813 |

STATEMENT-continued.

| No. of Itens in Appropriation Act. | Head of Seryice. | Amount appropriated. | Amount expended to 30th September, 1874. | Batances |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Written off. | Retained. |
|  | Brought forward... ... £ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & 8 & \mathrm{~d} . \\ 552,128 & 9 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 525,110 & 12 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathscr{E} & \mathrm{s} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ 22,038 & 8 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 4,979 & 8 & 3 \end{array}$ |
|  | No. III-continued. |  |  |  |  |
|  | In aid of Educational Institutions--continued. |  | 16126 | $98 \quad 76$ |  |
| 98 | Queanbeyan Jaterary Lustitute ... ${ }_{\text {Ray }}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}115 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1012 | 750 |  |
| 99 | Richmond School of Arts. | 7500 | $5 \quad 50$ | 69150 |  |
| 100 | Ryde Scbool of Arts ... | 7500 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 101 | St. Leonards School of Arts | 7500 | 1.950 | 55150 |  |
| 102 | Scone School of Arts ... | 17500 | $75 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | . $\therefore$...... | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 103 | Shoalhaven School of Arts | 75.0 |  | 75.00 |  |
| 104 | Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts | 1.50 | 150 |  |  |
| 105 | Singleton Mechanics' Institute ... | 11500 | 11500 |  |  |
| 106 | - Stroud School of Arts ... | $38 \quad 0$ | $15 \quad 29$ | $2217 \quad 3$ |  |
| 107 | Tamworth Mechanics' Institute . | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 38 0 0 |  |
| 108 | Ulladulla School of Arts ... | 3800 |  | 3800 |  |
| 109 | Ulmarra School of Arts | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 38 0-0 |  |
| 110 | Wallsend School of Arts ... | 7500 | $\begin{array}{llll}34 & 3 & 8\end{array}$ | $4016 \quad 4$ |  |
| 111 | Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute | 3800 | 3800 |  |  |
| 11.2 | Waratah School of Arts ... ... | 2000 |  | $20 \quad 0$ |  |
| 113 | West Maitland School of Arts ... | 7500 | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | ........ |  |
| 114 | Windsor School of Arts ... | 7500 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 16 & 3\end{array}$ | $59 \quad 3 \quad 9$ |  |
| 115 | Wollongong School of Arts | 7500 | 11150 | $\begin{array}{lll}63 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 116 | Yass Mechanics' Institute | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $38 \quad 26$ | $\begin{array}{llll}36 & 17 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| 117 | Young School of Arts ... ... ... | 7500 |  | 7500 |  |
|  | In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions, viz. |  |  |  |  |
| 118 | Musclebrook School of Arts ... ... | 300 | $11015 \quad 3$ | $\begin{array}{llll}189 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 119 | Casino School of Arts ... | 35000 | $35 \quad 710$ | 314122 |  |
| 120 | Grafton School of Arts ... ... | 100 |  | 100 |  |
| 1.21 | Murrurundi School of Arts <br> Industrial Schools:- | $200 \quad 0$ | 105176 | $94 \quad 26$ |  |
| ' 122 | Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ... | $4,172 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $3,46918 \quad 9$ | $5616 \quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}.645 & 5 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 123 | Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River | 2,75S 10 3 | 2,630 $19 \quad 9$ | $\begin{array}{lll}126 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 186 |
| 124 | Bilocla Reformatory for Giils, Parramatta River | 38500 | 345149 | 39 ' 53 |  |
| 125 | Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums, Infirm and Destitute | $\begin{array}{rrr}600 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}501 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}98 & 10 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 126 | Protestant Orphan School $\quad .$. | 3,219 00 | 2,565 130 | $\begin{array}{llll}353 & 7 & 0 \\ 948 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 127 | Roman Catholic Orphan School ... | 4,180 00 | $3,2.11193$ | $\begin{array}{llll}948 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 128 | Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... | $13,990 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 13,880,5 2 | 1091410 |  |
| 129 | For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals | 6,288 $18 \quad 9$ | 6,288 18 9 |  |  |
| 130 | Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters | 48200 | 482000 |  |  |
| 181 | In aid of the Syduey Infirmary and Dispensary | $4,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 2,135 66 | 1,S64 $13 \quad 5$ |  |
| 132 | For the support of Women and Children in the Benerolent Asylum, Sydney | 4,208 00 | 3,481 00 | $\begin{array}{lll}727 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 133 | In aid of the funds of the Benerolent Society, Syduey | $500 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 50000 |  |  |
| 134 | In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick | $4,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $4,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 135 | For the support of Tufants removed from the Bencrolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Childreri at Randwick | $5,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 4,795 $13 \quad 8$ | 20466 |  |
| 136 | In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution | $45 \overline{0} \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $450 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 137 | Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to destitute persons | $200 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | $200 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
| 138 | Towards the erection of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum | $1,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $1,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
|  | Carried forward ... ... £ | 610,101188 | 576,010 $15 \quad 1$ | 28,345 1 | $5,746 \quad 110$ |

STATEMENT-continued.

| No. of Item in Appro-priation Act. | Head of Sbrytce. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { appropriated. } \end{gathered}$ | Amountoxpended to30th Soptember,1874. | Balances |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Written off. | Retained. |
|  | Brought forward | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { fit } & \text { s. } \\ 610,101 & 18 & \text { d }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} \& & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 576,010 & 15 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \& & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 28,345 & 1 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}  \pm & \text { s. } & d \\ 5,746 & 1 & 10 \end{array}$ |
|  | In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| 139 140 | Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society... | $\begin{array}{rrr}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 50 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 500 |  | ............. |
| 140 | Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ... Gundagai Benevolent Society ... | $\begin{array}{rrr}50 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $50 \quad 0$ |  |
| 142 | Maitland (West) Benevolent Society | 10000 | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 14.3 | Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital | 100 | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ & 7 & 7\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 144 | Parramatta Benevolent Society ... ... | 17500 | $\begin{array}{llll}58 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | 116126 |  |
| $14 \overline{0}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent } \\ \text { Society } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ . . .\end{array}$ | 250 | 250 |  |  |
| 146 | Tamworth Benerolent Society ... . ... | $\begin{array}{llll}150 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 15000 | .............. |  |
| 147 | Towards the completion of Hospital, Hay... | $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 200 |  |  |
| 148 | Towards outit for same ... | 200 | 20000 |  |  |
| 149 150 | Hospital, Orange ${ }_{\text {Wosp }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $200 \quad 0.0$ | $300 \quad 0$ |  |
|  | In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, viz. :- |  |  |  |  |
| 151 | Adelong ... ... | 750 |  | 7500 |  |
| 152 | Aralueu ... ... | 100 0 0 |  | 1000 |  |
| 153 | Armidale and New Eugland | 300 | 298111 | 1181 | ........... |
| 154 | Bathurst ... ... | 350 | 350 |  |  |
| 155 156 | Braidrood ... ... | 100.000 | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 413 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 156 157 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bourke } & . . \\ \text { Carcoar } & \text {.. } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}413 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}413 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 158 | Cooma ... ... | 3000 | 214510 | 85142 | ........... |
| 159 | Deniliquin ... | $\begin{array}{llll}400 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 400 |  | ........... |
| 160 | Dubbo ... | 1850 | 18201 | 21911 |  |
| 161 | Forbes | 10000 | 1000 |  |  |
| 162 | Goulburn ... | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}300 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ 211 & 18 & 3\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 163 164 | Grafton ${ }_{\text {Grenfell }}$... ... | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}211 & 18 & 3 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 8819 |  |
| 164 165 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Grenfell } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Gulgong } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { ar }\end{array}$ | 100 1,000 00 | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 874 & 0 & 4 \\ 100\end{array}$ | 125198 |  |
| 166 | Gundagai ... ... | 10000 | 1000 |  | ..... |
| 167 | Hay... | 25000 | 250 | ......... |  |
| 168 | Hill End … | 55017 | $58017 \quad 9$ | 1000 |  |
| 169 | Kiaudra ... ... | $\begin{array}{llll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 3000 | $100 \quad 0$ |  |
| 170 171 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 250 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$ |  | 25000 |  |
| 172 | Mudgee ... | 1500 | 1500 |  |  |
| 173 | Murrurundi | 1000 | 10000 |  |  |
| 174 | Muswellbrook | 1000 | 1000 |  | :........... |
| 175 | Newcastle ... | 3330 | $333{ }^{33} \begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \\ & 7\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 176 | Orange ... | 1250 | 79130 | $\begin{array}{lll}45 & 7 & 0 \\ 78 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 177 | Parramatta.... ... | $\begin{array}{lll}250 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 171163 | $\begin{array}{rrr}78 & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{9} \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 178 179 | Port Macquarie Port Stephens | 100 100 0 |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}1.00 & 0 & 0 \\ 82 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 180 | Queanbeyan $\quad \ldots . \cdots$ | 1000 | $\begin{array}{llll}53 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 4700 |  |
| 181 | Scone .. | 100 0. | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 182 | Sofala ... | $1000^{-} 0$ | 57114 | 4288 |  |
| 183 | Tenterfield ... | 100 | 531611 | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ |  |
| 184 | Wagga Wagga ... .... .. | 300 | $\begin{array}{rrr}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 50 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 185 | Wellington... Windsor We. | -500 200 | $\begin{array}{rrr}50 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $100 \quad 0$ |
| 187 | Wollongong $\ldots$... | 2000 | 20000 |  |  |
| 188 | Yass ... | 1000 | 1000 |  |  |
| 189 | Young $\ldots$. $\quad . . .$. | 2000 | $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 171 & 8 & \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 190 | In aid of erection of Hospital at Mudgee ... | 1,000 0 | 171.87 | 828115 |  |
| 191 | In aid of erection of Hospital at Bombala Misceilaneous Services | 300 0 |  | 30000 |  |
| 192 | Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds | 10,000 0 | 10,000 00 |  |  |
|  | Carried forward | 632,138 16 | 595,08. 1810 | $31,211 \quad 5 \quad 9$ | 5,846 110 |

STATEMENT-continued.

| No. of <br> Itenin in <br> Appro- <br> priation <br> Act. | Heat of Sertige. | Amount Appropriated. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anount } \\ \text { experiled to } \\ \text { 30th September, } \\ 1874 . \end{gathered}$ | Holances |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Written off. | Retained. |
| 1.93 | Brought forward <br> No. III-continued. <br> Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates <br> For defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} \text { E } & \text { s. } & \text {. } \\ 632,138 & 16 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{f} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \mathfrak{5 0 5}, 081 & \text { s. } & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \mathrm{~s}, & \mathrm{~d} \\ 31,21.1 & \underset{i}{2} & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{cc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } \\ 5,846 & 1 \\ 10 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}50 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $4210 \quad 0$ | 710.0 | …....... |
| 194 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 195 | Expense of corniling and Mrinting | 1,600 14 0 | 1,60014 14 |  |  |
| 196 | Newrpapers and Almanaes ... ... | $30 \quad 0$ | 29 4 | 0154 |  |
| 197 | Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests aro not held |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 216 & 1 & 6 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 63186 | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 198 | imquests are not held <br> Cost of removing bodies to Cemetery at Grenfell <br> Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, \&e. | $25 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |  |
| 199 |  |  | 92167 | 87 | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 200 | 73enthan's Works... ... ... ... | 250 | 20000 |  | $50 \quad 00$ |
| 201 | Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... | 0000 | 12100 | $500 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | .............. |
| 202203 | Renty copies of the Australian Almanac ... dore Commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station | 12100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12246 |  |
| 204 | Repayment to James Rodd of costs incurred in action Hassall $v$. Rodd | $755 \quad 60$ | $\begin{array}{llll}755 & \mathbf{G} & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 205 | Expenses of Public Funeral, late William Charles Wentworth ... | 61.3 3 \% | $\begin{array}{cccc}613 & 3 & 5 \\ 300 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | .............. |  |
| 206 | Compensation to the three children of the late Mr. W. C. Wills, Clerk in the Office of the Council of Education, and formerly Secretary to the Board of National Education, for their late father's loss of office ... | 1.0 3 5 |  |  |  |
| 207 | Expenses in connection Royal Commission on Public Charitics | $\begin{array}{llll}2,148 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | 2,148 693 | .............. | ........... |
| 208 | Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter River District during the time of floods (in lieu of the rote of 1871, which lapsed under the Audit Act) | 15000 |  |  | ........... |
| 209 | For the conveyance of distressed Gold Miners from Townsville to Sydney ... | 42400 | $424 \quad 00$ | .............. | ........... |
| 210 | 'Io repay the Imperial Government amount of Colonial Pay and Allowances advanced to Gumners Myers and M'Combe, who were retained by this Govemment to instruct the Volunteers in the use of the Armstrong Gun (April, 1868, to August, 1870) | 188 + 4 | 166184 | ............. | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 211. | Expenses of Commissioner to procced to London and Washington to negotiate Mail Subsidies | $1,000 \cdot 0 \quad 0$ | $1,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
|  | In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed pro ratá, on condition of an equal amount being saised by private contributions from the members of such Societies. (Resolution of Assembly.) | 3,00000 |  |  |  |
|  | Carried forward | 645,006 I 5 | 607,055 161 | $31,99217 \quad 6$ | 5,957 710 |

71-D

STATEMENT—continued.


STATEMENT--continued.


S'PATEMENT-continued.


SIATEMENT—coilinural.


STATEMENT-continued.


STATEMENT—continued.

| No. of Item in ApproAct. | Head of Stryice. | Amount appropriated. | Amount expended to 30th Scplember, 1874. | Balances. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Written off. | Retained, |
| 853354 | Brought forward <br> No. VII.-continued. <br> Roads and Bridges:- <br> General Establishment <br> Superintendence <br> Construction and Maintenance :- | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathfrak{E} & \text { s. } \\ 1,361,065 & 12 \end{array}$ | $\underset{1,247,928}{ } \stackrel{\mathfrak{c}}{1} .$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \underset{\sim}{E} & \text { \&. } \\ 67,076 & 18 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \boldsymbol{f} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 46,060 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $3,650 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 3,638 1. 2 | 111.810 |  |
|  |  | 11,919 00 | 11,851 $10 \quad 2$ | 67910 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 355 | Main Northern Road ... ... ... | 1.5,199 00 | $\begin{array}{llll}15,197 & 16 & 2 \\ 19,729 & 18 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 3 & 10 \\ 10 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ |  |
| 356 | Main Southern Road .. | 18,770 00 | 18,75918 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 1 & 4 \\ 1.760 & 4 & 11\end{array}$ |  |
| 357 | Main Western Road Other Main Roads :- | 11,975 .0 0 | 10,214 151 | 1.760 4.1 .1 |  |
| 358 | Maiu Road, Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles, at £ $\check{5} 0$ | 5,000 0-0 | 4,997112 | 2810 |  |
| 359 | Do. Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £50 | 3,75000 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,750 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 360 \\ 361 \end{gathered}$ | Do. Wallerawang to Mudgee, Tolls | $3,100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 3,099 0 0 8 | 019.4 |  |
|  | Do. Goulburn to Queanbeyan, 56 miles, at $£ 50$ per mile | 2,800 00 | 2,705 188 | 4114 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 362 \\ & 363 \end{aligned}$ | Do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ Tolls | $950 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $950 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
|  | Do. Tarıgo to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 per mile | 1,800 000 | 1,800 00 |  |  |
| 364 | Do. $\begin{gathered}\text { Bathurst to Cowra, } 62 \text { miles, at } \\ £ 50\end{gathered}$ |  | 3,100 |  |  |
| 365 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Do. }} \underset{\text { do }}{\text { Doads and Bridges generally :- }}$ | 400.00 | 40000 |  |  |
| 366 | Contingent Works on Minor Roads not on Schedule on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations | 5,000000 | $\begin{array}{llll}4,976 & 13 & 4 \\ 3\end{array}$ |  | $23 \cdot 68$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 367 \\ & 368 \end{aligned}$ | Repair of and painting Bridges ... | $\begin{array}{llll}3,060 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 3,059 4. | ${ }_{0}^{0} 1511$ |  |
|  | Construction and repair of Toll-bars | 1,000 0 | 95129 |  |  |
| 369 | Estimated anount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches | 1,500 000 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,499 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Do. do. Mudgee Road | 22000 | 213154 |  |  |
| 370 | Road, Grafton to Solferino <br> Rent of Toll-lar on Mudbank and Bun- | 2,000 00 | 2,000 00 |  |  |
|  | nerong Road ... ... ... ... | $200 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $200 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 371 | Roud from Lower Turon and Chambers' Creek to Bathurst and Ophir, and Bathurst and Orange Road | 4,000 0 0 | 3,402 4, 6 |  | 597156 |
|  | Forming footpath, \&c., opposite the University grounds | 2,000 000 | 2,000 00 |  |  |
| 372 | Towards formation of permanent line of Road, Bombala to Eden <br> Rejair of Crossing at Broughton's Pass | 10,000 00 | 4,402178 | 5,597 2 2 5 |  |
|  | Creck ... $\ldots$... $\ldots$... $\ldots$ | 15000 | $150 \quad 00$ |  |  |
| 373 | Towards opening Road, Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road <br> Repairs to Roads and Bridges, damaged by | 5,000 00 | 2,000 000 | $3,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
|  | Floods.. | 5,337 000 | $\begin{array}{rlll}5,337 & 0 & 0 \\ -20 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{374 .}$ |  | 300 550 0000 | $\begin{array}{rrr}20 & 0 & 6 \\ 550 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 279196 |  |
| 375 | Grading Road over Wyagdon Hill | 1,800 00 | 1,611 1210 | 18872 |  |
|  | Repairs of Approaches to the Doughas Park Crossing-place |  | 750 |  |  |
| 376 | Mountain Pass, Nuudle to Hanging Rock | 1,200.00 0 | 1,200 000 |  |  |
|  | Rent of Windsor Ferry .... ... | 230 65098 0 | $\begin{array}{r}230 \\ 63,050 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 377 378 | Minor Roads as per Schedule ... | 65,098 600 000 | 63,050 600 60 10 |  | 2,04712 |
| 379 | Bridge, King's River | 550 | 547118 | 2186 |  |
|  | Randwick and Coogee Roads | 463150 | 463150 |  |  |
| 380 | Bridge, Saltwater Creek, Shoalhaven | 500 0 0 | 467156 | $32 \quad 46$ | ........... |
|  | South Head Road ... ... | 3750 | 3750 |  |  |
| 381 | Bridge, Bombala | 1,400 0.0 | 451100 |  | $\begin{array}{r}94810 \\ 1,630 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 382 | Bridge, Molonglo River | 2,000 00 | 369165 |  | 1,630 |
|  | Carried forward... ... $£$ | 1,558,087 76 | 1,428,687 224 | 78,092 $15 \quad 6$ | 51,307 98 |

STATEMENT-continued.


STATEMENT-continued.


71-E

STATEMENT-continued.

| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Item in } \\ \text { Appro- } \\ \text { priation } \\ \text { Act. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Head of Serticb. | Amount appropriated. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { expended to } \\ \text { 30th September, } \\ \text { 1874. } \end{gathered}$ | Balances |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Written off. | Retaincd. |
| 469 | No. VII—continued. <br> Brought forward ... <br> Roads and Bridges (continued):- |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1,780,393 & 18 & 0 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 89,137 & .9 & 9 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Road $\ldots . . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{llll}699 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | 699 2 $\mathbf{6}$ |  |  |
| 470 | Bridge at Winburndale Creek ... | 500 | 500 |  |  |
| 471 | Bridge at Talbragar River, Cobborah ... | 49700 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 0 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |  | 49200 |
| 472 | Bridge at Back Creek, Cowra to Forbes... | $\begin{array}{llll}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 350\end{array}$ | 2991910 | $0 \quad 0 \quad 2$ |  |
| 473 | Bridge at Kangarooby Creek ... ... | 350 0 0 <br> 10   | $350 \quad 0$ |  |  |
| 474 | Bridge at Inveralochy ... ... | 1,195 1318 |  |  | 1,195 1314 |
| 475 | Bridge at Urana ... ... ... | 759100 | 713910 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 0 & 2 \\ 40 & 18 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 476 | Bridge at Ten-mile Creek at Wagga | $\begin{array}{llll}650 \\ 398 & 0 & 0 \\ 381 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}620 & 1 & 8 \\ 398 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ |  | 29184 |
| 477 | Bridge at Tighe's Bridge, Newcastle | $\begin{array}{llll}398 & 2 & 6 \\ 581 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}398 & 2 & 6 \\ 318 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ |  | ¢1. 16 |
| 478 | Bridge at Alumny Creek, near Grafton... | 581 5 0 <br>  3  | $\begin{array}{lll}318 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ |  | 26216 |
| 479 | Punt at Paterson River | 300 | 196168 |  |  |
| 480 | Punt at Breewarrina ... | 379150 | $31{ }^{31} 6$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}34.8 & 8 & 6 \\ 222 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 481 482 | Bridge over Duck Creek, at Cannonbar. | 995134 | $\begin{array}{llll}773 & 5 & 1\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}222 & 8 & 3 \\ 795 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ |
| $\stackrel{482}{483}$ | Bridge over the Bogan Bridge over Billabong Creek, at Walbundry | $\begin{array}{rrrr}795 & 13 & 4 \\ 650 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 597152 |  | 795 52 52 |
|  | No. VIII. |  |  |  |  |
| 484. | Post Office | 116,674 00 | 116,080 90 | 593110 |  |
| 485 | Money Order Department ... - ... | $\begin{array}{llll}4,395 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,817 \\ 41818 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}577 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 252 & 2 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  |
| 486 | Electric Telegraphs ... ... ... | 45,20268 | $\begin{array}{llll}41,915 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3,252 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ | 35000 |
|  | No. IX. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Interest on Debentures | 519,000 00 | 467,616 61 | 41,867 7 7 | 9,486 610 |
|  | Interest on Treasury Bills ... ... | 16,730 00 | 16,730000 |  |  |
|  | Extinction of Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11 | $\begin{array}{llll}70,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 70,000 <br>  <br>  <br> 38 <br> 1020 |  | ........... |
|  | Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... | $\begin{array}{lll} 38,925 & 8 & 5 \\ 30,708 & 3 & 9 \end{array}$ | 38,920 30,708 3 |  |  |
|  | Charges on Collections ... ... | 7,760 1711 | 7,760 17111 |  |  |
|  | Endowment of the University of Sydney | 5,000 000 | 5,000 0 0 |  |  |
|  | Endowment of the Australian Museum | 1,000 000 | 1,000 000 |  |  |
|  | Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School | $\begin{array}{llll}1,500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1,500 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,328 & 1\end{array}$ |  | ........... |
|  |  | 1,328 1414 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,328 & 14 & 10 \\ 1\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Endowment of the Affliated Colleges ${ }^{\text {Endowment under the Municipalities Act }}$.... | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1,389 & 15 & 8 \\ 20,000 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1,389 & 15 & 8 \\ 18,782 & 13 & 8 \end{array}$ | $1,217{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | Endowment under the Municipalities Act Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions | $128 \quad 6 \quad 8$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}18,782 & 13 & 8 \\ 128 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | 1,217 604 |  |
|  | Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates $\ldots$ | 1,000 000 | 1,000 000 |  |  |
|  | Judges under District Courts Act ... ... | 6,000 000 | 6,000000 |  | ........... |
|  | Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ... | 15,000 000 | 15,000 00 |  |  |
|  | Civil Service Superannuation Account 36 Vic. No. 29 | 7,943 175 | 7,943 175 |  |  |
|  | Scab in Sheep Act of 1866 ... ... .. | 89.136 | 89136 |  |  |
|  |  | 2,881,578 155 | 2,638,644 161 | 140,726 163 | 102,207 31 |
|  | Advance to Treasurer to enable him 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 | 60,000 00 | 59,398 1 13 |  | 601189 |
|  | Total ... ... | $2,941,57815 \quad 5$ | 2,698,042 174 | 140,726 16 | 102,809 110 |

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.

# GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT 

SHOWING THE

## LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

30тн SEPTEMBER, 1874,

TOGETHER WITH THE CHARGE FOR PROPOSED NEW SERVICES AND the amount required to be ratsed to meet the same.

## Cameral 3ladns'

GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT, showing the Liablitties and Assets on the the Amount required to


The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th November, 1874.
F. Kirkpatrick,

Accountant.

## $\mathfrak{A x c o u n t}$.

30th September, 1874, together with the charge for the proposed new Services and be raised to meet the same.


James Thomson,
Consulting Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

## OLD LOANS’ ACCOUNII.

## ACCOUNT CURRENT

showing the rosition of the

## OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT

or

30тн SEPTEMBER, 1.874.

Old lilams'
ACCOUNT CURRENT showing the position of the
Dr.


## Gccount.

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT, on 30 th September, 1874.
Cr.
No.

James Thomson,
GEO. A. LLOYD,
Consulting Accountant.
Treasurèr.
71-T.


## C.

## OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT.

Statement of Approprlations and Baiances of Appropriations for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 30th September, 1874.


LOANS' ACCOUNT-continued.


LOANS' ACCOUNT-continuted.


LOANS' ACCOUNT-continued


The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th November, 1874.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, Accountant.

## LOAN FUND

(35 VIC. No. 5).

ACCOUNT
showing the position of the

## LOAN FUND (35 VIC. No. 5)

ON

30тн SEPTEMBER, 1874.

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN
Dr.


The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th November, 1874.

Francis Kirgpatrick,
Accountant.

## (35 (aitutoria, $\boldsymbol{1 2 0}, 5$ ).

FUND (35 VICTORIA, No. 5), oN 30th SEPTEMBER, 1874.
Cr.


James Thomson, Consulting Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOTD, 71- C
$298$

## LOAN FUND <br> (36 VIC. No. 2).

ACCOUNT
showne the position of the

## LOAN FUND (36 VIC. No. \%)

on

30th SEPTEMBER, 1874.

## 

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN
Dr.


FUND (36 VIC. No. 2), on 30Th SEPTEMBER, 1874.
Cr.


James Thomson,
Consulting Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOFD,
Treasurer.

## THE RAILWAY LOAN FUND.

(36 VIC. No. 17.)

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE

FROM THE PASSING OF THE ACT 36 VIC. No. 17, ON 24 th APRIL, 1873, TO THE 30тн SEPTEMBER, 1874.

## 

## ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE under the " RAILWAY

Dr.


## 

LOAN ACT of 1873," to the 30th September, 1874.


$$
306
$$

## FUNDED STOCK FUND

(36 VIC. No. 21).

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM THE PASSING OF THE ACT ON THE 25Th APRIL, 1873, TO THE 30ri SEPTEMBER, 1874.

## ©fy Junded Stack jund

## ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE under the FUNDED

the 30th
Dr.


The Treasury, Now South Wales, 19th November, 1874.

Francis Kimepatrick, Accountant

## 

STOCK ACT OF 1873, from the passing of the Act on the 25th April, 1873, to September, 1874.

Cr.


James Thomson, Consulting Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

$$
310
$$

# LOAN FUND. <br> (38 VIC. No. 2.) 

ACCOUNT
or

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

UNDER THE LOAN FUND, 38 VIC. No. 2, TO 307H SEPTEMBER, 1874.

## 羊aan yumid

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE

Dr.


LOAN FUND (38 VIC. No. 2), то 30 th SEPTEMBER, 1874.
, Cr.


James Thomson,
GEO. A. LLOYD, Consulting Accountant.

Treasurer. 71—I
$314$

## LOANS' ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT
or

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 

TO THE

30тн SEPTEMBER, 1874.

## 羊ams

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS AND
Dr.

| No. | Partictlars. | Amount. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | To Amount of Payments made to 30th September, 1874, on account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Statement attached, marked D | £ s. d. <br> $9,958,940$ 19 5 | £ ө. d. |
| 2 | Debentures paid off, being renewals ... ... ... | 1,184,130 00 |  |
| 3 | Charges on the Sale of Debentures ... ... | $68,103 \quad 0 \quad 1$ |  |
| 4 | Amount over-raised under the Acts 35 Vic. No. 5 and 36 Vic. No. 2, transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund | 16,278 $10 \quad 3$ |  |
| 5 | Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, to be hereafter adjusted ... | 320123 | $11,227,773$ |
|  | Cash Balance in the Bank of New South Walcs on the 30th September, 1874, to the credit of the following Accounts, viz. : |  |  |
| 6 | Old Loans Account (part of the Public Account)... | 273,593 711 |  |
| 7 | Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ... ... ... | 5,419 1810 |  |
| 8 | Loan Fund, 36 Vic . No. 2 ...i ... ... ... | 53,508 889 |  |
| 9 | Loan Fund, Fumded Stock Act of 1873 ... ... | 191,794 $18 \quad 6$ |  |
| 10 | Loan Fund, Railway Loan Act ... ... | 33,33750 |  |
| 11 | Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. $\dot{2}$ | 22,727 1011 |  |
|  | Total | $\pm$ | 1,808,154 1111 |

' The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.
F. Kirkpatrick,

Accountant.

## $\mathfrak{A x c o u n t}$.

EXPENDITURE то 30тн SEPTEMBER, 1874.
Cr .


Jamis Thoarson,
Consulting Accountant.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

## D.

## Seraites provioto for fun lans.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans, from the commencement of the Loans' Account to the 30th September, 1874.


71

## 插ublic 盢ednt.

STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of Government Securities issued to the 30th September, 1874, for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans; the Renewals included therein; the Amounts paid off finally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and the Debt outstanding on the 30th September, 1874.

| Particulars. | Debentures. | Funded Stock. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goverament Securities issued to 30th September, 1874, as per Public Debt Statement attached... | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 11,224,830 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} £ & \text { घ. } & \text { d. } \\ 44 \overline{0}, 468 & 8 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \& & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 11,670,298 & 8 & 5 \end{array}$ |
| Less-Renewals included therein.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | * 1,1116,600 | ................ | 1,116,600 00 |
|  | 10,108,230 | 445,468 \& 5 | 10,553,698 8 8 5 |
| Deduct amounts paid off funally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund ${ }^{\circ}$... | 97,125 | ................ | $97,125 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| Debt outstanding on the 30th September, 1874... | 10,011,105 | 445,4688 | 10,456,573 85 |

[^4]. . F. KIRKPATRICK,
$$
320
$$

## STATEMENT

OF THE
Particulars of the public debt of the colony
NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.
statement of the particulars of the public debt of


* Net proceeds.
$\dagger$ Transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund

THE COLONY OF NETW SOUTH WALES; ON 30 wH SEPTEMBER, 1874.


* Interest on the whole nuthorized Loan.

Sore,-Remittances to England have leen made to the extent of $51 ; 2,525$, to pay off Deboptures falling due at the ond of the year. This amount is therefore excluded from the Debt outstanding at COth September, 1874 .

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

## 样ublic 䢞解t．

STATEMENT showing the Due Dates，\＆c．，of Outstanding Debentures and Funded Stock on the 30th September， 1874.


The Treasury，New South Wales， 19th November， 1874.

FRANCIS KTRKPATRICK，
Accountant．

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the Public Accounts, as shown by the Books of the Treasury and the Bank of New South Wales, on the


326
1874.

Legislative Assembly, NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR GHE

## YEAR 1873,

accompanied by the

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.
(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18.)

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLA'tive ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 3 November, 1874.
sydney : thomas richards, government printer.

## 1874.

## Legislative Asseably.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THF YEAR 1873, ACCONPANTED BY THE REPORT OF TITE AGDTCOR GENERAL, UNDRR THE ACT 33 VICT. NO. 18.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.

## The Auditor General to The Speaner of thy Legtslative Assembiy. <br> Department of Audit; 2 November, 1874

Ste,
In conformity with the provisions of the 38th clause of the Audit Act, 33 Victoria, No. 18, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, Abstracts of the Public Accounts for the year 1873, prepared by the Honorable the Treasurer, accompanied by the Report required from me by clause 36 of the same Act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General

# ABSTRACTS <br> OF THB <br> <br> PUBLIC ACCOUNTS <br> <br> PUBLIC ACCOUNTS <br> of the 

COLONY OF NEW SOUI'H WALES,

For the tear
1873.

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| H | Miscellaneous Expenditure:- <br> Colonial Sccretary 20,21, 26, 34 |
| Harbours and River Mavigatiōn......... 20, 21, 22, 29, 37, 39 | Administration of Justice .......................... 26, 34 |
| Harbour Dues. $\qquad$ | Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade 20, 22, 27,35 |
| Harbour and Light Rates ............................... 17 | Secretary for Jands ............................. 20, 28, 36 |
| Harbours, Laght-houses, and Pilot Department ... 20,27 <br> Health and Emirration Officers 27,35 | Sccretary for Public Works ...................... 30,38 |
| Health and Emigration Officers ................... 27, 35 | Unclassified ........................................ 40 |
| His Excellency the Governor's Establishment ... 23, 31 <br> Hyde Park-Government Domains and ............ 28, 36 | Miscellaneous Reccipts-Consolidated Revenue Fun |
|  | Molasses and Refined Sugar-Duty on.............. 15 |
| I | Money Orders Account .i............................ 87 |
| Immigration Remittances ........................... 87 | Money Order Department........................... 30,39 |
| Imperial Postago...................................... 87 | Municipal Institutions-Endowment of ........... 30, 40 |
| Imperial Pension Fund Account ................... 87 | Muscum-Curator .................................. 32 |
| Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account...... 87 |  |
| Imported Stock ....................................... 28, 36 | N |
| Industrial Schools ................................... 21, 24, 33 |  |
| Insolvent Court ...................................... 34. | Naval Brigade......................................... 23, 31 |
| Insolvency Commissioners Act ...................... 40 | Navigation-Harbours and Rivers ... 20, 21, 22, 29, 37, 39 |
| Inspection of Cattle ................................ 28 | Neweastle Tonnage Dues ........................... 17, 89 |
| Interest on Debentures .............................. 22,30, 39 | New Silver Coin ...................................... . 28 |
| Intercst on Treasury Bills ............................ 39 |  |
| Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 ................................................. | 0 |
| Interest on City Debentures ........................ 17 | Observatory .......................................... 24, 24, 32 |
| Inspector of Charities .............................. | Occupation of Lands $\qquad$ <br> Other Payments $\qquad$ |
| J | Other Rouds and Bridges ........................ 21, 22, 30, 38 <br> Orer-issucs $\qquad$ 87 |
| Judges under District Courts Act................... 40 |  |
| Justice-Administration of ........................22, 26, 34 | $\mathbf{P}$ |
| K | Parliamentary Library................................... 23, 31 Payments under the Scab in Sheep Act ........... 40 |
| Kiama Tonnage Dues................................. 17, 91 | Payments under the Registration of Brands Act 40 <br> Petty Sessions..........................................20, 22, 23, 31 |
| L | Pormanent Military Force.......................... 21,23 |
|  | Permanent and Voluntecr Military Force ........ 31 |
| Lands-Department of ............................. 28, 36 | Pilotage Receipts ................................... 16 |
| Iands-Secretary for ......................... 20, 22, 28,36 | Police Services .................................... 23, 31 |
| Lands-Survey ................................................................20, 28, 36 | Police Reward Fund Account, 16 Vic. No. 33, and 25 Vic. No. 16. $\qquad$ |



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## PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT

of

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1873,

on account of the

CONSOLIDATIED REVENUE FUND; THE LOANS' ACCOUNT; THE LOAN EUND (35 VIC. No. 5) ; THEE TOAN FUND (36 VIC. No. 2); THE LOAN FUND, RALLWAY LOAN ACT (36 VIC. No. 17); THE LOAN FUND, FUNDED STOCK ACT (36 VIC. No: 21);
THE SUPERANNUATION REPGAL FUND (36 VIC. No. 29) ; AND JYTE TRUST FUND;

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES on 31st DECEMBER, 1872, and 31st DECEMBER, 1873, ON EACH RESPECTIVELY.

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31-B
$$

Statement showing the Balayces on the Consolidated Revenue Fted, the (36 Victoria No. 2), the Lolx Fump Railway Loan Act (36 Victoria No. 17), Repral Fund (36 Vietoria No. 29), and the Trust Fund Accounts of Receipts and Payments during the year 1873 ; and the Balances thereon


The Treasury, New South Wales, 24th Mareh, 1874.

## ACCOUNT.

Loans' Account, the Loan Fund (35 Victoria No. 5), the Loan Fund the Loar Tund Funded Stock Act (36 Victoria No. 21), the Superannuation the Goflrinment of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1872; the on 31st December, 1873, as per accompanying Statements of Details.


* Alvances from the Consolldatea Revrnue Fund.
$\dagger$ lucludes $£ 50,000$ advanced from the Consoltdated Revenue Fund.
$\ddagger$ In addition to the Balance on the Consolidatod Revenue Funt, rs above'shown, namely $£ 0 \Omega 5,06811$ the followine sumg have to be recovered from the unlernemtioned Funds, being nmounts advancod from the Consoldated Kevenuc Fund, pending the sale of Deben-


Which would make the totnl Balance at the credlt of the Consolidated Kevenue Fund, at $220,000 \quad 0$

\& Distribution of the Balaner of 31st December, 18ta:-


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342
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No. 1.
statement
of

# RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS 

IN THE YEAR

## 1873,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.
No. 1.

GEO. A. LLOTD,
Francts Kirkpatrick,
Treasurer.

## A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR 1873, ON account of tee consoludated revenue fund.


STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS-continued.


STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS-continued.


STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS-continucd.

B.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.
abstract of disbursements in the year 1873, as detailed in the annexed statement.


[^5]. Accountant.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR 1873, OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.


STATEMENT OF DTSBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OT DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.

| No. of Appropriation | HEAD OF SERVICE. | Etimalishments. |  | Other <br> Sehvices. | Totar. Payments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Salaries. | Contingencies. |  |  |
|  | SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1871-continued. <br> Brought forward | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { E } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \\ 49 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | f s. <br> s. <br> 13.12 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \\ 1,820 & 15 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1,883 & 10 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 195 | Petty Sessions | 280 | 8150 |  | 83130 |
| 196 | Coroners' Ingues |  | 100 | ............. | 100 |
|  | Totali, Admmistration of Justice........... | 280 | 8250 | .......... | $84 \quad 130$ |
|  | No. \%.-Treasurer and Eecritarn for finame and $\tau_{\mathrm{U}} \mathrm{rad}$. |  |  |  |  |
| 205 | Gold and Escort ............ |  |  | 19 5 0 | 19 5 0 |
| 207 | Stores and Stationery- <br> Conreyance of Stores <br> Stores and Statiouery for the Public Service generally. |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 8 & 6 \\ 355 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | $363 \quad 9 \quad 2$ |
| 225 | Miscritaneoús Serticrs- <br> Postage of the various Public Departments Advertising for the Public Service generally <br> Duty Stamps for the Public Serrice generally Exchange on remittances within and berond the Colony..... Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of l'etty Sessions, Land Agents, anl Registrars of District Courts Warlike Stores |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 227 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}1 \\ 6 & 10 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
| 299 232 |  |  |  | 12100 | 945 "5 6 |
| 232 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 242 |  |  |  | 912170 |  |
|  | Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finanoe and Trade |  | .............. | 1,327 198 | 1,327 198 |
| 247 | Commisbion to Land Agente, Aprraisers, and others |  | ......... | 60125 | 6012 |
|  | critary for |  |  | 60125 | 6012 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Harbours and Rifer Natigation- |  |  |  |  |
| 281 | Steam Dredge "Hercules". |  | 0100 |  |  |
| 283 | Steam Dredge ": Pluto", |  | ${ }_{6}^{6} 136$ |  | 1430 |
|  | Public Works- |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 286 \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ | - lyell Buoy, Big Ben Rock ..................................... |  |  | 12900 |  |
|  | Replanking-where required-Glebe Island Bridge, Circular Quay, Newcastle Wharl', and repairing Dunmore Bridge auri West Mailland River Embankment |  |  |  | 244106 |
| 294 | Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pubite Wores and Bumbings- |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 305 \\ & 313 \end{aligned}$ | Gaols; Court Houses, and Lock-ups.......................... | ............ | .............. | 861150 | $900 \quad 710$ |
| 313 | Cottages, Spectacle Island .................................... | ........... |  | 381210 | $900 \quad 710$ |
| 321 | 'Iolls :- <br> Main Northern Road... |  |  |  |  |
|  | Main Northern Road... Miti) Southern Road ... |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}331 & 3 & 5 \\ 21 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | 552155 |
| 329 | Bridge, Mooki River ....... |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total, Skchetary for Pumbic Works ... £ |  | $14 \quad 30$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1,697 & 4\end{array}$ | 1, 11170 |
|  | No. Where-magtmaster Cameral. |  |  |  |  |
| 352 | Steam Postal Comminication viá Suez Total, Postmasthr General $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1,587 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | 1,587 $17 \quad 3$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1,587 1.73 | $\begin{array}{lll}1,587 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ |
|  |  <br> Intenest on Dhbentures Symaex Femade School of Indistify, 34. Vict. No. 35 ... <br> Totat, Unclassifigd Expenditure $\qquad$ <br> Total por tife Year 1871 $\qquad$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 3210 & 0 \\ 3,073 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}32 & 10 & 0 \\ 3,073 & 5 & 1\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 3,105 15 l | 3,105 151 |
|  |  | 51168 | $110 \quad 010$ | 9,600 \& 9 | 9,762110 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DTSBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continued.

| No. of Appropriation. | HEAD OF SERVICE. | Estabuishmants. |  | Otber Serfices. | Totar Payments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Salaries. | Contingencies. |  |  |
|  | SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1872—continued. | \& s. d. | £ s. d. |  |  |
|  | Brought forward | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | $55813 \quad 3$ | 2,336 $13 \quad 9$ | 2,895. 72 |
|  | Na. 訨E-Colonial 玉ectetary-tontinued. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Brought forward | 1,410 $10 \quad 6$ | 19,521 4 4 6 | 2,760 $10 \quad 3$ | $23,692 \quad 5 \quad 3$ |
| 121 | Charitade Institutions- <br> Inspector of Public Charities |  | 21311 |  | 21311 |
| 122 | Protestant Orphan School........................................... | 79 1. 11 | 40848 | .............. | 4876 |
| 123 124. | Roman Catholic Orphan School ............................. | $\begin{array}{rrr}90 & 10 & 0 \\ 10664 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}320 & 5 & 0 \\ 1,071 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ |  | 4,10150 1,237 4 |
| 124 | Asylums for the Infirm nud Destitute ..................... | 16647 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,071 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | .............. | 1,237 49 |
|  | Charitamle Athowancrs- |  |  |  |  |
| 125 | For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals ........... | .............. | $\cdots$ | - 549190 |  |
| 126 128 | Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters .. For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent |  | . | 18200 |  |
| 128 | For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent <br> Asylum, Sydney | .............. |  | 670 |  |
| 130 | In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, $£ 2,000$ having been raised by private contributions, as required | .............. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}333 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| 131 | For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick.. <br> In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions, viz.:- | .............. |  | $\begin{array}{llll}370 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ |  |
| 134 | Albury Hospital and Benevolent Socicty ........ | .............. | .............. |  |  |
| 136 137 138 | Guadagni Bencrolent Society West Maitland 13enerolent Socicts | ................. | …................ | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 137 138 138 | West Maitland Benevolent Society ................. | .................. | .................... | $\begin{array}{rrrr}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 98 & 19 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 139 | Parramatta Bencvolent Socicty....................... | ................. | ................ | 56.51 |  |
| 140 | Singleton and Patriek's Plains Benevolent Society | .............. | ............... | 250 |  |
| 141 | Tanworth Benevolent Society ...................... | .............. | .............. | $\begin{array}{llll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 90\end{array}$ |  |
| 143 | The Hospital, Araluen ............................. | .............. | .............. | 901110 |  |
| 145 | Bathurst ............................. | .............. | .............. | 190120 |  |
| 147 149 | Bourke................................ | .............. | .............. | $\begin{array}{llll}413 & 0 & 0 \\ 116 & 1 & 11\end{array}$ |  |
| 149 150 | Cooma ............................... | .............. | .............. | $\begin{array}{llll}116 & 1 & 11 \\ 159 & 14 & 4 .\end{array}$ |  |
| 150 | Deniliquin | ................. | ................. | $\begin{array}{rrr}159 & 14 \\ 125 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 152 | Forbes ... | . | .............. | 10000 | $7,620 \quad 24$ |
| 153 | Goulburn ......................... | .............. | .............. | 170106 |  |
| 157 | Gundagai. ........................... | .............. | .............. | 10000 |  |
| 159 | Hill End .............................. |  |  | 15000 |  |
| 161 | Mraitland ............................. |  |  | 30000 |  |
| 164 165 | Murrurundi........................... |  | .............. | 100 0 0 |  |
| 165 166 | Musclebrook ........................ | .............. | .............. | 1000 |  |
| 166 167 | Newcastle ........................... | .............. | , |  |  |
| 167 168 | Orange ................................................ | $\cdots$ | ...... | - $\begin{array}{r}193 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| 170 | Port Stephens .............................. |  | ........... | 28 2 6 <br> 7   |  |
| 171 | Qucanbeyan.......................... | .............. | .............. | - 71698 |  |
| 172 173 | Sofala ..................................................... |  | .............. | $\begin{array}{llll}99 & 1 & 8 \\ 51 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| 173 | Tenterfield ..................................... | ................. | $\ldots$ | 500 300 |  |
| 175 | Wellington ........................... | .............. | .............. | 50.00 |  |
| 177 178 | Wollongong........................... | .............. | .............. | $\begin{array}{rrr}81 & 811 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 178 179 | Yass <br> Young | ................... |  | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 0 & 0 \\ 194 & 17 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| 182 | In aid of the Sconc Hospital, on condition of $£ 1$ for every $£ 2$ being raised by private contributions. |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}100 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 183 | In aid of the crection of Gulgong Hospital, on same condition |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}136 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ |  |
| 184 | In aid of the crection of Hill End Hospital, on same condition |  |  | $450 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
|  | Carried forward | $\begin{array}{lll}1,746 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 21,323 710 | 10,380 127 | 33,45075 |
|  | Carried forward................. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | $55813 \quad 3$ | 2,336 130 | $\begin{array}{lll}2,895 & 7 & 2\end{array}$ |

$31-D$

STATEMEFT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.--continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continucd.

| No. of Appropriation | HEAD OF SERVICE. | Estabiishmente. |  | Other <br> Shryices. | Totas Payments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Salaries. | Contingencies. |  |  |
|  | SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1873-continacd. <br> Brought forward | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 15,328 & 6 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { в. } & \text { d. } \\ 2,324 & 11 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 48,71.6 & 14 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \mathrm{d} . \\ 66,369 & 12 & 3 \end{array}$ |
|  |  <br> Brought forward | 221,383 115 | 77,355 | 127,085 $19 \quad 9$ | $425,824 \quad 17 \quad 7$ |
|  | Grants in aid of Pubitc Instirutions-continued. |  |  |  |  |
|  | In aid of the following Educational Institutions, in the proportion of $£ 1$ to cvery $£ 2$ raised by private contributions, riz.:- <br> Mudgeo School of Arts |  |  |  |  |
| 87 | Mudgeo School of Arts <br> Muswellbrook School of Arts | ................. | ................. | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0 \\ 51 & 5 & 1\end{array}$ |  |
| 91 | Neweastle School df Arts ...................................... |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 102 | Scone School of Arts |  | .............. | 7500 |  |
| 104 | Sydncy Mechanics' School of Arts ...................... |  | .............. | 150 0 0 | 69314 |
| 111 | Wagga Wagga Mcchanics' Institute .................... | .............. | .............. | $38 \quad 00$ | 69314 |
| 114 | Windsor School of Arts ............................... |  | .............. | 6 |  |
| 11.5 | Wollongong School of Arl.s $\qquad$ Erection of Musclebrook School of Arts. |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 15 & 0 \\ 110 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ |  |
| 121 | Erection of Murrurundi School of Arts. |  |  | 10015 100 |  |
| 122 | Industriat Schoors- Nautical School Ship " Vernon" |  |  |  |  |
| 123 | - Bilocla Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River | $\begin{array}{r}1,5642 \\ 140818 \\ 740 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1,541 & 3 & 5 \\ 1,614 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}3,103 & 17 & 3 \\ 2,355 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 124 | Bilocla Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River ... | $17813 \quad 2$ | 147194 |  | 326126 |
|  | Charitable Tnstitutions- <br> Inspector of Public Charitics |  |  |  |  |
| 125 | Inspector of Public Charitics ................................................................. | $\begin{array}{rrr}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,080 & 7 & 4\end{array}$ | 0 2 3 <br> 1,548 5 4 | ….............. | $\begin{array}{rrr}500 & 2 & 3 \\ 2,628 & 12 & 8\end{array}$ |
| 127 | Roman Catholic Orphan School | 1,007 69 | 1,872 10.9 |  | 2,879 <br> 8 |
| 128 | Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute | 2,025173 | 10,568 41.0 |  | 12,594 21 |
|  | Charitable Aulowangre- <br> For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals |  |  |  |  |
| 129 | For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals Salaries of Latdy Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters.. | .............. | .................. | $4 ; 679$ 482 |  |
| 131 | In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, an equal amount having heen raised by private contributions. |  |  | 482 2,135 66 |  |
| 232 | For the support of Women and Children in the Benerolent Asylum, Sydney |  |  | 1,544 00 |  |
| 134. | In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Ravdwick, $£ 2,000$ haviug been raised by private contributions, as required |  |  |  |  |
| 135 | For the support of Infants removed from the Benerolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Chitdren, Randwich |  |  | $3,456 \quad 10 \quad 4$ |  |
| 136 | In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, au equal amount haring been raised by private contributions. |  |  | $450 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |
| 138 139 | Towards the orection of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...... In aid of thic undermentioned Charitable Institutions, nn equal amount haviug been raised by private contributions, viz. :- <br> Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society |  |  | 1,000 0 |  |
| 146 | Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society ........... |  | …............ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 20,786 113 |
| 147 | Towards the completion of Hiay liospital ........ |  | ................... | 20000 |  |
| 148 153 158 | Towards outfit for Hay Hosprital .................. | .............. | .............. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 76 & 16 & 4\end{array}$ |  |
| 153 155 | The Hospital, Armidale and New England ...... | .................... | .... | $\begin{array}{r}7616 \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }^{156}{ }^{\prime}$ | Bourke ...................................... | ................... | ................... | $\begin{array}{llll}273 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ |  |
| 157 159 | Carcoar ....................................................... | .............. | .............. | $\begin{array}{lll}1.00 & 0 & 0 \\ 136 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 162 | Goulburn.................................... |  |  | 11961711 |  |
| 163 |  | .............. |  | 161117 |  |
| 164 165 | Grenfell ${ }_{\text {Gulgong }}^{\text {................................................ }}$ |  |  | 10000 |  |
| 167 | Hay |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 250 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 168 | Hill End |  |  | 150 |  |
| 172 1.73 | Mudgee Murrurundi........................................ | .................. |  | 150 150 100 0 |  |
| 181 | Scone ..................................... |  |  | 100 100 0000 |  |
| 185 | Wellington ........................... |  |  | 500001 |  |
|  | Carried forward......................... $¢$ | 228,478 181 | 94,647 174 | 148,566 51 | $471,693 \quad 06$ |
|  | Carried forward.................f | 15,328 66 | 2,324 $11 \quad 9$ | $48,71614 \quad 0$ | 66,369123 |

$31-\mathbf{E}$

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMFNTS, \& \& .-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&C.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.


STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, \&c.-continued.

*The Fxpenditure shown in this Statement is less than that shown in the Statement published in the Government Gnzetie, by repayments of uncxpendel balances in the bands of Public Officers, to the catent of $56,20010 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d .

No. 2.

## LOANS'ACCOUNT.

## STATEMENT

OF

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1873,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS SECURED ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

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31: F
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Dr. STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1873, on account of PUBLIC


## 2.

ACCOUNT.
WORKS provided for by LOANS secured on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.
Cr.

| PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS. | Amount. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 Victoria, No. 38. <br> St. John's College <br> 19 Victoria, No. 40. <br> Railways:- <br> Completion of Tine, Sydncy to Liverpool '... <br> Surveys, Experiments, and preparations for the Extension of Railways... | $\begin{array}{r} 5106 \\ 8,948195 \end{array}$ | $6316 \quad 6$ <br> 9541511 |
| 23 Victoria, No. 10. <br> Electric Telegraphs-West Maitland to Boundary of Queensland <br> 25 Vietorta, No. 19. <br> Railways-Carriage-shed, Northern Line <br> Juvenile Reformatories ... ... ... ... ... ... | $\begin{array}{rll} 3,591 & 2 \cdot & 5 \\ 88 & 17 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}71 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ |
| 26 Victoria, No. 14. <br> Breakwater, Clarence River | ...i......... | 899116 |
| 29 Victoria, No. 9. <br> Railways:- <br> Clains for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Exten sions <br> Junatic Asylum ... <br> ... <br> $\ldots$ <br> *• <br> ... <br> -• <br> ... <br> Assisted Immigration <br> ... <br> ... <br> ... | $\begin{array}{rrr} 290 & 3 & 8 \\ 4,418 & 5 & 3 \\ 3,754 & 17 & 6 \end{array}$ | 5 |
| 30 Victorta, No. 23. <br> Railways-Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line.. |  | 216 |
| 31 Victoria, No. 27. <br> Roads and Bridges :- <br> Bridge over the Nimboy, between Grafton and New England Electric Telegraphs:- <br> Tamworth to Fort Bourke ... | $\begin{array}{r} 29618 \\ 1,58413 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1,881 11.9 |
| Carried forward ... ... ... £ |  | $.24,016$ 4 |




Treasurer.

## No. 3.

# THE LOAN FUND. (35 VIOTORIA, No. 5.) 

## STATEMENT

## RECEIPTS ÁND DISBURSEMENṪS

IN THE YEAR 1873,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN ACT, 35 VICTORIA, No. 5.

Dr. STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1873, on

The Treasury, New South Wales
21st March, 1874.

- Frafcis Kibkpatrtce,

Accountant.
3. FUND.
No. 5.)
account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the LOAN A.CT, 35 Victoria, No. 5.
Cr.


GEO. A. LLOYD,
I'reasurer.

No. 4.

THE LOAN FUND. (36 VICTORIA, No. 2.)

## $\cdots$

4...3. STATEMENT
or

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN ACT, 36 VICTORIA, No. 2.

Dr.
STATEMENT of RECETPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the year 1873, on

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st March, 1874.

Fratcis Kirkpatrick,
Accountant.

## FUND.

No. 2.)
account of PUBLIC WORKS, provided for by the LOAN ACT, 36 Victoria, No. 2.)
Cr.


GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

$$
3 \times 4
$$

## No. 5.

# THE LOAN FUND. (36 VICTORIA, No. 17.) 

## STATEMENT

or

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1873,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORES PROVIDED FOR BX LOAN ACT, 36 VICTORIA, No. 17.


## 3.

FUND.
No. 17.)
account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the LOAN ACT, 36 Victoria, No. 17.
Cr .


31- H
GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

No. 6.

## THE LOAN FUND.

(ONDER The fonded 8TOCK act op 1873.)

## STATEMENT

op

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1873,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN ACT, 36 VICTORIA, No. 21.

## THE LOAN FUND UNDER

(36 Vict.
Dr.
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the year 1873, on


The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st March, 1874.

Francis Kirkpatrice,
Accountant.

## THE FUNDED STOCK ACT.

No. 21.)
account of PUBLIC WORKS, provided for by the LOAN ACT, 36 Victoria, No. 21.)
Cr.


GEO. A. LLOFD,
Treasurer.

## No. 7.

$\qquad$

# the superannuation repeal fund. (36 VICTORLA, No. 29.) 

## STATEMENT

or
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE YEAR 1873,

UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION, ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year


The Treasury, New South. Wales, 21st March, 1874.

Francis Kirkpatrick,
Accountant.

## REPEAL FUND.

No. 29.)
1873, under the SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT of 1873.


GEO. A. LLOYD,
31-I
Treasurer.

$$
396
$$

- 

No. 8.

CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTATES REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

OP
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
in tie fear
1873.

## No. CLERGY AND SCHOOL

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND
Dr.


## 4.

ESTATES REVENOE FUND.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1873.
Cr.


$\because 4400$

## No. 9.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(27 VICTORIA, No. 11, REPEALED BY THE ACT 36 VICTORIA, No. 29.)

## STATEMENT

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR
1873.

No.
SUPERANNU-
(27 Victoria, No. 11, repealed
STATEMENT of Receipts and

5.

ATION FUND.
by the Act 36 Victoria, No. 29.)
Disbursmments in the Year 1873.

$31-\mathrm{K}$


DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1873-"continued.


With the exception of tho first two, the whole of the Pensions granted under this Act, as above shown, have been roduced by 4 per cent., in accordanco with the sixth clause thereof.
Cinims unpnid to this extent
Nore. The balanee at the eredit of this Fund on 819t March, 1874 , wns not anrried to the Consolidated Revonug Fund in terms of the third elause of the Superannuation Aet Repeal Aet of 1873 , as claims to the extent of the balance as it then existed had been passed into the l'ny (ffice for liquidation.

GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurcr.

$$
406
$$

No. 10.

# POLICE REWARD FUND. <br> (16 victoria, No. 33, and 25 victoria, No. 16.) 

STATEMENT

OF

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

in the tear
1873.
(16 Victomia, No. 33 , STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and
Dr.


The Treasury, New South Wales, 24th March, 1874.

Frazcis Kiripatrick,
Accountant.

## 6. WARD FUND.

and 25 Victoria, No. 16.)
DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1873.
Cr.


GEO. A. LLOYD,
Treasurer.

No. 11.

## POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND. 

STATEMENT<br>OF<br>RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAB
1873.
(16 Victoris, No. 33,
Dr.
ACCOUNT OT RECEIPTS AND


## 7.

## ANNUATION FUND.

and $25 V_{\text {ICTORIA, No. }}$ 16.)
DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1873 .
Cr.


Dr.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and



GEO. A. LLOYD,

## No. 12.

TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSTT ACCOUNT.
STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURX, and of the RE.ISSUES therefrom; in the Year 1873.

No. 13.
SPECLAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
ACCOUNT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year. 1873.

-
APPENDIX TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND STATEMENTS.

## SCAB IN SHEEP FUND. <br> (30 Vicroria No. 16.)



[^6]
*The $\Delta$ cts nuthorizing the Collection of Tonnage Dues at Neweastle having been repealed under 36 Victoria No. 27, which was assented to on 25th $\Delta$ pril, 1873, this Statement will not be prepared in future.
WOLLONGONG TONNAGE DUTY. (23 Victorta No. 10, 25 Vtctoria No. 5, 27 Victorta No. 1, \& 29 Victorta No. 23.)
*The Aets including the Collection of Tounage Ducs at Wollongong haring been repealed under 36 Victoriu No. 27, which was assented to on 25th April, 1873 , this Statement will not be prepared in future


## 91

KIAIMA TONNAAGE DUTEY.
(23 Victoria No. 10, 25 Victoria No. 6, 27 Victorla No. 2, 29 Victomia No. 9, and 34 Victoria No. 2.)



* The Acts authorizing the collection of Tomuage Dues at Kiama having been repealed, under 36 Victoria No. 27 , which was assented to on 25 th April, 1873 , this Statement will not be prepared in future.
The Treasury, New South Wales,


## STATEMENT

OF Tife

# PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY <br> or 

NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON

31st DECEMBER, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

'HE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1873.


* Interest on the whole authorized Loan.


## 程ublit 趄eft.

STatement showing the Due Dates, \&c., of Outstanding Debentures, Treasury
Bilis, and Funded Stock, on the 31st December, 1873.


* Due 1st July, 1874.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, in the YEAR 1873, to the CREDIT of VOTES, on Account of ISSUES of 1872 and previous Yoars.


## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

of THE

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18.)

$$
430
$$

## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF the

# AUDITOR GENERAL, 

UPON

## THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

(Under the Act 33 Vic., No. 18.)

The Appropriation Act ( 36 Vic., No. 6) for the service of the year 1873 was assented to on the 31st of January.

The Treasurer was thus enabled to meet the public engagements for the first month of the year without having to resort to the expedient of a Temporary Supply Bill, as on several previous occasions he had been compelled to do.
2. The accounts were received from the Treasury on the 30th of March, but owing to pressure of work it was found impossible to take up the examination of them at once. The audit could not therefore be properly completed in time for the presentation of them to Parliament before the close of the last Session.
3. The Treasurer's Balance Sheet (pages 10 and 11), which forms the introductory Statement of the Public Account, furnishes the following information, namely :-

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.
Credit Balances on the 31st December, 1872,-
Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper) $\quad 132,337 \quad 13 \quad 7$
General Loans Account ... ... 386,379 $17 \quad 7$
"Receipts in 1873"-
Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper) 3,395,896 133
General Loans Account ... ... 5,661 5 0
3,401,557 $18 \quad 3$
Total $\quad . . \quad . . . \quad \ldots \quad \begin{array}{llll}£ 3,920,275 & 9 & 5\end{array}$
" Payments in 1873"-
Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper) 2,603,165 $15 \quad 5$
General Loans Account ... .... 71,836 1511
2,675,002 114
Credit Cash Balance on Consolidated Revenue Fund, on
31st December, $1873 \ldots$... ... ... ... £1,24.5,272 18 1
To this sum has to be added-
Advance to Loan Fund (36 Vic., No. 17), ... ... $120,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ and
To Superannuation Repeal Fund (36 Vic., No. 29) $100,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
To be repaid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the realization of those Loans.

Total Credit Balance at 31 December, 1873 ... ... $£ 1,465,27218$ 1
"SPECIAL

## "SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS."

4. Under this head we have the amount raised, or authorized to be raised, under five separate Acts, quoted underneath.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 35 \text { Vic. No. } 5(£ 374,980) \\
& 36 \text { Vic. No. } 2(£ 461,234) \\
& 36 \text { Vic. No. } 17(£ 1,901,500) \\
& 36 \text { Vic. No. } 21 \text { (£509,780) } \\
& 36 \text { Vic. No. } 29 \text { (Superannuation Repeal Fund). }
\end{aligned}
$$

Of these Loans the first two only have been fully realized. Of the third, Debentures to the extent of a million sterling were sent to London for realization in the month of July last. The fourth is known as the "Funded Stock Act"; and the fifth authorizes a sum to be raised, bearing 4 per cent. . interest, either by Treasury Bills or Debentures, repayable by equal instalments in ton years, sufficient to liquidate the claims under the Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1864 (27 Vic. No. 11).

The Account under these five special Acts, which restrict the application of the money to be raised under them to the specific objects named, stands thus, viz.:-

The Loan Fund (3̃ Vic. No. 5).

The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 2).
Credit Balance on 31st December, 1872 ... ... £177,733 14 11



The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 21).

| Advance from Consolidated Revenue Fund | $\ldots$ | $£ 50,000$ | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proceeds of Sales of Funded Stock | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 217,270 | 12 | 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Payments in 1873 (including repayment of.
$£ 50,000$ advanced from Consolidated Revenue
Fund) ... ... ... ... ... ... 226,536 4 10
$£ 40,734 \quad 7 \quad 2$
The Superannuation Repeal Fund (36 Vic. No. 29).
Advance from Consolidated Revenue Fund ... £100,000 $0 \quad 0$
Payments in 1873 ... ... ... ... ... 95,232 1011
"TRUST FUND."
5. The Trust Fund Account embraces the following Trusts :-

1. Clergy and School Estates Fund ;
2. Civil Service Superannuation Fund;
3. Police Reward Fund;
4. Police Superannuation Fund;
5. Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11) ;

* 6. Special Deposits Account;
which in the aggregate stood thus at the end of the year, namely :-

| Credit Balance on 31st December, 1872 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | £321,766 | 9 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts in 1873 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 802,997 | 4 | 2 |
|  |  | Total |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $£ 1,124,763$ | 13 | 7 |
| Payments in 1873 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 652,326 | 6 | 8 |
| Total Credit Balance on 31st December, 1873 .. |  |  |  |  |  | £472,437 | 6 |  |

The Credit Balances of the three Funds in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st of December, 1873, amounted to the total sum of $\ldots$ £1,944,254, 211


[^7]marked A and B in the Appendix, exhibiting the Cash and Financial Balances at the commencement and close of the year 1873, which may be summarized briefly as follows :-

Dr.
"LIABILITIES"-Appropriations by Parliament and Permanent Statutes ... ... ... ... ... £2,681,103 16 2
See Appendix C.
"ASSETS"-Revenue and Receipts of the Year 1873,
to 31 December ... ... ... ... ... 3,323,100 16 0.

Net Credit Financial Balance ... ... ... ... *641,996 1910
Adding to this the Balances (as affected by operations during 1873) on account of the year $1871 \ldots 86511$
And on account of the year 1872 ... ... ... 165,469 11 3

There results a Total Bolance of ... ... ... ... $£ 808,332 \quad 17 \quad 0$
(Surplus of the three years at 31st December, 1873.)
As, however, the indebted Account of 1870 drew a further sum in 1873 of $£ 4,46515 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$., and it was still liable for the Treasury Bills due 30th June, 1874 ( $£ 334,600$ ), and for $£ 4,02619$ s. 8 d . undischarged appropriations-in all

343,092150

| The realized surplus upon the whole Account is reduced at 31st December, 1873 to ... | £465,240 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Cash Balance actually in hand at that date was | 1,034,020 | $3 \quad 3$ |
| The difference | £568,780 | 1 |
| With the addition of the sums advanced to Loan Funds and to Treasurer (to be accounted for) $\dagger$ | 171,122 | 7 |
| Together ... | £739,902 | $87$ |

Represents the Balance of undischarged Liabilities on the 31st of December, 1873, viz. :-

| On account of | 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ddagger £ 338,62619 \quad 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 1871 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,498 16 |
| " | 1872 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,537 130 |
| " | 1873 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 377,238 1911 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $£ 739,902 \quad 8 \quad 7$ |

[^8]7. Towards the close of the year a Treasury Warrant, No. 269, containing ant item, £33 6s. 8d., chargeable to Schedule C, for payment of Stipend to the Reverend James Hassall for the months of November and December, 1872, was objected to by me, and returned to the Treasury. The grounds of objection were that Mr. Hassall had been paid, in full, for his services as Gaol Chaplain at Berrima, and that the resignation of his License having been accepted by the Bishop of Sydney, on the 31st October, his name had been erased, by the Bishop's direction, from the Abstract of Licensed Clergymen of the Church of England officiating in the Diocese. The claim, therefore, preferred by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, \& Allen, on bis behalf, for payment of service which, as having. resigned his License, he could not legally perform, seemed to me to be very questionable.

Upon receiving from the Treasury the opiaion of the Honorable the Solicitor General, I deemed it my duty to solicit his further consideration of the case; and upon recciving an opinion adverse to my view, I signed the warrant and returned it to the Treasury.

Under this opinion, and on the Sheriff's Certificate of Service, stipend for the nine months-November, 1872, to July, 1873-amounting in all to $£ 150$, has been paid.

Although the payment, owing to the delay caused by my objection, was not Seo Appendix made until 1874, it is my duty to bring the facts under notice in my present Report, and to submit the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General in the case, in accordance with the directions contained in the 37 th clause of the Audit Act.
8. In'accordance with clause 36 , it is my duty to bring under notice the defalcations of Mr. A. J. Manton, the Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent at Moruya.

In so far as has yet been ascertained from the accounts furnished, there was a deficiency of $£ 85017 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} .$, against which there are credits in suspense, including $£ 250$ Fidelity Guarantee, to the extent of $£ 26313 \mathrm{~s}$. 1d., leaving a sum of £5874s. 7 d . to be accounted for.

- I have further to report that, upon the death of the late Mr. G. H. Rowley, Police Magistrate and Land Agent at Hartley, there was found to be a deficiency in his accounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, of $£ 1966 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$.

In neither of these cases is there any probability of the deficiencies being made good. Mr. Manton disappeared before steps could be taken for his arrest; and in Mr. Rowley's case the Fidelity Guarantee Bond has turned out to be valueless.
9. Having been called upon by Mr. A. O. Moriarty and by Captain Compton to certify, in terms of the 9th clause of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, to the amount of certain claims preferred by them for the refund of deductions made from their salaries under the provisions of the Act of 1864, I submitted the cases, as put by those officers, for the opinion of the Law Officers; and I beg to Soc Appendis submit the opinion given by M.r. Solicitor General Innes, in both cases, adverse to ${ }^{\text {A, Nos. } 1 \& 2 .}$ their claims.
10. Under directions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Accounts and Vouchers of the Bullion transactions of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint have, from the 1st January, 1873, been submitted to me for examination
and audit, instead of going to the Comptroller and Auditor General in London. From that date the Accounts have been regularly furnished at the expiration of each month, and subjected to such examination and audit as the nature of the transactions seemed to require.
11. The Accounts of the Government Savings' Bank for the year 1873 have also been duly examined, and certified to be correct, in terms of the 14th clause of the Act, 34 Victoria, No. 15.

## See Appendix

12. A Schedule of Transfers made under the authority of the Governor and Executive Council, in conformity with the provisions of the 18th clause of the Audit Act, will be found in the Appendix. Copies of the Minutes of the Governor in Council, relative thereto, were submitted by me to Parliament, from time to time, in order of date.
Sce Appendix 13. Statements of the following Special Accounts created by Acts of ParliaB. ment, but not separately distinguished in the Treasury Statements, are given in the Appendix, namely :-
13. Cattle Diseases Fund.
14. Registration of Brands.
15. Public Abattoirs Fund.
16. It is due to the Public Departments to notice the marked improvement which has taken place since the passing of the Audit Act in the general accuracy of the accounts prepared by them, and in the regularity with which they are now generally furnished. It is also right to add that the result of the Treasury action upon those accounts, as given in the statements now submitted for the information of Parliament, has tallied very closely with the results of examination and record in the Audit Department ; and that the differences between the two departments have on See Appondix the year been very much less than on former occasions. A Schedule of Disallowances of Payments under section 28 will be found appended to this Report.
Audit Department,
C. ROLLES'ION.
30 September, 1874.

## APPENDIX A, No. 1.

## (A.)

Mr. A. O. Moriarty to The Auditor General.
Mar I beg that the Auditor General will be pleased to submit the question for the advice of the Crown Law Officers before declining to certify for the refund of my payments pursuant to the Superannuation Act and the repealing Act of last Session.

I am advised that, as the holder of $\mathfrak{a}$ commission under the haud of the Governor and the Great Seal of the Colony, I was, in the striciest sense, an "Officer in the Public Sorvice" at the time of the passing of the Act last mentioned, and as such entitled by law to the refund of the deductions theretofore made from my salary-and of which nothing in any law has authorized the confiscation-whether l might or might not become entitled to claim the benefits in contemplation of which they were made.

These deductions were not made from the salary (had there been one) of the office held by me at the date of the claim, nor was it necessary that they should have been, more than in the case of any other officer whose office had been changed. There is nothing in the Act directing repayment to confine the right of repayment to officers in the Civil as opposed to the general Public Service (from whom the deductions might have been taken), or to require the office in respect of which the claim to recognition is made to be a salaried office.

I submit that my claim for refund under the Act of last Session is legally unanswerable and undeniable; and, seeing that the refund claimed is a refund of my oun money, earned by myself, and contributed to a fund now abrogated and ordered to be repaid, that morally and equitably it is, if possible, stronger.
A. O. MORIARTY.

24 July, 18 خ 3.

## (B.)

## The Auditor General to The Crown Sofiction.

WInl the Crown Solicitor be kind enough to obtain the Attorney or Solicitor General's opinion on the claim preferred by Mr. A. O. Moriarty herewith.

Audit Office, 25 July, 1873.
(C.)

Opinion of Solicitor Gfieral.
I thins that those "officers in the Public Service" who are entitled to a refund of deductions under section 9 of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 must be officers who, at the time of the passing of the Act, were paid or salaried afficers, from whose pay or salary deductions worc, up to the passing of the Act, continuing to be made under the Act of 1864 . Unless, therefore, Mr. Moriarty was, at the time of the passing of the Repeal Act, the holder of an office to which was attached such a pay or salary as I have indicated, I do not think he is entitled to a refund under section 9. I do not think that a Captain of Volunteers, or a member of a Board of Examiners under the Letters of Registration Act, can be looked upon as a paid or salaried officer within the meaning of that section.
J. GEO. LONG INNES,
S.G.

## APPENDIX A, No. 2.

## (A.)

Gaptain Compton to The Auditor General.

> Victoria Barracks,
> 7 August, 1873.

Sir,
I have the honor, with all due respect and deference, to return the enclosed claim for refund of superannuation deductions, and referring to your minute, that the Solicitor General had given an opinion adverse to my claim, to state that I hare had an interview with the Solicitor General, and ascertained from him that the opinion so given had no reference to my case, but to that of a Captain of Volunteers receiving no pay, and I obtained his sanction to renew my application.

In so doing, I beg to submit that-
1st. In the terms of the 9th section of the Superannuation Act Repenl Act, 1873, I am ontitled Rasigned las to a refund of deductions made from my salary during my service in the Audit Office, as ontiee in the sense
I am still an officor in the Public Service, and was so "at the time of the passing of this Act." of the reprealod
2nd. That although I am now in a branch of the Public Service where the salaries are not subject to
deductions towards the Superannuation Fund, that fact alone ought not to exclude me from the advantages of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act.
3rd. That had such been the intention of the Legislature, the wording of the section would have been-
"All sums of money deducted under the provisions of the first section of the said repealed Act up to the time of the passing of this Act from the pay or salary of any officer in the Public Service shall \&cc., \&c."
4th. 'That even if the langunge of the A.ct will bear two interpretations, those who were compelled Resigned, and to submit to these deductions.should have the bencfit of the doubt and not the Government. joined pirivate.

> I have, \&c.,
J. AUG. COMPTON,

Captain Permanent Staff, Instructor in Musketry.
(B)

Tae Auditor General to Tee Crown Solicitor.
The Crown Solicitor would perhaps be kind enough to submit the letter for the opinion of the Hon. the Solicitor General.

C.R.,<br>8/8/73.

## (C.)

## Opinion of Solicitor General

I observe that this gentleman states that in the interview which he had with me, I told him that my former opinion had no reference to his case, but to that of an unpaid officer of Voluntecrs. That is so; but at the same time I gave Captain Compton pretty clearly to understand that I could not see how the fact of his receiving pay as an officer of Volunteers made any difforence as to the provisions of the Superannuation Acts. And T. now express my opinion that an oflicer in the position of Captain Compton is not entitled to any refund of deductions under section 9 of the Superannuation Acti Repeal Act. When Captain Compton resigned his position in the Civil Service prior to the passing of the Repeal Act, he thereby voluntarily forfcited all right or supposed right under the Act of 1864 ; and, as I take it, the Repeal Act was not meant to benefit those who had no claim-legal or equitable-real or supposed-under the Act of 1864 (officers in the Volunteers, paid or unpaid, are expressly excepted from the operation of that Act-see section 11), and therefore they are not such officers as are contemplated in section 9 of the repealing Act.
J. GEO. LONG INNES,

## APPENDIX A, No. 3.

Warrant No. 269.
Audit Office, Sydney,
5 December, 1873
Tre sum of $£ 33$ 6s. Sd., Schedule C, 1872, Church of England, objected to-the Bishop's Secretary having certified that Mr. Hassall was unlicensed, and not doing duty, his resignation having been accepted on 31st October, 1872.

Instrument returned herewith.
The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade,
C. ROLLESTON.

Will the Auditor General be good enough to state if a further opinion in this case has been obtained from the Attorney General.-G.E. B.C., 11/12/73.

Audit Office, 12 December, 1873.
Further opinion herewith, and warrant certified accordingly.-C.R., 15/12/73.
Opimoy of Attorney General
"I have no doubt whatever that within the meaning of the 3rd section of 26 Vic., No. 19, a Minister of Religion is "officiating as such Minister under lawful suthority" so long as he holds the office and discharges the duties of a Gaol Chaplain. The Sheriff, as the Head of the Gaol Departmenti, seems to me to be the person who best can certify to the fact. The propriety of retaining in the office of Gaol Chaplain a clergyman who has been deprived of his license by his Bishop is another matter, but one with which I do not see that I have anything to do."-J.G.L.I., A.G., 10/12/73.

APPENDIX A, No. 4.
Schedure of Minutes of the Governor in Council relative to the Application of Surplus Balances of Grants authorized by the 18 th section of the Audit Act of 1.870.

| Date of Minute. | Transfers anthorized |  | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From Grant for | To supplemont Grant for |  |
| 23 Dec., 1872. | Steam Dredge " Hunter," 1872... | Steam Dredge "Pluto," 1872 | ¢ s.  <br> 300 d.  <br>    <br> 10 0 0 |
| 27 Dec., 1872. | Registrar General, 1872 ........... | Compilation of the Census, 187. | 100 0 0 |
| 27 Dec., $1877 \ldots$ | Steam Dredge " Hunter," $1871 . .$. | Steam Dredge " Vulcan," 1871... | $\begin{array}{llll}97 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 17 Feb., 1873... | Pebble Powder for the Fortifications, 1873 | Cartridges for Henry Rifles, 1873 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,587 & 1 & 9\end{array}$ |
| 21. April, 1873... | Railway Working Expenses ... | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Railway, General Establishment, } \\ 1872 & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | 467168 |
| 16 June, 1873... | Steam Dredge " Vulcan," 1872 | Steam Dredge " Hunter," 1872 ... | $\begin{array}{lll}97 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ |
| 16 , June, 1873... | Steam Dredge " Fitz Roy," 1.872 | Steam Dredge " Pluto," 1872 ... | 386 |
| 2 June, 1873... | Provisions, \&c., Gaols generally, <br> $\begin{array}{c}1872\end{array} \quad \ldots$ | Fees for Examining Lumatics, 1872 | Indefinite. |

APPENDIX $B$.

## APPENDIX B.

## No. 1.-CATTLE DISEASES FUND ACCOUNT.

30 Victoria, No. 11 ; 35 Victoria, No. 6.
STATEMENT of Recerpts and Disbubsements during the Year 1873.
Dr.
Cr.

| Particulare of Reccipts. | Amount. | Particulars of Disbursements. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Balance, 31st December, 1872... | $\begin{array}{llr} \text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 90 & 12 & 5 \end{array}$ | By Payments during the year 1873 | $\begin{array}{llr} \text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 90 & 12 & 5 \end{array}$ |

No. 2.-REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACCOUNT.
30 Victoria, No. 12.
STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbutsements for the Year 1873.
Dr.
Cr.

| Particulars of Receipts. | Amount. | Particulars of Disbureements. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Balançe, 31st December, 1872... " Amount of Collections during the year 1873 | £ s. d. | By Salaries and Contingencies paid under section 22 of the Act, 30 Vict., No. 12, during the year 1873 <br> "Balance, 31st December, 1873 | £ s. d. |
|  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 4,025 & 8 & 0 \\ 1,119 & 12 & 8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 2,273 & 13 & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{2 , 8 7 1} & 7 & 6 \end{array}$ |
|  | 5,145 $\quad 0 \quad 8$ |  | $5,145 \quad 0 \quad 8$ |

No. 3.-PUBLIC ABATTOIRS FUND.
14 Vic. No. 36.
STATEMENT showing all Fees and sums of Money received under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 36, during the year 1873, and of the Salaries and all other Expenses consequent upon carrying that Act into force during the same period, so far as can be ascertained from the Accounts in the Audit Office.
Dr.
Cr.


## APPENDIX C.

## Specification of the Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1873 (Proper).



Proportion of foregoing Liabilities discharged in 1872-3.
 DEDUCT-

Transfers to Account of 1870-
Registrar General (p. 32)-Registration of Brands in excess of Receipts for the year $1873 \ldots$... ... ... ... 759100
Payments under the Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vict. No. 12 (p. 40) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 209212
Reccipts refunded-
Amount of improper Credits during the year, deducted from Statement of Receipts
$984 \quad 10 \quad 3$
Temporary Payments-
 ADD-

Repayment to Account of 1872-Advance therefrom in 1872,
for Interest on Debentures due in London Ist Jauuary,
$1873 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots . \quad \ldots . \quad \ldots \quad \ldots .231,657 \quad 310$
Schedule C-26 Vict. No. 19 -payments transferred from Trust
Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 775 0 0
232,432 310

TOTAL LTABILITIES from previous Statement ... ... ... ... 2,681,103 16
Balance of Undischarged Liabilities at 31st December, 1873 (for 1873
Services)
£377,238 1911

[^9]Specification of the Assets of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1873 (Proper).


Analysis of the Difference between the Financial Balance of 1873 and the Cash Balance at the close of the Year.

APPENDIX D $\rightarrow$ (Summary A). pUblic accounts.-CASH balances.

|  | Balances on 1et January, 1873. |  | Receipts in the Year 1873. | Total. | Payments in the Ycar 1873. | Balances on 31st Docember, 1873. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Debit Balances. | Credit Balances. |  |  |  | Credit Balances. | Debit Balnnees. |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1872 \ldots \\ 1873 \\ 1874 \ldots \\ 18\end{array}\right.$Do. $\quad$ (Loang' Account) ...Total, Consomidated Revenue Fund $\quad \&$ |  |  |  | $\mathfrak{E}$ s. d. <br> 25 3 2 <br> 13,627 8 9 <br> 370,693 8 2 <br> $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ $\cdots$  <br> $3,341,518$ 2 9 <br> $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \cdots \cdots$   <br> 392,041 2 7 | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 4,490 & 18 & 6 \\ 10,262 & 1 & 10 \\ 183,686 & 3 & 11 \\ 250,074 & 10 & 7 \\ 2,072,207 & 12 & 5 \\ 60,367 & 15 & 0 \\ 71,836 & 15 & 01 \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
|  | 250,074 $10 \quad 7$ | 769,148 $\quad 511$ | $\begin{array}{rrr\|} \hline 3,330,339 & 7 & 9) \\ 18,417 & 6 & 9\} \end{array}$ | 4,117,905 0 5 | $\left\{\begin{array}{rrr} 2,634,508 & 11 & 5 \\ 18,417 & 6 & 9 \end{array}\right\}$ | 1,529,812 $12 \quad 7$ | 64,833 $10 \quad 4$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Loan Fund (35 Vic. No. 5) The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 2) |  | 34,400 177,733 14 14 11 | 4,424:15 7 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}38,825 & 8 & 8 \\ 177,733 & 14 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}31,650 & 19 \\ 108,344 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}7,174 & 9 & 7 \\ 9,389 & 14 & 6\end{array}$ |  |
| The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 17) $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 15,522 1 |  | 15,522 1 |
| The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 21$)$ F.S. Superannuation Repeal Fund ( 36 Vic. No. |  |  | 217,270 12 0 | 217,270 $12 \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}176,536 & 4 & 10 \\ 95,232 & 10 & 11\end{array}$ | $40,734 \quad 7 \quad 2$ | 95,232 10 i1 |
| Totar, Loan Funds £ Thugt Fund. |  | 212,134 80 | 221,695 77 | 433,829 $15 \quad 7$ | 427,285 $16 \quad 8$ | 117,298 11 | 110,754, $12 \quad 4$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clergy and School Estates Fund |  | 107,053 1111 | 20,128 811 | [27,182 010 | 6,838 6 69 | 120,343 14 1 |  |
| Civil Service Superannuation Fund (27 Vic. No. 11) |  | 1,474 16 S | 2,722 2206 | 4,196 19 | $3,793{ }^{3} \quad 6$ | 403158 |  |
| Police Reward Fund - $\quad$. |  | 12,350 158 | $2,670 \times 10$ | 15,020 168 | $1,50617 \quad 1$ | 13,513197 |  |
| Police Superannuation Fund $\ldots$. $\ldots$ |  | 12,295 178 | 4,203160 | 16,499 138 | 6,421-1 9 | 10,078 1111 |  |
| Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45,432 \quad 2 \quad 2 \\ & 75857 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}63,510 & 0 & 6 \\ 290598 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ | 108,942 2 <br> 868  | 53,667 17163 | 55,274185 |  |
| Government Savings Bank Account (34, Vic. No.15) |  | $\begin{array}{lrl} 75,857 & 16 & 3 \\ 66,945 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}290,598 & 2 & 3 \\ 328,314 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}366,455 \\ 395,259 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}171,231 & 13 & 3 \\ 317,368 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}195,224 & 5 & 3 \\ 77891 & 17 & 10\end{array}$ | .... |
| Total, Thust Fuxd <br> Tonals <br> Deduct Debit Balances on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as above shown | ................ | $66,945 \quad 411$ | 328,314 130 | 395,259 1711 | $\begin{array}{llll}317,368 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 77,891 1710 |  |
|  |  | $321.410 \quad 5 \quad 3$ | $\begin{array}{llll}712,147 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1,033,557 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | 560,826 66 | 472,731 2 |  |
|  | 250,074 $10 \quad 7$ | 1,302,692 $19 \quad 2$ | $4,282,5996$ | 5,585,292 | 3,641,038 106 | 2,119,842 67 | $\begin{array}{llll}175,588 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 250,074 $10 \quad 7$ |  |  |  | 175,588 2 |  |
| Net Cash Balance on 1st January, 1873 ... \& |  | 1,052,618 887 |  |  |  | 1,944,254 311 |  |


| Statement showing the Variations in the Baiances of Liabtuities of the Public |  |  | Total. | Liabilitics discharged in the year 1873. |  | Credits. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Balances of Liabilities 31 December, 1873. |  | Cash Balances <br> 31 December, 1873. | Issues to be adjusted. |
| Consolddated Revenue Fund. | £ s. d. | $\mathscr{E}$ s. d. |  | ¢ s. d. | £ s. d. | $\mathrm{E}^{(1)} \quad$ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) 1870Deficiency Loan... | 334,600 000 |  | 334,600 00 |  | 334,600 00 |  |  |
| Ordinary Liabilities <br> $\begin{array}{ccc}\ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}8,882 & 111\end{array}$ | 29843 | $\begin{array}{r}334,600 \\ 9,180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $5,153 \quad 6 \quad 6$ | 30,026 4,09 |  |  |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) 1871Ordinary Liabilities | 13,168 611 | $3,954151.1$ | 17,123 210 | 14,624: 610 | 2,498 16 | 2,49816 | 866511 |
| Surplus Revenue $\quad \ldots$. $\ldots$. | 13,168 11 | 866511 | $\begin{array}{r}866 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | 14,024 6 10 | $866 \quad 511$ | 8 | 866511 |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) 1872Ordinary Liabilitics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Ordinary Liabilities } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Surplus Revenue } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}322,089 & 1 & 4 \\ 47,511 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 40,544   <br> 117,958 11 8 <br> 18   | $\begin{array}{lll}362,633 & 16 & 0 \\ 165,469 & 1.1 & 3\end{array}$ | 341,096 30 | 21,537 165,469 13 | $\} 183,4071410$ | $3,599 \quad 9 \quad 5$ |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (Proper) 1873- | 17,511 0 | 2,681,103 16 2 | 2,681,103 16 |  | 377,2381911 | ). |  |
| Ordinary Liabilitics ... ... <br> Surplus Revenue |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,681,103 \\ \mathbf{6 4 1 , 9 9 6} \\ \hline 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,681,103 ~ \\ 641,996 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 2,303,864 163 | $\begin{array}{llll} 377,238 & 19 & 11 \\ 641,996 & 19 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\} 848,11312 \quad 5$ | 171,122 714 |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (Loans) Ordinary Liabilities | 388,732 $10 \quad 6$ | 3,849 19 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,52,582 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 71,883 888 | $\begin{array}{lll}320,699 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}320,204 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | 494144 |
| Total, Consomdated Revende Fund ¢ | 1,114,983 $00{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,490,573 70 | 4,605,556 76 | 2,736,622 112 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,868,934 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | 1,354,224 $\quad 911$ | 176,082 $17 \quad 0$ |
| Spectal Loan Funds. <br> The Loan Fund (35 Vic. No. 5) 1871 | 34,400 131 | 4,424 15.5 | 38,825 88 | 31,650 191 | $7,174,98$ | 7,174 90 |  |
| The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 2) 1872 | 177,733 14 11 |  | 177,733 14 11 | 108,344: $0 \quad 5$ | 69,389 14, 6 | 69,389 14, 6 |  |
| The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 19) 1873 |  | $15,522 \quad 1 \quad 5$ | $16,522 \quad 1 \quad 5$ |  | 15,522 $\mathbf{1}$ - 5 |  |  |
| The Loan Fund (36 Vic. No. 21) 1873 |  | 217,270 $12 \quad 0$ | 217,270 $12 \quad 0$ | $176,536 \quad 410$ | 40,7344 | $40,734 \quad 7 \quad 2$ |  |
| Superannuation Repeal Fund (36 Vic. No. 29) ... |  | 95,232 10.11 | 95,232 1011 |  | 95,232 1011 |  |  |
|  | 212,134 80 | 332,4491911 | 541,584 711 | 316,531 4 4 | 228,053 317 | 117,298 11.3 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trust Fond. } \\ & \text { Clergy and School Estates Fund } \end{aligned}$ | 107,053 1111 | 20,128 8 61.1 | $\begin{array}{rrr}127,182 & 0 & 10 \\ 4,196 & 19 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6,838 & 6 & 9 \\ 3,793 & 3 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}120,343 & 14 & 1 \\ 403 & 15 & 8\end{array}$ | 120,343 14, 14 |  |
| Civil Service Superannuation Tund (27 Vic. No. 11) | 1,474 168 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,722 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | 4,196 15 $19 \quad 2$ | 3,79383 | 40315 18 | $\begin{array}{r}40315 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
| Police Reward Fand ... ... ... ... | 12,350 15 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,670 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 15,020 16 8 | 1,506 171 | 13,513 $19 \quad 7$ | $13.51319 \quad 7$ |  |
| Police Superammation Fund | 12,295 178 | 4,203 160 | 16,499 13 8 | 6,421 119 | 10,078 11 11 | 10,078 1111 |  |
| Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11) | $45,432 \quad 2 \quad 2$ | 63,510 006 | 108,942 28 | 53,667 4 4 $\quad 3$ | $55,27418{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 55,27418 |  |
| Government Savings Bank Account(34 Vic. No. 15 )Special Deposits Account ... ... ... ... | 75,857 $16 \quad 3$ | 290,598 22 | 366,455186 | 171,231 133 | $195,224 \mathrm{5}$ | 195,224 5 3 |  |
|  | 66,945 4.11. | 328,314 130 | 395,2591711 | 317,368 001 | 77,891 1710 | 77,891 1710 |  |
| Total, Trust Fund | $\begin{array}{llll}321,410 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | $712,147 \quad 4 \quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1,033,557 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}560,826 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | $472,731 \quad 2 \quad 9$ | $472,731 \quad 2 \quad 9$ |  |
|  | (64,, $52714 \quad 0$ | 535,170 11 | 6,183,698 5 | $3,613,97912 \quad 2$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}2,569,718 & 12 & 1.1 \\ 2,120,337 & 0 & 1.1\end{array}$ | 1,944,254 311 | 176,082 $17 \quad 0$ |
|  |  | Net Balance, 31st December, 1873 ... £ |  |  | $449,381 \quad 12 \quad 0$ |  |  |

## APPENDIX E.

SCHEDULE of Payments made during the year 1873, in anticipation of the Warravts prescribed by the lith section of the Audit Act, and disallowed in the Treascrer's Accounts.


[^10]1874.

Legislative Assembiy.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

# REVENUE DERIVED FROM TAXATION. <br> (DURING the years 1843, 1853, 1863, and 1873.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 Novender, 1874, A.m.

## STATEMENT

SHOWING THE
revenue derived from taxation during the years 1843, 1853, 1863, AND 1873;

THE CHARGE OF COLLECTING CERTAIN PORTIONS OF SUCH TAXATION; THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE COLONY; THE TAXATION PER HEAD; THE CHARGE OF COLLECTION PER CENT.; THE GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS; AND THE GROSS EXPENDITURE, \&c., OF EACH OF THOSE YEARS.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from Taxation during the Years 1843, 1853, 1863, ar Colony ; the Taxation per Head; the Charge of Collection per cent.; the Gro


Nore-In 1843 the Port Phillipand Moreton Bny Districts forinoI part of the Colony of New South Wales, and in 1853 the latier District stitl formed part of ft.
The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.

373; the Charge of Collecting certain portions of such Taxation; the Estimated Population of the evenue and Receipts; and the Gross Expenditure, \&e., of each of those years.


## LAND REVENUE. <br> (STATEMENT SHOWING, FROM 1860 TO 1873 INCLUSIVE $\mathrm{E}_{\text {) }}$ )

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1874, A.m.

## STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

## LAND REVENUE OF THE COLONY,

FROM 1860 то 1873 INCLUSIVE;

THE EXPENDITURE PROPERLY CHARGEABLE THEREON DURING EACH YEAR OF THAT PERIOD;

AND THE
ANNUAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF SUCH REVENUE.

STATEMENT showing the Land Revente of the Colony from 1860 to 1873 inclusive, the Expenditure properly

| yEAR. | details of land revenue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { by }}{\text { Land Ss }}$ Auction. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { by Selection. } \end{gathered}$ | Conditional Purchases |  |  | Rents and Assesement on Pastoral Runs, \&c. | TotaL |
|  |  |  | Deposits | Balances. | Interest. |  |  |
|  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ . . . d. |
| 1860 | 130,251 13 | 24,651 144 | ................. | .............. | .............. | 153,771 145 | $308,675 \quad 24$ |
| ${ }^{1861}$ | 186,940 98 | $35.55^{2} 211$ | ................. | .............. | $\ldots$ | 157,172 I II | 379,664 14 6 |
| ${ }_{1} \mathrm{~S}_{6}$ | 104,58 $\mathbf{1}$ I 3 | $\begin{array}{lllll}23,381 & 12 & 8\end{array}$ | 84,788 I II | .............. | ............... | 192,734 164 | 405,485 $12 \quad 2$ |
| ${ }^{1863}$ | 109,698 | 17,949 1311 | 58,756 | ... | . | 167,734 17 II | $354,139 \bigcirc 5$ |
| 1864 | 57,50363 | 13,402 160 | 35,845 $14 \quad 2$ | .............. | $\ldots$ | 179,345 4 I | 286,097 $\bigcirc 6$ |
| 1865 | 119,162 10 7 | 15,111 1910 | 33,459 I 9 | $34,393 \quad 178$ | 6,548 II ${ }^{\circ} 7$ | 303,872 I 3 | 512,5481 |
| 1866 | $115,753 \quad 56$ | 19,964 $515 \cdot 10$ | $83,67612 \quad 0$ | 22,994 6.6 | 12,456 10 9 | 270,822 80 | $525,667 \quad 18 \quad 7$ |
| 1867 | ${ }^{156,731} 64$ | 16,698164 | 48,45235 | $13,382 \quad 190$ | 15,002 10 1 | 262,534 10 4 | 512,802 56 |
| 1868 | ${ }^{155,787} 1313$ | 20,130 66 | 51,428 1 I 0 | 10,601 17 | 18,129 104 | 255,93 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ○ 1 | 512,008 186 |
| 1869 | ${ }^{137,034} 665$ | 39,034 9.5 | 91,429 12 6 | $19,525 \quad 166$ | 24,36088 | 242,197 5 | 553,581 19 I |
| 1870 | 80,9648 | 26,357 7 II | 85,632 10 II | 18,348 3 | 30,057 19 7 | 206,593 166 | $447,954 \quad 6 \quad$ I |
| 1871 | 91,820 17 | 24,529 126 | 82,05518 10 | 17,396 115 | 38,001139 | 201,768 12 11 | 455,573 68 |
| $18{ }^{7} 2$ | 87,9326 го | $89,588 \quad 9 \mathrm{I}$ | 178,010 74 | 24,692 8 8 $\quad$ I | $45: 676 \quad 3 \quad 5$ | 202,920 17 3 | 628,820 12 - |
| 1873 | 298,070 10 9 | 104,495 II 5 | 333,58488 | $38,354 \bigcirc 4$ | 54,402 3 | 208,535 14 I | 1,037,442 86 |
|  | 1,832,232 4 | 470,849 18 8 | 1,167,1IS it 6 | 199,689 196 | 244,635 II 4 | 3,005,935 009 | 6,920,46I 6 II |

Note.-The Revenue given in this Statement is the net Revenue only-that is, the gross Revenue reduced by refunds for canceliation forfeitures, sec.

## chargeable thereto during each Year of that period, and the Annual Surplus or Deficiency of such Revenue.



Total Expenditure chargeable on the Land Revenue, 1860 to 1873 $\qquad$
Total net Revenue derived from the Sale and Occupation of Owm Lands, 8860 to $1873 \ldots .$. 6,920,46I 6 II
Deficiency................................ $£_{410,848} 68$
The Interest on the Public Debt chargod in this colvmn is less the surphus revenue of our Railways and Telegraphs, which, of courge, goes to reduce the interest
on the Loans raised for these Services.


#### Abstract

"


Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. (FROM 1 APRIL, 1873, TO 31 MARCH, 1874.)

## Legislative Assembly. <br> NEW SOUTH WALES.

1874. 

Lígisiative $\Lambda$ ssembly.
NJW SOUTII WALES.

# STAMP DUTY ON TRANSFER OF LAND. 

(FOR YEAR ENDFD 31 MAY, 1874.)

Ordered by the Lergislativé Assembly to be printed, 5 November, 1874.

REIURNS of the Number of Conveyances for Land and Transfers for Land situate in the City of Sydney, and the amount of Stamp Duty paid thereon, from 31 May, 1873, to 31 May, 1874.
[Laid on the Table in reftrences to a question asked by Mrr. Mfucintosh on 24 June, 1974.]

RETURN of the Number of Thmsfers for Land situate within the City of Sydney, registered in the Land Tilles Branch of the Registrar General's Office, and the amount of Stamp luty paid thereon, from the 31st May, 1873, to 31st May, 1874.

| Number of Transfers. | Stamp Dity. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | £ |
| 92 | 317 |

> E. G. WARD,
> Registrar Gcneral.

RETURN of the N umber of Conveyances for Land situate within the City of Sydney, registered in the Deeds Branch of the Registrar General's Office, and the amount of Stamp Duty paid thereon, from the 31st May, 1873 , to 31st May, 1874.

Number of Conrecances. Stamp Duty.
£ s. d.
J. $895 \quad 15 \quad 0$
E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.
$456$
1874.
Legislative a
Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALE
BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.
GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and

GEO. A. LLOYD,
$458$

## Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.

## Legislative Assembly. <br> NEW SOUTH WALES

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and


[^11]Francis Kirkpatineluing $£ 205,400$, averaye amount of Gorerament Securities hell.
Patricik,
Accountant.


The Treasury, New South $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sydney, 30th April, } 1874 .\end{aligned}$

$$
460
$$

1874. 

## NEW SOUTH WALES <br> bank liabilities and assets.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.
GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Fictoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFIIS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1874

| Banks. | liabilities. |  |  |  |  | ASSETS. |  |  |  |  |  |  | capital ayd profits. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Notes in Circulation. | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Bllls in } \\ \text { Circulation. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bnlsnces } \\ \text { due to other } \\ \text { Bamks. } \end{gathered}$ | Deposits. | Total riabilitics. | Coia, | Eullion. | Landed <br> Property. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Notes } \& \text { gilils } \\ \text { other Bnoks. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Balances due other Bn othor Bnaks. | Notesand Bills disconnted, andall other Debts due to tho Banks. | Total Asseta. | Capital paid up. | Rate per Annum of last Dividend. | Amount of Dividend. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Amount of } \\ \text { Reserved } \\ \text { Profts at the } \\ \text { lime of } \\ \text { declaring sucb } \\ \text { Dipidend. }\end{array}\right.$ |
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# the registrar general's report to the honorable the COLONIAL SECRETARY. 



Registrar General's Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1874.
Sir,
I have the honor to submit to you the various Statistical Returns of New South Wales for the year 1873. A summary of the Agrioultural and Live Stock Returns was some time since presented to Parliament and ordered to be printed in anticipation of the publication of the usual yearly volume. By this means a very valuable portion of the information which the Statistics afford was made public a considerable time in advance of former years.

I now proceed to report on the whole of the Returns, commencing in the order in which they are placed.

## PART I.

## POPULATION, VITAL STATISTICS, 'MMMIGRATION.

'At the close of the year 1873 the Population of the Colony was estimated at'Page 2. 560,275 persons, of whom males numbered 307,329 , and females 252,946 , showing a balance of 54,383 on the side of the male sex. For every 1,000 of the population there were 549 males and 451 females. The increase in Population during the year was 21,085 souls, which is mainly due to natural increase.

## Marrlages, Birtes, Deaths.

The number of Marriages celebrated in the Colony during the year 1873 was Page 3. 1,384, or nearly 8 to every 1,000 of population. As compared with 1872, the increase was 459.

Of the Marriages celebrated by different religious bodies, the Church of England shows 1,547; Roman Catholic, 992 ; Presbyterian, 914; Wesleyan Methodists, 462; Congregationalists, 164; and each of the other denominations under 100. Registrar's Offices contribute 179.

The number of Births registered in the year amounted to 21,444 , being an increase of 194 on the previous year. The number of each sex was 10,952 males and 10,492 females. The proportion of Births to population is 39 to every 1,000 .

There were 7,611 deaths recorded, or nearly 14 to every 1,000 of population. Male deaths numbered 4,599 , and female 3,012 , the formei being 1,587 in excess of the latter. The increase of total deaths on the previous year was 143.

## Immigration.

The number of arrivals from the United Kingdom during the year 1873 was Page 4. 1,033 , viz., 888 adults and 145 children. Of the total number only 140 were Immigrants at the public expense. The number of persons who arrived in the Colony, including Intercolonial as well as Foreign, was 24,022 .

## Lunatic and Invaim Institutions.

Page 4.

Page 9. The expense incurred in maintenance was $£ 14,300$, being an increase of $£ 1,345$ on the year 1872.

The return for the Hospital of the Insane at Gladesville shows the total admissions for the year to be 296 , and that there were 770 patients under care during the year. Those discharged on recovery numbered 100 , and 22 were discharged relieved; there were also 57 removed from the Establishment not improved; and 30 deaths are recorded. The total of discharges and deaths was 209, leaving 561 inmates remaining on 31st December last.

The Asylum for Free Lunatics, at Parramatta, shows a total of 816 patients under treatment during the year 1873 , of which number there were 67 admissions. The discharges on recovery were 16 ; discharges relieved, 4 ; cscaped, 2 ; and 48 deaths--in all, 70 . The number of inmates at the end of the year was 746 . There were also 40 Convict Lunatics under treatment during the year, of whom 1 died, leaving 39 at the close of the yoar.

The sum expended on these Asylums was £1.5,587, as against £13,445 in 1872. hurst; and the Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles and Institution for Idiots, at Newcastlc, absorbed $£ 4,215$. There was also a sum of $£ 2,086$ paid to Bay-view House Lunatic Asylum, at Cook's River, for the support of Lunatics from Government Asylums. The total number of Lunatics, \&c., remaining in the various Estallishments on 31st December last was 1,531; and the total charge on the public purse was $£ 37,090$, which is an increase of $£ 4,096$ on the previous year.

## Charitable Institutions.

Under this designation the returns show that there were during the year 1873 40 Institutions affording Medical and Surgical relief. It will be found that in the metropolis the Sydney Infirmary admitted 2,047 patients, and that there were 218 inmates on the 1st January; out of these numbers 1,784 were discharged, and 254 died, leaving 227 as patients on 31st December. Out-door relief was also afforded to 5,418 persons. The receipts for the year were $£ 9,658$ from Government, and $£ 2,943$ from voluntary aid; in all; £12,601. A decrease on the previous year will be seen in the number of those who received out-door relief, and an increase in admissions, discharges, and deaths. The receipts also show an increase.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydncy, is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, amounting to $£ 1,368$. The number of inmates in this hospital at the beginning of the year was 36 , and 323 were admitted in the course of the year. There were 297 patients discharged, and 29 deaths occurred; which closed the year .with 33 in the establishment. Out-door relief was afforded to 1,087 persons. The receipts of the year were in excess of 1872 by £325. The number of persons admitted into the various country hospitals was 2,469, and the year commenced with 278 patients, from which figures 2,113 were discharged, and 351 deaths are recorded, leaving 283 inmates to commence a new year.

The receipts of thesc hospitals amounted to £21,937, of which sum $£ 8,911$ was obtained from Government, and $£ 13,026$ from voluntary contributions. The total amounts expended by Government and reccived from private sources, on all the hospitals of the Colony, during the year 1873 , was $£ 18,069$ and $£ 17,337$
respectively; in all, $£ 35,906$. Comparing these totals with 1872 , there is an increase of $£ 4,048$ from the public purse, and $£ 2,419$ from other sources.
$\cdot$ The principal Government Benevolent Asylums, viz,,-that in Hyde Park, Sydney, used for women, and those at Parramatta and Liverpool for males, admitted during the year 1,278 persons, and discharged 1,002 . The deaths numbered 252 , and there were remaining at the end of the year 1,075 , having commenced the year with 1,051 . The sum of $£ 14,057$ was expended for maintenance. The asylum in Pitt-street, Sydney, cost $£ 5,073$, of which sum $£ 4,127$ was from public funds, and $£ 946$ from private contributions.

The asylum at Singleton was supported by $£ 306$ from Government, and $£ 270$ from private sources; in all, £576. The total cost of Benevolent Asylums to the Government was $£ 18,490$, and $£ 1,216$ was supplied otherwise, being an increase on 1872 of $£ 1,784$, and a decrease of $£ 472$, respectively.

Under the appellation of "Orphan and Industrial Schools" we find that the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, the Nautical School Slip' "Vernon," and Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls at Biloela, which are purely Government establishments, were maintained at a cost of $£ 12,672$, which.is a small increase on the expenditure of 1872 .

The receipts of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, amounted to $£ 11,643$, made up by $£ 3,816$ from voluntary aid and $£ 7,827$ from Government, which latter amount includes $£ 3,827$ paid for the maintenance of children received from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney. The assistance rendered by_Government to this institution is somewhat less, and that from voluntary contributions greater than the previous year. The Sydney Female School of Industry obtained £3,073 from Government for building purposes, and the public supported the institution by the sum of $£ 1,470$, this sum being also in excess of the receipts of 1872.

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution obtained from private funds the sum of $£ 1,293$ and was supplemented by the Goverument with $£ 1,450$, which includes $£ 1,000$ for erection of building.

The Ragged Schools were supported wholly by voluntary contributions at a cost of $£ 760$.

The total receipts of Orphan and Industrial Schools for the year 1873 were $£ 32,362$, the Government providing $£ 25,023$, and the balance was obtained from free contributions.

In addition to the institutions already mentioned, the following were supported without assistance from Government, viz: : Home Institution, House of The Good Shepherd, Sydney Sailor's Home, Sydney Female Refuge, and City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, which last-named establishment distributed during the ycar 70,308 meals, and afforded shelter in 25,746 cases.

The general total receipts of the Charitable Institutions of the Colony for the year 1873 amounted to $£ 129,485$, apportioned as follows:-Trom the Government, - £99,173, from voluntary contributions, £30,312, being increas 1872 of $£ 13,798$ and $£ 3,136$, respectively.

## Wagls.

On comparing the rate of wages with the year 1872, it will be seen that it ranged ligher for all kinds of labour, and especiälly to household servants, who wore difficult to be procured even at the high rate which was paid. From the following figures it will be shown what was the average rate of wages obtained by some of the principal classes.


## PART II.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, CRTME.

The information contained in the Ecclesiastical returns will be found to be wanting in some few particulars, but as a whole may be considered to be sufficiently correct for the purpose of report.
It will be seen that the number of Ministers belonging to the various religious denominations, and who were registered in this office to celebrate marriages, had increased from 503 in 1872 to 546 in 1873. For the sake of convenience I shall treat them as connected with those denominations which received pecuniary aid from the Government, and those which were not in this position. In the first class we find that there were 466 Ministers. Under the heads of Salary and Allowances, and Church or Schools Estates, the sums received were $£ 20,115$ and $£ 3,763$ respectively; compared with 1872 there is a decrease of $£ 1,412$ and $£ 134$. Ministers belonging to non-recipient churches numbered 80 . The general total of churches or chapels was 1,021 , which provided 162,931 individual sittings. The estimated attendance on the Sunday services is given at 148,320 , and a further number of 36,012 in places used for public worship other than those before mentioned. The increases in these figures on 1872, were as follows: Churches or Chapels, 45 ; sittings, 4,374; Attendance, 4,987.

## Sunday Schiols.

These Schools, which in 1872 numbered 962 , increased in 1873 to 1,023 . Teachers from 6,234 to 6,497 . Children on the Registers, from 64,856 to 67,580 , and the average attendance, from 49,027 to 51,474 . This return is also deficient, but not so as materially to affect the comparison made.

## Day Schools.

The Return of private Schools for 1873 does not exhibit any marked difference on that of 1872. The number of Teachers engaged in tuition during the year was 904 ; of schools, 555 ; and of scholars, 16,035 .

The Schools in connection with the Council of Education numbered 942 and Page 19. Teachers 1,389 , composed of 877 males and 512 females. The number of children attending the Schools was 49,545 males and 42,758 females, in all 92,303 , being an increase on the previous joar of 3,816 . The increase on the year 1872 in the number of children attending Public Schools was 2,518; Provisional Schools, 875; and Half-time Schools, 445. The Denominational Schools show the following results, vi\%: :-Church of Jngland, a dccrease of 713; Roman Catholic, an increase of 484; Presbyterian, an increase of 28 ; Wesleyan, ani increase of 201; and Hebrew, a decrease of 52. The total decrease in Denominational Schools is therefore 52.

The total amount paid out of the Colonial Treasury towards the support of these Schools was $£ 121,285$, which includes a sum of $£ 1,285$ from the Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund, and is less ly $£ 2,316$ than the sum paid in 1872.

The amount received from contributions, fees, and other sources in 1873, was $£ 55,006$, boing an increase on 1872 of $£ 4,857$. In apportioning the Fees among the different classes of Schools we find first on the list that the Public Schools contributed $£ 34,638$, in which is comprised $£ 6,058$ as local contributions on account of buildings.

Provisional Schools produced $£ 3,431$, and Half-time Schools $£ 530$.
(Denominational Schools) Church of England, £8,600; Roman Catholic, £5,664; Presbyterian, £1,098; Wesleyan, £946; Eebrew, £99. All these items show an increase on 1872 with the exception of Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Hebrew Schools.

The total amount expended on Schools under the control of the Council of Education was £176,291.


The University of Sydney, with the Affiliated Colleges of St. Paul's, St. John's, and St. Andrew's, received pecuniary aid from the Government to the amount of $£ 6,4.12$. Contributions, fees, \&c., to the University amounted to $£ 2,421$, and to St. Paul's College $£ 1,005$; the number of Students was 47 at the University, 12 at St. Paul's, and 4 at St. John's.

The roll of the Sydney Grammar School shows 293 scholars and 13 masters. The Government endowment was $£ 1,500$ as usual, and fees, \&c., came to $£ 3,836$, in all $£ 5,336$. As compared with 1872 there is an increase of 34 scholars and 2 masters; and the excess of fees was $£ 361$.

The general total of those receiving instruction throughout the Colony during the year was 110,287 , and the sum expended was £221,598. Fees paird to Private Schools is not of course included in this last sum.

Crime.

Crime.
Page 36.

Page 37.

Page 42. These Returns do not exhibit any great difference on the year 1872. On looking at the Decennial Table of Convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions it will be found that the total number of Convictions during the year was 647 , the mean of the decade being 655 .

The Summary Jurisdiction Returns show that, during the year 1873 there were 21.784 persons taken into custody, of whom about 70 per cent. were convicted, 5 per cent. committed for trial, and 25 per cent discharged.

Out of the total number of convictions, about 61 per cent. were for drunkenness; the number of Drunkards being 9,246 , which is an increase of 1,404 on the year 1872 .

Examining the Educational Status of the Prisoners received into the various Gaols of the Colony during the year 1873 it will be found that 43.56 per cent. could read and write, $32 \cdot 02$ per cent. could read only, and $24 \cdot 42$ per cent. were not able to read or write.

## PART IIT. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports and Exports.
On page 48 will be found a Return showing the value of Imports and Exports of the Colony for the year 1873.

Before making any observations I must call attention to the fact that no Ruturns have been made of the Import and Export Trade across and via the River Murray, which causes a considerable decrease under both heads, more particularly in Exports. In order to show something like what would have becin the result if returns had been kept of overland traffic from and to Victoria and South Australia, I shall after quoting the figures in the Return add the overland traffic figures for 1872.

The general total value of Imports as shown in the. Return is $£ 10,471,483$ as against $£ 9,208,496$ in 1872, being an increase of $£ 1,262,987$.

The rate of Imports per head of population* is $£ 19$ 1s. $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., and $£ 112 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. in excess of the previous year. Adding the figures of overland Imports for 1872, we have a total of $£ 11,088,388$, and an increase on 1872 of $£ 1,879,892$, or $£ 203 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per head of population.

Imports from the United Kingdom amounted in value to $£ 5,137,139$, the diffcrence in favor of the year under consideration being $£ 1,408,682$.

From

* At the middle of the year, 549,217

From British Colonies the valuc as shown by the Return is $£ 4,234,951$, and a decrease on the previous year of $£ 417,872$, which, with the addition of overland trade of 1872 , becomes an increase of $£ 199,033$.

Without taking into account the overland import items, we find a decrease from Victoria of $£ 100,231$.

New Zealand also shows a decrease of $£ 128,001$, Quecnsland an increase of $£ 79,1.51$, also South Australia of $£ 65,174$, and Tasmania of $£ 25,752$; the total decrease from these Colonies being $£ 58,155$. Under other British Colonies the principal items of increase are from Point de Galle, £126;886; Hong Kong, £21,068 ; and Mauritius, £116,248.

From Foreign States we received goods to the value of $£ 1,099,363$, which is an excess of $£ 272,177$ on $\mathbf{1 8 7 2}$. The chief increase here is from the United States, £66,568 ; China, £133,757; and Honolulu, £41,082.

The Returns of Exports for the year 1873 make the general total to be $£ 9,387,873$, or at the rate of $£ 17$ Is. $10 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per head of population, which is considerably lower than in 1872.

Taking the overland and viâ Murray export figures for the year 1872 as an estimate for 1873, which must be admitted to be a low one, we find our exports to amount to $£ 11,815,829$, showing an increase on 1872 of $£ 1,368,780$, and bringing the rate per head of population to $£ 2110 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom amounted to $£ 6,657,559$, being an increase of $£ 1,730,831$.

Omitting overland and via Murray exports to Victoria and South 'Australia, British Colonies took £2,304,491 worth of goods, which is a decrease on 1872 of $£ 413,571$.

Our exports to Victoria (seaward) show a decrease on 1872 of $£ 125,722$; and to South Australia (seaward) an increase of $£ 36,658$.

The New Zealand Exports Trade increased by £50,223; Queensland shows a decrease of $£ 143,614$; and Tasmania also of £18,949.

Foreign States were our customers to the amount of $£ 425,823$, being $£ 51,520$ in excess of 1872. The returns show a grand total of $£ 1,083,610$ in the value of imports over exports.

With the overland and via Murray traffic figures of 1872, Exports will be found to be in excess of Imports by $£ 1,344,346$.

## Shipping.

The Shipping return of vessels entering the various ports of the Colony during rage 111. the year 1873 exhibit the following particulars as to number and tomage :-

| From | Great Britain |  | $\ldots$ | ... | No. $344$ |  | Tonnage. $271,625$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British Possessions | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,654 |  | 530,448 |
|  | Foreign States ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 163 |  | 72,731 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,161 |  | 874,804 |

Comparing these figures with those of the year 1872 we find the increase in the number of vessels is 150 , representing 100,314 tons. The principal part of this increase is in vessels from Great Britain, of which there is an increase of 145 . Ships from British Possessions are fewer by 20 , and from Foreign States there is an increase of 25.

The destination of vessels inward bound with their number and tonnage is as follows:--

|  |  |  |  |  | No. |  | Tonnuge. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney |  | ... | ... | ... | 1,079 |  | 471,203 |
| Werceastle | ... | ... |  | ... | 978 | ...... | 359,121 |
| Grafton | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 18 | ......... | 2,162 |
| Eden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ......... | 1,987 |
| Richnond River... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 53 | ....... | 6,172 |
| Twėed River | ... | ... |  | . | 29 | ..... | 1,159 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,161 |  | 874,804 |

The measurement of vessels entering Port Jackson is in excess of 1872 by 56,039 tons, Newcastle also shows an excess of 46,707 tons, and Tweed River 531 tons. In the other ports above named there is a decrease.

Referring now to the return of outward bound vessels during the year 1873, it will be seen that the particulars are as follows :-

| To Great Britain... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 327 | $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 259,481 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| British Possessions | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,722 | $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 557,299 |
| Foreign States | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 163 | $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 70,894 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{2,212}$ | $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 887,674 |

In comparison with the previous year there is a total excess in the measurement of outward bound vessels of 74,124 tons, viz. : $-86,297$ tons to Great Britain, and to British Colonies 15,222 tons. Foreign States are less by 27,395 tons. The number and tonnage of vessels leaving the several ports of the Colony during the year 1873 are as follows:-


The increase or decrease respectively on the year 1872, in tomage of Outward bound vessels from the Ports of the Colony, is-from Port Jackson, an increase of 6,606 tons; also from Newcastle, 70,623 tons; and Tweed River, 460 tons. From Grafton there is a decrease of 2,836 tons ; and from Eden, of 2,236 tons.

The building and registering of new vessels during the year 1873 has caused a large accession to our mercantile marine. The number of new vessels built and registered is $\mathbf{1 7 6}$, being 63 in excess of the year 1872. The total number of vessels of all kinds registered in the Colony now amounts to 541, with a measurement of 1.2,908 tons.

## PARTIV. <br> MTLLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Page 118.
During the year 1872 there were in the Colony 7,769 Manufactorics and Works of all descriptions; and the returns for 1873 show that these were increased by 506, being a total of 8,275 . The various Manufactories and Machines connected with Agriculture numbered 6,333 , as against 5,940 in 1872 .

The number of Mills employed in the grinding and dressing of grain was 182, being a slight decrease on the previous ycar. Out of the total number of these Mills 154 were driven by steam, 15 by water, 6 by wind, and 7 by horse-power.

In the working of raw materials, the production of the Pastoral Interest, we find there were 394 Manufictories or Machines, being 13 in excess of 1872 . Among these works there are 7 Establishments for the Manufacture of Woollen Cloth and Tweeds, which articles were produced to the extent of 321,070 yards, which is an increase of 119,810 yards on the previous year.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Works will be seen an increase in the number of the following Manufactories, viz:-Boot, from 38 to 53 ; Coach and Waggon, from 85 to 103; Ship and Boat Building yards, from 90 to 103.

## PART V.

## PRODUCTION.

The totall quantity of Gold received by Escort and assayed by the Mint during Page 128. the year 1873 amounted to 328,197 ounces, of the value of $£ 1,264,748$.

As compared with the previous year the quantity is diminished by 63,989 ounces, and the value by $£ 248,438$.

The Western Gold District supplied 268,418 ounces, being a reduction on 1872 of 38,849 ounces. Hargraves and Windeyer and Stony Creek are the only Tields exhibiting increased yields.

From the Southern Gold District the retum shows a decrease on 1872 of 24,115 ounces, the total for the year uinder consideration being 50,693 ounces: From some of the Gold Fields in this district there is a large decrease in the yield, for instance, the Araluen Gold Fields from 20,000 to 7,236 ounces; Braidwood, from 15,644 to 10,086 ounces; Tumut, from 4,282 to 2,85̣4 ounces ; Burrangong, from 8,475 to 3,81 s ounces ; Tumberumba and Wagga Wagga, from 3,719 to 825 ounces; Goulburn, from 1,527 to 364 ounces. From two Gold Fields only is there an increase, viz: - From Adelong from 17,042 to 21,607 ounces, and from Gundagai from 874 to 1,809 ounces.

The decrease on 1872 from the Northern Gold. District is 1,025 ounces, the yield for the year 1873 being 9,086 ounces. There is a general decrease in the yield of Gold from the Fields in this district, with the exception of Rocky River, which shows an increase of 673 ounces. The total quantity of Gold received by Escort into the Mint during the last ten years amounts to $2,731,540$ ounces, valued at $£ 10,528,093$.

Coal.
On perusing that part of the Return of Mines which las reference to the Page 129. production of Coal and Shale, a large increase will be found both in quantity and value on the year 1872 . The total quantity produced in 1873 is $1,192,861$ tons, valued at $£ 665,746$, being an increase in quantity of 180,435 tons, and in value of $£ 269,549$. Coal being one of our most important productions I now give a few details to point out from whence arises the increase in our supply over the year 1872.

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The Collieries at Hartley have increased their quantity from 5,221 to $9, \dot{8} 65$ tons.

From the mines in the Maitland District we find that the quantity raised is 30,570 tons, being an increase of 6,538 tons.

- The Newcastle Collieries show their production to be $1,014,223$ tons as against 858,716 tons, the increase here being 155,507 tons.

In the Wollongong District the increase in production on the year 1872 is 13,580 tons, the figures being 137,062 tons as against 123,482 tons. Two of the collieries in this district show a decrease in yield, but that at Bulli makes good the deficiency by an excess of 26,186 tons.

Page 79. The total export of Coal for 1873 is 773,079 tons, which left 4.19,782 tons for home consumption. The total value of our export trade for the year is $£ 526,089$. The increase on the year 1872 is in quantity 103,969 tons, and in value $£ 218,228$. The largest customers of this article of trade are as follows :-

| Victoria ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tons. } \\ 211,495 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value. } \\ 138,519 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Australia |  |  |  |  | 82,779 | 46,976 |
| Tasmania | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 12,254 | 8,299 |
| New Zcaland | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 108,687 | 71,195. |
| Point de Galle... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | .. | 11,140 | 7,371 |
| Shanghai | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49,252 | 38,122 |
| Hong Kong | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 64,879 | 45,381 |
| United States |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 94,893 | 69,392 |
| Mauritius | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 10,984 | 7,735 |
| Manilla ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 13,049 | 9,200 |
| Singapore | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13,755 | 9,862 |
| Calcutta | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 14,614 | 11,793 |
| Java | .. |  |  |  | 1.4,505 | 11,289 |

Copper.
The produce of the Copper Mines of the Colony for the year 1.873 is 6,027 tons, of the value of $£ 156,626$. In this industry we also find a large increase in quantity and value over 1872 , which is 4,142 tons of ore and $£ 101,983$ in price.

Tin.
The quantity of Tin ore produced during the year 1873 is found to be 3,060 tons, as against 718 tons in the previous year. The value is stated to be $£ 152,916$, being $£ 104,084$ in excess of the sum set down for 1872 .

## Kerosene Shale.

There is an increase in the production of Kerosene Shale. The figures for the year under consideration being 17,850 tons, valued at $£ 50,4 \overline{5}$, and for the year 1872 the quantity is 11,040 tons, valued at $£ 28,700$.

## Agriculiture.

Page 130.
The Agricultural Returns for the year 1873 have been prepared with an additional table, giring the usual information in Police Districts. By making use of these divisions, which are for the most part analogous to the Registration Districts, it is thought that this portion of the Statistics will be presented in a more intelligible shape. The

The number of Holders of Land (exclusive of occupiers of Pastoral Lands) exceeding the area of 1 acre, is 31,821 , of which 21,447 are Freeholders, 2,475 are Free and Lease holders, and 7;899 are solely Leaseholders. In comparison with 1872 there is a total increase of 479 in the number of the three classes. The total area of Land held by freeholders is $7,090,619$ acres, and Leaseholders occupy $3,507,897$ acres. There is an increase under both these holdings of 694,425 acres and 25,363 acres respectively.

The extent of Land enclosed but not under cultivation is $5,775,983$ acres, which shows an increase of 641,594 acres on the year 1872. The area unenclosed being $4,275,708$ acres as against $4,199,703$ acres the previous year. The general total area of Land held as Freehold and Leasehold is $10,508,516$ acres, of which number there are 456,825 acres in cultivation. In Grain Crops we find Wheat occupied 166,646 acres, which produced $2,238,414$ bushels, being an average of over 13 bushels to the acre and giving somewhat over 4 bushels per head of population.

The average set apart for the growth of Maize is 116,141 acres, the yield of which is $4,120,112$ bushels, being an average of 35 bushels to the acre. The breadth of land sown for Barley is 3,558 acres, and the yield came to 66,225 bushels, or about $18 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Oats covered 16,173 acres, of which the produce is 302,600 bushels, being close on an average of 19 bushcls per acre.

Rye and Millet produced 17,646 and 4,372 bushels respectively. As compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 660,049 bushels in the production of wheat and 4,483 bushels of Barley. In Maize we find an increase of 135,154 bushels, and in Oats, of 31,633 bushels.

The total quantity of Hay produced during the year under review is 108,944 tons, distributed as follows:-From Wheat, 9,362 tons; Barley, 888 tons; Oats, 52,870 tons; Sown Grasses, which includes Lucerne, 45, 824 tons. The increase or decrease on the years ending 31.st March, 1873 and 1874, of each crop grown in the Colony, and the number of acres under tillage, with the produce thereof, will be found on reference to the following table:-
Comparative Tabre ghowing the increase or decroase in the acreage of the various crops under cultivation, as well as the produce, for the ycare ending 31 st Murch, 1.873 and 1874 .

| Crops | 1873. |  | 1874 |  | Incrase. |  | Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | I'ooluce. | Acres. | l'roduce. | Arres. | Protuce, | Acres. | I'roduce. |
| Wheat | 177,551 | 2,898,463 bush. | 166,647 | 2,238,414 bush. |  |  | 10,904 | 660,049 bush. |
| Daize | 116,745 | 3,984,95 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 116,141 | 4,120,112 $\quad$, |  | 1 35,154 bush. | 10,904 604 | 06,049 bish. |
| Barley | 3.727 | 70,708 | 3.559 | 66,225 " |  |  | 168 | 4,483 bush. |
| Onts | 1,3,586 | 270,967 " | 16,173 | 302,600 ", | 2,587 | 31,633 bush. |  |  |
| Rye . | 1,260 | 17,671 | 1,234 | 17,646 " | , | ............. | 26 | 25 bush. |
| Millet.. | 281 | 4,243 ", | 276 | 4,372 ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots .$. | 129 bush. | 5 | ....... |
| Polatoes. | 15.123 | 45,112 tons | 14,2:2 | 42,281 tons | $\ldots$ | ............... | 912 | 2,831 tons |
| Tobncco .................. | 440 | 2,751 curt. | 199 | 1,171 crit. | $\ldots .$. | ............... | 241 | 1,580 cwt. |
| Arrowroot ............... | 3 S | 32,613 lbs. | 32 | 31,430 lbs. |  |  | - 6 | I, 1833 lbs. |
| Sorghum and Imphee | 69 | 44 tons | 96 | 42 tons | 27 |  |  | 2 tons |
| $\text { Sugar- } \text { Productive... }$ | 3,470 | 97,820 cwt. | 3.565 | $14,627 \mathrm{ewt}$. | 95 |  |  | 83,193 cwt. |
| cane \{ Unproductive | 2,001 |  | 3,105 | ............ | 1,104 | .............. | $\ldots$ | ............ |
| Hay ................. | 65,832 | 105.929 tons | 70,700 | 108,944 tons | 4:868 | 3,055 tons | ..... | ............ |
| Vines $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { For wine } \\ \text { making } \\ \text { For Fruit for }\end{array}\right.$ | 2,568 | 451,450 galls. | 3,183 | 575,985 gnila. | $6: 5$ | I 24,535 galls. | ... |  |
| ( Table-use... | 655 | 573 tons | $55^{1}$ | 6 C 7 tons | $\ldots$ | 44 tons | 104 |  |
| (Unproductive | 866 |  | $79^{72}$ | .............. |  |  | 74 |  |
| Gardens and Orchards | I 5,016 |  | 16,540 |  | . 1,524 |  |  |  |
| Green Fodder ......... <br> All other. | 32,510 |  | 36,399 |  | -3,889 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| All other .............. | 2,892 |  | 3,418 | ............... | 526 | .............. |  |  |

The importation of Breadstuffs into the Colony during the year 1.873 is shown to be of the value of $£ 412,882$, leing a decrease of $£ 16,270$ on the previous year. The principal market from whence the supply was obtained is from South Australia, to the amount of $£ 345,924$, which is $£ 35,359$ in excess of the figures for 1872. There is also an increase from Tasmania to the amount of £9,692. The value of these Imports had decreased fromi New Zealand by $£ 27,942$, and from the United States ly $£ 14,5566$.

The quantity and estimated value of the Import of Breadstuffs for the last five years, and the quantity and estimated value of the same commodity produced in the Colony, with rate per head of population, is here given.

Table showing the importations of Wheat and Flour, with estimated value and quantity, and rato per head of the population, for the last five years :-

| year. | Populir tion. | Inpports. |  |  |  | Produce of the Colony. |  |  |  | $t$ talue of Imporis and Protuce of the Colouy par head of Popt: intion. | Wxports. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wheat. | Flour and Bread. | Esifmated Valuc. | ```Value of mmparts acer humed of lmin- 1ation.``` | Wheat. | Average price par bushol in Sydney. | bistimated ralue. | Vatue of Iroduce of tho Colony prer head if lopulation. |  | Wheat. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mrend. } \end{gathered}$ | Estimated Falus. | Value of Exports per heat of 1ropulation. |
|  |  | Juxhels | tons | , | L s.d. | mushels | \%. d. | £ | £ \%. d. | S s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | bushels | tous | £ | 8. d. |
| 1869 | 485:356 | 782:657 | . 18.170 | 469,272 | 0294 | 3,200,959 | 60 | 960,267 | I 196 | 21810 | 74:834 | 6,960 | 154,799 | 48 |
| 1870 | 502:861 | 571,2-8 | 21,250 | 411:490 | 0164 | 999.593 | *3 3 | 262,293 | 0105 | 169 | 73,206 | ¢,0g2 | 97,644 | 310 |
| 1871 | 519,182 | 1,043,474 | 20,796 | $57^{3,242}$ | $1{ }_{1}{ }^{2} 3$ | 2,229,642 | 510 | 650,311 | 150 | 273 | 60,596 | 4:911 | 86,685 | 34 |
| 1872 | 539,190 | 633,285 | 28,493 | 429:152 | 015 II | 2,898,463 | 60 | 869,539 | :12 3 | 282 | $15 \dot{2}, 097$ | 4,293 | 98:229 | 37 |
| 1873 | 560 275 | 818,845 | 17:197 | 412,882 | -14 8 | 2,238,414 | 59 | 643.544 | 1211 | 1177 | 75,960 | 4,390 | 82,893 | 2.11 |
| Average... .. |  | 769,908 | 19,242 | 450,207 | 0178 | 2,313.414 | 59 | 677.215 | 160 | 238 | 87,552 | 5,329 | 96,050 | 38 |
| * Rangol fom 54. to 5s. 6d. ; calculations made on 59.3d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Vineyards.

Page 130. The number of acres so occupied for wine making purposes, and yielding returns. was 3,183 , being an increase of 61.5 acres on 1872 . The production also increased from 451,450 gallons of wine to 575,985 gallons, a difference of $124,535 \cdot$ gallons. Brandy to the extent of 1,916 gallons was also produced.

The area devoted to the cultivation of the vinc-producing grapes for table-use is 551 acres; the quantity produced is 617 tons. Vines unproductive covered 792 acres. The cultivation of the Vine in the Colony, during the year 1873; occupied a general total area of 4,525 acres as against 4,090 acres in the previous year.

Live Stock.
The Returns of Live Stock are supplemented by a new table showing the number of each description of Stock in each of the Police Districts.

The general total number of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, in tho Colony on the 31.st March, 1874, amounted to $23,205,320$, being an increase on the same date in 1873 of $2,810,300$ head. An increase will be found in cach class of Tive Stock, except in Horses, which shows a small decrease. The following compaative table will show at a glance the number of each kind of Stock at the two periods :-


## PART VI.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Coin and Buzuion.
The return of Coin and Bullion shows the total amount in the Mint, Colonial Page 177. Treasury, and various Banks of the Colony, on 31st December, 1873, and also gives the average mount of Gold and Specie held by each of the Banks. The amount of Gold, Bullion, and Sovereigns held by the Banks was of the value of $£ 2,000,277$, and by the Mint, $£ 99,499$, making a general total of $£ 2,108,776$, which is less than the total of the previous year by $£ 744,271$. The general average of the ycar was $£ 2,103,924$, which is also a decrease on 1872 of $£ 882,475$.

## Paprr Currrace in Circulation.

The average Paper Currency of the several Banks of the Colony for the year rago 178. 1873 amounted in value to $£ 957,800$.

The value of Notes in circulation on 31st. December, 1873, was $£ 1,037,984$. The excess in the average on the previous year is £168,306, and in Notes in Circulation, $£ 00,168$.

The return nambered 110 gives the quarterly average Assets and Liabilities and the Capital and Profits of the Banks of the Colony for the year 1873.

## Savings' Banks.

The New South Wiles Savings' Bank return is, as a whole, of a satisfactory Page isl. character, as the following figures will testify : The total depositors in the Colony, which in 1872 numbered 25,561 , increased in 1873 to 27,461 . The amount to credit of these depositors was $£ 1,164,561$, being an increase of $£ 135,823$ on the previous year. Out of the total number of depositors there were 21,355 on the books of the Bank in Sydney, and 6,106 in Country Districts. The Sydney depositors had to their credit the sum of $£ 892,908$, and those in the Country, $£ 271,653$. The average sarings of each Sydney depositor comes to £41 16s. 3d., and of each one in the country to $£ 449 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d . The amount to credit of reserve fund stood at $£ 125,300$. The balance to credit of depositors in the various branches of the Government Savings' Banks on 31st December, 1873, amounted to $£ 206,070$, being $£ 125,126$ in excess of the figures at the same date in $18{ }^{5} 2$.

The number of accounts open at the close of 1872 was 2,589 , and there were 3,935 accounts opened during 1873. Deducting 1,155 accounts, which were closed in 1873, we have a total of 5,369 open accounts on 31st December of that year, so that the number of accounts was more.than doubled during the year 1873.

## Branch Royal Mint.

Page 183.
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Page 184.

The total value of Gold Dust or Bullion received by the Mint for Coinage during the year 1873 announted to $£ 1,611,941$. The decrease in value on the year 1872 is $£ 451,834$. The total value of Coin and Bullion issued by the Mint amounted to $£ 1,528,963$, being $£ 562,765$ less than in 1872 . The revenue of the Mint is shown to lave been $£ 12,387$ as against $£ 17,789$ in the previous year. The establishment of a Mint in Melbourne lessened the receipt of Gold by the Sydney Mint to the amount of £120,750, which was the value for 1872, and the following comparative table will show how the balance of the decrease is made up :-

|  | 1872. | 1873. | Increase, | Decrense. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{f}}{1,27} \mathrm{~S}, 127$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{X} \\ 99 \%, 215 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }} \ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 280,912 \end{gathered}$ |
| Victoria .......................... ................ | 120,750 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 120,750 |
| Now Zealand ....................................... | 184,226 | 87,792 | , . ${ }^{\text {c......... }}$ | 96,434 |
| Qucensland .......................................... | 457,169 | $517,3 S_{3}$ | 60,214 | ......... |
| Tasmania............................................ | 8,715 | 760 | .. | 7,955 |
| New Culedonis ..................................... | 8,986 | 7,099 | *........ | I, 887 |
| Coin ................................................ | 5,801 | 1,691 | ............ | 4,110 |
| Total ....................... | 2,063,774 | 1,611,940 | 60,214 | 512,048 |

## Rajumays.

The net Revenue derived from the Railways in the Colony during the year 1873 was largely in excess of that of the previous year, the amount being $£ 247,550$, showing an increase of $£ 28,698$.

The progress in the way of extension is represented by 5 miles. Taking the results of each of our Lines of Railway, it will be seen that the total earnings of the Southern Line, with 1.34 milcs, amounted to $£ 171,252$, and the expenditure for working came to $£ 94,786$, leaving a net balance of $£ 76,466$, which is. $£ 10,836$ in excess of 1.872 .

The figures of the Passenger Traffic slow an increase of $£ 5,545$-rents, \&c., £823-and carriage of goods, $£ 14,869$. Working expenses increased by $£ 10,400$.

The gross amount received on the Western Line, with 127 miles of traffic, was $£ 177,703$, and the outlay for working expenses came to $£ 66,732$, which gives a net profit of $£ 110,971$. The increase in receipts from passengers was $£ 1,730-$ from miscellaneous $£ 470$-and from freight of goods $£ 13,918$. Working expenses absorbed $£ 12,799$ more than in 1872.

The net proceeds of the Richmond Line, 16 miles in length, came to $£ 376$, being slightly less than in 1872 . The excess of expenditure over earnings was £1,349.

The Northern Line, with 124 miles, earned the gross amount of $£ 129,014$, which, after deducting $£ 69,277$ for working expenses, leaves a net profit of $£ 59,737$. Passenger traffic yielded an increase of $£ 5,037$-rents, $\& c ., £ 173$-and charges for carrying goods, $£ 16,305$.

## Electric Telegraphis.

The number of Stations in the Colony for the transmission of Messages was Page 185. 105 , being an increase of 13 on the year 1872. An addition of 407 miles of wire was made during the year, bringing up the total to 6,521 miles,- the total cost of which amounts to $£ 218,361$. The number of Messages transmitted during the year was 363,950 , which is $28,1.28$ in excess of the previous year: The revenue obtained was $£ 41,132$, as against $£ 45,020$ in 1872 .

British Australian Telegrams increased from 243 in 1872 to 1,410 in 1873, and the amount received on this account was $£ 16,148$, the figures for 1872 being £2,671. Balances on Intercolonial and Guaranteed Business amounted to $£ 4,544$. The general total business transacted during the year is 365,360 Messages at a cost of $£ 61,824$.

## Post Officles.

At the close of the year 1873 there were 654 Post Offices established in Page 187. various parts of the Colony. 32 new offices were opened during the year under review. The number of persons employed in connection with the Post Offices was 809 as against 761 in 1872 . The extent of the Postal Lines was 15,588 miles, showing an increase of 824 miles.

The total income of the year from the transmission of Letters, Newspapers, $\& c .$, amounted to $£ 109,564$. The total expense incurred, including estimated outstanding liabilities for the year, was $£ 96,075$, showing a surplus of $£ 13,489$ in favour of income. The amount of business transacted is represented by $9,602,600$ Letters, $5,258,700$ Newspapers, and 209,600 Packets, all of which totals are largely in excess of 1872 , as will be seen on reference to the Return. Of the total number of Letters transmitted by Post, there were 1,374,900 Foreign, 7,173,000 Inland, and 1,054,700 Town. Foreign Newspapers numbered 1,333,700, and Inland 3,925,000.

## Money Orders.

The figures of the Money. Order Returns for 1873 disclose a large increase on $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{ag}} 190$. those for 1872 . There were 92,744 orders issued during the year, representing a money value of $£ 420,294$, -the increase in the number being 5,309 , and in value £26,4.12.

## Militarix and Naval.

The amount expended on behalf of the Military Service was $£ 65,976$ as Page 190 . against $£ 57,432$ in 1872 . The principal item under this head is $£ 35,134$ for construction of Tortifications and completion of works of defence. The sum expended on the Naval Service is $£ 5,11.6$, -the total for both branches being $£ 71,092$.

## Munichalimes.

Page 192. At the end of the mumicipal year in February, 1874, there were 71 Municipalities in existence, exclusive of the City of Syduey, throughout the Colony. The general total estimated annual value of ratable property was $£ \odot 40,191$, the revenue derived from which is stated to amount to $£ 45,880$, to which must be added a sum of $£ 18,962$ received as grants from the Government, making a total received of £64,842.

The return shows that there aro 25 Municipalities which have contracted loans amounting in the aggregate to $£ 22,283$. 'The expenditure on behalf of office expenses and salaries is put down at $£ 12,234$, which being deducted from the annual revenue leaves $£ 22,608$ to be expended on roads and streets, payment of interest, \&c.

The extent of roads and streets under the control of the Municipalities was 1.837 miles.

## PART VIT. <br> MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Works.
Page 196.

The abstracts of Meteorological Observations taken at the Sydney Observatory during the year 1873 show that the highest mean temperature in the shade was $81 \cdot 1$ and the lowest $49 \cdot 1$. The highest shade temperature was in December, when the thermometer stond at $100 \cdot 1$, and the lowest reading was 38 in the month of July. The total rainfall recorded for the year 1873 is 73.263 inches, being greater by $23 \cdot 329$ inches than the average rainfall of the preceding fourteen years. The greatest quantity of rain in any one day was in February, when it reached 8.900 inches. Tables 130, 131, 132, furnish particulars as to Temperatue, Rainfall, \&c., obtained from various stations in the Colony.

## Real and Leasehold Estates.

Page 21s.
The number of transactions in Real and Leasehold Estates registered during the year 1873 was 6,189 , representing a value of $£ 2,352,121$. As compared with 1872 , there is an increase of 761 in the number of transactions, and of $£ 430,515$ in value.

The amount of money lent on Mortgage during the year was. £711,315, as against $£ 611,857$ in 1872. Mortgages were discharged to the value of $£ 541,654$; and Conveyances under Mortgage show a sum of $£ 132,874$.

## Limens on Wool and Mortgages on Live Stock.

The number of Preferable Liens on Wool registered during the year 1873 was Prge 219. 377 , securing an amount of $£ 472,861$. The security comprised $3,195,817$ sheep. Comparing these figures with 1872 we find an increase of 479,439 sheep and of $£ 95,829$. Live Stock Mortgages registered during the year number 371, and secured the sum of $£ 1,723,337$; the sccurity comprising $2,383,310$ Sheep, 128,860 Horned Cattle, and 3,808 Horses. The excess in the figures over 1872 is as follows :Sheep, 916,290 ; Horned Cattle, 14,059 ; Horses, 388 . The registered discharges of Mortgages on Live Stock amounted in value to $£ 1,015,863$.

## Liers on Growing Crops.

The number of registrations of Liens on Growing Crops was 346, and the Page 220. amount lent was $£ 12,475$. The number of these transactions had increased by 65 , and the amount secured by $£ 679$.

## Real Property Act.

The Decennial Return of the number of applications, \&c., under the Real Pago 220. Property Act shows that the number of applications reccived during the year 1873, to bring land under the provisions of this Act, has been gradually diminishing since the year 1865, when the number received was 434 ; the number for the year under review being 251 , which is an excess of 22 on the year 1872 . It may be asked why is this decrease in the receipt of applications for certificates of title under an Act. which so greatly improves the position of property holders? This being a branch of the Department under my supervision I must state that in my opinion many of the public have been prevented from participating in the benefits intended to be conferred by the Real Property Act, by reason of the delay in the examination of titles. I trust, however, that the late appointment of a third Examiner of Titles will remove the constant complaints which have been made to me on this subject. The declared value of property comprised in the applications received during the year 1873 amounted to $£ 335,289$, a sum more than double that of the previous year, and larger than any year of the decade. I now come to the fees received during the year 1873 for Certificates of Title and other dealings under the Real Property Act. The total sum obtained was $£ 4,341$, of which amount $£ 3,230$ was paid into Consolidated Revenue Account, and the balance to credit of Commissioners of Title and Assurance Fund.

The increase in the amount of fees paid into the Revenue is $£ 371$, which it will be observed is somewhere about the same amount of increase in each year of the decade.

The number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act is 3,454 , comprising property for which the Government received the sum of $£ 248,792$. The total value of land brought under the provisions of this Act during the year by applications and Crown Grants amounted to £ă84,081. The aggregate amount of consideration money expressed in transfers under Act is $£ 441,934$, and the sum secured by mortgage is $£ 751,046$.

The total area of land the title to which was under the provisions of the Real Property Act on the 31st December, 1873, is 1,976,445 acres, the total value of which is stated to be $£ 4,680,711$. The present value, however, I estimate at a much larger figure. The amount to credit of Assurance Fund on 31st December, 1873, was £10,609.

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The total sum received as fees by both of the Registration Branches of this Department, and paid into the Consolidated Revenue Account during the year, for the registration of various transactions in connection with Landed Estates, \&e., under the old system, and under the Real Property Act, amounted to $£ 6,438$, which is only about £250 short of the sum expended in administration.

## Insolvencies.

Page 2:5.

The number of Insolvencies during the year 1873 was 426, being 66 fewer than recorded in the previous year, and the lowest number for any one year of the decade. 'The amount of liabilities disclosed by Insolvents' schedules was $£ 301,225$, and the assets are stated to have been $£ 120,136$, showing a deficiency of $£ 181,089$. The Court fees in Insolvency paid into the Treasury amounted to $£ 1,587$.

## Miners' Righis and Business Licenses.

The number of Miners' Rights issued at the several Gold Fields and Colonial Treasury in the year 1873 was 22,956 , which is less by 7,673 than in the previous year. There were also 1,350 Business Licenses issued as against 1,723 in 1872. The number of applications for Leases of Auriferous Land was 1,734, showing a large decrease on 1872, when they numbered 5,013 .

## Publicans' Licenses.

The total number of Publicans' Licenses issued throughout the Colony in the year 1873 was 2,471 , as against 2,403 in the previous year.

## Volunteer Force, Naval Brigade, \&c.

The general total number on the Roll of the Volunteer Corps and Companies in 1873 was 4,694 of all grades. The distribution of the Force is as follows :General Staff, 37 ; Brigade Band, 39 ; Artillery and Engineers, 923 ; Rifles, 2,772; and Cadets, 923 . The increase of members over the year 1872 is 508: The expenditure incurred on behalf of this branch of the Service was $£ 14,727$, being $£ 4,635$ in excess of the previous year. The total strength of the Naval Brigade for the year 1873 was 302 , being 50 over the number given in the Return for 1872. The cost of maintenance was $£ 4,818$ as against 3,933 in 1872 .

## Land Sales.

The Return of Land sold, otherwise than conditionally, shows a very large increase of business in the Lands Department. The total area alienated amounted to 389,200 acres, for which the sum of $£ 409,338$ was received, being an average of £]. 1s. $0 \frac{1}{2} d$. per acre. From these figures we find an excess over the year 1872 of 222,367 acres sold, and an increase of $£ 232,276$ to the Land Revenue, by far the greater portion of which sum was obtained from the sale of Land in the Pastoral Districts of the Colony.

During the year. 1873 there were 13,417 selections of Conditional purchases of Land, comprising an area of $1,391,719$ acres.

The gross amount realized in the year was $£ 440,686$, distributed as follows:Deposit, $£ 34 \overline{4}, 930$; balance of purchase money, $£ 38,354$; interest, $£ 54,402$. On comparing these amounts with those of 1872 we find a large increase under every hoad, vi\%. :-Number of selections, 5,136; area of land, 642,133 acres; deposit money, £160,534; balance of purchase money, £13,662; interest, £8,726; in all, a gross total incrense of $£ 182,922$.

The grand total amount actually received in the year 1873 from the sale of Land, inclusive of Conditional purchases and Interest on same, amounted to $£ 845,410$, a sum far beyond the receipts of any year in the decade.

I now close this Report which, taken in its entirety, exhibits most satisfactory results as to the progress of the Colony during the year 1873.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. G. WARD, Registrar General.

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STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES，FROM THE YEAR 1821 TO 1873 INOLUSIVE．


| צгar． | popruatox． | мпrns | mashatss． | nexirss． | serfors． |  |  | convec | muss |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | wiv sures |  | marmac |  |  |  | Hin oovory． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | exprave |  | Expemprover |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ramama }}$ |  |  | came | （Tames） |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  | Lopse |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stame |  | Camats | $\stackrel{\text { Prame）}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1821 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{x}^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ozas. }}{\stackrel{\text { ond }}{2}}$ | － | tons． |  | $\stackrel{\otimes}{ }$ | $\cdots$ | $\underset{86,231}{\substack{f \\ 8, ~}}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{ \pm}{\cdots}$ | 182 |
| 1822 <br> 1823 <br> 1 | （30，756 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{71}$ | ${ }_{20,24}^{22,24}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,793 \\ & 22,322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} , 880 \\ , 240 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }_{650}$ | ${ }^{34}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1824 | 5， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8836 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 279 |  |  |  |  | ，760 |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ${ }^{10,471}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1825 | ${ }^{33,775}$ | ${ }^{42}$ | 239 | ${ }^{392}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6，42 | ［4，519 | 622 | 39，008 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 548 | 85 62 | ${ }_{\text {24，}}^{24,789}$ | ${ }^{75}$ | 22，688 | 500 | 8，384 |  | $\cdots$ | 34，550 |  |  | 122 | 1152 | 300,000 380,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 106,600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93,020 \\ & 97,866 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1828 |
| 1826 <br> 1827 <br> 18 | ${ }^{34,649}$ | ${ }_{52}{ }^{2}$ | 278 | 502 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 2，596 | ${ }_{102}^{62}$ | （1，588 | 60 | ， |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {81，296 }}$ |  |  | ， |  | ${ }_{362,24}$ | 76， 314 | 退 |  | 5，650 |  | 12822 <br> 1827 <br> 1 |
| 1828 | ${ }^{-36}$ | ${ }_{681}$ | ${ }_{317}$ | ${ }_{332}$ |  |  |  | 217 |  |  | ， 523 | 12，479 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 204 | ${ }^{137}$ | ，559 | ${ }^{69}$ | 20，186 |  |  |  |  | 26，431 |  |  |  |  | 570，00 | 90，50 | 96，713 |  | 97，952 |  |  |
| 1829 | 41，4，50 | ${ }^{680}$ | ${ }^{336}$ | ${ }^{615}$ | 54 | 2，03 |  | 273 |  | － |  |  |  |  | ．．．．． |  | 800 | $\cdots$ | 2，710 | ${ }_{\substack{158 \\ 157}}^{\text {12 }}$ | ci，3,342 <br> 3,225 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 147 \\ & 14\end{aligned}$ |  | （1，005，333 | 555 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 55，975 } \\ & 59,471\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | 218 42 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 248 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {col }}^{\text {601，00 }}$ 420，480 |  | 102，785 <br> 104729 |  |  |  | 1820 1880 1 |
| 1880 1881 188 |  | 683 911 | ${ }_{438}^{339}$ | 570 <br> 615 |  |  |  | 275 | ［ ${ }_{7}^{54}$ | 84 68 |  |  |  |  |  | 4，000 | 1，${ }_{\text {1，00 }}^{2,00}$ |  | 943 | ${ }_{155}^{157}$ | 31,25 34,00 3 | ${ }_{1185}^{197}$ | cos， 38,222 | $\begin{array}{r} 899,750 \\ 1,401,284 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 59，47 <br> 95,69 |  |  | ${ }_{196}^{42}$ | ${ }_{121}^{51}$ | ${ }_{\substack{420,480 \\ 490,52}}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 188 | 24 | 1，254 | 19 |  |  |  |  | 425 | 78 | ${ }^{63}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 6，000 | 2，100 | 20，860 | 12，509 |  | 41，350 | 194 | 2，857 |  | 78，559 | ${ }^{983}$ | 2，734 | 147， 09 |  |  | 86 | 801 | 600，6 | 4，344 | 136，877 |  | 115，004 |  | ${ }^{183} 2$ |
| 1833 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{6}, 794$ | 1，560 | ${ }^{698}$ | 1，150 |  |  |  | ${ }^{565}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{62}$ | ${ }^{60,520}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 375 | ${ }^{29,001}$ | ${ }^{24,956}$ |  |  | ${ }_{220}^{213}$ |  |  | （1） |  |  | ${ }^{146,855}$ |  |  | 1， $\begin{aligned} & 1,39 \\ & 2,040\end{aligned}$ |  | －${ }_{\text {913，972 }}$ | ${ }^{394,801}$ | ${ }^{160741}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1833 |  | 1，80 | 705 | 1，164 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{685 \\ 771}}$ | ${ }_{76}^{71}$ | ［58 | ${ }_{\substack{74,811 \\ 79,26}}$ |  |  |  |  | 8,490 12,92 | 8,750 5,483 | ${ }_{\text {217，}}^{21,997}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ci，} \\ 80,84 \\ 80,84}}$ | 245 | 5，5322 | 220 220 | 53，373 |  | ${ }^{213,628}$ | 500 | 585 | ， 187,334 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2，} 2,40}^{2,40}$ | 1，712 | ${ }_{\text {1，214，}}^{\text {99，}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c882，}}$ | ${ }^{20,443}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1.88,660 \\ 171,044}}$ |  |  |
| 188 |  | ${ }_{2,1}$ | 774 | 1，628 |  | 3，391 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{87,422}$ |  |  |  |  | 12，646 | 5，477 | 389，546 | 126，488 |  | 65，414 | 264 | 62，344 |  |  | 218 | 502 | 140，22 |  |  | 1，224 | 1，717 | 1，237，406 | 748,62 | 330，579 |  | 217， |  | ${ }^{1886}$ |
| ${ }_{188}$ | 85，667 | 2，2 | 916 | 1，799 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 16，083 | 7，828 | ${ }^{76}$ | 120，427 | 400 | 80，14 | 402 | 硅 |  | ${ }^{332}$ | ${ }^{500}$ | 1，209 | 188，2 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{741}$ | ${ }^{1,104}$ |  | 766054 | ${ }^{335}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{188}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{\substack{\text { a36 } \\ 8,35}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{970}$ | 2，104 |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{92,912}$ |  |  |  |  | 17,220 21,283 | 8，399 | ${ }^{316,160}$ 272，19 |  | ${ }_{\text {ck }}^{428}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{409}$ | $\xrightarrow{93,094} 1$ |  |  |  | ¢ $\begin{gathered}695 \\ 396\end{gathered}$ | （197，644 |  |  | 1，${ }_{\text {2，380 }}$ | 1，165 2，300 | ${ }_{\substack{1,593 \\ \text { 2，23，}}}^{1}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{\substack{3,3,24 \\ 458,301}}$ |  | ${ }_{5779,5}^{49,3}$ |  |  |
| 1880 | cole | － | 1,631 | 2，382 | 168 | 9，040 |  | 882 | ${ }_{97}$ |  | 128，116 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{30,256}$ | 16，498 | 189，87 | ${ }_{816,626}^{12,26}$ | 709 | 188，958 | 665 | 183，7 |  |  | 438 | 988 | 224，144 |  |  | 2，529 | 2，62 | ${ }^{\text {3，014，189 }}$ | 1，399， |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1841 | ${ }^{\text {－} 14,}$ | 5，201 | 1，294 | 2，994 | 209 | 0，632 |  | ${ }^{725}$ |  | ${ }_{61}^{61}$ | ${ }^{115,130}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{90,887}$ | ${ }^{14} 18$ | 188，778 | 690 | 172，118 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {127，470 }}^{127}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1842 | ${ }_{1}^{189}$ | cois | $\substack{2,511 \\ 1,488}$ | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{\substack{2,17 \\ 2,293}}$ | ${ }_{317}^{257}$ | 11,74 12,507 1,1 |  |  | 117 121 | 69 95 98 |  | 62.017 | 897，219 1.017318 | ${ }_{\text {4，}}^{4.80,946}$ |  | 25，862 | 16，22 | ${ }^{5,227}$ | 14,574 <br> 11,297 <br> 1 | 558 | 143，921 <br> 110,864 | ${ }_{6}^{633}$ | 18,970 110,226 | $\xrightarrow{9,428,0} 1$ |  | 5，880 | 9，639 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{77,012 \\ 72,99}}$ |  |  |  | 1，43 | ${ }_{\substack{1,455 \\ 1,50}}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1843 184 184 |  | $r, 182$ | 1，448 | 2，298 | ${ }_{3}^{317}$ |  |  | ${ }_{616}^{654}$ | ${ }_{1}^{121}$ 124 | ${ }_{96}^{95}$ |  | ${ }_{71,69}^{62,017}$ | li，$1,017,316$ <br> $1,15,432$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{57,67 \\ 56,42}}^{\text {che }}$ | 25，862 | ${ }_{16,22}$ | cincien | 11，297 | ${ }_{417} 5$ | ${ }_{87,539}$ | ${ }_{569} 5$ | 109，22 | 12，42， |  | ${ }_{\text {56，609 }}$ | 88,511 | 57，433 |  |  | 1，702 | ${ }_{1,473}$ | ．931，260 | ${ }^{1,128}$ | \％en |  | ${ }^{345,584}$ |  | 1844 |
| ${ }_{1845}^{1845}$ | ${ }_{\text {181，566 }}^{1737}$ | ${ }_{8,522}$ | 1，1，377 | 2，128 | ${ }_{367}$ | ${ }_{1,516}$ |  | 594 | 145 | ${ }_{121} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {163，99 }}$ | ${ }_{82,03}$ | ${ }_{\text {1，} 1,48,022}^{1,0,42}$ | 6，202， | ${ }^{\text {6，0，08 }}$ | ${ }_{22,324}$ | ${ }_{8,769}$ | 7，477 | 18，451 | ${ }_{597}$ | 105，352 | 614 | 103，961 | 17，361 | 1，009 | 21，995 | 102，746 | \％ |  |  |  | 1，728 | ${ }_{\text {1，23，}}^{1,585}$ | ${ }^{1,5655}$ | ${ }^{366,5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1846 | ${ }^{\text {－} 196,701}$ | 8，473 | 1，796 | 2，50 | ${ }^{394}$ |  |  | \％ | $1{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{124}$ | 8，360 | ， | 1，488，786 | 906， |  | 38 | 13,714 <br> 13730 <br> 10 | 7，6888 | 27，060 | ${ }_{878}^{767}$ | ${ }_{141,}^{141}$ | ${ }^{754}$ | 134， |  |  | ${ }_{\text {20，357 }}^{20,980}$ | ${ }_{\text {28，}}^{28,107}$ | 70,126 <br> 80.58 |  |  | 5，347 | ${ }_{\text {3，692 }}^{\text {4，695 }}$ | li， $\begin{aligned} & 1,30,522 \\ & 1,82,023 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{290,0} 413$, |  |  |
| 1847 1848 | 220 | ¢，9，90 8 | 1，1，869 | 2,694 <br> 2,58 | ${ }_{462}^{438} 4$ | ${ }_{23,784}^{21,814}$ |  | ¢51 5 | ${ }_{172}^{14}$ | 122 <br> 138 |  | $\xrightarrow{104,271} 1$ | $\xrightarrow{1,614,967} 1$ |  | 70，875 | ${ }_{\text {co，}}^{40,732}$ | 13,750 14,275 | ${ }_{21,480}^{28,726}$ | ${ }_{\text {62，501 }}^{47,62}$ | ${ }_{998}^{898}$ | 199，3 | ${ }_{945}^{938}$ | 187 |  |  | ${ }_{9,213}$ | ${ }^{10,}$ | 6s，99 |  |  | ${ }_{6,266}$ | 2，980 | 1,5 | 1，883 | 396，863 |  |  |  |  |
| 184 | 246,21 | 9，842 | 2，365 | ． 3,435 | 55s | 25，682 |  | 688 | 188 | 186 | 182，739 | 121，859 | ．1，810，213 | 12，102，50 | 58，674 | 48，516 | 14，647 | 36，257 | 85，734 | ${ }^{898}$ | 218，967 | ${ }^{907}$ | 21，0， | 27，983 | 1，288，599 1 | ${ }^{154,103}$ |  | ${ }^{45,468}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.598}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1850 | ${ }^{265,503}$ | 10，037 | 2，825 | 3，379 | ${ }_{425} 6$ | 21120 |  | 574 | 152 | ${ }^{206}$ |  | ${ }^{132}$ | 1，788， 1,175 1,8 | $\underset{\substack{13,059 \\ 7,39 \\ 7}}{ }$ |  | 67810 |  | 52488 24.830 | ${ }_{\substack{166,688 \\ 64425}}$ | 976 | $234+215$ 153,020 1 | ${ }_{\text {1，014 }}^{503}$ | 268， | ${ }_{\substack{32,861 \\ 15,26, 1}}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { ．1，614，} \\ 828,1}]{ }$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{29,688 \\ 20,577}}^{2}$ |  | 468，386 | （31,608 <br> 28,40 | ${ }_{\text {12，5，588 }}^{12,027}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1851 1882 | ${ }^{-197,168}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,674}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2，600 }}^{\text {3，605 }}$ | ${ }_{351}^{423}$ | ${ }_{23,688}^{21,120}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{574 \\ 527}}$ | 145 | 140 <br> 141 <br> 1 |  | $\left.\right\|_{123,909} ^{11,97}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{7,39,8 \\ 7,707,9}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{78,59}^{60,510}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{67,610}$ | $\underbrace{20,88}_{\text {20，}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{64,425 \\ 55,508}}$ | ${ }_{721}^{553}$ | 153,02 <br> 197,368 | 503 701 | 139， | 15，269 |  |  | 14，168 | 2，2,8787 <br> 3,562 | 14 | ${ }_{\text {2，} 660,986}^{468,36}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{28,779}$ | 120，971 |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |
| 1853 | 231，08 | 8，80 | 2，5 | 4，176 | 420 | 25960 |  | 604 | 143 | 141 | 139，014 | 139，765 | 1，552，85 | 7，29， | 71，95 | 98，599 | 78，059 | 73，675 | 211，035 | i，048 | 33， 8,82 | 1，061 | 341, |  | 999， | 90，675 | 134，708 | 25，490 | 548，052 | 1，881，72 | 51，501 | ${ }^{\text {81，078 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 000 |  |
| 1854 | 251，3，15 | 9，663 | 2，661 | 4，511 | 413 | ．20，95 |  | ${ }_{637}$ | 140 | ${ }^{146}$ | ${ }^{131,857}$ | 148，851 | 1，578，750 | 8，144，11 | 2.255 | 11，642 | 119，380 | ${ }^{83,396}$ | 319， | 1，058 | ${ }^{376}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1,112}$ | ${ }^{409}$ | 18, | ${ }^{1,181}$ | ${ }_{\substack{82,120 \\ 5729}}^{\text {and }}$ | （104，266 | ${ }_{\substack{28,1555 \\ 20,70}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{237,910}}^{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{59,297 \\ 6,144 \\ \hline 1}}^{\text {c，}}$ | ${ }_{58 \text { S93 }}^{101752}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {c，004，}}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {23，680，}}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{18855}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2，765 }}^{2,785}$ | 4，022 | ${ }_{\text {465 }}^{47}$ |  |  | 526 461 | ${ }_{154}^{147}$ | ${ }_{314}^{255}$ | 177，1007 <br> 188，034 | ${ }_{16898929}^{158,159}$ | li， $1,58,407$ | $\xrightarrow{8,602}$ | \％，091 | 187,076 189,960 | cos， $\begin{gathered}\text { 89，082 } \\ \text { 117，06 }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {len }}^{\text {127，922 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {24，}}^{27,585}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,153}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{1,1,219}$ | $\stackrel{362,}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8，0，98－ | ${ }_{\text {6，7，70 }}$ 5，593 | ${ }_{5}^{4} 5,460$ |  |  | 856，539 | 1，146，488． |  |  |
| ${ }_{1857}^{1856}$ | 300，487 | 12，50 | 2，902 | ${ }_{4,546}^{4,03}$ | ${ }_{550}$ |  |  | 395 | ， | ${ }^{284}$ | 184，518\％ |  |  | T， | 109，66 | 210，434 | 148， | 145，102 | 210， | 1，100 | ${ }_{351}$ | 1,204 | 377， |  |  | ${ }^{37,574}$ | 82，134 | ${ }^{32,308}$ | ${ }^{253.564}$ | 988， 350 | 96，457 | 45，960 | 6，729 | 4，011 | ${ }^{1,185}$ | 345，575 | 1,10 |  |  |
| 1858 | 2，062 | 13， | 2，992 | 5，883 | ${ }^{635}$ | 33， | 780 | ${ }^{415}$ | 169 | 295 | 223，2953 | 200， | 2，110， | 7，581，762 | 92，843 | 216，397 | 162， | 169，21 | 240，63 | 1，1411 | ${ }^{348,984}$ | 1，254 | ${ }^{366,5}$ | 10， |  | 22，085 <br> 17376 <br> 18 |  | 1，${ }_{\text {1，450 }}^{53}$ | ${ }_{\text {2545，907 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {d，}}^{1,379}$ | ${ }_{\substack{76,76 \\ 816,822}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,209} 1$ |  |  |
| 1859 | ${ }^{\text {a 338，572 }}$ | 14，415 | ${ }^{3,2}$ | ${ }_{\text {5，642 }}^{6,562}$ | ${ }_{7}^{739}$ |  | 783 685 | ${ }_{408}^{408}$ | ${ }_{193}^{177}$ | ${ }_{\substack{549 \\ 745 \\ 74 \\ \hline}}$ |  | ${ }_{251}^{214}$ |  |  | ${ }_{180662}^{119,701}$ | $\xrightarrow{308,2}$ | ${ }_{\text {20，}}^{20,4,}$ | 135， | 255，627 | $\mid$ | ${ }^{363}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,2988}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{37,275}$ | 532 <br> 136 | 483，012 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{560}$ | ci， |  |  |
| 1880 1861 | （ | ${ }_{\substack{14,28 \\ 14,68 \\ 1}}^{1}$ |  |  | ${ }_{89}^{798}$ |  | ${ }_{820}^{650}$ | ${ }_{437}^{400}$ | 193 | ${ }_{788}^{745}$ | ${ }^{269,788}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,110}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{3665,5 \\ 342,0}}$ |  |  |  | $\mid$ | ${ }_{\text {86e，236 }}^{42,05}$ | ${ }_{1,391}^{1,485}$ | ${ }_{379,460}$ |  | 1，030 | 0，0 | 2，m | ．．．．．． | 488，293 | 1，1，90，008 | 207 | \％ |  | 5，5\％ | 1，448 | ${ }^{394,457}$ | 1,54 |  |  |
| 1862 | 57，45 | 15，484 | 3，326 | 6，524 | ${ }^{925}$ | 42，211 | ${ }_{879}$ | 514 | 181 | 859 | 302，1388 | 27，389 | 2，62， 38 | 6，445，651 | ${ }^{125}$ | 476， | 305，234 | ${ }^{677}$ | 216，988 | ，493 | 454 | 1，568 | 467 ， | 18，482，139 | 1，283 |  |  |  | 699，566 | 2，715，037 |  | 245,422 | 9，33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1863 | 378，934 | 15，679 | 3，314 | 6，653 | 976 | 46，810 | ${ }_{587} 8$ | 497 | 180 | 1，768 |  | 268，554 | 2，032，522 |  |  |  | 236，230 | 299，369 |  | 1，994 |  | 1，003 | 511，373 | 14，79，，49 | 1，262，274 | 17，709 | 31，221 |  | 805，722 | 2，861，49 | 298，038 |  | 8，819，576 | 6，986，839 | 1，550 | 649，16 | 2，064，299 |  |  |
| 1864 | 392，589 | 16，888 | 3，480 | 6，45 | 1，222 |  | ${ }^{975}$ | 590 | 174 | 2，084 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， 89 |  | 1，442 | 647，057 | 25，827，977＋ | 2，294，615＋ | 61，066 | 100，654 |  | 758,109 | 2，952，471 | 172，466 2 | 212，488 1 |  | 9，037，882＋ |  | 290，983 | ${ }^{1,862,45}$ |  |  |
| 1865 | 411，388 | 17，283 | 3，578 | 6，596 | 1，069 | 53，453 | 1，123 | 686 | 175 | 2，132 |  | 282，587 |  |  | 146，901 |  |  |  |  | 1，912 |  | 2，20 | 690，294 | 29，858，791＋ | 2，28，560＋ | 75，810 |  | ．．．． | ${ }^{682,521}$ | 2，647，668 | 882，988 22 | 214，1，188 |  | 9，568，818t | 1，983， | 298，578 |  |  |  |
| 1866 | 433，412 | 16，950 | 3，462 | 7，361 | 1，155 | 59，544 | 1，255 | 78 | 159 | 2，889 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，099 |  | 2，259 |  | 36，980，855 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | 27,726 | 51，826 | 285 | 751，700 | 2，924，891 | 54，005 | 30，588 | 9，403，129＋ | 9，913，889＋ | 2，88， | 418，720 | $2,212,414{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| 1887 | 447，620 | 18，317 | 8，426 | 8，831 | 1，180 | 63，183 | 1，180 | 702 | 188 | 2，274 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，400 | 1，868 |  | 2，104 |  |  |  |  |  | 369 | 680，619 | 2，58，044 | 473，557 | 253，259 | 6，599，804 | 6，880，715 | 2，034，400 | ${ }^{534,966}$ | ${ }^{2,44,5,5215}$ | 68，12 |  |
| 1888 | 468,765 | 18，485 | 3，736 | 7,225 | 1，254 | 66，835 | 1，006 | 601 | 181 | 8，662 | 484，7563 |  | 1，761，411 | 15，980，225 | 176，901 |  |  |  | 266，250 | 2，078 | 724，193 | 2，218 | 776，49 | 25，721， | 1，879 |  |  | 630 | 487，600 | 1，985，929 | 548，036 | 299201 | 8，051，377 | $7,12,204$ | 2，487，700 | 1，117，112 | ${ }^{2,646,0035}$ | 640，536 |  |
| 1869 | 488，566 | 19，243 | 3，799 | 8，691 | 1，304 | 1，23 | T，142 |  | 188 | 4，497 | 488，32483 | 250，304 | 1，795，904 |  | 175，924 |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{1648898 \\ 39738 \\ \hline 28}}$ | 30，63 |  |  | 2，236 | उ\％，248 |  |  |  |  | 4，50，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{641,069}$ | 2，48 | －59，553 | 298，95 | 8，392，735］ | 9，933，4224 | 2，500 | 1，073，292 | －2，642，3299 |  |  |
| 1870 | 502，861 | 19，648 | 3，448 | 6，558 | 1，881 | 74，503 | 1，387 | 601 | 187 | 6，882 |  | 33，997 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250，43 | 1，858 |  | 2，068 |  |  |  |  |  | 3，674 | 410，547 | 1， 885,736 | 578，889 | 267，881 | 7，757，281＋ | $7,990,038 \mathrm{H}$ | 2，400， | ${ }^{8,106}$ | 2，68，2，268 | 660，089 |  |
| 1871 | －0519，182 | 20，143 | 3，953 | 6，07 | 1，550 | 77，889 | 1，084 | 628 | 190 | 6，827 |  |  |  |  |  | 899，784 |  |  |  | 1，891 | 700，019 | 2，123 |  |  |  |  |  | 1，275 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872 |  | 20，250 | 3，925 | 7,488 | 1，464 | 100，691 | 1，773 | ${ }_{64} 8$ | 188 | 7，769 |  |  |  |  | 21，904 |  | 396，198 |  | 432，773 | 2，011 | 774，490 | 2，091 | 813，50 |  |  |  |  | 401 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1873 | 56， 275 | 21，44 | 4，884 | 7，611 | 1，008 | 110，887 | 1，166 | ${ }_{4}$ | 182 | 8，275 | 456,825 | 328，014 | 2，710，374 | 19，92，590 | 238，342 1， | ，192，862 | ${ }_{665,747}$ |  | 845，410 | 2，161 | 87，804 | 2，212 | s87，674 | 31，600，446 | 2，201，910 | ${ }_{\text {ct，501 }}$ | 100，138 | 1，977 | 665，676 | 2，50，145 | 773，079 | 522，089 | 10，47，483 | 9，37， 78 | 8，937，410 | 217，270 | 2，33，1，16＂ |  |  |










## SIATISTICAL REGISTER.

## 1873.

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.


# STATISTICAL REGISTER 

of
NEW SOUTH WALES,
1873.

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- 


## PARTI.

## POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, \&

CONTENTS.


## POPULATION.

No. 1.-RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of the Colony, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1873, and of the total Number on the latter date.

N.B.-There are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Coloniea.

No. 2.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Population of the Colony.


## MARRIAGES.

No. 3.-Decennial Return of the Number of Marbiages registered in the Colony.

| denomination. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Church of England ... ... | 868 | 886 | 856 | 832 | 1,024 | 1,018 | 1,159 | 1,232 | 1,38r ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1,547 |
| Roman Catholic ... ... | 945 | 934 | 873 | 881 | 912 | 901 | 908 | 885 | 836 | 992 |
| Presbyterian ... ... ... | 945 | 935 | - 856 | 767 | 698 | 663 | 548 | 648 | 827 | 914 |
| Wesleyan Methodist ... ... | 278 | 349 | 349 | 303 | 333 | 313 | 363 | 364 | 397 | 462 |
| Primitive Methodist ... | 60 | 54 | 49 | 49 | 51 | $5^{8}$ | 70 | 60 | 73 | 60 |
| Congregationalist '... | 95 | 97 | 90 | 100 | 96 | 106 | 82 | 99 | 148 | 164 |
| Baptist ... ... ... | 28 | 34 | 49 | $3^{8}$ | 21 | 25 | 37 | 30 | 51 | 44 |
| Unitarian... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Hebrew ... ... ... | 10 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Protestant Episcopal ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | 2 |
| Christinn Israolito ... | ...... | 1 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Free Church of England | 5 | 21 | 45 | 186 | 350 | 446 | 451 | 395 | ..... | $\ldots$ |
| German Evangolical ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| Christians ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ |
| Free Gospel Church . ... | . | ...... | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |
| Registrars' Offices ... | 245 | 252 | 278 | 256 | 233 | 243 | 215 | 219 | 191 | 179 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 3:480 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3,578 | 3.462 | 3,426 | 3,736 | 3,799 | 3,848 | 3,953 | 3,925 | 4,384 |

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4.-RETURN of the Number of Biaths and Deaths of both Sexes, registered in the Colony during each Quarter of the Year 1873.


No. 5.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Bimiths and Deathe registered in the Colony.

| Year. | Births. |  |  | Year. | Desths. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malcs. | Femiles. | Total. |  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1864 |  | 8,089 | 16,88r | 1864 | 3,873 | 2,572 | 6,445 |
| I 865 | 8,824 | 8,459 | 17,283 | 1865 | 3,944 | 2,652 | 6,596 |
| 1866 | 8,833 | 8,117 | 16,950 | 1866 | 4,396 | 2,965 | 7,361 |
| 1867 | 9,357 | 8,960 | 18,317 | 1867 | 5,122 | 3,509 | 8,63I |
| 1868 | 9,557 | 8,928 | 18,485 | 1868 | 4,279 | 2,946 | 7,225 |
| 1869 | 9,872 | 9.371 | 19,243 | 1869 | 3.972 | 2,719 | 6,693 |
| 1870 | 10,009 | 9,639 | 19,648 | 1870 | 4,009 | 2,549 | 6,558 |
| 1871 | 10,326 | 9,817 | 20,143 | 1871 | 3,882 | 2,525 | 6,407 |
| 1872 | 10,276 | 9,974 | 20,250 | 1872 | 4:442 | 3,026 | 7,468 |
| 1873 | 10,952 | 10,492 | 21,444 | 1873 | 4,599 | 3,012 | 7,613 |

## IMMIGRATION．

No．6．－Decenniali Return of the Number of Imataramps who arrived in the Colony from the United Kingdom．

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THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE，GLADESVILLE．
No．7．－RETURN showing the Admissions，Re－idmissions，Discharges，Deaths，\＆ E ．，of Patients，in the Hospital for tife Tnsane，Gladesvine，during the Year 1873.

| 0ㄴ 99 | 98 tor | ！ | $8^{8}$ | ${ }_{5} 5$ | ¢ | ${ }_{68}$ | ${ }_{8}$ | 101 | $6^{11}$ |  | $\varepsilon \iota$ | $\varsigma_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{81}$ |  |  | oll |  | 988 | tot | 9 | os |  | $\varepsilon_{8}$ | 96 | $4 /$ |  | $8^{\varepsilon z}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{71704}$ | $\pi$ | a | J | ＇ | \％ | ${ }^{*}$ | $\pi$ | ＇s | נ |  | a | ${ }^{\text {j }}$ |  | a |  |  |  |  | a | \％ | ${ }^{4}$ | \％ |  | i | w | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | \％ |
| ${ }^{197094}$ |  | ：580． 090908 |  |  |  |  | Of 09 | esreas of 0 O 0 E |  | wrose of of 08 |  |  |  | sunde 020701 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {trom }}$ |  |  |  | плoq－uiforas |  |  | uroa－tupuoros |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8.58 |  | $\left.\left.\left.\right\|_{525}\right\|_{6 L z}\right\|_{\text {gre }}$ |  |  | $602=z L c_{L E}$ |  | ．－ |  | or $\infty$ | 4 |  | 18 $z$ | z | 3 | $\infty$ | 98 |  | cose fot |  | $6{ }_{81}$ | 5 | 68 | $5 \varepsilon \tau$ | $8_{4}<c_{1}$ | ＋2p | 58512 |
|  | T7104 3 | 779 | к | ｜11704 | T1090 |  |  | T1901 | ｜ T | Tํㅏㄴㅣ | T | $\underline{7204}$ | ： 1 | \％ | 1790ㄴ | к | T7014 | a | \％ | 近 | 7w\％ | \％ | T170 |  | T1704］ | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | 1 y\％ | － |
|  |  | ${ }^{〔} \ell_{88}$ 2008 мт saisyuper ro <br>  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  | ग¢ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { poxder } \\ & \text { pour } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Sex |  |  |  |  | pm | \％upens |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATISTICS—1873.

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS, PARRAMATTA.
No. 9.-REfurn showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, \&e., of Patiemts in the Convict Lunatic and Infaitd Establishigent, Parramatta, during

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES AND INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE. (Opencd for the reception of Patients on the 6th October, 187r.)


STATISTICS-1873.
LUNATIC RECEIVING-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.
No. 11.-RETURN showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, \&e., of Patients in the Lunatic Receiving-housf, Darilnaindrst, during the Year 1873.


## BAY-VIEW HOUSE LUNATIC ASYLUM, COOK'S RIVER ROAD. <br> No. 12.-RETURN showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, \&e., of Patients in the Bai-view House Asylums, Cook's River Road, during the Year 1873.


No. 13.-Ristorn showing the Number of Charitable Issxivtrons in the Colony in the Year 1873, as well as the Number of Persons Admitted, Discharged, Died, \&c.; also the

No. 13.-RETURN of the Number of Charitabje Institutions, \&c.; \&c.-continued.


## SUICIDES.

No. 14.-RETURN of the Number of Suicrides in the Colony, during the Year 1873, distinguishing the Modes of Death, and the Number in each Month.


No. 15.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SuICDEs in the Colony.


## DISEASES.

No. 16.-RETURN showing the Number of Diseases that have been most prevalent in the several Gatis, during the Year 1873.


No. 17.-RETURN showing the Number of Discases that have been most prevalent in the Pouice Gads, during the Year 1873.


## RȦTES OF WAGES.

No. 18.-Decennial Return showing the Average Rates of Wages for the different Classes of Labour in the Colony.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING．
No．19．－Decennilal－Return showing the Average Prices of Provistons and Clotitisa．

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No．19．－Prottsions and Clothing－continued．

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## PART II.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

CONTENTS.

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## EGCLESIASTICAL.

No. 20.-RETURN showing the Expense of the Eccidsiastical Pistablishnent in the Year 1873; also, the Number of Churches and Chapels, and their Sittings, together with the Attendants at the principal Service; and also the Number of Persons usually attending Service.

| dexomination. | NumberofMiniftersregistereunder theAct theNic.Nos. 30and 34. | Expense, |  |  | Churches and Chapels. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Salaries } \\ \text { snd } \\ \text { Allowances. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { From the } \\ \text { Church } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { School Estatos. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Total. |  |  | Number of Attendante at the Principal Service on Sudaya. |  |  |
| Church of England- <br> Dlotese of SydneyCity' and Suburbs of Sydney Country 1)\|striets ... <br> Piocese of Newcastle ... <br> Diretse of Goulburn ... <br> Diocese of Grafton aud Armïdaie | \} $7^{8}$ | E s. d. | 5 s. d. | \& s. d. | $1 \begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{r} 6,41 \mathrm{II} \\ & 1,1,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,682 \\ & 7,246 \end{aligned}$ | 17.552 8,159 | $\begin{array}{r}590 \\ \times, 494 \\ \hline 204\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 105 | ${ }^{27,476}$ | 20,923 | 25.711 | 2,034 |
|  | $\qquad$ | 1,2 | 2, 88 | 13 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}85 \\ 73 \\ 73 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,158 \\ & 8,95 \\ & 7,920 \\ & 7,70 \\ & 2,1,80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.332 \\ & 6,014 \\ & 4.970 \\ & 1.594 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,937 \\ & 6,653 \\ & 5: 550 \\ & 52,598 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 181 | 11,236 9 6 | 2,881 193 | 13,418 8 | 336 | 57,519 | 40,938 | 48,929 | 13,48 |
| Roman Catholic ChurchDiocese of SydneyCity and Suburbs of Sydney Country Districts ... <br> Jiocese of Maitland Dlonese of Ganlburn Dincese of Bathurst biocese of Armidale* ... | \} 6r |  |  |  | $\int \begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 67\end{aligned}$ | 5,414 7,721 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,760 \\ & 9.905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,200 \\ & 11,235 \end{aligned}$ | 3, $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ \hline, 76 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 87 | 13,235 | 17,665 | 27,435 | 3,221 |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 8\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 1,076 | 6,880 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,294 \\ & 2,776 \\ & 3,986 \\ & 1,1,85 \\ & 1,85 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,506 \\ & 5,731 \\ & 6,240 \\ & 1,541 \\ & 1,541 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 655 \\ \mathbf{r} \\ 1,825 \\ 1,812 \\ \hline 951 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 125 | 5,804 $3 \quad 4$ | 1,076 710 | 6,880 112 | 217 | 27,376 | 34,988 | 47,553 | 8,454 |
| Presbyterian Church- <br> Iresbyterlan Church of New South Wales- <br> City and Suburbs of Sydncy <br> Country Districts ... | $\} 67$ |  |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l}13 \\ 95\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,720 \\ 12,542 \end{gathered}$ | 3,200 <br> 6,175 | 4,734 | 3,006 |
| Presbyterian Charch Synod of Eastera AnstraliaSydaey <br> Country Districts ... |  |  |  |  | 108 | 19,262 | 9695 | 11,029 | 3,506 |
|  | \} 5 | 1,702 00 | 3277 i | 2,029 7 I | 1 6 | $\underset{1,160}{800}$ | 300 920 | 400 920 | ${ }_{2}^{40} 2$ |
| Fresbyterian Church other than above stated- <br> Country Districts ... |  |  |  |  | 7 | 1.960 | 1,220 | 1,320 | 275 |
|  | 4 J |  |  |  |  | $1 \infty$ | 12 | 12 | 349 |
| Wesleyan Methodist Church $\dagger$ City nnd Suburbs of Sydnoy ...Country Districts... Country Districts | 76 | 1,702 0 o | $327 \quad 7$ | 2,029 7 I | ${ }^{1 \times 6}$ | 21,322 | 10,927 | 12,35] | 3.930 |
|  | \} $8_{4}$ | 1,372 10 - | 1808 10 | 1,552 1810 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 272\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,820 \\ 25,135 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,425 \\ \hline 4.973 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,320 17,969 | 8,6:7 |
| Congregational Charch (Independents)City nad Suburbs of Syduey ... Country Districts | 84 | 1,372 10 - | 180 8 10 | 1,552 18 10 | 235 | 3r,935 | 19,358 | 23,288 | 8,617 |
|  | $\{30$ | .............. |  | .............. | $\left\{\begin{array}{rr} 15 \\ 1 & 13 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,393 \\ \hline 3,700 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4,588 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 5,6,3,3 x \\ \{ \end{array}\right\}$ | $\ddagger \ldots . . . . . . . .$. |
| Baptist ChurchCity nnd Suburbs of Sydney ... Country Districts | 30 | .............. | .............. | .............. | 28 | 15,093 | 6,215 | 7,954 | $\ddagger \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. |
|  | $\text { \} } 14$ | ............... | .............. | .............. | $\sqrt{4} \quad{ }_{12}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 3 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{x}, 3 \mathrm{IO} \end{aligned}$ | 588 573 | $\begin{array}{r}755 \\ 638 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ……...... 4. |
| Primilipe Metbodist ChurchCity and Suhurbs of Sydney .. Cauntry Districte | 14 | .............. |  | .............. | 15 | 2,650 | 1,161 | 1,394 | 450 |
|  | $\}^{15}$ | .............. |  | .............. | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \\ 39 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,67 \% \\ & 5,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ 4,175 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}945 \\ 4.725 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ….......... 430 |
| Particular Baptist CburchCity and Suburbs of Sydney ... Country Districts | 16 | .............. | ............. | .............. | 47 | 7,550 | 5,120 | 5,120 | 430 |
|  | $\}^{3}$ | ............. |  | .............. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} I \\ 2 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | 250 $=50$ | 370 <br> 270 | 120 100 |
|  | 3 | .............. | .............. | .............. | 3 | 880 | 510 | 570 | 220 |
| Unitarian Churcin-Gity of Sydney <br> United Methodist Free Church City and Suburbs or Syduey ... Country Districts | . | .............. | $\ldots$ | .......... | ........ | ......... | -..... | ..... ......... | 140 |
|  | $\because\}$ | .............. |  | .............. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ \{ \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 590 \\ & 590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 110 <br> 165 <br> 15 | 110 <br> 165 <br> 1 |
|  | 4 | .............. | .............. | .............. | 8 | 830 | 245 | 275 | 275 |
| Cuited Freo Gospel Church-Country ... | I | .............. | .............. | .............. | 1 | 70 | 20 | 30 | .............. |
| Protestant Episcopal-Country $2 \ldots$... | I | .............. | ............. | .............. | ......... | ........ | .............. | .............. | .............. |
| German Evangelical-Sydney ... ...Independent (Unconnected)-Country... | . | .............. | $\ldots$ | ............. | 2 | 550 | 215 | 215 | .............. |
|  |  | .............. | .............. | .............. | 1 | 120 | 60 | 63 | 63 |
| Evangotlcal Lutheran-Country ... | - | .............. | ... | .............. | 6 | 530 | 200 | 200 | 15 |
| Jows' Synagogue-City of Syduey | - 5 | ........... ... | .............. | ............. | 2 | 42.4 | 290 | 290 | .............. |
| Chiristlan Igruè̇̇tes-Country | 1 | .............. | .............. | ......... | 3 | 102 | 81 | 8 B | .............. |
|  | 546 | 20,115 2 10 | 3.766 3 0 | $23,881 \quad 510$ | $\mathrm{I}_{2} 021$ | 162,935 | 120,298 | $148,320$ | $\underset{184,332}{36,012}$ |

* Exclusive of the Districts of Grafton, Casino, and Bellinger River, from which no returns could be obtained. $\dagger$ Exclugive of the Diatricta of Waverley,

Singleton, aud Murrurundi, from which no returus could be obtained. $\ddagger$ Information included in tro former columas. $\mathcal{Z}$ No return could be obtained

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

No. 21.-RETURN showing the Number of Sunday Schools, of the several Denominations, in the Fear 1873 ; also the Number of Teacuens, the Number of Childres on the Registers, and the Average Attendance of Schorars.


* Fxelusive of the districts of Grafton, Casiuo, and Beflinger River, frow which no returns conld be obtained.
$\ddagger$ Fixelusive of the diatricts of Wavertey, Singleton, and Murraruadi, from which no ruturns could be obsained.
$\ddagger$ No return could be obtained.
No. 22.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Sunday Schools, Teacmers, and Scmolars.

| year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Tuachers. | Avernge Number of Scholars. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male. | Femate. | Total. |
| 1864 | 539 | 3,431 | 14,529 | 15,573 | 30,102 |
| 1865 | 588 | 4,155 | 17,224 | 18,342 | 35:566 |
| 1866 | 640 | 4,439 | 17,847 | 19,368 | 37,215 |
| 1867 1868 | 677 | 4,644 | 19,04 1 | 20,471 | 39.512 |
| 1868 1869 | 740 | 4,984 | 21,248 | 22,546 | 43,794 |
| 1869 | 805 | 5,425 | 23,185 | 24,896 | 48,081 |
| 1871 | 860 | 5,674 | 24,993 | 27,334 | 52,327 |
| 1871 1872 | 933 | 6,049 | 24,279 | 27,168 | 51,447 |
| 1873 | 902 1,023 | 6,234 6,497 | 22,923 | 26,104 | 49,027 |
|  | 1,023 | 6,497 | 24,207 | 27,267 | 51,474 |

2-C

## EDUCATION.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.
No. 23.-RETURN showing the number of Pritate Schools, Teachers, and Schotans, in each Potick: District of the Colony, in the Year 1873.


## EDUCATION-continued.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, \&O.
No. 24.-RETURN showing the Number of Schools and Teachers, and the Number of Schorans in the Colony, in the Year 1873 ; also, the Amounts paid by Govermment, and received from Vonuntary Contributions, \&c.




No. 25.-DECENNLAL RETURN of the Number of Schools, Teachers, and Scholars.

| Year. |  | Number of Teachers. |  |  | Number of Scholars. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mate. | Fenale. | Total. | Mrne. | Female. | Total. |
| 1864 | 1,022 | 826 | 645 | 1,471 | 25,297 | 23,130 | 48,427 |
| 1865 | 1,069 | 783 | 684 | 1,467 | 27,867 | 25,586 | 53,453 |
| ${ }^{1} 866$ | 1,155 | 865 | $\mathrm{So}_{3}$ | 1,668 | $31,18{ }_{3}$ | 28,411 | 59,594 |
| 1867 | 1,180 | 925 | 892 | 1,817 | 32,971 | 30,212 | $6_{3,18} 8_{3}$ |
| 1868 | I,254 | 962 | 852 | 1,814 | 34:859 | 35,976 | 66,835 |
| 1869 | 1,304 | 982 | 894 | 1,876 | 37:388 | 34,135 | 71,523 |
| 1870 | 1,381 | 1,084 | 968 | 2;052 | 39,374 | 35,129 | 74,503 |
| 1871 | 1,450 | 1,090 | 999 | 2,089 | 40,853 | 37,036 | 77,889 |
| 1872 | 1,464 | 1, I I I | 1,140 | 2,25I | $56,4{ }^{18}$ | 50,273 | 106,691 |
| 1873 | 1,50 S | 1,148 | 1,186 | 2,334 | 57,917 | 52,370 | 1 10,287 |

No. 26.-RETURN of the several Gaols, and the Number of Prisonfrs


Nots.-The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

## PRISONERS.

received therein during the Year 1873 ; also, the Education of same.


No. 26.-RETURN of Gaols and Prisonehs received thercin, de.-continued.


Nors.-The small figurea denote black or coloured pirisoners.

PRISONERS-continued.

| during the Year 1873. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | GrentestNumber receivednt anyand at anyone time. |  | Education. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uuder Sentence to- |  |  |  |  |  | Total Number. |  |  |  | Number who can read and write |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { who can read } \\ & \text { ouly. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { wito caunot } \\ & \text { real. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Labour. |  | Imprisonment. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Solitary } \\ \text { Confinement. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M. | \%. | m. | P. | M. | T. | 3. | \%. | M. | F. | M. | ? | ${ }^{\mathrm{ma}}$. | P. | M. | P. |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | ..... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 31 | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 4, | ...... | 21 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $1{ }_{1}$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| 3 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 6 | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | 1 | $\cdots$, | 6 | $\cdots{ }_{1}$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | 1 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| 23 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 1 |
| 4r: | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}$ | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 54. | ${ }^{3} 1$ | 20, | ${ }_{1}$ | 40 | 1. | 42 | 1 | to | 1 |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | ..... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22. | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 19 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{1}$ | $\cdots$ |
| I | $\ldots$ | $1313_{1}$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | 22. | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 19 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $1{ }_{5}$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 18 | . | I | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| $\pm$ | 3 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 10 | 2 | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 10 | 1 | 29, | 6 | ... | $\ldots$ | 79 G | 12 | 5 | ... | 68 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4. | 3 |
| ...... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | I | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 1 |
| ...... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | I |
| 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\pm$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | I | $\cdots$ | I | 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | ... | 7 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 14. | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $8{ }_{1}$ | 3 | 2 | ..' | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | $\ldots$ | 21 | 13 | - ... | $\ldots$ | 46, | 13 | 4 | 1 | 24. | 6 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 19 | 7 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | 2 |
| ...... | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{11}{ }_{1}$ | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 41 | 2 |
| 92 | 1 | 8 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 48 6 | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 33. | 6 | 5 | 2 | $\mathrm{IO}_{2}$ | 3 |
| 14 | 4 | 19 | -5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 793 | 10 | 1 | $\therefore$ | 59 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 2 |
| 16 | 2 | ${ }^{18} 8$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 60, | 7 | 4 | $\therefore$ | 41 | 2 | 7 | I | 12. | 4 |
| $13_{3}$ | 1 | 25 | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $67{ }_{1}$ | 8 | 1 | $\therefore$ | 32 | 1 | $: 5$ | 6 | ${ }_{20}{ }_{1}$ | 1 |
| $5_{2}{ }_{3}$ | 9 | 75. | 20 | . 2 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{272}{ }_{16}$ | 43 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 1720 | 17 | 33 | 12 | ${ }^{67}{ }_{12}$ | 14 |
| ...... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ...... | ..... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | 20 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 131 | .... | 2 | 1 | 52 | 1 |
| 2 | ... | $\mathrm{IO}_{1}$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | 191 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 41 | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | 24 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35, | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 28 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 51 | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 21 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ... | 26 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 22 | ...... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 9 | $\cdots$ | $6_{3}{ }_{3}$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{101}{ }_{5}$ | 17 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $7_{1}^{8}$ | 4 | 5 | 7 | 18. | 6 |

GAOLS AND
No. 26.-Return of Gaors and Prisoners received therein, \&c.-continued.


Note.-The small figures denote black or entnured prisonera.

## PRISONERS-continued.



GAOLS AND
No. 27.-RETURN of Ponice Gaors, and the Number of


Nore.-The small figures denote binck or coloured prisoners.

PRISONISRS-continued.
of Prisoners received thercin during the Year 1873; also, the Education of same.

| during tho Year 1873. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Grentest Number recelved nt any one time. |  | Pducation. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uuder Sentence to- |  |  |  |  |  | Total Number. |  |  |  | Number who can resd and write. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { who can read } \\ & \text { only. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { who cannot } \\ & \text { read. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Labout |  | Imprison | ent. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Boli } \\ \text { Confin } \end{array}$ | ent. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . M. | F. | m. | P. | M. | F. | M. | P. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Mt. | $\mathbf{Y}$. |
| 2 | . $\cdot$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 24 | 1 | 2 | I | 22 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | I | $\cdots$ |
| II | 5 | ${ }^{9} 2$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $3^{2}$ | 10 | ${ }^{2} 1$ | 1 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 | I |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 68 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 43 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 10 |
| II | 2 | 113 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 35.3 | 4 | 31 | $\cdots$ | 21 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | $\cdots$ | 15. | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 381 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $4_{1}$ | $\cdots$ |
| ...... | '.' | 53. | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 65 | 9 | 2 | ... | 51 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 4. | 4 |
| 7 | 1 | ${ }^{29} 1$ | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $65_{1}$ | 9 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 51 | 7 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $S_{1}$ | 2 |
| 93 | 2 | 19 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 83 | 13 | $8{ }_{1}$ | $\cdots$ | 55 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 177 | 3 |
| 5 | $\cdots$ | $3^{2}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 56 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 49 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5. | 2 |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | 492 | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $5^{6}{ }_{4}$ | 7 | 5 | I | 46 | 7 | 21 | $\cdots$ | $8_{13}$ | $\cdots$ |
| ...... | $\ldots$ | 8 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $3^{2}$ | 4 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 7 | . 1 | 4 | 1 |
| $\cdots{ }^{\prime \cdots}{ }_{1}$ | $\cdots$ | - 26. | 22 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $3^{8}{ }_{9}$ | 22 | 31 | $\cdots$ | 26 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 129 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| 18 | 3 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 119 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 52 | 4 | 30 | 1 | 37 | 2 |
| 2 | ... | 24. | $\pm 2$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 53. | 42 | 31 | 32 | $3^{2}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | I | 17 | ${ }_{1}$ |
| ... | $\ldots$ | 9 | 12 | $\ldots$ | - | 17 | 18 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 9 | 5 | ... | $\cdots$ | 8 | 13 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 64, | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $126{ }_{8}$ | 9 | 5 | 1 | 89 | 2 | 10 | 3 | ${ }^{27} 8$ | 4 |
| 1 | $\ldots$ | 26 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 43 | I | 3 | $\cdots$ | 22 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 18 | I |
| $\mathrm{II}_{1}$ | $\cdots$ | $4_{3}{ }_{3}$ | $\delta$ | ... | ... | $83_{\text {B }}$ | $\mathrm{IO}_{1}$ | 61 | ${ }^{\cdots} 1$ | 60 | ${ }^{10}$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{11}$ : | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 21. | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 16 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 42 | $\cdots$ |
| 17 | 5 | 35 | ${ }^{23}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 71 | 34 | 3 | 2 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 22 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 8 |
| 7 | $\ldots$ | 18 | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 28 | 7 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 14 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| ${ }_{3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{II}_{1}$ | 51 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 33. | 61 | 2 | 1 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{15} 3$ | $6_{1}$ |
| 130 | 18 | ${ }_{500} 9$ | $9^{8}{ }_{5}$ | 5 | - | ${ }_{1,18} 86$ | ${ }_{18}{ }_{2}$ | $7^{6}$ | ${ }^{19} 3$ | 798 | ${ }^{100} 1$ | 1271 | 23 | ${ }^{261}{ }_{36}$ | 60. |
| ${ }^{1,28} 7_{6}$ | 296 | $3,185_{30}$ | 2,357 | 12 | $\ldots$ | 5:473:0 | ${ }^{2.850}{ }_{12}$ | ${ }^{130}{ }_{3}$ | 332 | $\mathrm{2,744}_{19}$ | 5792 | ${ }_{1662}^{15}$ | 1292 | 1,067 ${ }_{136}$ | $9^{979} 10$ |
| 1,417:4 | $3^{14}$ | 3,685 | 2,455 14 | 17 | ... | 6,659 <br> $\geq 3$ <br>  | $3,03{ }_{18}$ | 207 | ${ }^{52}$ | $3,54{ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ | 679 | $1{ }_{17}^{789}$ | 1314 | I,328 ${ }_{102}$ | 239 ${ }_{15}$ |

No, 28.-RETURN of the several Gaols, aud the number of


## PRISONERS-continucd.

Prisoneas in Confinement at Micifaelmas; 1873, \&c., \&c.


GAOLS AND
No. 28.-RETURN of Gades and Prisoners in Confinement at Michaelmas, \&c.-contimued.



No. 28.-RETURN of GaOLS, and Prisoners in confinement at


PRTSONERS-continued.

Michaelmas, \&e.-continued.


No. 29.-RETURN of Potice Gaols, and the


PRISONERS-continued.
Number of Prisoners in Confinement at M.iciablimas, 1873, \&c., \&c.


## SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

No. 30.-RETURN showing the Number of Supreme and Circuit Court Cases, during the Year 1873.


Nore.-Some of the prisoners tried for one offence were convicted of auother; therefore, in several instances the number of conrictions for certain offences appears actually larger than the number of trials.

## QUARTER SESSIONS CASES.

No. 31.-RETURN showing the Number of Quarter Sessions Cases within the Merropobitan and Coabt District, during the Year 1873.


QUARTER SESSIONS CASES-continued.
No. 31 (continued)-RETURN showing the Number of Quarter Sessions Cases within the Southern District, during the Year 1873:


No. 31 (continued)-RETURN showing the Number of Quarter Sesstons Cases within ihe Western District, during the Year 1873.


## QUARTER SESSIONS CASES-continued.

No. 31 (continued)-RETURN showing the Number of Quarter Sessions Cases within the Socth.westens District, during the Tear 1873.


## QUARTER SESSIONS CASES-continued.

No. 31 (continued), -RETURN showing the Number of Quarter Sessions Cases within the Northern District, during the Year 1873.


## CONVICIIONS.

No. 32.-Decennial Return of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme and Circult Courts and Courts of Quarter Sesbrons.

| Year. | Fulonios. |  |  | Misdemeanors. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Number of } \\ \text { Cunvictions. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supreine and Circuit Courts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Courts } \\ & \text { of Quarter } \\ & \text { Sessions. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. | Supreme and Circuit Courts. | Courls <br> of Quarter Scesions. | Total. |  |
| 1864 | ${ }^{1} 34$ | 319 | 453 | 31 | 106 | ${ }^{137}$ | 590 |
| 1865 | 105 | 439 | 344 | 22 | 120 | 142 | 686 |
| ${ }^{1866}$ | 150 | 433 | 583 | 34 | 153 | 187 | 770 |
| 1867 | 176 | $3^{62}$ | 538 | 42 | 122 | 164 | 702 |
| 1868 | 148 | 288 | $43^{6}$ | 39 | 126 | 165 | 601 |
| .1869 | ${ }^{139}$ | $39^{\circ}$ | 529 | 35 | 118 | 153 | 682 |
| - 1870 | 103 | 331 | 434 | 44 | 123 | 167 | 601 |
| 1878 | 127 | 343 | $47^{\circ}$ | 38 | 120 | 158 | 628 |
| 1872 | 119 | 341 | 460 | 53 | 130 | $\mathrm{IS}_{3}$ | 643 |
| $18_{73}$ | 151 | 303 | 454 | $5^{2}$ | 141 | 193 | 647 |

EXECUTIONS.
No. 33.-RETURN of the Number of Crmminats enecuted during the Year commencing 1at January and ending 31st December, 1873.


No. 34.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Crinunals exectited.

| Year. | Number. | Year. | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864 | 2 | 1869 | $\ldots$ |
| 1865 | 3 | 1870 | $\ldots$ |
| 1866 | 6 | 1871 | 3 |
| 1867 | 4 | 1872 | 3 |
| 1868 | 5 | 1873 | 4 |


No. 35. (continued)-RETURN of Sumanimy Jurispicion-continued.

No. 35 (continued).-RETURN of Summary Jurismiction-continued.

$540$

## PART III:

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## CONTENTS.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbor } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Return. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Fage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | Total Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony, from and to each Country | 48 |
|  | Seaward- |  |
| 37 | General Imports (Articles and Value) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 49 |
| 38 |  | 74 |
| 39 | Decennial Return of the Total Value of Imports into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence Imported | 102 |
| 40 | Decennial Return of the Total Value of Exports from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which Exported | 103 |
| 41 | Decennial Return of the Total Value of Exports the Produce or Manufacture of the Colony, \&c. | 103 |
| 42 | (Grain, dc., Imported $\quad \ldots \quad \ldots$ | 104 |
| 48 | Grain, \& ${ }^{\text {c., Exported }}$... ... | 104 |
| 44 | Butter and Cheese Imported ... | 105 |
| 45 | Butter and Cheese Exported ... | 105 |
| 46 | Live Stock Imported ... ... | 105 |
| 47 | Live Stock Exported ... ... | 105 |
| 48 | Decennial Return of the Quantity and Value of ${ }^{\text {Salt Meat Tmported }}$... ... | 106 |
| 49 | Deconnal Return of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat Exported ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 106 |
| 50 | (Exports the Produce of the Colony.) \{ Hides and Leather Imported ... | 107 |
| 51 | (.exports the Produce of the Colony.) - Hides and Leather Exported ... | 107 |
| 52 | Wool Exported ... ... ... | 107 |
| 53 | Tallow Exported ... ... ... | 107 |
| 54 | Timber Imported ... ... | 108 |
| 55 | Timber Exported ... ... | 108 |
| 56 | Coal Exported ... ... | 109 |
| 57 | (Gold and Coin Exported $\quad . .1$ | 109 |
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| 59 | Decennial Return of Ships and Vessels engaged in the Whale Fisheries, with the Tonnage of same, dic. \&c. | 110 |
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| 62 | ", Nationality of ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1.12 |
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| 66 | , Nationality of ... ... ... ... . | 114 |
| 67 | " Clared at Ports ... ... | 114 |
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| 69 | Vessels Built and Registered-Number, Tonnage, and Description ... ... ... | 115 |
| 70 | , . Decennial Return ... ... ... ... ... | 115 |
|  | Overland- |  |
| 71 | Imports viâ Maryland ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | . 115 |
| 72 |  | 116 |

Note.-No. Returns could be obtained of the Imports nind Exporta acrnss sid wia the River Murtay during the year 1873.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 36.-RETURN showing the Total Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony, from and to each Country, in the Year 1873.


Note, -No returns could be obtained of the Imports and Exports across and via tho Hiver Murray during the year.

* Erroneously printed Molland in last ycar's volume.


## TMPORAS SEAWARD.

No. 37.-GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1.873.


IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


STA'IIS'ITCS—1873.

IMPORTS SEAWARID-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORIS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continucd.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORIS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


TMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


STATISTICS-1873.
IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


TMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD.
No. 38.-GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of New South Wales, Seatyard, during the Year 1873.

| Articles. | Countries to which Exportod. | Quantitics. |  |  |  |  | Value in Sterling. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Produc | $\begin{aligned} & e \text { and Nanuf } \\ & \text { of the Colony } \end{aligned}$ | ctures | $\begin{gathered} \text { British, } \\ \text { Forcign, } \\ \text { and other } \end{gathered}$ |  | Prontuce and Manu | $\begin{aligned} & \text { British: } \\ & \text { Foreing, } \\ & \text { nind other } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { In Mritigh } \\ \text { Vessold. }}}{ }$ | In Foreigu <br> Vossels. | Total. | Colonial 1roduce and Mnnnu1 factures. | Total. | factures of the Colony | Colonial and Manufactures. | total. |
| Acids | Great Britain New Zcaland Quecnsland New Caledonia |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathfrak{d}$ | $\mathfrak{L}$ | f |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | - ${ }^{2} \mathrm{pkgs}$. | $\ldots$ | 14 | 14 |
|  |  | 142 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 172 | 4 | 176 " | 356 | 95 | 371 |
|  |  | 88 | ..... | 888 | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 226 " | 195 IO | 607 136 | 802 146 |
|  |  | 248 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 278 | 181 | $459 \mathrm{pkgs}$. | 561 | $77^{2}$ | 1,333 |
| Acrated Waters | Victoria Queensland New Caledonia | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 I | ...... | 11 | 14 | 25 " | 18 | $3^{\circ}$ | 48 |
|  |  | 1 | ..... | 1 |  | 1 | 5 |  | 5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Agricultural } \\ \text { ments. } \end{gathered} \text { Imple- }$ |  | 16 | $\ldots$ | 16 | 14 | 30 pkgs . | 27 | 30 | 57 |
|  | Victoria  <br> New Zealand $\ldots$ <br> Qucensland $\ldots$ <br> South Sea 1 Islands $\ldots$ <br> Now Caledonia $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 8 |  |  | 120 |  |
|  |  | 1 3 | ....... | 1 3 | ${ }^{\cdots} \times 1$. | 80 " | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 595 | 25 605 |
|  |  |  | ...... |  | 2 | 2 " |  | 14 | 14 |
|  |  | 2 | ...... | 2 | 23 | 25 " | 16 | 207 | 223 |
| Alkali and Sods ... | Victoria .. <br> Tasmania $\ldots$ <br> Now Zealand $\ldots$ <br> Queensland $\ldots$ <br> Soutb Sea Islinds $\ldots$ <br> New Caledonia $\ldots$ | 6 | ... | 6 | 110 | 116 pkgs . | 51 | 936 | 987 |
|  |  | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | 324 | 324 pkgs. | $\ldots$ | 357 | 357 |
|  |  | ...... | ..... | ...... | 16 | 16 " | ...... | 42 | $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 387 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | .... | .. | ....... | 319 392 | 319 <br> $392 . "$ <br> 10 | …… | 387 899 | 387 899 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 2 r | 21 ", | $\ldots$ | 26 | 26 |
|  |  | ...... | .... | ... | 70 | 70 " | ...... | 98 | 98 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | ..... | ..... | 1,142 | 1,142 pkgs. | ...... | 1,809 | 1,809 |
| Anchors | Victoria $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Tasmania $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Queensland $\ldots$  <br> South Sca Islands....   <br> Now Caledonia $\ldots$  | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 10 | 10 No. | ...... | 14 | 14 |
|  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 29 | 29 " | ...... | 40 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... <br> ..... | 75 35 | 75 35 | ....... | 204 58 58 | 204 58 5 |
|  |  | ....... | ....... | ....... | 1 |  | ....... | 299 | 299 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 253 | 253 No. | ...... | 615 | 615 |
| Apparel and Slopa ... $\{$ | Great Britain <br> Victoria <br> Now Zealand <br> Qucensland <br> Western Australia... <br> Northern Territory <br> (Sonth Australia) <br> South Sca Islands. <br> New Calcdonia <br> Fong Kong | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | 2 I | 21 pkgs . | $\ldots$ | 184 | 184 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | , | 34 | 34 \% | ...... | 504 | 504 |
|  |  |  | ...... | 1 | 8 | 9 " | 4 | 163 | 167 |
|  |  | 7 | ...... | 7 | 174 | 18 I " | 29 | 4,593 | 4,622 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{ }$ " |  | 80 | 80 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | I | 1 " | $\ldots$ | 10 | 10 |
|  |  | ...... | ... | $\ldots$ | 35 | 35 " | ...... | 558 | $55^{8}$ |
|  |  | ..... | ...... | ...... | 8 | 8 " | ...... | 282 | 282 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 | 3 " | ...... | 50 | 50 |
|  | Great Britain <br> Victoria <br> New Zoaland <br> Qucensland <br> South Sea Islands... <br> New Caledonia | 8 | ..... | 8 | 286 | 294 pkgs . | 33 | 6,424 | 6,457 |
|  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | 26 | 26 pkgs . | ...... | 505 | 505 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2. | $2 "$ | ...... | 45 | 45 |
|  |  | ...... | ….. | ...... | $3{ }^{3}$ | 3 " | .. | 30 | $3{ }^{3}$ |
|  |  | ...... | .... | ... | 77 72 | 77 7 ", | .. | 990 740 | 990 740 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | ....... | ...... |  |  |  | 54 | 54 |
|  | Queensland South Sea Islands . New Caledonis | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | 188 | 188 pkgs. | ..... | 2,364 | 2,364 |
|  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | ..... | 67,636 7,408 |  | $\ldots$ | 2,052 388 38 | 2,052 388 |
|  |  | ....... | $\ldots$ | …... |  | 25,636 ${ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{784}$ | 384 7 |
|  |  | ...... | ..... | ..... | 100,680 | 100,680 lbs. | ...... | 3,224 | 3,224 |
|  | Quecusland <br> South Sen Islands <br> New Caledonia <br> New Zealand | ...... | ...... | ...... | 105 | 105 crt . | ...... | 155 | ${ }^{1} 55$ |
|  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | ..... | 149 | 140 " | ...... | 191 | 19 T |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ | 29 12 | 29 12 | $\ldots$ | 46 | 46 18 |
|  |  | ...... | ..... | .... | 286 | 286 cwt . | $\ldots$ | 410 | 410 |
|  | New Zealand Qucensland South Sea Islands New Caledonia |  | ..... |  |  | 4 pkgs . | $\ldots$ | 16 | 16 |
|  |  | ...... | .... | $\ldots$ | 33 21 | 33 " | ...... | 75 83 | 75 83 |
|  |  | ....... | ....... | ...... | 21 2 | 21 $2 \%$ | ....... | 83 5 | 83 5 |
|  |  | .... |  |  | 60 | 60 pkgs . | ..... | 179 | 179 |

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continutd.


## STATISTICS-1873.

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

| Articles. | Countries10 which Exported. | Quantitios. |  |  |  |  | Vaiue in Sterling. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produce } \\ & \text { of } \end{aligned}$ | and Manuf the Colony. | ctures | Britigh, Forcign, and other |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { I'rounco } \\ \text { and Mnnu } \end{gathered}$ | Brllish, Forotgn, and other |  |
|  |  | In Britiah Yessels. | In Forcign Vessels. | Total. | Colomina Produce and Manu factures. | Total | sctures of the Colony. | Colonial <br> Produce <br> and Mant- <br> factures. | Total |
| Bran ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | む | £ | £ |
|  |  | 37,430 | $\cdots$ | 37,430 | 105 | 37,535 bushels | 2,225 | 6 | 2,231 |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ..... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,322 | ..... | 4,322 | . | 4,322 " | 246 | ...... | 246 |
|  |  | 5,050 100 | .... | 5,050 100 | ... | 5,050 " | ${ }^{252}$ | ..... | 252 6 |
|  |  | 46,902 | 16 | 46,918 | 105 | 47,023 bushels | 2,730 | 6 | ,736 |
| Brushware ... ... $\}$ | Victoria $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> South Australia $\ldots$ <br> New Zealand $\ldots$ <br> Quenshand $\ldots$ <br> South Son Islands $\ldots$ <br> New Caledonia $\ldots$ | 141 | $\ldots$ | 141 | 12 | ${ }^{153} \mathrm{pkgs}$. | 317 | 62 | 379 |
|  |  | 65 | ...... | 65 | .... | $65 \%$ | 32 | ...... | 32 |
|  |  | 62 | ...... | 62 | 33 | 95 " | 100 | 209 | 309 |
|  |  | 126 | ...... | 126 | 166 | 292 " | 168 | 1,059 | 1,227 |
|  |  | 3 | ...... | 3 | 6 | 9 " | 7 | 15 | 22 |
|  |  | 39 | ...... | 39 | 6 | 45 " | $3^{8}$ | 49 | 87 |
|  |  | 436 | ...... | $43^{6}$ | 223 | 659 pkgs . | 662 | 1,394 | 2,056 |
| Building Materiala ... | Victoria $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Tasmania $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> New Zealand $\ldots$  <br> Queonsland $\ldots$  <br> South Sect Islands $\ldots$ <br> New Calcelonia $\ldots$  | 40 | $\cdots$ | 40 | 8 | 48 pkgs . | 23. | 148 | 171 |
|  |  | 7 | .... | 7 | ...... | 7 " | 12 | …… | 12 |
|  |  | 49 | . | 49 | 9 | 58 " | 152 | 28 | 180 |
|  |  | 82 | 4 | 86 | .... | 86 " | 68 | ...... | 68 |
|  |  | 270 | ...... | 270 | ...... | 270 " | 593 | ...... | 593 |
|  |  | 452 | 4 | 456 | 17 | 473 pkge. | 862 | 176 | 1,038 |
| Butter and Checso ... $\{$ |  | 1,437 | ...... | 1,437 |  | 1,437 crt. | 3,188 |  | 3,188 |
|  |  | $574 \frac{1}{4}$ | ...... | $574 \frac{2}{4}$ | 9 | $5^{8} 3$ 3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,925 | 40 | 1,965 |
|  |  | 855 | ...... | 855 | $\ldots$ | 855 " | 2,526 | $\cdots$ | 2,526 |
|  |  | 3 216 | ...... | 3 216 | $\cdots$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{8}$ | $\cdots$ | 8 |
|  |  | 216 4,732 | $\ldots$ | 216 4,732 |  | 5217" | 764 $\times 9,050$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 1426\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}767 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 4,732 .... | 40 | 4,732 40 | 290 | 5,022 40 | 19,050 120 | 1,426 | 20,476 120 |
|  |  | ${ }_{7}^{7} 7$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{2}$ | 40 82 | $\cdots$ | 90 " | 120 343 |  <br> $\cdots$ <br>  <br>  <br> 1 | 120 382 38 |
|  |  | 366 | ...... | 366 | 9 | 375 " | 1,283 | 44 | 1,327 |
|  |  | 30 | ...... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 30 " | 213 | ...... | 213 |
|  |  | 171 | $\ldots$ | 171 | ...... | 171 " | 859 | $\cdots$ | 859 |
|  |  | $140{ }^{3}$ | ... | $1400_{4}^{8}$ | $\ldots$ | $140 \frac{8}{6}$ " | 34 I | ...... | 34 I |
|  |  | 2 | ...... | 2 | ...... | ${ }^{2}$ | 10 | ...... | 10 |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{-1 .}{ }^{2}$ | $5^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 52 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $3{ }^{4}$ | .... | ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  | 5 | ...... | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 " | 15 | ...... | 15 |
|  |  | 8,6036 | $103 \frac{1}{2}$ | 8,706 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 317 | 9,023 $3^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{ctrt}$. | 30,949 | 1,552 | 32,501 |
| Cabbage-tree... ... | Queensland ... | 2 | ...... | 2 | ...... | 2 pkgs . | 6 | ...... | 6 |
| Candles $\ldots \ldots$ | Victoria .. ... <br> Thasmania... $\ldots$  <br> Now Zenland $\ldots$  <br> Qucensland $\ldots$  <br> Northern Territory   <br> (South Australia)...   <br> South Sea IIlands ...   <br> New Caledonia ...  | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 53,575 | 53,575 lbs. | ...... | 1,956 | 1,956 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ..... | 1,250 | 1,250 " | ...... | 45 | 45 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | 65,450 | 65,450 " | ...... | 2,730 | 2,730 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 207,298 | 207,298 " | ...... | 8,156 | 8,156 |
|  |  | ...... | ..... | $\ldots$ | 100 | 100 " | ...... | 4 | 4 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 5,488 | 5,488 " | ...... | 210 | 210 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ......' | 22,158 | 22,158 | ...... | 870 | 870 |
| Canpar |  | ........ | ...... | ...... | 355,319 | 355,319 lbs. | ...... | ${ }^{13,971}$ | 13,971 |
|  | $\|$Victoria $\ldots$ ... <br> Tnamminia $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Quensland.... $\ldots$  <br> Wostern Australia...   <br> South Soa Islanda ..  <br> Now Caledonia $\ldots$  <br>    | ...... | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | I pkg. |  |  |  |
|  |  | ... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 1 , | ...... | 30 | 30 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 24 | 24 pkgs . | ..... | 572 | 572 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ... | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ " | ...... | 12 | 12 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 12 | 12 " | - ...... | 243 | 243 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 14 | 14 " | ...... | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{8}$ |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 53 | 53 pkgs . | ..... | 1,260 | 1,260 |
| Carpets and Rugs ... | New Zealand Queensland Western Australis... New Caledonia |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 79 |
|  |  | ....... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1.3 | 13 " | ... | 273 | 273 |
|  |  | ....... | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | ...... |  | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ...... | 22 | ${ }^{22} \mathrm{pkgs}$. | ... | 396 | 396 |
| Carriages, Gigs, andBicycles. | Great Britain $\ldots$ <br> Victoria $\ldots$ <br> Now Zealand $\ldots$ <br> Quensland $\ldots$ <br> South Sca Islands $\ldots$  <br> New Crledonis $\ldots$ <br> Hong Kong $\ldots$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5 | ...... | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 \% | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ....... | $\cdots{ }^{-} 55$ |
|  |  | 12 |  | 12 |  |  | 533 | $\ldots$ | 532 53 |
|  |  | 87 | $\ldots$ | 87 | $\ldots$ | 87 "' | 4,086 | $\ldots$ | 4,086 |
|  |  | 1 | .... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 " | 50 | ...... |  |
|  |  | 7 |  | 7 | ...... | 7 " | 268 | . | 268 |
|  |  | 1 | ...... | 1 | ...... |  | 30 | ...... | 30 |
|  |  | 114 | ...... | 114 | ...... | 114 No. | 5,174 | ...... | 5,174 |

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORIS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continucd.


EXPORTS SEATVARD-continued.


2-L

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Articles.} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Countrics to which Exported.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Quantities.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Value in Steriing.} \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Irodune and Manufactures of the Colony.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{British,
Forcign,
and othrre
Coloninl
Produce
and Manu
factures.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Produce
and Mauru-
factures
of the
Colony.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Britisli,
Foreign
and other
Colonial
Produce
and Manu
factures.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total.} \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { In British } \\
\& \text { Vessels. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { In Foreigy } \\
\text { Yessels. }
\end{array}\right|
\] \& Total \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow{8}{*}{Earthenware
China.} \& \multirow{8}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Fictoria } \& \ldots \& \ldots \\ \text { Tutsmunia } \ldots . . . \& \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand } \ldots \& \ldots \\ \text { Quensland } \& \ldots \\ \text { South Sea } \& \text { Islands.... } \\ \text { New Caledonia } \& \ldots\end{array}\right.\)} \& \& \& \& \& \& £ \& \(\pm\) \& \(\mathfrak{E}\) \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& \& \& 19 \& 19 pkgs . \& \& 99 \& 99 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 3 \& 3 " \& ...... \& 27 \& 27 \\
\hline \& \& ..... \& ....... \& \(\ldots\) \& \(17{ }^{\circ}\) \& 170 " \& . \& 1,268 \& 1,268 \\
\hline \& \& I \& ...... \& \({ }^{1} .1\) \& 871 \& 872 " \& 20 \& 7,048 \& 7,068 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& \(\ldots\) \& 45 \& 45 " \& ...... \& 328 \& 328 \\
\hline \& \& \& ...... \& ...... \& 44 \& 44 " \& .... \& \(4{ }^{17}\) \& 417 \\
\hline \& \& I \& ...... \& 1 \& 1,152 \& 1, 5153 pkgs. \& 20 \& 9,187 \& 9,207 \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Eggs ...} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
Victoria \&... \\
Quensinnd \& \(\ldots\) \\
South Sea Islonds \& \(\ldots\) \\
New Caledonia \& \(\ldots\) \\
\end{tabular}} \& 39 \& \(\ldots\) \& 39 \& \(\ldots\) \& 39 pkgs . \& \({ }^{1} 75\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 175 \\
\hline \& \& 7 \& ..... \& 7 \& \(\ldots\) \& 7 " \& 18 \& ..... \& \(\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline \& \& 7
55 \& \(\ldots\) \& \({ }_{5}^{7}\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 7
55
50 \& \& ...... \& 126888 \\
\hline \& \& 108 \& ..... \& 108 \& ...... \& 108 pkgg . \& 327 \& ..... \& 327 \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Felt ...} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{cases}\text { New Zealand } \& \ldots \\ \text { Queensland } \& \ldots \\ \text { South Sea Islands } \& \ldots \\ \text { New Caledonia } \& \ldots\end{cases}
\]} \& ....... \& ....... \& \& 12 \&  \& ....... \& 4
74 \& 4
74 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \(\ldots\) \& 1 \& " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& .... \& 2 \& 2 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 1 \& 1 \& ...... \& 7 \& 7 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 15 \& 15 pı̇gs. \& ...... \& 87 \& 87 \\
\hline \multirow{7}{*}{Fish**...} \& \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\(\begin{cases}\text { Victoria } \ldots \& \ldots \\ \text { South Australia } \& \ldots \\ \text { Tasmania } \& \ldots \\ \text { Now Zealand } \& \ldots \\ \text { Queensland } \& \ldots \\ \text { South Sea Ielands } \& . . \\ \text { New Caledonith } \& \ldots \\ \text { Hong Kong } \& \ldots\end{cases}\)} \& 14,808 \& \(\ldots\) \& 14,808 \& 70 \& 14,878 plge. \& 8,236 \& 47 \& 8,283 \\
\hline \& \& - 4 \& ...... \& \& \({ }^{\cdots} \cdot{ }_{6}\) \& 4 " \& 3 \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \\
\hline \& \& + 4 \& ...... \& 4 \& 2 \& \% "' \& 9
5 \& 4 \& 3
9
9 \\
\hline \& \& 45 \& ...... \& 45 \& 473 \& 518 " \& 70 \& 967 \& 1,037 \\
\hline \& \& 1 \& ...... \& 1 \& 17 \& 18 " \& 4 \& \(3^{6}\) \& 40 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 224 \& 224 " \& .... \& 469 \& 469 \\
\hline \& \& 93 \& ...... \& 93 \& 6 \& 99 " \& 134 \& 12 \& 146 \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{Fireworks} \& \& 14,971 \& ...... \& 14,971 \& 798 \& 15,769 pkge. \& 8,461 \& 1,551 \& 10,012 \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{lr} 
Tasmaniar \(\ldots\) \&... \\
New Zealand \& \(\ldots\) \\
Qucensland \& \(\ldots\) \\
South Sea Islands ...
\end{tabular}} \& ...... \& \(\ldots\) \& \& \& 4 plgs . \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& .. \& ...... \& \(\ldots\) \& \& I " \& . \& 78 \& 7 \\
\hline \& \& \(\cdots\) \& …... \& \(\ldots\) \& 129 \& \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\stackrel{2}{2}\) \& 2 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 135 \& 135 pkgs . \& ...... \& 287 \& 287 \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{-Fuze ...} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{cases}\text { Great Britain } \& \ldots \\ \text { Victoria } \& \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand } \& \ldots \\ \text { Queensland } \& \ldots \\ \text { South Sea Islands } \& \ldots \\ \text { Now Caledonia } \& \ldots\end{cases}
\]} \& ...... \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 3
16 \& 33 pkgs. \& \(\ldots\) \& 16
153 \& 16
153 \\
\hline \& \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 20 \& 20 " \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}153 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 153 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 73 \& 73 " \& ...... \& 629 \& 629 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 1 \& \(1{ }^{1}\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 3 \& 3 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 20 \& \& ...... \& 129 \& 129 \\
\hline \& \& ..... \& ...... \& ...... \& 133 \& \(133 \mathrm{p}^{\text {kgge. }}\) \& ...... \& 1,077 \& 1,077 \\
\hline Floor-cloth ... \& Quecnsland... ... \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& 17 \& 17 pkgs . \& ...... \& 166 \& 166 \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{Flax (New Zealand) Phormizn tenar} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Great Britain } \\ \text { Victoria ... } \\ \text { Tnemania } \\ \text { New Zealand } \\ \text { Qucensland }\end{array}\right.\)} \& \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
40 pkgs. \\
1 39 l \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& ...... \& \& \\
\hline \& \& …... \& ...... \& \(\ldots\) \& 139
2 \& 139
29 \& ....... \& 360
3 \& 360
3 \\
\hline \& \& ....... \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\ldots\) \& 40 \& 40 ", \& …… \& 100 \& 100 \\
\hline \& \& ..... \& ....... \& ....... \& 15 \& \& ...... \& 25 \& 25 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& ...... \& 236 \& \({ }_{2} 3^{6} \mathrm{pkgs}\). \& ...... \& \(55^{8}\) \& \(55^{8}\) \\
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{Fibre ...} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{cases}\text { Great Britain } \& \ldots \\ \text { Now Zenland } \& \cdots \\ \text { Queenslland } \& \cdots \\ \text { Now Caledonis } \& \cdots\end{cases}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ..... \& \(\ldots\) \& 4 \& \(4 "\) \& ...... \& 10 \& 10 \\
\hline \& \& \& . \& ...... \& 543 \& 543 " \& ...... \& 305 \& 305 \\
\hline \& \& \& ...... \& ..... \& 2 \& \& ...... \& 5 \& 5 \\
\hline \& \& ...... \& ...... \& ...... \& \(55^{2}\) \& \(55^{2} \mathrm{pkgs}\). \& ...... \& 322 \& 322 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{Fxhibits

Flour...} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Great Britain Victoria} \& $7^{6}$ \& ...... \& 76 \& \& \& 615 \& \& 615 <br>
\hline \& \& ...... \& ....... \& .... \& 132 \& $\mathrm{J}_{32}{ }^{2}$ \& \& 387 \& 387 <br>
\hline \& \& 76 \& ...... \& $7^{6}$ \& ${ }^{13}{ }^{2}$ \& 208 pkgs . \& ${ }^{6} 5$ \& $3^{87}$ \& 1,002 <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$\left\{\begin{array}{lr}\text { Great Britain } & \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand } & \ldots \\ \text { Queenslind } & \ldots \\ \text { South Sca Islands } \\ \text { New Caledonia } & \ldots \\ \text { Point de Gaile } & \ldots \\ \text { Hong Kong } & \ldots \\ \text { New Guniuca } & \ldots \\ \text { Mauritius } & \ldots \\ \text { Yokohama } & \ldots \\ \text { Java } & \ldots \\ \text { Bourbon } & \ldots \\ & \ldots \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$} \& \& \& \& \& 11,064 cwt . \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 400 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 5,500 \& 5,900 „, \& 280 \& 3,870 \& 4,150 <br>
\hline \& \& 5,423 \& $\ldots$ \& 5,423 \& 46,743 \& 52,166 " \& 3.753 \& 33,386 \& 37,159 <br>
\hline \& \& 1,363 \& 225 \& 1,588 \& 874 \& 2,462 " \& 1,184 \& 627 \& 1,815 <br>
\hline \& \& 1,400 \& \& I,400 \& 3,870 \& 5,270 " \& 1,036 \& 2,728 \& 3,764 <br>
\hline \& \& 170 \& ...... \& 170 \& 625 \& 795 " \& 119 \& 417 \& 536 <br>
\hline \multirow{7}{*}{Flour...} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hong Kong } \\ \text { New Gung } \\ \text { Mauritius } & \ldots \\ \text { Ma } & \ldots \\ \text { Yokohama } & \ldots \\ \text { Java } & \ldots \\ \text { Bourbon } & \ldots \\ & \ldots \\ \end{array}$} \& \& ..... \& \& ...... \& 240 " \& 150 \& ...... \& 150 <br>
\hline \& \& 60 \& ...... \& 60 \& $\ldots$ \& 60 " \& 42 \& ....... \& 42 <br>
\hline \& \& ...... \& ..... \& . \& 2,682 \& 2,682 " \& $\cdots$ \& 1,640 \& 1,640 <br>
\hline \& \& 20 \& $\ldots$ \& 20 \& $\ldots$ \& 20 ; \& 14 \& ..... \& 14 <br>
\hline \& \& \& .... \& ..... \& 3,440 \& 3,440 " \& $\cdots$ \& 2,405 \& 2,405 <br>
\hline \& \& .... \& 1,000 \& 1,000 \& ..... \& 1,000 " \& 750 \& ...... \& 750 <br>
\hline \& \& 9,076 \& 1,225 \& 10,301 \& 74,798 \& $85,099 \mathrm{cwl}$. \& 7,348 \& 52,526 \& 59,874 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

*Oysters and prawns includod.

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

| Articles. | Countries to which Exported. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | Value in Sterling. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Produte and Manufactures of the Colony. |  |  | $\|$Britigl, <br> Forelaz <br> and other <br> Coloninl <br> Croduce <br> and Manu <br> facturos, | Total. | Froduce facture Colony | British, and other Colonial and Manu factures. | Total. |
|  |  | In British Vessels. | In Foreign Vessels. | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour (Corn) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llc}\text { Victoria } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { South Australia } & \ldots \\ \text { Tasmania } & \ldots \\ \text { New Sealand } & \ldots \\ \text { Queensland } & \ldots \\ \text { South Sea Ishands } & \ldots \\ \text { New Caledonia } & \ldots \\ \text { New Guinea } & \ldots \\ & \end{array}\right.$ | 1,321401 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,321 \\ 401 \end{array}$ |  | 1,322 pkgs. | $\underset{\mathrm{I}, 27 \mathrm{x}}{\substack{\underbrace{}_{2}}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{f}$ | $\underset{1,272}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 290 ", | 370 | ….. <br> 290 <br>  <br> 1 | 370290 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots . . .$ | …. <br> 250 <br> 80 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2981,519 | 210 | 87539 | 2971,570 |
|  |  |  | ....... | 1,08020 | 439 |  | 1,03118 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,080206 |  |  | 15 | 3119 |  | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 302140 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 20 6 | 13 |  | 18 |  |  |
|  |  | 6 50 | $\ldots$ | 50 | ...... | 50 ", | 40 | ...... | 40 |
|  |  | 3,128 | ..... | 3,128 | 802 | 3.930 pkgs. | 2,946 | 944 | 3,890 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Great Britain } & \ldots \\ \text { Victoria } \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { South Australia } & \ldots \\ \text { Tasmania } & \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand } & \ldots \\ \text { Quecnsland } & \ldots \\ \text { Western Australia.... } \\ \text { South Sen Islund... } \\ \text { Now Caledonia } & \ldots \\ \text { Unitod States } & \ldots\end{array}$ |  | …... | 115,420 | 2 | ${ }_{\text {116,192 }}{ }^{2} \mathrm{pkgg} \mathrm{m}$. | ...... |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} \\ 34,856 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 115,420 |  |  | $77^{2}$ |  | 34,297 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,232 | ...... | 1,232 | $\cdots{ }_{1}$ | 16,192 1,232 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \\ & 694 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots \cdots 2$$\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 2,559 | ...... | 2,559 |  | 2,560 " |  |  |  |  |
| Chreon |  | 13,140 | $\ldots$ | 13,140 35,510 | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 1,283 \end{array}$ | 13,182 36,793 | 3,94212,289 | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,959 \\ 12,854 \end{array}$ |
| Grem |  | 35,510 | $\ldots$ | 35,510 |  | 36,793 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | ...... | 21 | ..... | 21 ", | 10 | $\ldots$ | 10 10 |
|  |  | 655 |  | 655 |  | 655 " | 268 | . | 268 |
| Fruit... |  | 31 | $\ldots$ | 31 | $\ldots$ | 31 | 9 |  | 9 |
|  |  | 168,568 | 1 | 168,569 | 2,100 | 170,669 pkgs. | 51,965 | 1,145 | 53,110 |
| Dried |  |  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}506 \\ 28 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 506 cwt . | ..... | $\begin{array}{r} 5,409 . \\ 58 \end{array}$ | 1,409 |
|  |  |  | ...... | ....... | $\begin{array}{r} 722 \\ 4,918 \end{array}$ | 28 28 722 | ...... | $1,977$ | $\pm, 977$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\cdots \cdots}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 722 \\ 4,920 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,749 \\ 213 \\ 337 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 73 | 73 " |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,744 \\ 213 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ...... | ...... | 108 | 108 " | ...... | - 337 |  |
|  |  | 2 | ...... | 2 | 6,355 | 6,357 cent. | 5 | ${ }^{15,738}$ | 15,743 |
| Erruiture | Great Britain <br> Victoria <br> South Australiu <br> New Zealand <br> Queensland <br> Northern Territory (S.A.) <br> South Sea Ielands. <br> New Caledonia <br> Point de Gulle | $\cdots{ }^{\prime}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\cdots \cdots} 7$ | r ${ }_{2}$ | - 22 plggs. | $\cdots$ | 20 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 | 140 |
|  |  |  | ...... |  | 4 362 | r ${ }^{4} \times$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 157$\therefore \times$. | ...... | 157 | 1,037 | 1,19422 | 1,224 | $4,26 r$4 | 1,117 5,485 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ...... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 663 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 |
|  |  | 24 | 1 | 25 | 48 | $\begin{array}{rl} 73 & \prime \prime \\ 306 & ", \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 366 \\ 856 \\ 85 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ 1,519 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 101 | ...... | 101 | $\begin{array}{r} 205 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 303 | 1 | 304 | 1,681 | 1,985 pkgs . | 2,166 | 6,677 | 8,843 |
| Fungus | Hong Kong  <br> Hong Kong $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | 1,876 19 | 1,876 pkgs. | ....... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,07 \mathrm{I} \\ 658 \end{array}$ | 2,071 658 |
|  |  | ....... | . | ....... | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 1,836 \text { pkgs. } \\ 19 \text { tons } \end{array}$ | 1,876 pkge. <br> 19 tons | ..... | 2,729 | 2,729 |
| Fireclay . ... ... $\{$ | Vietorin Queonsland | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{24}{ }^{13}$ | $13 \frac{1}{3}$ tons <br> 27 , | 12 | 66 108 | 66 120 |
|  |  | 3 | ..... | 3 | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ | 40련 tons | 12 | 174 | 186 |
|  | Great Brituin | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 1 pkg . | $\ldots$ |  | 40 |
|  | Victorin $\ldots$ | . | ...... | ...... | 36 | 36 pkgs . | ...... | 212 | 212 |
|  | South Australia | ...... | ...... | ...... |  | I " | $\ldots$ | 8 | 8 |
| Glassware | Tasmania ... ... | ..... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 4 | 4 " | ...... | 79 | 79 |
|  | Now Zcaland |  | ...... | ...... | 435 | 435 " | ...... | 3,472 | ${ }^{1,472}$ |
|  | Quccusland ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ...... | 928 | 928 " | ...... | 6,548 | 6,548 |
|  | South South Islauds | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 33 | 33 " | ..... | 214 | 214 |
|  | New Caledomia |  |  | ..... | 56 | 56 " | $\ldots$ | 274 | 274 |
|  |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,494 | I,494 pkgs. | ...... | 8,847 | 8,847 |
| Glass (Broken) ... $\{$ | Hong Kong <br> Hong Kong | ...... | ....... | ...... | 204 12 | 204 plgs. 12 tous | ....... | 274 67 | 274 67 |
|  |  | ....... | ..... | ...... | $2042^{1 / 2 \mathrm{kgs}}$ 12 tons | 204 12 pkgs tons | $\}, \ldots .$ | 34 I | 341 |
| Looking .. | New Zealand | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11 | i1 pkgs . | $\ldots$ | 152 | 152 |
|  | and | ..... | $\ldots$ | ..... | 12 |  | ..... | ${ }^{52}$ | 152 |
| Grass |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 23 | 23 pkgs . | ...... | 304 | 304 |
| Window and | New Zeainnd Queendand ald | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { I } \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | I prg. | $\ldots$ | '6 | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ |
| (Plute. | South Sea Islands ... | ....... | ...., | $\ldots$ | r94 | c | $\ldots$ | $1{ }_{1}$ | 15 |
|  | New Caledoma |  | $\ldots$ | ..... | 109 | 109 " | ...... | 112 | 112 |
|  |  | ..... |  | ..... | 309 | 309 plgs. | ..... | 1,012 | 1,012 |

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continuted.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continucd.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SFAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORIS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SLAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPOR'IS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

| Articles. | Countries to which Hxported. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | Value in Sterting. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Produce and Manufactures of the colong. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Britiges, } \\ \text { Forcigu, } \\ \text { and other } \\ \text { Colonial } \\ \text { P'roduce } \\ \text { and Alanu- } \\ \text { factures }\end{array}\right\|$ | Total. | Produceand Manu-facturesof theCoiony. | Britikh,Forelgn,and otherColonialProdaceand Manu-factures | Total. |
|  |  | In Jritish | In Forcign Vessels. | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shells... | Great Britain |  | ..... |  | 46 | 46 tons | $\pm$ | $\underset{2,760}{ \pm}$ | $\underset{2,760}{x}$ |
| Tullow : $\ldots$.. $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { a }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 62,636 | 2,244 | 64,880 | 12,399 |  | $103: 383$ | 21,150 <br> $\ldots \ldots .$. | $124,533$ |
|  |  | 41 | ${ }^{+\cdots .1} 4$ | $\begin{array}{r}41 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \mathrm{I} \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | ...... | $7$ |
|  |  | 30 | $\ldots$ | $3^{\circ}$ | ...... | 30 " | - 51 | ...... | 51 |
|  |  | S86 | ...... | S86 | ...... | 886 " | 1,503 | ...... | 1.503 |
|  |  | 540 | $\ldots$ | 540 | ...... | 540 " | 951 | $\ldots$ | 951 |
|  |  | 93 | 30 | 123 |  | 123 " | 175 | ...... | 175 |
|  |  | 64,226 | 2,278 | 66,504 | 12,399 | 78,903 ewt. | ${ }_{106,138}$ | 21,150 | 127,288 |
| Tarpaulins | Quecusland... ' ... | 10 | ...... | 10 | 2 | 12 pkgs . | 85 | 7 | 92 |
|  | New Zenland |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 28 | 28 No. | ...... | 107 | 107 |
|  | Queenslmand... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 102 | 102 | ...... | 41 4 | 411 255 |
| Tauks (Iron) ... | Northern Perritory (South Australia). | ...... | ...... | ...... | 51 | 51 | ...... | 255 | 255 |
|  | South Sea Ishunds ... | ...... |  |  | 23 | 23 " | ...... | 99. | 99 |
|  | New Calcdonia |  |  |  | 27 | 27 " | ..... | 18 | 18 |
|  | Hong Kong ... | ...... | ...... |  | 3 | 3 " |  | 12 | 12 |
|  |  | ..... | ...... | ..... | 234 | 234 No. | ..... | 1,002 | 1,002 |
|  | Victorin | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 47,759 | $47,759 \mathrm{lbs}$. | ...... | 3,419 | 3,419 |
|  | Tasmania ... | ...... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 24,429, | 24,429 " | ...... | 1,967 6,359 | 1,967 6,359 |
|  | New Zcnland |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | 78,416 | 78,416 " | $\ldots$ | 6,359 63.525 | 6,359 63,525 |
| Toa | Queenshand ... |  | ...... | ...... | 829,707 22,560 | 829,707 22,560 | ....... | $\begin{array}{r}63.52 \\ 1,670 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $6,5,52$ 1,670 |
|  | South Sen Islands ... New Culedonia | ... | ....... | $\ldots$ | 22,560 7,974 | 22,560 7,974 | …... | 1,670 590 | $1,69^{\circ}$ 59 |
|  | Hong Koug . $\quad .$. | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 788 | 780 | ...... | 28 | 28 |
|  | New Grinea |  |  |  | 84 | 84 , |  |  | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,011,709 | 1,01:709 lbs. | ...... | 77,564 | 77, $5^{6} 4$ |
|  |  | 2,992,855 | ...... | 2,992,855 | ...... | 2,992,855 feet | 21,631 | $\ldots$ | 21,631 |
|  |  | 492,336 | ...... | 492,336 | ...... | 492,336 " | 3.597 | ...... | 3.597 |
|  |  | 153.465 | ...... | 153.465 | ...... | 153,465 " | 1,297 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{1,297}$ |
|  |  | 113,064 |  | 113,064 | ...... | 113,064 | 1,075 | ..... | 1,075 |
|  |  | 235,900 |  | 235,900 | ...... | 235,900 " | 1,034 | $\ldots$ | 1,034 |
|  |  | 17,134 | ...... | 17,134 | ...... | 17,134 " | 155 | ...... | $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1,000 | ...... | 1,000 | ...... | 1,000 : | 24 | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llr}\text { Victorin } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Tasmanin } & \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand } & \ldots \\ \text { Queensland } & \ldots \\ \text { Suath Sea Islands } & \ldots \\ \text { New Cnledonia } & \ldots \\ \text { Hong Kong } & \ldots \\ \text { Tou Chow } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Manila } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \end{array}\right.$ | 4,005,754 | ...... | 4,005,754 | ...... | 4,005,754 feet | 28,813 | ...... | 28,8r3 |
| (Hardwood (Hewn $\begin{gathered}\text { and Samin) }\end{gathered}$ |  | 81,847 |  | 81,847 | ...... | 81,847 feet | 565 | $\ldots$ | 565 |
|  |  | …… | ...... | $\ldots$ | 13,410 | ${ }^{13,410} \times$ |  | 75 | 75 3.984 |
|  |  | 393,585 | ...... | 393.585 | - | 393,585 | 3.984 <br> 85 | ...... | $\begin{array}{r}3.984 \\ 85 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 15.464 172.910 |  | $15: 464$ 251,550 | .... | 15,464 251,550 |  | $\ldots$ | 2,42 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
|  |  | 172,910 708,301 | 78,640 $\ldots . .$. | 251,550 708,301 | 103,000 |  | 5,554 | 518 | 6,072 |
|  |  | 30 | ...... | - 300 | :... | 300 " |  | ..... | 4 |
|  |  | 50,000 | ...... | 50,000 | ...... | 50,000 " | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 |
|  |  |  | 1,209 | X,209 | ...... | r,209 " | 15 | . | 15 |
|  |  | 1,422,407 | 79,849 | 1,502,256 | 116,410 | 1,618,666 feet | 13,62S | 593 | 14,22 I |
| Pine (Hewn$\begin{gathered}\text { Sawn) } \\ \text { and }\end{gathered}$$\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Yictoria } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { South Australia } & \ldots \\ \text { Tammnnia } & \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand } & \ldots \\ \text { South Sca Sslands } & \ldots . \\ \text { New Caledonia } & \ldots\end{array}$ | 383,000 | $\ldots$ | 383,000 | ...... | 383,000 feet | 505 | ...... |  |
|  |  | 3,000 | ...... | 3,000 | ...... | 3,000 " | 30 | ...... | $3{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | 47,474 | ...... | 47,474 | .... | 47,474 " | ${ }^{270}$ | ...... | 270 |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 46 | ..... | 46 " | 1 | ...... | 1 |
|  |  |  | 500 | 281,910 | 8,500 | [ 500 | 7 1 1,499 | 80 | 1,579 |
|  |  | 281,910 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 715,430 | 500 | $715.93{ }^{\circ}$ | 8,500 | 724,430 fect | 2,312 | 80 | 2,392 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Victorin } & \ldots \\ \text { South Australia } & \ldots \\ \text { Inamania } & \ldots \\ \text { New Zarland } & \ldots \\ \text { Queensland } & \ldots \\ \text { New Caledonia } & \ldots \\ \text { Kurrachee ... } & \ldots \\ \end{array}$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 20,257 No. | 148 | $\ldots$ | 148 |
|  |  | 68,S27 | $\ldots$ | 68,827 | ...... | 68,827 " | $45_{3}$ | -..... | 483 |
|  |  | 3,000 | ...... | 3,000 | ...... | 3,000 " | 35 | ...... | 35 |
|  |  | 98,902 | ...... | 98,902 | ...... | 98,902 " | 1,346 | ...... | 1,346 |
|  |  | 7,510 | ...... | 7,510 | ...... | 7,510 " | 133 | ...... | ${ }^{1} 33$ |
|  |  | 2,892 | $\ldots$ | 2,892 | ...... | 2,892 " | $4{ }^{2}$ | ..... | 42 |
|  |  | 1, [10 | ..... | 1,110 | ...... | 1,110 \# | 10 | $\therefore \ldots$ | 10 |
|  |  | 202,498 | ..... | 202,498 | ...... | 202,498 No. | 2,197 | $\ldots$ | 2,197 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { New Caiodonia } & \ldots \\ \text { Great Britain } & \ldots \\ \text { South Australia } & \ldots \\ \text { New Zealand. } & \ldots \\ \text { South Sea Islunds } & \ldots \\ \text { Sor }\end{array}$ | 53 | .... | 53 | $\cdots$ | 53 No. | 24 | ..... | 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87 I | ...... | 87 I |
|  |  | 36 | ..... | 36 | ...... | $3^{6}$ " | 45 | ...... | 45 |
|  |  | 1,930 | ..... | 1,930 | ...... | 1,930 " | 4.410 | ...... | 4,410 |
|  |  |  | ..... |  | ...... | 75 " | 16 |  |  |
|  |  | 2,291 | ..... | 2,291 | ...... | 2,291 No. | 5:342 | ...... | 5,342 |

EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

| Artcles... | Counitricsto which Exported. | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | Value in Sterlling. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Produce | and Manuf | ctures | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { British, } \\ \text { Forelkn, } \\ \text { and other } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Produce | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 3ritish, } \\ \text { Forectin, } \\ \text { nnd other } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  |  | In british Yusels. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { In Forviga } \\ \text { Vescels. } \end{array}\right.$ | Tota!. | Coloninl Prodace and Bana- fuctures. | Tot | factures of the Colony. | colonial Produee and Mand factures. | Total. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }} \times$ |  | ${ }_{800}^{ \pm}$ |
|  | Great Britain Victoria |  | ....... | $\ldots$ | 1,986 $\mathbf{2 , 6 5 4}$ | 1,986 lbs. 2,654 | ....... | 800 944 | 800 |
|  | Tasmmara $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | 2,654 190 | 2,64 ${ }^{190}$ ", | …… | 944 75 | 944 75 |
|  | New Zealand |  | ...... | ...... | 62 | 62 " | ...... | 25 | 25 |
|  | Queensland |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | 4,239 | 4.239 , | $\ldots$ | 1,570 | 1,570 |
|  | Sonth Sea Iblands ... |  | ...... | ...... | $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ | 803 " | $\ldots$ | 323 | 323 |
|  | New Caledonia |  | ...... | ...... | 1,479 | 1,479 " | $\ldots$ | 504 | 504 |
|  | Amoy ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 533 | 533 " | ...... | 110 | 110 |
|  |  | .... | ..... | ...... | 11,946 | 11,946 lbs. | ...... | 4,351 | 4,351 |
|  | Creat Britain Quecusland | $\cdot$ | ...... | ...... | 79 20 | $79 \mathrm{lbs} .$ $20$ | $\ldots$ | 24 6 | 24 6 |
|  |  |  |  | ..... | 99 | 99 lbs . | ...... | 30 | 30 |
| Toys and Fancy Goods | Great Britain |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\pm$ | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ pleg. | $\cdots$ | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | Victoria ... |  |  |  | 73 | 74 pkgs. <br> 2 l | ..... ${ }^{9}$ | 2,205 12 | 2,214 12 |
|  | South Au |  | ..... | $\ldots$ | 22 | 22 ", | …... | 58 | 58 |
|  | New \%ealand |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | 243 | 243 " | ...... | 7,006 | 7,006 |
|  | Quensland |  | ...... | ...... | 1,325 | 1,325 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | .. ... | 25,103 | 25,103 |
|  | Western Australia... |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | I ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\ldots$ | 42 | 42 |
|  | Northern Territory |  | ...... | ...... | . r | $1 \times$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 35 |
|  | (South Austraia) South Sen Islands... |  | ... | 2 | 49 | 51 " | 8 | 699 | 707 |
|  | New Caledonia ... |  | ...... | ... | 37 | 37 " | ...... | 453 | 453 |
|  | New Guinch .-. |  |  | ...... | , | 1 " | ...... | 4 | 4 |
|  | Calcutta ... |  | ...... | ...... | 3 | 3'" | ...... | 125 | 125 |
| Turucry \& Woodware $\{$ | Groat Pritain Victorit South Australia Now Zealund Queensland South Sea Iglands New Caledonia |  | ...... | 3 | 1,758 | 1,761 pkga. | 17 | 36,271 | 36,288 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 24 | 24 pkge. | .... | 91 | 91 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 103 | 103 \% | $\ldots$ | 30 | 30 |
|  |  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $1{ }^{1}$ | ..... | 3 | 3 |
|  |  |  | ...... | $\cdots$ | 158 | 158 | ... | 234 | 234 |
|  |  |  | ...... | 17 | 893 | 910 " | 33 | 877 | 9 9 0 |
|  |  | 296 | ...... | 296 | 97 | 393 " | 520 | 230 | 750 |
|  |  | 62 | ...... | 62 | 72 | 134 " | 113 | 154 | 267 |
|  |  | 375 | $\ldots$ | 375 | 1,348 | 1,723 pkgs. | 666 | 1,619 | 2,285 |
| Turpentine \& Varnislı $\{$ | Victoris $\ldots$ <br> New Zealand $\ldots$ <br> Queensland $\ldots$ <br> South Sea Islands...  <br> New Caledonia $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $4^{8}$ | 48 galls. |  | 26 | 26 |
|  |  |  | ...... |  | $43^{2}$ | $43^{2}$ " | ...... | 101 | 101 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | 1,007 | 1,007 " | ...... | 224 | 22.4 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | $5{ }^{50}$ | 50 | ...... | 12 | 12 |
|  |  |  | ...... | ...... | 128. | 128 " | ...... | 33 | 33 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,665 | 1,665 galls. | ..... | 396 | 396 |
| Twine and Thread ... $\{$ | Victoria $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Tasmania $\ldots$  <br> Now Zanaland $\ldots$  <br> Queensland $\ldots$  <br> South San Ishands...   <br> Now Caledonia $\ldots$  <br>    |  |  |  |  | 13 pkgs . | ...... | 497 | 497 |
|  |  |  | ..... | ...... | 1 | 10 | ...... | 35 | 35 |
|  |  |  | ...... | . | 11 | 11 " | ... | 49 | 49 |
|  |  |  | ...... | . | 120 | 120 " | $\cdots$ | 411 | 411 |
|  |  |  | ...... | ...... | 6 | 6 " | ...... | 35 | 35 |
|  |  |  | ...... | ...... | 6 |  |  | $5{ }^{1}$ | 51 |
| Umbrellas and Parasols |  |  |  |  | 157 | 157 ptgs. | ...... | 1,078 | 1,078 |
|  | South Sea Islands ... | ..... | ...... | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 pkgs . | ..... | 26 | 26 |
| Vinegar $\quad \ldots \quad \ldots\}$ | South Australia <br> Tusmania ... <br> New Zealind <br> Quensland <br> South Sen Islands <br> New Caledouia |  |  |  | 168 | 168 galla. | ...... | 12 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  | :..... | 290 | ${ }^{290}$ " | ...... | 29 | 29 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,493 | 1,493 ${ }^{\text {5 }}$, | ...... | 178 | 171 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ..... | 5,046 | 5,046 "' | .... | 498 | 498 |
|  |  | .... | ...... | ...... | 412 | 412 " | $\ldots$ | 48 | 48 |
|  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | ..... | 280 | 280 | ...... | 28 | 28 |
| Whalebone ... ... |  |  | ...... | ...... | 7,689 | 7,689 galls. | $\ldots$ | 786 | 786 |
|  | Great Britain ... |  | .... | ..... | 16,296 | 16,296 ${ }^{\text {lbs. }}$ | .... | 1,482 | 1,682 |
| Whiting and Chalk... $\{$ | $\begin{cases}\text { Queensland } & \ldots \\ \text { South Sea Sslands } & \ldots \\ \text { Now Caledonia } & \ldots \\ \end{cases}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ....... | $\ldots$ | ...... |  | \% | ....... | 5 5 | 5 5 |
|  |  | . ...... | ..... | ...... |  | $3^{8}$ | ...... | 27 | 27 |
|  |  | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $16 \mathrm{I}^{-}$ | 16 I prgs. | $\ldots$ | 119 | 119 |
| Wire ... ... ... | Victorin <br> New Zealand. <br> Quecnsiand <br> South Sea Ishands <br> New Caledonis |  |  |  | 95 | 95 bndla. | ...... | 360 | 360 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 795 | 795 " | . ..... | 1,551 | 1,551 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,792 | 2,792 " | ...... | 6,193 | 6,193 |
|  |  | ...... | ...... | ...... | 26 | 26 " | ...... | 56 | 56 |
|  |  |  | ...... | ...... | 173 | 173. | $\ldots$ | 414 | 414 |
|  |  | ...... | . | .... | 3,881 | 3, 881 i bndls. | $\ldots$ | 8,574 | 8,574 |
| " (Rope)... ... | New Zealand ... | .... | ...... |  | 3 | 3 tous | ..... | 240 | 240 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATISTICS—1873.
EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.


IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD.
IMPORTS.
No. 39,-DECENNIAL REIURN of the Total Value of Imports into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence imported.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Gricat } \\ \text { Britain. } \end{gathered}$ | From British Colonies. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { South } \\ \text { Sea } \\ \text { Islands. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fromien, } \\ & \text { Fisheries, } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { lintum } \\ \text { Trom }}}{ }$ <br> States of <br> a merica | From Foreikn states. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Victorin. | $\underset{\text { Sutrulia. }}{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { Sut }}}$ | Tammania. | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Zcalaut, } \end{gathered}$ | Quecusian | Other British Possessions | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { f }}$ | ${ }^{\mathfrak{E}}$ | $\boldsymbol{E}$ | 30, 240 |  |  |
| 1864 1865 | $3,856,16 \mathrm{I}$ $4,349,37 \mathrm{I}$ | I,942,001 | 611,993 478,74 | 889,890 | ${ }_{\mathrm{r}, 1 \mathrm{~S}}^{715,154}$ | 1,011, $\mathrm{SS}_{4}$ | 535,258 | 4,906,304 | 46,447 29,194 | 23,937 | 308,249 | 694,944 |  |
| 1865 1866 | 4,349,371 | $1,195,265$ <br> $1,399,51$ <br> 1 | 4188,144 | 85,913 56,204 | r, 185,154 | 774,357 614.983 | 555,361 | 4,271,794 | 29,194 12,126 | 11,934 | 239,096 | 1,027,200 | 9,928,595 |
| 1867 | 2,203,462 | I,107,762 | 322,124 | 82,689 | 1,068,264 | 644,458 | 517:48, | 3,525,986 | 8,768 | 4,790 | 127,939 | $\begin{array}{r}1,149,153 \\ 788 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 6,599,804 |
| 1868 | 2,660,430 | 1,215,777 | ${ }_{272,2}{ }^{2}$ | 121,875 | 720,936 | 1,505,970 | 363,937 | 4.200,778 | 13,697 | \&, 03 S | 257,921 | 910,54 | 8,051,377 |
| 1869 | 3,544,285 | 494,855 | 412,593. | 87,069 | 300,016 | 1,473,008 | 459,541 | 3,227,082 | 15.547 | 1,574 | 154,855 | 757,400 | 7,700,743 |
| 1870 | 3,200,706 | 705,387 | 270,798 | 90,827 | 298,951 | 1,240,877 | 573:462 | 3,180,302 | 11,387 | 1,637 | 154,799 | 664,460 | 7,213,291 |
| 1871 | 3,252,617 | 1,206,604 | 589,727 | 107,002 | 881,501 | 1,596,231 | 518.750 | 4,899, 315 | 75,806 | 11.794 | 126,372 | 614,815 | 8,981,219 |
| 1872 | 3,728,457 | 724.596 | 501,183 | 103.018 | 326,369 | 1,786,544 | 580,673 | 4,031,3 ${ }^{\text {S7 }}$ | 162361 | 18,304 | 114,682 | 531,839 | 8,587,030 |
| 1873 | 5,137,139 | 624,365 | 566,357 | 12S,770 | 198,368 | 1,861,896 | 846,865 | 4,226,62 | 145124 | 15,3771 | 181,250 | 757,612 | 10463123 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

## EXPORTS.

No. 40.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of ExponTs from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which exported.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { Great } \\ \text { Gritain. } \end{gathered}$ | To 3ritish Colonics. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{To} \\ \text { South } \\ \text { Sen } \\ \text { Slands } \end{array}\right\|$ | Figheries. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Tn }}$ Stutes of Anaerica | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To } \\ & \text { Forclgn } \\ & \text { States. } \end{aligned}$ | Gencral Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Victoria. | South Australia | Tarmanin | $\begin{gathered} \text { Now } \\ \text { Zealand. } \end{gathered}$ | Quenssland. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { British } \\ \text { Possessions. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1864 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} £ \\ 2,559,380 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{\perp} \\ 992,4 ; 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{57,95^{2}}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 29,363 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} £ \\ 1,043,040 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\mathrm{I}, 309,675}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\underset{1,946,556}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} £ \\ 5,379,062 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \pm \\ 72,01: \end{gathered}$ | £ | $\underset{17,127}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{\&}}{89,637}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} f \\ 8,117,217 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| 1865 | 13:319,628\|1, | 1,237,068 | 59,414 | $3^{0,73^{2}}$ | 84, , 345 | 1,388,301 | 1,117,348 | 4,673,208 | 77,670 | ...... | 22,227 | 98,437 | 8,191,170 |
| ${ }_{1} 866$ | 3, 162,615 ${ }^{1}$ | 1,476,635 | 50,242 | 52,529 | 584,809 | 1,172,836 | 1,727,362 | 5,064,4 13 | 72,091: | 495 | 29,760 | 182,840 | $8,512,214$ |
| ${ }_{1} 867$ | 3,115,1081: | 1,451,211 | 37,973 | 38,453 | 332,60x | 868,235 | 864,565 | 3,593,038 | 61,029 |  | 17,270 | 98,270 | 6,880,715 |
| ${ }^{1} 868$ | 3,486,960 | I,098,89r | 33,014 | 27,281 | 485,588 | 1,014,366 | 807,089 | 3,466,229 | 60,603 | ...... | 23,332 | 155,780 | 7,192,904 |
| 1869 | 3,267,019 | 725,404 | 31,139 | 21,523 | 319,855 | 778,389 | 2,125,374 | 4,001,684 | 102053 | $3^{63}$ | 52,439 | 154,166 | 7,577,724 |
| 1870 | 2,492,640 | 771,704 | 24,822 | 26,555 | 197,02E | 639,761 | 1,397,368 | 3,057,235 | 131988 | ...... | 38,817 | $13^{2}, 155$ | 5,852,765 |
| 1871 | 4,378,28i | 1,549,845 | 65,914 | 23,049 | 285,463 | 692,590 | 431,675 | 3,048,536 | 109961 | . ..... | ${ }_{106,736}$ | 141,252 | 7,784,766 |
| 1872 | 4,926,728 | 734,569 | 137,682 | 54,993 | 228,930 | 1,010,259 | 53S,107 | 2,704,540 | 106547 |  | 118,749 | 149,007 | S,005,571 |
| 1873 | 6,657,559 | 608,847 | 174,340 | 36,044 | 279,153 | $807,45 \mathrm{I}$ | 325,940 | 2,231,775 | 88458 |  | 74:799 | 262,566 | 9,315,157 |

Note.-The nbore and following Returus are exelusire of the Traffic Orerland

EXPORIS.
No. 41.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of Articles Exponted, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, dc., de.; \&c.


## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.

 IMPORT OF GRAIN, sC.No. 42.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grans, \&c., Imported into the Colovy.

| Year. | Wheat. | Maize. | Barley, Oats, Malt, and Hops. | Flour and bread. | Rice. | $\begin{gathered} \text { louland, Bran, } \\ \text { Gram, Dholh, nud } \\ \text { Sharps. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pease, Beans, } \\ \text { and llyo. } \end{gathered}$ | Arrownoot, Sago, learl Barley, Oatmeal, and Malze Flour. | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Potatoes } \\ \text { And } \\ \text { Yama } \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | Tatal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864 | Bushels. | pushela. | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}\text { ror }, 374 \text { bush. } \\ \text { 2,048 pekts. }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{lbs} \\ 37,226,500 \end{array}\right.$ | 16s, | 66,979 bush. $\{$ | rig6 bush. | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1,980 cat. } \\ 2,974 \text { caskg }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. } \\ & 9,598 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { I, } 102,798}{ }$ |
| 1865 | 692,826 | 610 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}45,599 \text { bush. } \\ \text { 1,341 }\end{array}\right.$ | \} 48,644,000 | 5,747,840 | 103,213 | 664 brls. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}2,83^{2} \mathrm{cmt} . \\ \mathrm{I}, 799 \\ 813 \mathrm{casks} \\ 813\end{array}\right\}$ | 5,967 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 943,773 |
| 1866 | 1,093,08! | 4,509 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}179,067 \\ 1,001 \\ \text { busht. }\end{array}\right.$ | \} 59,664,000 | 6,216,963 | $24: 353,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}1,699 \\ 594 \\ 342 \\ 342 \\ \text { casks }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 3,830 \mathrm{cwt.} \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 3884 \mathrm{pkgs.} \\ 6 \text { II cascs } \end{array}\right\}\}, ~ \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,904 \\ & 2 \mathrm{pkga} \end{aligned}$ | ) $104234{ }^{1}$ |
| 1867 | 755,973 | ${ }_{13}{ }_{\text {cases }} 570$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}71,167 \\ \text { 1, } 176 \\ \text { cwish }\end{array}\right.$ | \} 32,910,000 | 5,139,13 ${ }^{6}$ | 50,404 " | 453 brls. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}377 \mathrm{cwt} . \\ 2, \mathrm{raz} \text { casks } \\ 688\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ri, } 134 \\ \text { I pkg. } \end{array}$ | ) 538,172 |
| 1868 | 609,011 | ...... | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 106,33^{2} \text { bush, } \\ 1,997 \frac{1}{2} \text { c } \pi t . \end{array}\right.$ | $\{40,484,000$ | 13,931,940 $\{$ | 9I,404 bush. 84 tons | 30 brls . 68I bags |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 16,042 \\ 37 \mathrm{plg} . \end{array}\right\}$ | \} $802,59^{2}$ |
| 1869 | 777,408 | 2,015 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}59,940 \text { bush. } \\ 1,833^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{cwt} .\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 33^{2,602,000}$ | 5,871,212 $\{$, | $\begin{aligned} & 15,773 \text { bush. } \\ & 53 \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 977 brls. 296 bags. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1,110 \mathrm{cwt} \\ 2,625 \\ \mathrm{n} \text { casks } \\ \mathrm{n} 567 \mathrm{kegs} \\ \mathrm{r}, 582 \text { cascs }\end{array}\right\}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}9,775 \\ 20 \mathrm{pkgs} .\end{array}$ | \} 574,522 |
| 1870 | 569,638 | 3,682 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}8 \mathrm{r}, 984 \text { bush. } \\ \mathrm{I}, 392 \mathrm{cwt} .\end{array}\right.$ | $\} 38,790,000$ | 5,320,575 $\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r9,498 bush. } \\ & 75 \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 207 bugs 874 brls. |  | 17,170 | 544,135 |
| 1871 | 1,041,496 | 5,598 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}77,614 \\ 2,707 \\ \text { cwish }\end{array}\right\}$ | ] 36,322,000 | 7,976,896 $\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98,260 \text { bush. } \\ & 39 \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,146 \\ & \text { i, brls. } \\ & 1,447 \\ & \text { bush. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 15,081 | 709,225 |
| 1872 | 631,299 | 2,910 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}88,834 \\ \text { t,gor } \\ \text { bush. }\end{array}\right\}$ | \}33,627,000 | 7,220,928 | 55,400 bush. $\{$ | 374 brls. 280 bags | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { so, } 111 \text { cwt. } \\ 1,764 \text { casos } \end{array}\right\}$ | 111376 | 569.530 |
| 1873 | 818,845 | 1,500 | $\left\lvert\,\left\{\begin{array}{l}89,195 \\ \text { 8, bush. } \\ 3,040 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text { cwt. }\end{array}\right\}\right.$ | \} $34,394,108$ | 11,158,728 | 27,348 " | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 1,093 brls. } \\ 192 \text { bags } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} 3,488 \text { cwt. } \\ 2,316 \text { cascs } \end{array}\right\}$ | 13.301 | 638,588 |

EXPORT OF GRAIN, \&C.-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 43.-DECENNIAL REIURN of the Quantity and Value of Grairs, \&c., Exported from the Colony.

| Year. | Wheat. | Maize. | Barley, Onts, and Malt. | Flour nad Bread. | Corn Ylour. | Potatoes, | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels | Busheis | Bushels | Pounds | Packages | Tons | $\Sigma$ |
| 1864 | 8,526 | 523,308 | 15,535 | 6,071,500 | ......... | 1,440 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 195,453 |
| 1865 | 694 | 1,109,392 | 20,096 | 7,536,816 | $\ldots$ | 2,215 | 295,719 |
| 1866 | 14,115 | 894,974 | 20,950 | 875,600 | ......... | 2,353 | 287,895 |
| 1867 | 67,333 | 691,741 | 5,282 | 6,124,384 | ......... | 1,411 | 144,001 |
| 1868 | 1,943 | 1,146,913 | 17,616 | 7,341,500 | $\ldots$ | 1,565 | 226,45 ${ }^{8}$ |
| 1869 | 1,668 | 1,096,373 | 22,127 | 5,034,800 | ......... | 1,352年 | 235,39 ${ }^{8}$ |
| 1870 | 1,100 | 475,886 | 26,325 | 3,024,600 | 3,200 | 2, $008 \frac{1}{4}$ | 110,346 |
| 1871 | 8 | 741,567 | 6,640 | 1,216,700 | 3,193 | 1,1704 | 126,957 |
| 1872 | 23 | 1,183,715 | 3,175 | 822,000 | 3,086 | 1,699\% ${ }^{\frac{8}{4}}$ | 133,135 |
| 1873 | -3,088 | 1,294,122 | 17,714 | 1,291,200 | 3,128 | 1,7861 | 204,143 |

1872.-Exported alao, in addition to the above, Foraigu Grain, \&e., to the value of $£_{7}$, 804 .

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.
IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.
No. 44.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Buteer aud Cieese Imported into the Colony.


EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 45.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Chemse Exported from the Colony.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | lbs. | £ |  | lbs. | £ |
| 1864 | 1,212,848 | 43,261 | 1869 | 1,066,240 | 40,844 |
| 1865 | I,381,632 | 61,822 | 1870 | 1,409,072 | 41,546 |
| 1866 | I,529,808 | 91,640 | 1871 | 1,593,760 | 40,003 |
| 1867 | 976,304 | 42,034 | 1872 | 937.328 | 25,930 |
| 1868 | 738,75 ${ }^{2}$ | 19,071 | 1873 | 975; 556 | 30,949 |



IMPORT OF LIVE STOCE.
No. 46.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony.

| Year. | Description of Stock. |  |  |  |  | Value. | Year. | Deserjytiou of Stock. |  |  |  |  | Vnlue, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horges. | Horned Cattle. | Sheep. | Goats. | Hogrg. |  |  | Horses. | Horned Catile. | Sheep. | Goats. | Hogr. |  |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | ※ |
| 1864 | 74 | 12 | 406 | $\ldots$ | 72 | 16,836 | 1869 | 80 | 284 | 812 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 28,570 |
| - 865 | 106 | 6 | 1,284 | $\ldots$ | 119 | ${ }^{15} 5,094$ | $18^{\circ} 0$ | 46 | 31 | 512 | 1 | 5 | 8,113 |
| 1866 | 135 | I | 239 | 2 | 4 | 15,056 | 1871 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 53 | 460 | 29 | 4 | 22,254 |
| 1867 | 152 | 2 | 2,1 10 | $\ldots$ | ...... | 7,428 | 1872 | 71 | 197 | 1,976 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 31,420 |
| 1868 | 93 | 72 | 339 | 2 | ...... | II, 219 | 1873 | 187 | 403 | 3, ${ }^{1} 53$ | Io | 17 | 71,509 |

EXPORT OF IIVE STOCK-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 47.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Live Srock Exported from the Colony.

| Year. | Description of Stork. |  |  |  |  | Value. | Fear. | Description of Stock. |  |  |  |  | Vnlue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horzeg. | Horned Cattle. | Sheep. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mules } \\ \text { and } A \text { sses. } \end{gathered}$ | Hogs. |  |  | Horses. | Horned Catile. | Sheep. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Mules } \\ \text { and Asess }\end{array}\right\|$ | ILogs. |  |
|  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |  | No. | No. | No. | No. | No | $\mathcal{L}$ |
| 1864 | 3,936 | 18,498 | 21,618 | $\ldots$ | 595 | 166,552 | 2869 | 1,638 | 1,279 | 5,876 | .. $\cdot \cdot$ | 3,486 | 45,399 |
| 1865 | 2,587 | 10,254 | 9,171 | ...... | 2,652 | 113,203 | 1870 | 529 | 1,834 | 4,498 |  | 7,990 | 35.2II |
| 1866 | 1,435 | 2,576 | 5.578 | $\ldots$ | 1,573 | 48,968 | 1871 | $43^{8}$ | 2,053 | 5,654 | 2 | 9.463 | 4:330 |
| $\pm 867$ | 909 | 5,192 | 7,781 | ...... | 2,802 | 54,797 | ${ }_{1} 872$ | 964 | 1,312 | 3,867 | $\ldots$ | 5,598 | 45.981 |
| 1868 | 1,001 | 4,334 | 7,989 | $\ldots .$. | r,I86 | 47,943 | 1873 | 1,249 | 3,623 | 4,7 So | 1 | 5.450 | 81,854 |

## IMPORI OF SALT MEAT.

No. 48.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat Imported into the Colony.


1873--Imported also, a:754 packages Preserved Provigions ; stated value, £2,617.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

- No. 49.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Sali Mear Exported from the Colony.

| Year. | Beef, Pork, and Mutton. | Bacon and Hame | Tongues. | Preserved 3 cents. | -Valuc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Qunatity. | Quantity. | Quantits. | Quentity. | E |
|  | cwt. | cwit. | cwt. | Packages. |  |
| 1864 | 21,818 | 1,368 | 71 | 95 | 28,270 |
| 1865 1866 | 23,332 | 3,409 | 109 | 182 | 35,659 |
| 1866 | 29,044 | 1,339 | 9 | 160 | 36,757 |
| 1867 | 7,042 | 566 | 346 | - 5,697 | 27,881 |
| 1868 | 8,908 | 588 | 105 | 7,876 | 35,635 |
| 1869 | - 6,594 | 1,022 | 5 | 10,059 | 47,002 |
| 1870 | 9,471 | $3^{89} 9^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 153 | 13,833 | 63,869 |
| 1871 | 10,095 | 479 | $19^{\circ}$ | - 47,870 | 133,266 |
| 1872 | 10,803 | 935 | 165 | 58,021 | 136,569 |
| 1873 | $8,3{ }^{16 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $93{ }^{2 \frac{1}{2}}$ | I 14 | 54,217 | 120,222. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1873.-Exported, in addition to the abovo, Foresgn Salt Mest to the value of $\varepsilon_{34,710}$.
N.B:-Imported in 1873 , in addition to the Qanntitics of Provisions, \&e., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 990 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated value, $\mathbf{1 - 7 6 2}$.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.
No. 50.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Hides and Leather Imported into the Colony.

| Year. | Hides. |  |  |  |  | Ieather. |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horned Cattle. | Sheep and | torat. | Kangaroo and Opossum. | All other. | Manufactured (Boots aud Shocs). | Unmanu. factared. |  |
|  | Quantity | Quant |  | Quantity | Quantits. | Quantity. | Packages | $\mathfrak{E}$ |
| 1864 | 32,638 No. | 1,775 | ndles | 13 cram | 104 pkgs. | 19,450 trunks | 214 | 397,793 |
| 1865 | 30,103 " | 2,250 | " | 12 " | 255 " | 20,553 " | 204 | 422,288 |
| 1866 | 37,713 " | 1,896 | " | 35 " | 88 n | 12,378 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 195 | 194.365 |
| 1867 | 31,369 " | 2,256 | " | 97 " | 77 " | 7,183 " | 314 | 154,418 |
| 1868 | 40,345 " | 5,334 | " | 46 " | 36 | 13,851 " | 503 | 262,942 |
| 1869 | 28,493 $\quad 1$ | 6,083 | " | 79 " | 43 " | 11,618 | 473 | 219,984 |
| 1870 | 36,958 No. \& 61 cases | 4,136 | " | 102 " | 4 " | 9,606 " | 394 | 184,403 |
| 1871 | 46,886 \# \& 86 " | 4,860 | * | 164 " | 3 " | I 1,936 | 480 | 259,002 |
| 1872 . | 46,911 No. | 2,393 | " | 188 " | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}330 \text { No. } \\ 5 \text { cases }\end{array}\right.$ | 10,203 ". | 397 | 245,077 |
| 1873 | 34,264 | 3,737 | " | $43^{8}$ pkge. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { cor phgs. } \\ 24 \text { cases }\end{array}\right.$ | 13,3I ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 626 | 287,483 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD-continued.
EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER-THE PRODUCE OF THD COLONY.
No. 51.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Hipes and Leatier Exported from the Colony.


1873-Exported aleo Foreign Hides and Leather to the value of $\mathbf{£}_{28,733}$.
1873 -Exported, in addition to the above, the produen of the Colony, 669 pkgs . of Saddlery; estmated value, Eio,509,

EXPORT OF WOOL-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 52.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Woos Exported from the Colony.

| Year. | Scaward. |  | Overlaud: |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | $V$ alue. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  | 1bs. | £ | lbs. | £ | Hbs. | $\ldots$ |
| 1864 | 18,414,530 | 1,628,493 | 7,413,387 | 666,122 | 25,827,917 | 2,294,615 |
| 1865 | 18,764,482 | 1,624,114 | 11,094,309 | 659,446 | 29,858,791 | 2,283,560 |
| 1866 | - 21,663,634 | 1,856,280 | 15,317,051 | 974,068 | 36,980,685 | 2,830,348 |
| 1867 | 21,708,902 | 1,715,322 | ............. ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | ..........** | 21,708,902 | 1,711,322 |
| 1868 | 25,721,632 | 1,879,751 | ...........** | ............******** | 25,721,632 | 1,879,751 |
| 1869 | 29,938,837 | 1,7,62,912 | 21,330,835 | 1,399,610 | 51,269,672 | 3,162,522 |
| 1870 | 25,757,300 | 1,412,925 | 21,683,310 | 1,328,216 | 47,440,610 | 2,741,141 |
| 1871 | 38,417,902 | 2,297,25. | 27,194,051 | $\cdot 2,450,908$ | $65,611,953$ | 4,748,160 |
| 1572 | Weit ${ }^{29,618,833}$ | 1,979,501 | 20,614,620 | 1,363,399 | 50,233,453 | 3,342,900 |
| r873 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { Washed \& } \\ \text { scourd } \end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered} 21,73 \mathrm{I}, 877 \\ \text { Greasy } \quad \ldots \\ 9,749,289 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,701,347 \\ 490,837 \end{array}\right\}$ | +125,680 | +9,426 | 31,606,846 | 2,201,910 |

* No record kept of tho Overland Traffe in lesege gears.
$\dagger$ Exported into Queensland by Drays. No returns have been prepared of the Traflic across and aria the River Murray.



## EXPORT OF TALLOW-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 53.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Taliow Exported from the Colony.


1873- Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Tallow to the ralue of $f_{21} 1$ I5c.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD-contimued.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.
No. 54.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Trmber Imported into the Colony.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deals } \\ \text { and Battens. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Pine, se. | Wrought. | Shingles. | Lathe. | Palinge, | Snndal- <br> wood. | Valuc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. |  | Quantity. | Quantity. | No. | Xo, | No. | Tons. | £ |
| 1854 | $\begin{cases}33,400 \text { No. } \\ 82,061 \\ \text { fuet }\end{cases}$ | $\{$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6,579,111 feet } \\ 78 \text { gpars } \\ 13 \text { logs } \end{gathered} .$ |  | 2,759,236 | 47,249 | 623,233 | 37 | $9 \mathrm{Pr}, 044$ |
| ${ }^{8665}$ | $\begin{cases}19,423 \text { No. } \\ 67,056 \text { fept }\end{cases}$ | $\{$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,380,160 \text { feet } \\ 211 \text { spars } \end{gathered}$ | ................. | 1,662,000 | 29,000 | 695,901 | 1 | 71,815 |
| 1866 | $49,652 \times 0$. | \{ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,899,750 \text { fent } \\ & 119 \text { spars } \end{aligned}$ | ... | 1,154,700 | 58,000 | 431,457 | 2 | 23,027 |
| ${ }^{1867}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}68,265 \text { feet } \\ 5: 577 \text { No. }\end{array}\right.$ | $\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,88, \frac{488 \text { feet }}{174 \text { spars }} \end{aligned}$ |  | 442,300 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 20,000 \\ 2,477 \text { budle. }\} \end{array}\right\}$ | 601,125 | 7. | 24,094 |
| 1858 | 55,433 No. | $\{$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,374,672 \text { fect } \\ 386 \text { spars } \end{gathered}$ | ................ | 593,600 | 40,000 | $8_{36,463}$. | 64 | 28;759 |
| 1869 | $\begin{cases}4,689 & \text { No. } \\ & 144 \\ \text { bds. }\end{cases}$ | $\{$ | 7,15,425 feet 247 spars |  | 411,700 | 276,800 | 745,805 | 2 | 41,133 |
| 1870 | 21,680 No. | \{ |  |  | 94,000 | 78,604 | 693,78I | 11 | 29,953 |
| 2871 | 23,330 No. | $\{$ | 5:799, 2130 210 spars | $\ldots$ | 94,000 | 70 bmils. | 648,454 | to | 34,752 |
| 1872 | 14,652 No. | $\{$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 ; 687,697 \text { feet } \\ 9 \text { spars } \end{gathered}$ |  | ................ | 38,000 No. | 780,450 | ${ }^{17}$ | 30,888 |
| ${ }^{1873}$ | $37,834 \mathrm{Na}$. | \{ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,208,469 \text { feot } \\ & 189 \text { spars } \end{aligned}$ | ................ | 506,000 | 4,587 bndls. | 304,415 | 26 | 54,572 |

EXPORT OF TIMBER-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 55.-DECENNIAI RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tncrer Exported from the Colony.

| Year. | Cedar. | Hardwood, \&e. | Wrought. | Shingles. | Laths. | Falings | Treenails and Spokes, icc. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Quantits. | Quantity. | Bundles. | Bundles. | No. | No. | $\star$ |
| 1864 | Fcet. <br> 604,046 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}2,767,029 \text { feet } \\ 7 \mathrm{r} \text { gpars } \\ 581 \text { pairs storks and naves } \\ 4: 580 \text { posts and rails }\end{array}\right\}$ | $\ldots$ | 16,735 | 4;225 | 156,:55 | 210,460 | 37,772 |
| 1865 | 595,889 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 2,979.528 feet } \\ \left.=\begin{array}{l}\text { II spars } \\ 990 \text { palrs stocks and nnves }\end{array}\right\}\end{array}\right\}$ | ................ | 144,262 | 763 | 66,675 | 442,504 | 36,105 |
| 1866 | 1,781,613 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}728,853 \text { feet } \\ 602 \text { pairs stocks and naves } \\ 500 \text { postt and ralls } \\ 59 \text { spars }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2 houses | 3930 | 3 | 59,335 | 252,244 | 25,315 |
| 1867 | 2,066,463 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}562,624 \text { fert } \\ 528 \text { pairs stock3 and naves } \\ 600 \text { postt and rails } \\ 282 \text { epars }\end{array}\right\}$ | -. | 2.755 | 1,135 | 33,846 | 100:66t | 17,541 |
| 1868 | 1,070,775 |  | ................ | 8,273 | ................. | 38,500 | 199,622 | 12,707 |
| ${ }^{1869}$ | 2,239,83! | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}1, \pm 53,429 \text { feet } \\ 1,043 \text { pairs stocks and naves } \\ 435 \text { poste and rails }\end{array}\right\}$ | 3 houses | 6,564 | 240 | 34,400 | 254,895 | 23,579 |
| 1870 | 2,453:306 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}694,825 \text { fcet } \\ 685 \text { palrs stocks and naves } \\ 513 \text { sleepers } \\ 142 \text { piles }\end{array}\right\}$ | 4 " | $\ldots$ | 4,000 | 30,628 | 208,335 | 22,037 |
| 1871 | 2,869,465 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1,238,033 \text { feet } \\ 1,3302 \text { pairs stocks and naves } \\ 143 \text { slepers } \\ 1,080 \text { piles }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2 * | 1,290 | 633 | 22,200 | 285,674 | 28,455 |
| 1872 | 3,290,265 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}1,350,885 \text { feet } \\ 1,625 \text { pnirs stocks and naves } \\ 466 \text { slener }\end{array}\right\}$ | 23 | 4,494 | 952 No. | 17,800 | 229,316 | 36,367 |
| 1873 | 4,005,754 |  | $6 \%$ | 7,305 | 1,550 No.epkgs. | 34,530 | 220,198 | 54,999 |

I873.-Sixperict also, in addition to the abore, Foreign Timber to the value of $x_{1: 985}$.

## EXPORTS SEAWARD-continucd.

EXPORT OF COAI-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 56.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of CoAL Exported from the Colony.

| Your. | Quantity. | Value. | Year. | Quantity | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | £ |  | Tons. | $\pm$ |
| 1864 | 372,466 | 212,488 | 1869 | 595,553 | 298,195 |
| ${ }_{1} 865$ | 382,968 | 214,158 | 1870 | 578,389 | 267,681 |
| ${ }_{1} 866$ | 540,905 | 300,588 | 1871 | 565,429 | 256,690 |
| ${ }_{18} 87$ | 473,357 | 253,259 | 1887 | 669,110 | 307,861 |
| 1868. | 548,036 | 292,201 | 1873 | 773,079 | 526,089 |

EXPORT OF GOLD AND COIN-THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.
No. 5\%.-DECINNIAL RETURN of the Quantity of Goms and Com Exported from the Colony.


Nore-Thils Return includes the Godd recelved at the Mint from other Colonios, and converted into Bars aud Coln. (Sce Mint Return.)

## GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

No, 58,-RETURN showing the Total Quantity and Talue of Goud Dust, Bars, and Cons, Exported from the Colony in the Pear 1873, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.


## WHALE FISHERIES.

No. 59.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Ships and Vissele cngaged in the Fisherifs that have visitcd Port Jackson: distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tomage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class, for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

| Year. | Description of Y Csscols . |  |  |  |  |  | . Description and Value of Cargo disposed of by Foreign Shipa. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Colonias. |  | British. |  | Forelign. |  | Sporm Oil. | mark oil | Whatebonc. | value. |
|  | No. | Tonagg. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage | Tuns. | Tans. | ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {w }}$. | $\pm$ |
| ${ }^{8864}$ | 3 | 822 | ......... | ... | 7 | 2,383 | ${ }_{18} 8_{3}$ | 1 II | 120 | 20,850 |
| ${ }^{1865}$ | 2 | $3{ }^{1} 8$ | ........ | ......... | I | $35^{51}$ | 125 | ......... | ......... | 6,540 |
| 1866 | 3 | 704 | ........ | ... | .... | ...... | ....... | ........ | ..... | ......... |
| 1867 | 5 | 919 | ........ | ......... | .... | ........ | …..... | ........ | ... | ......... |
| 1868 | 2 | 564 | $\ldots$ | ........ | 1 | 297 | ......... | $\ldots$ | ... | ......... |
| 1869 | 4 | 1,071 | ....... | ......... | 1 | 224 | ........ | $\ldots$ | ... | ......... |
| 1870 | 7 | 1,752 | ........ | ……. | ......... | $\cdots$ | ......... | ........ | ........ | $\ldots$ |
| ${ }^{1871}$ | 5 | r,46r | …..... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | ........ |
| ${ }_{1872}$ | 9 | 2,220 |  | . | 2 | 527 | .. | .... | ..... | ......... |
| 1873 | 9 | 2,602 | $\ldots$ | ......... | 1 | 357 | ......... | ........ | ... | ........ |

## FISHERIES.

No. 60.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Fisimenies, showing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, \&e., obtained, and ita Value.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Shipg } \\ \text { employed. } \end{gathered}$ | Description of Pigh, Quantity, and Value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sperm Oil. |  | Black OIL. |  | Whalebouc. |  | Tortoiseshell. |  |  |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value, | Quantity. | Valuc. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |  |
|  |  | Tuns. | £ | Tuns. | $\pm$ | Tons cwt. | £ | Ibs. | $\mathcal{L}$ | $\mathcal{L}$ |
| 1864 | 10 | 183 | 13,370 | 111 | 4,730 | 60 | 2,750 | ......... | .......... | 20,850 |
| 1865 | 3 | 129 | 7,050 | 75 | 4,800 | $\cdots$ | .......... | ......... | ......... | 11,850 |
| 1866 | 3 | ......... | .......... | 60 | 2,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | .......... | $\ldots$ |  | 2,000 |
| 1867 | 5 | ......* | $\cdots$ | 150 | 4,260 | - I | 35 | ........ | $\ldots$ | 4,295 |
| I 868 | 3 | 500 galls. | 130 | 225 | 6,794 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ......... | ......... | 6,924 |
| 1869 | 5 | ......... | $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ | 51 | 1,533 | ......... | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,533 |
| 1870 | 7 | ......... | $\cdots$ | 141 | 3.737 | 0 I | 7 | 4,244 | 1,977 | 5,721 |
| 1875 | 5 | 150 tuns | . 8,030 | 127 | 3,708 | - 31 | 10 | 2 | I | 11,749 |
| 1872 | II | x 33 " | 9,503 | 223 | 8,390 | - 18 | 401 | $\ldots$ | .......... | 18,294 |
| 1873 | 10 | 148 " | 9,280 | . ${ }^{1} 63$ | 4,305 | 55 | 1,700 | .......... | ......... | 15,285 |

SHIPPING.



## SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS TNWARDS.
No. 62.-RETURN showing the Nomber, Tonnage, and Crews of Vesseds of facil Nation Entered at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1873.


## VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 63.-RefURN showing tho Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vesseis Entered at each Port in the Colony, in the Year 1873.


VESSELS INWARDS.
No. 64.-Dfecennial RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entercd Inwards.

| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Great } \\ \text { Gritain. } \end{gathered}$ | From British Colontes, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & \text { South Sea } \\ & \text { 1slands. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Froms } \\ & \text { Fielicries. } \end{aligned}$ |  | From <br> linited States America. |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { From } \\ \text { Foreign }}}{\text { Hin }}$ states. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yictoria. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { South } \\ \text { Australia. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Tasmania. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nen } \\ & \text { Zealaud. } \end{aligned}$ | Western Australin |  | Queensland. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { Britigh } \\ \text { Possessions. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} x_{0} 0 & \text { Tons. } \\ \text { I02 } & 80166 \\ 78 & 70968 \\ 83 & 73020 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { No. } \\ 447 \\ 589 \\ 632 \\ 639 \\ 736 \\ 802 \\ 714 \\ 670 \\ 723 \\ 7 \\ 753 \end{array}\right.$ | गous. <br> $14 \times 514$ <br> 196702 <br> 243147 <br> 245683 <br> 290667 <br> $3185{ }^{3} 3$ <br> $277+54$ <br> 258770 <br> 297610 <br> 324761 |  |  |  |  | No2III32222$\ldots$37 | T | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Na} 0 \\ & 323 \end{aligned}$ | Tons. 89019 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | Tons.$1754^{6}$ | No. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thans. } \\ & 32005 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. } \\ 26 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tons. } \\ \text { T2440 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} \text { No. } \\ 74 \\ 710 n 5 \\ 24945 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ 1849 \end{gathered}$ | Tons.607168 |
| 2864 |  |  |  |  |  | 340 |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |  | 457 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1865 |  |  |  |  |  | 474 |  |  | 395 | 1945 | 47 | 18953 | 23 | 3054 | 3 | 669 | 24 | 11266 | 93 | 28752 | 912 | 635888 |  |
| 1866 |  |  |  |  |  | 170 |  |  | 424 | 135050 | 44 | 29527 | 33 | 6245 |  | 04 | 53 | 25526 | 137 | 45994 | 2099 | 730354 |  |
| ${ }_{1857}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 510 |  |  | 347 | 99526 | 38 | 19738 |  |  | 5 | 99 | 19 | 8538 | 77. | 27717 | 1868 | 646970 |  |
| 2863 | ${ }_{76} 669328$ |  |  |  |  | 340 |  |  | $33_{2}$ | 97390 | 47 | 21042 | 41 |  |  | 62 | 29 | 12831 | 107 | 37956 | 2073 | 724193 |  |
| 1869 | ${ }_{90} 83721$ |  |  |  |  | 69 |  |  |  | \$6441 | 41 | 3335 | 33 | 4563 |  | 295 | 19 | 7433 | 106 | 30362 | 2022 | 7415 ${ }^{69}$ |  |
| 1970 | 8 Fr 76753 |  |  |  |  | 356 |  |  | $3: 6$ | 87403 | 5 5 | 29754 | 96 | $19 \hat{208}$ |  | 1752 | $\approx$ | 9338 | 65 | 27 | 1858 | 589820 |  |
| ${ }_{1877}$ | 6769008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83234 |  | 80 |  |  | 5 | 1461 | 39 | 37 | 65 | 28007 | 18 | 706019 |  |
| 1872 | 72053 |  |  |  |  | 2146 |  |  |  | 95564 | 71 | 99 |  |  | 11 | 2747 | 44 | 43500 | 110 |  |  | 774490 |  |
| ${ }_{1873}$ | rot 101056 |  |  |  |  | 5502 |  |  | 38 r | 110874 | 58 | 33075 | 33 |  | 10 | 2959 | 14 | 36 | 197 | 68750 | 2161 | 874804 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATISTICS—1873．
SHIPPING－continued．
VESSELS OUTWARDS．

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{E} \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | 关 |  | $\stackrel{3}{9}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 㗊 |  <br>  | 吕 |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\text { N }}$ |
|  |  | 岳 |  | \％ |
|  |  | 域 |  | 웅 |
|  |  | ${ }^{8198 B B_{3}} \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 告 } \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. } \\ & \text { 㐌 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | \％ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {FTosse }} \mathrm{A}$ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 啝 } \\ & \text { を } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{g} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 寒 |  | 欠ू |
|  |  | 蕆 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{N}{0} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | － |
|  |  | 鸾 |  | － |
|  |  | 管 |  | $\stackrel{9}{\square}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 感 |  | － |
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| 菑 | 嘓 | 䈍 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{n} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 蕆 |  | － |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {rassos }}$ A |  | － |
|  |  | 哭 |  | － |
|  |  | 番 |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ |
|  |  | $\operatorname{syosfor~}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | （ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 管 } \\ & \text { 荗 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ \hat{6} \\ \stackrel{y}{0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 器 |  | －8 |
|  |  | Tiosson |  | － |
|  |  |  |  | 号 |

## SHIPPING-continued.

## VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 66.-Return showing the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of eace Nation Cleared at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1873.

| Nationality of Vessels |  |  |  | Oleared. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | With Cargoes. |  |  | In Ballast. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Vexsels, | Tons. | Crems. | Vessels. | Tons | Crews. | Yessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 256,683 |  |  | 2,798 | 80 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,7or | 551,960 | 26,309 | 21 | 5,339 | 332 | 1,722 | 557,299 | 26,641 |
|  |  |  |  | 47 | 26,781 | 573 | ${ }^{1}$ | 1,519 | 24 | ${ }^{18}$ | 28,30 | 597 |
|  |  |  |  | 54 42 |  |  | .............. | ……....... | ……...... | ${ }_{4}{ }^{18}$ |  | 433 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}67 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .......... | ........... | ........... | 4 | 2,008 | 67 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 2 2 | 1,174 <br> 1,664 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ….......... | .............. | ….......... | $\stackrel{z}{2}$ | 1,174 1,664 1 | 33 36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | …........ | …........ | …........ | 1 | 572 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 296 | ${ }^{10}$ | ........... | ........... | …….... | 1 | ${ }^{296}$ | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | 5 <br> 2 | 772 <br> 144 |  | ............. | .............. | …......... | ${ }_{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 405 | 22 | ........... | ........... |  |  | 405 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  | 2, ${ }^{187}$ | 878,018 | 36,797 | 25 | 9,656 | $43^{6}$ | 2,212 | 887,674 | 37,233 |

## VESSELS OUTTWARDS.

No. 67.-RETURN showing the Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels Cleared at cach Port in the Colony, in the Year 1873.

vessels outwards.
No. 68.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Outwards.

| Year. | To Great Brituiu. |  | To Britisl Colonics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ti) Soutli Sea Islande. |  | To <br> Fishcries. |  | To Uuited States of Ameriza. |  | To Forelgn States. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yictoria. | South Australia. |  | Tasmanin. | New Tealand. | westcra Australin. |  | Queensland. |  | Other Mritish lossessions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. | Tons | No. Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. Tons. | No. Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tous. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1854 | 37 | 33066 | 4551202834 | 206 | 54753 | 86.16365 | 453151138 | 4 | 655 | 284 | 75857 | 78 | 51601 | 42 | 6 | 2 | 490 | 29 | 15063 | 66 | 76619 | 1842 | 647057 |
| 1865 | 45 | 39360 | 70.197463 | $17^{2}$ | 52359 | 92. 21839 | 435121170 | 2 | 355 | 397 | 121846 | 54. | 28651 | 45 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 39 | 20296 |  | 78426 | 2120 | 690294 |
| 1856 | 41 | 36138 | 659:306421 | 202 | 66286 | 100 | 0117575 |  | 530 | 83 | 119509 | 42 | 27177 |  |  |  |  | 69 | 36244 |  | 138234 | 2259 | 784381 |
| 1867 | 44 | 42295 | $650 / 212728$ | 2. | 70174 | T22. 28313 | 355 100094 | 1 | 170 | 3 T2 | 92905 | 54 | 31307 |  | 8832 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 119462 | 2104 | 726721 |
| 1868 | 46 | 43934 | 717239530 | 169 | 56091 | 10827454 | 359106773 |  |  | $33^{8}$ | $883+1$ | 48 | 26267 |  |  |  |  | 52 | 31468 |  | 149495 | 2218 | 776449 |
| 1869 | 51 | 50673 | 776262219 | 168 | 33016 | 10427515 | 29996362 |  |  | 323 | 87526 | 54 | 35:07 |  |  | $4$ | 951 |  |  |  | 136954 | 2235 | 833248 |
| 1870 | 44 | 45152 | 242553 | 123 | 43205 | 125 30708 | 829785 |  |  | 260 | 72979 | 52 | 38450 |  |  | 8 | 2086 | 82 | 69338 |  | 11132 L | 2066 | 7719 |
| $18{ }_{7} \mathrm{I}$ | 53 | 56661 | $7^{27} 9625$ | 199 | 66216 | 1022589 r | 2819 | 2 | 577 | 300 | 78827 | 50 | 31700 |  |  | 10 | 2710 | 50 | 33 |  | 97648 | 2123 | 794460 |
| 1872 | 43 | 45592 | 678 231907 | 166 | 61431 | 88.24066 | 1202923 |  | 848 | 30 | 8979 |  | 120175 |  |  | 9 | 2278 | 81 | 85228 |  | 43028 | 2091 | 813550 |
| ${ }_{18} 8_{3}{ }^{\text {j }}$ | 42 | 44428 | 67524488 s | 188 | $7 \% 3$ | 90, 24397 | 310 205622 | 4 | 1469 | 326 | g0203 | 150 | 71300 |  |  | 9 | 2525 | 76 | 72912 | 342 | 151066 | 2212 | 837674 |

## SHIPPING-continued.

## VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 69.-RETURN showing the Number of Vessers Bumit and Registered in the Colony, in the Year 1873.


VESSELS JUILT AND REGISTERED.
No. 70.-Decennial Return showing the Number of Vessels Buter and Regristered in the Colony.

| Xear. | Versels Built. |  | Vessels Reçistored. |  | Year. | Vesseis Built. |  | Vessela Registered. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1864 | 40 | 3,814 | 102 | 20,238 | 1869 | 32 | 1,611 | 89 | ${ }^{1} 5.581$ |
| 1865 | 37 | 3,109 | 74 | 12,708 | 1870 | 24 | 1,423 | 64 | 9,843 |
| 1866 | 43 | 3,031 | 107 | 16,315 | $1{ }^{1} 71$ | 20 | 1,798 | 60 | 9,463 |
| 1867 | $3^{6}$ | I,882 | 82 | 11,067 | 1872 | 25 | 1,999 | 66 | 10,121 |
| I868 | 22 | 1,696 | 82 | 15,128 | 1873 | 43 | 2,181 | 94 | 12,908 |

## IMPORTS via MARYLAND.

No. 71.-RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Abticries Imported into the Colony from Quefasiand, Overland, via Maryiasd, in the Year 1873.


SHIPPING-continued.

## EXPORTS via MARYLAND.

Nc. 72.-RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Artioles Exported from the Colony to Queensiand, Overland, viô Maryland, in the Year 1873.


## PART IV.

## MLLLS AND MANUFACTURES.

## C0NTENTS.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Return. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Fnge. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73 | Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Settled and the Pastoral Districts | 118 |
| 74 | ,, (Decenuial Return) ... ... ... | 118 |
| 75 | Manufactories, Works, \&c., in the Settled Districts ... ... ... ... | 119 |
| 76 | " in the Pastoral Districts ... ... | 120 |
| 77 | " " $\quad$ (Decennial Return) ... ... | 122 |
| 78 | Woollens Manufactured during the Year ... ... ... ... | 123 |
| 79 | , (Decennial Return) ... ... ... | 123 |
| s0 | Soap and Candles Manufactured during the Year ... | 123 |
| 81 | " (Decennial Return) ... | 124 |
| 82 | Tobacco Manufactured during the Year ... ... | 124 |
| 83 | " ", (Decennial Return) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 124. |
| 84 | Sugar Manufactories, and quantity produced from Cane grown in the Colony ... | 124 |
| 85 |  | 124 |
| 86 | Refined Sugar Manufactured-(Decennial Return) ... ... . ... | 125 |
| 87 | Live Stock slaughtered for Tallow and Lard, and quantity produced during the Year | 125 |
| 88 | " " (Dccennial Return) ... | 126 |
| 89 | Colonial Distilled Spirits-(Decennial Return) | 126 |

## MILLS.

No. 73.-RETURN showing the Number of Murs for Grinding and Dressing Grain in the Colony, in the Year 1873.


No. 74.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Milis for Grinding and Dressing Grain.


## MANUTACTORIES, WORKS, \&c. <br> SETTLIED DISTRICTS.

No. 75.-RETURN ahowing the number of Mantfactories, Woriss, \&c., in the Sextled Districts of the Colony in the Year 1873.

MANOFACTORIES, WORKS, \&c
No. 76.-RETURN slowing the Number of Mantfactorifs, Worfs, \&C., in the Pastorar Dibtricts of the Colony, in the Year 1873.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, \&C.-continued.
No. 76 (continued)-RETURN showing the number of Mavgractonies, Wores, \&c., in the Pastoral Districts-continued.


MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, \&c.-continued.
No. 77.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of Manufactories, Works, \&c., in the Colony.


## WOOLLENS MANUFAOTURED.

No. 78.-RETURN showing the Quantity of Woollevs Manufactured in the Colony during the Year 1873.

| Folice Districts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Establishments. } \end{gathered}$ | Cloth and Tweeds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hartley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | ... | 1. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yards. } \\ 3^{1}, 870 \end{gathered}$ |
| Parramatta | - | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 142,200 |
| Metropolita | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 100,000, |
| Penrith | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2 | 47,000 |
|  |  |  |  | tai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | $\mathbf{3}^{\mathbf{2 1 , 0 7 0}}$ |

No. 79.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony.

| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Istablishments. } \end{aligned}$ | Cloth and Tweeds. | Yoar. | No. of Estnuishments. | Clols and Tweeds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864 | $5^{\text {a }}$ | Yards. <br> 91,Soo | 1869 | 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yards. } \\ 233,904 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1865 | $5^{\text {a }}$ | 1345,707 | 1870 | 6 | 187,470 |
| 1866 | $5^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{172,720}$ | 1871 | 7 | 267,196 |
| 1867 | 5 | 175,348 | 1872 | 6 | 201,260 |
| 1868 | 5 | 227,464 | 1873 | 7 | 321 ,070 |

ane not worked.

## SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFAC'IURED.

No. 80.-RETURN showing the Quantity of Sons and Candles Manufactured in the Colony during the Year 1873.


SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED-continued.

- No. 81.-Decennial Return of Soar and Candles Manufactured in the Colony.


TOBACCO MANUFAC'TURED.
No. 82.-RETURN showing the Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony during the Year 1873.


No. 83.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony.


SUGAR MANUFACTORIES:
No. 84.-RETURN showing the Number of Sugar Mantufactories in the Colony in the Year 1873; also, the Weight of Cane crushed at the Mims, and the Quantity of Sugar and Molasses produced from the same.


* Not nt work. $\quad$ Ono not at wark, $\ddagger$ the Colonial Sugnr Refining Company refuse to furnish returne respocting the operations of their two

No. 85.-RETURN showing the Number of Sugar Mandfactomies ; also, the Weight of Cane crushed and the Quantity of Sogan and Molasses produced from the same, during the Years 1870 to 1873.

| . | Year. |  | . | Number of Mills. |  |  |  | Welght of Cano Crushed. | Quautity of Surar Manufactured. | Quantity of Molasbes Mnnufactured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1870 \\ & 1871 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 27 |  | cwt. | ewt. <br> 13.574 <br> 35,836 | gallons. $\ldots \times \ldots . .$. $1 I_{3} \times 5$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Steam. |  | Catte. |  |  |  |
| 1872 1873 | $\cdots$ |  |  | No. 24 $* 30$ | Horse-power. | No. 47 +44 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Horso-power. } \\ 9 \mathrm{I} \\ 109\end{gathered}\right.$ | 712,569 $\$ 264,691$ | $\begin{array}{r}34,207 \\ +14,400 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 143,795 $+42,235$ |




## REFINED SUGAR.

No. 86.-DECennial Return of Refined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony.

| Year. | $\underset{\text { Establishments. }}{\substack{\text { No. of } \\ \text { En } \\ \hline}}$ | Quantity. | Year. ${ }^{\text {T}}$ | No. of Establishments | Quantity ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864 | 5* | $\begin{gathered} \text { cwt. } \\ \text { I } 8,480 \end{gathered}$ | 1869 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cwt. } \\ & 134,480 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1865 | $4 \dagger$ | 128,020 | 1870 | 2 | 153,492 |
| 1866 | 2 | 110,500 | 1871 | 2 | 155,394 |
| 1867 | 2 | / 119,693 | 1872 | 3. | 134,380 |
| 1868 | 2 | 155,120 | 1873 | 10 | 180,369 |

*Tbree not worked.
$\dagger$ Tro not worked.

TALLOW AND LARD.
No. 87.-RETURN ahowing the Number of Live Stock Slajgitered for Tallow and Lard; and the Quantity ${ }^{\text {roduced during the Year } 1873 .}$

| Districts. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sheep } \\ \text { Blaghtered. } \end{gathered}$ | Horned Cnttle slanghtered. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tallow } \\ & \text { produced. } \end{aligned}$ | Pigs. slanghtered. | Lard produced. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oid Settled Districts. | No. | No. | No. | cat. qre. lbs. | No. | lbs** |
| Bnthurst... ... ... ... | 3 | $\ldots$ | ......... | ................. | ......... | ........ |
| Maitlond ... ... | - 1 | 46,000 | 100 | 9,000 ○ 0 | ......... | ......... |
| Metropolitan ... ... - ... | 26 | ......... | ......... | * $46,172=0$ | 150 | 4,144 |
| Parramatta ... ... ... | 2 | $3^{2,781}$ | 8,746 | $5,694 \geq 9$ | ......... | ....... |
| Windsor... .... ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ................ | ........ | ......... |
| Total, Settled Districts... | $3^{2}$ | 78,781 | 1,846 | 60,867 09 | 150 | 4,144 |
| Pastorat Districts. |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| The Clarence-Grafton ... | 4 | 4,521 | 8,511 | 5.733 ○ ○ | 443 | ........ |
| The Darling-Wentworth ... | r | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | .... | ........ |
| Mrurrumbidgee-Moama ... | $I$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | ................. | ........ | $\ldots$ |
| Macleay-Macleay River ... | 1 | ......... | $\ldots$ | ................. | ......... | ......... |
| Total, Pastoral Districts | 7 | 4,521 | 8,511 | 5,733 ○ ○ | 443 | ....... |
| Grneral Totar ... | 39 | 83,302 | 10,357 | $66,600 \bigcirc 9$ | 593 | 4,144 |

* Produced from the refuse of butchers' ahops.

TALLOW AND LARD-continued.
No. 88.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Life Strock slaughtered for Tallow and Lard, and the Quantity produced.


None.- $\Lambda$ large quantity of the Tallow produced is from the refnse of butchers: ghops in the Metropolitan District.

## COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

No. 89.-DECENnial RETURN of Colonial Distimed Shirits.


[^13]
## PART $\cdot \mathbf{V}$.

$\qquad$

## PRODUCTION.

CONTENTS.


## GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

No. 90--RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Gold received by Escort from the screral Gold Fields of the Colony, in the Year 1873, and the Comparative Quality and Value of the Gold reccived from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.


No. 91.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity and Valuc of Gomp received by Escont into the Branch Royal Mint, from the several Gold Districts of the Colony.

| Year. | Westorn District. |  | Southern District. |  | Northern District. |  | General Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Yalue. | Quantity | Yalue. | Quantity | Yalue. | Quantity. | Yalue. |
|  | ozs. | £ | Ozs. | £ | 089. | $\mathfrak{E}$ | ozs. | £ |
| 1864 | 149,710 | 562,425 | 139,270 | 544,2.53 | 27,450 | 104,492 | $3^{16,430}$ | 1,211, 170 |
| 1865 | 141,251 | 536,395 | 117,319 | 457,288 | 22,240 | 84,222 | 280,810 | 1,077,905 |
| 1866 | 130,835 | 499.794 | 88,8:0 | 345,436 | 21,844 | 83,045 | 241,489 | 928,275 |
| 1867 | 134,448 | 521,964 | 68,941 | 267, 858 | 19,326 | 73,976 | 222,715 | 863,798 |
| 1868 | 131,944 | 514,939 | 83.519 | 325,322 | 14,276 | 54,568 | 229,739 | 894,829 |
| 1869 | 130,954 | 506,722 | 80,589 | $3 \mathrm{r} 0,989$ | 12,839 | 49,035 | 224,382 | 866,746 |
| 1870 | 128,634 | 496,337 | 55,758 | 212,612 | I. 4,272 | 54,706 | 198,664 | 763,655 |
| 1871 | 209,394 | 811,026 | 73,262 | 278,045 | 14,272 | 52,710 | 296,928 | 1,143,781 |
| 1872 | 307,267 | 1,194,324 | 74,808 | 280,679 | 10, III | 38,183 | 392,186 | $1,513,186$ |
| 1873 | 268,418 | 1,036,994 | 50,693 | 192,989 | 9,086 | 34,765 | $3^{28,197}$ | 1,264,748 |

## MINES.

No. 92.-RETURN of Coait, Coppen, Tron, Tits, and other Mincs in the Colony, and the Quantity obtained from the same, and its Falne, in the Year 1873.


Not working.

No. 93.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Coal Mnes, and the Quantity raised, and its Value.


## AGRI-

No. 94.-RETURN of A griculture, showing the Number of Holders of Land (exclusive of the Area occupied for Pastoral
Produc̣e, during the Year ended 31 March,


## CULTURE.

purposes) exceeding one Acre, the extent of their Holdings the Quantity Cultivated and Uncultivated, together with the 1874, for the several Police Districts of the Colony.


## AGRTCULTURE

No. 95.-SUMMART RETURN of Aortcolture showing the number of holders of Land (exclusive of the aroà occupied for same, during the year ended 31st March, 1874, in the


## -continued.

Pastoral purposes) excecding 1 acre the extent of their holdings, the quantity cultivated and uncultivated, and the produce of the Siticleja and Pastomal Districts of the Colony.



AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARDS-continued.


LIVE STOCK.
No. 97.-RETURN of Live Stook in the several Pource Distnicis of the Colony on the 31st March, 1874.


No. 98.-COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of Live Stock in the Settied Districts of the Colony, for the Years ending 31 March, 1873 and 1874.


No. 99.-COMPaRative SUMMARY of Lite Stock in the Pastoral Districis of the Colony, for the Years ending 31 March, 1873 and 1874.

| I'antoral Bistricts |  | Description of Stock. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hos |  | Morned | Cattle. |  | cep. | 1 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{18} 73$. | 1874 | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874 | 1873 | 1874 |
| Albert |  | No. <br> 2,057 | No. <br> 2,859 | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ 3^{2}, 361 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{\text { N7,321 }}$ | No. 686,881 | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{883,9 \mathrm{II}}$ | No. | ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ |
| Bligh ... | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,057 \\ & 6,43^{6} \end{aligned}$ | 11,854 | - | 371,552 | 359,017 | 932,675 | 1, ${ }^{49} 29$ | $\xrightarrow[3]{3} 303$ |
| The Clarence | ... | 27,107 | 11,914 | 土 83,263 | 229,001 | 24,725 | 1,642 | 6,556 | 11,352 |
| The Darling | $\ldots$ | 3,064 | 2,950 | 44,698 | 34,590 | 982,268 | 1,106,327 | 643 | 537 |
| Gwydir ... | $\ldots$ | 5,896 | 8,745 | - 59,235 | 198,148 | 590,855 | 722,123 | 462 | 754 |
| Lachlan $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26,552 | 30,052 | 182,355 | 219.545 | 2,656,093 | 3,670,765 | 11,248 | 10,212 |
| Liverpool Plains | $\ldots$ | 18,563 | 21,331 | 178,176 | 185,420 | 1,543,947 | 1,744,893 | 6,306 | 6,379 |
| Macleay ... | $\ldots$ | 1.894 | 2,382 | 10,327 | 14,810 |  | 1.511 | 2,168 | 3,190 |
| Mппвго ... | ... | 16,192 | 17,549 | 130,910 | 155,627 | 1,038,368 | 789,206 | 22,115 | 24,451 |
| Murrumbidgee | $\ldots$ | 28,688 | 29,395 | 16,253 | 175,033 | 4,159,743 | 4,873,285 | 13,353 | 14,566 |
| New England | ... | 17,639 | 14,697 | 206,745 |  | I,443,647 | 668,237 | 5,315 | 3,474 |
| - Warrego ... |  | 3,490 | 5,526 | 64,220 | 108,784 | 380,048 | 856,710 | 248 | 982 |
| Wellington | ... | 7,160 | 8,609 | 110,020 | 138,691 | 936,737 | 1,145,120 | 2,610 | 2,899 |
| Total, Pastoral Districts |  | 164,738 | ${ }_{16} 6_{7}, 86_{3}$ | 1,621,754 | 1,970,372 | 14,811,345 | 17,396,405 | 73,350 | 82,851 |
| Total, Counti | ... | 163,670 | 160,15 | 665,906 | 739,602 | 2,748,703 | 2,532,185 | 145,554 | ${ }^{155491}$ |
|  | AL | 328,408 | 328,014 | 2,287,660 | 2,710,374 | 17,560,048 | 19,928,590 | 218,904 | 238,342 |

No. 100.-DECENNIAL RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony:

| Year ended 31 March. | Horses. | Horned Cattle. | Sheep. | Piga | Year ended 3 M Mrah. | Itorses. | Horned Cattlc. | Sheep. . | Pligs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| - 865 | 284,567 | 1,924,1 19 | 8,271,520 | 164,154 | 1870 | 280,304 | 1,795,904 | 14,989,923 | 175,924 |
| IS66 | 282,587 | 1,961,905 | 8,132,511 | 146,901 | 1871 | 337,597 | 2,195,096 | 16,308,585 | 243:066 |
| I 867 | 278,437 | 1,771,809 | 11,562,155 | 137,915 | 1872 | 304,100 | 2,014,888 | 16,278,697 | 213,193 |
| J868 | 2So,201 | 1,728,427 | 13,909,574 | 173,168 | 1873 | 328,408 | 2,287,660 | $17.560,048$ | 218,904 |
| 1869 | 280,8r8 | 1,761,411 | 15,080,625 | - 176,901 | 1874 | 328,014 | 2,710,374 | 19.928,590 | 238,342 |

## PART VI.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CONTENTS.


TAXES, DUTIES, \&o.
No. 101.-SCHEDULE of Tayes, Dotife, Fees, and all other sources of Revenue, specified under the respective Laws or Authorities under which they are derived.












STATISTICS-1873.





$2-\mathrm{U}$







* Additional rates are levied on bebalf of Foreign Countries, and for transit through Foreign Countries, by authority of Hts Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Counell, under the provisions of the Act 91 Vict., No. 4 . These additional rates being varivus and mumerous, and, moreover not being collected on behalf of the Colony of now south Wales, are not detatied in the aboye schedule.

* Additional ratos are locied on behalf of Forcign Countries, and for trangit through Foreign Countries, by authority of His Excellency the Governor,





## FEES.

No. 102.-SCHFDULE of Fees, \&c., received by the several Officers in the respective Departments of the Gorernment, specifying the authority under which they were originally established, and by which the present Rates were fixed, and at what period.














## ACCODNTS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

## No. 103.

| Accounts kept in <br> Pounds, Shillings, and Pence. | Weights. <br> The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britnin as reguluted by the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 34 . By this Act, Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonde, or other Precious Stonce, are to be sold by Troy Woight, and Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight. | Meastres. <br> The Mcasures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Aet of Council 16th Yictoria, Ňo. 34. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE

No. 104.-RETURN showing the Ratr per Cent. per Annum Discount on Locai Bills, and the Rate of Exchange on Brils on London, in the year 1873.


## RATES OF INTEREST:

No. 105.-RETURN showing the Rates of. Interest allowed to Depositors by the Banks in the Year 1873.

| basms. | Period. |  | Rates of Interest allowod on Preposits for |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From | To | 3 Months | 6 Montbs. | $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ Months. |
| Bank of New South Wales... - ... ... ... | Y January ... | 31 December... | 2 to $3 \ldots$... | 2才 to $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{8}}$... | 3 to 4 |
| Commorcial Bank ... ... ... ... | do. | do. | 2 to $3 \ldots$ |  | 3 to 4 |
| Bank of Australasia ... ... ... ... ... | do. ... | do. | 2 to $3 \ldots$ | 21 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$... | 3 to 4 |
| Union Bank of Australia ... ... ... ... | do. | do. | 2 to $3 \ldots$ | 2 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$... | 2 to 4 |
| Australian Joint Stock Bank ... | do. | do. ... | 2 to $3 \ldots$ | $2 \frac{1}{1}$ to $3^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad . .$. | 3 to 4 |
| London Chartored Bank ... ... ... | do. | do. ... | 2 to $3 \ldots$... | $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$... | 3 to 4 |
| English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank | do. | do. | 2 to $3 \ldots$... | 21. to $3 \frac{1}{2} \quad .$. | 3 to 4 |
| Oricntal Chartercd Bank ... ... ... ... | do. $\quad .$. | do. | 2 to $3 \ldots$ | 2t to 4 ... | 3 to 4 |
| City Bank ... ... ... $\quad .$. | do. | do. | 2 to $3 .$. | 21 to ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$. | 3 to 4 |
| Mercantile ... ... ... ... ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | $3 \ldots$. | $4 \ldots$. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## COIN AND BULLION.

No. 106.-RETURN showing the Amount of Cons and Bullion in the Mint, Colonial Treasury, and the Banks in the Colony, on 31st Decenber, 1873.


$\dagger$ This Bank ant belng a Bank of Issue in 1873, did not keep reserves of Coin in the Barik.
2-Z

- COIN AND BULLION-continued.

No. 107.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Amount of Cory and Buthion in the Branch Royal Mint, and the Banks, on 31st December in each Year.

| Year. | Branch Royal Nint. |  | Banks. |  | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { previour Year. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decrense } \\ \text { ons } \\ \text { previous Year. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coin. | Bullio. | $\stackrel{\text { Coin. }}{ }$ | Yulion. |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ s. d. | E. s. d. | - $£$ - d. | £ s. d. | f s. d. | A s. d . | £ s. d. |
| 1864 |  | 44,230 16 2 | 1,144,117 07 | 25,559 17 II | 1,213,907 148 | 185,25 S 1910 |  |
| 1865 |  | 37,459 12 3 | 1,228,449 16 | 120,SOI o 2 | $1,356,71087$ | 172,802 13 11 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {I }} 866$ | 2400 | 18,635 10 2 | 1,259,150 6 0 | 78,750172 | 1,356,756 $\mathrm{y}_{3} 4$ |  | 29,933 15 |
| 1867 | 524510 | 28,209 13 9 | 1,708,536 8 8 | $44,547 \quad 3 \quad 5$ | 1,781,817 112 | 425,04017810 |  |
| 1568 |  | $\checkmark 43,949 \quad 5 \quad 9$ | 2,224,268 15 0 | 111,698 3 2 | 2,379,916 311 | 598,098129 | .......... |
| 1869 |  | $48,67516 \mathrm{II}$ | $1,305,789154$ | 37,778 | 1,392,243 18 I | - | $987,672 \quad 5$ го |
| 1830 |  | 24,703 4 8 | $1,352, \mathrm{~S}_{42}$ 10 S | 70,3661210 | $1,447,91282$ | 55,668 10 1 |  |
| 187i |  | 41,937. 810 |  | 67,306127 | 2,522,387 1711 | 1,074,475 989 | . $\cdot$ |
| ${ }_{1872}$ | 79000 | 86,27180 | 2,693, 5445 | $72,83110 \mathrm{II}$ | 2,853,047 48 | 330,659609 | .. |
| 1873 | $804 \quad 0$ | 98,694 $18 \quad 4$ | 1,970,074 11 8 | 39,202198 | 2,108,776 98 | ............... | 744,27015 ○ |

* In the Colonial Treasury.


## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

No. 108.

The Coins in circulation are the Coins of Great Britain,
and the Sorereigns and Half-sorereigns coined at the Sydney Brạnch of the Royal Mint and the Melbourne Branch of the Roynl mint, all of which are current at their sterling value.

## - AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULA'I'ION.

No. 109.-RETURN showing the Amount of Notes of the several Banks in Circulation on 31st December, 1873.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

No. 110 (continued)-GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS-continued.


## NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 111.-RETURN showing the Number of Depositons, Amount of Deposits, Investments, dic., on 31st Deccmber, 1873


## gOVERNMENT SAVINGS: BANK.

No. 112.-RETURN showing the Names of the various Brangies, the Dates of their Estabmisirament, the Number of Accounts Opened, the Number of Accounts Closed, and the Total Number and Amonntiof Deposits and Wtrmpawals during the Year 1873 ; also, the Amount at the Credit of Deposirops on 31st December, 1873.




## RAILWATS-continued.

No. 115.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Earnings and Expenditune of the different Lines of Railway.

| year. |  | Number of l'assengors. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount <br> for <br> Coachling. | Rents. <br> and 3Iscel- <br> laneous <br> Reccipts. | Total. | Tonnage <br> for <br> Goods. | Amount <br> for <br> Goode. | Total <br> Earnings. | Total <br> Amount <br> for <br> Working <br> Expensen. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Clabs. |  | second Class. |  | Seasou-ticketHold Holders. |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Seenud <br> Clas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Single. | Return. |  |  | Singlo. | Return. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Return. | seturn. |
|  |  | 366673 ${ }^{\text {\| }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ s. d. | E sis 4. | \& s. d. | tons. cwi. q. Its. | $\pm 8$. | \& к. | $f$ E. d. |
| 1865 |  |  |  | 360050 |  |  |  |  | $833$ | 96631710 |  | 41670740807 | 730488 | 166032 - | 108926 31 |
| 2866 | 4 | 26367 | 25062 | 26805 t | 348350 |  |  | 8330 | $78$ | 7335 | 85635188 | 50093730035 | 82.999 | 16953414 | 106337 a 3 |
| 1867 | 4 |  | 13035 | 1880712 | 194060: |  |  | 409280 | $8330014$ | $4563=0$ | 8756316 | 7021 19 | 101508 | 80072 | $117324=5$ |
| 1868 |  | $255052^{2}$ | 37446 | 237328 | 411284 |  |  | $7_{745631}$ | $94944 \text { I0 } 6$ | 12 | 99408 | ! | 12495010 | 22433813 | 440 |
| 1869 |  | 408 | $, 44065$ | 238354 | 444808 | 69090 | 154338 | $983063 \frac{1}{2}$ | $106092: 26$ | 33349 | 9427 I | (13 16. | 55475 | 6497419 |  |
| 1870 |  | $3 \div 434$ | $48756 \cdot 3$ | 234403 | $4594993$ | 82194 | $198466$ | 10573678 | 10985012 | 80034 | 85316 | 6523 I | 288 7 | 7142 |  |
| ${ }^{1871}$ |  | 380429 | $55003 \frac{b}{a}$ | $247391 \frac{9}{9}$ | $418024$ | 89996 | $21862$ | 20676865 | 1258817 | 36131811 | 4956 | 7419849 | 828 II | 5321 | $2065{ }^{11}$ |
| 1872 |  | $48365{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 63899 | 240244 | 40140 ra | 83338 | 191076 | $23_{324}$ | 159844169 | 4155127 | 1639600 |  |  | 989 - |  |
|  | 4 |  |  | 2606274 | 455162 | 105492 | 23 | 1402 | 172637195 | 5578 7'9 | 17821672 | $92689419 \times 2313$ | 306019 1t | 23518 | 4:4 5 |

* In this year the Passengers Traffic was not elassifed. The figures zuyst be read as Single and Return only.


## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

No. 116.-RETURN showing the Number and Value of Telegrams sent from each Station in the Colony in the Year 1873; also, the Length of Wire and Cost of Construction, \&c.

$2-2 \mathrm{~A}$

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS-continued.
No. 116 (continued.)-RETURN showing the Number and Value of Telegrams, \&c.-continued.

| Stations-conta. | Megsages. | Amount. | Statione-contd. | Messages. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sofala | No. $734$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 62 & 4 & 3 \end{array}$ | Pilliga ... ... ... ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 570 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 84 & 15 & 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |
| Hill End | 4,633 | 52467 | Walgett... ... ... ... | 37 I | 458 10 |
| Tambaroora ... ... | 862 | 104101 | Bourke ... ... ... | 1,209 | 196 211 |
| Mudgee... ... ... ... | 5.972 | $715-8 \quad 3$ | Bendemeer ... ... | 696 | $67 \quad 7 \mathrm{I}$ |
| Gulgong ... ... | 5,332 | 643168 | Uralla ... ... | 662 | 61192 |
| Coolah ... ... ... | 757 | 95141 | Armidale ... | 4,069 | 553310 |
| Cassilis ... ... ... | 596 | 86164 | Port Macquaric ... | 1,172 | 117 II 4 |
| Merriwa ... ... | 760 | 1071510 | West Kempssy ... | 1,632 | 200158 |
| Wellington • ... | 1,517 | 18567 | Glen Ynnes ... ... | 3,288 | 442 II 4 |
| Dubbo ... ... | 2,311 | $\begin{array}{llll}291 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ | Inverell ... ... ... | 3.330 | 463 5 II |
| Richmond ... ... | 1,310 | $\begin{array}{llll}97 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | Tenterfield ... | 24,885 | $\begin{array}{llll}451 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Windsor ... ... | 1,509 | 1221611 | Grafton ... ... ... | 6,989 | S92 165 |
| Wiseman's Ferry | 201 | 12138 | Rocky Mouth ... ... | 864 | 9366 |
| Wollombi ... | 228 | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | Ulmarra ... | 920 | 914 |
| Maitland | 7,066 | $83^{2} 147$ | Casino ... ... | 1,817 | 26568 |
| Maitland East ... | 1,397 | 1521710 | Laurence . ... ... | 997 | 94135 |
| Morpeth ... ... | 1,47 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 13429 | Corowa ... ... ... | 705 | 94190 |
| Raymond Terrace | 627 | 53104 | Raglan ... ... ... | 397 | 2714 |
|  | 317 | 22176 | Wallerawang ... ... | 587 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Nelson's Bay $\quad . .$. | 17,556 | 2,183 17 10 | Jerilderio ... | 300 | 37 ○ 5 |
| Muswellbrook | 2,194 | 21243 | Suburban .. | 1,184 | 8814 o |
|  | 1,82I | 192149 | Picton ... ... | 59 | 506 |
| Scone ... ... ... ... | 820 | 78 10 3 | Brewarrima ... ... | 572 | 65145 |
|  | 527 | 6230 | Marulan | 66 | 548 |
| Murrurundi | 2,796 | 306 I 1 | Blacktown ... ... ... | $3^{2}$ | 116 If |
| Tamworth ... ... ... | 2,867 | 38928 | Bowenfels | 13 | 0166 |
| Gunnedah ... ... ... | 1,392 |  | British Australian Telegrams... | $\begin{array}{r} 363,950 \\ 1,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 41,13^{2} & 7 & 6 \\ 16,147 & 16 & 8 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,533 | 1908 II | Balances on Intercolonial and |  |  |
| Wee War | 540 | 60 I1 3 | Guaranteed Business |  | 4,54463 |
|  |  |  | Generai Totar | 365,360 | $61,82410 \quad 5$ |

Nore.-Number of Miles of Wire, 6,521-Cost of Construction, 218,351 6s.

No. 117.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number and Value of Terearans; also, Number of Miles of Wire and Cost of Constriction.

| Year. | No. of Stations. | Number of Trelegrams. | Reeeipts. |  |  | No. of Milds of Wire. | Cont of Construction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount for Telegrames. | Balance on Tntercolonial Busiucss and Guaranted Inines, sec. | Totals |  |  |
| 1864 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { R } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 29,030 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | £ s. d. | $\begin{array}{ccc}\mathcal{E} & \text { c. } \\ 29,030 & \text { d. } \\ \text { 20 }\end{array}$ | 2,847 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { £ } & \text { B. } & \text { d. } \\ .124,539 & 2 & 5\end{array}$ |
| 1865 | 55 | 138,785 | 29,769110 | $1,593 \quad 37$ | 31,362 5 | 2,989 | 145,446 4 11 |
| 1866 | 63 | 143,523 | 30,6987 | 1,59113 | 32,290 09 | 3,346 | 153,2118 |
| 1867 | 67 | 130,447 | 28,179 o ro | 2,11718 3 | 30,296-19 I | 3.567 | 160,79669 |
| 1868 | 77 | ${ }_{1} 32,872$ | 27.9082 | 2,909 13 9 | $30,81715 \mathrm{II}$ | 4,385 | $169,94916 \quad 0$ |
| 1869 | 83 | 145.370 | 30,150 76 | 2,624 8 8 | 32,774 I5 II | 5,053 | 189,545 O I 1 |
| 1870 | 86 | 173,812 | $28,55^{\circ} 48$ | 3,48714 | 32,037 18 10 | 5,247 | 195,544157 |
| 1871 | 89 | 218.530 | 29,019 1611 | 3,644 16 0 | 32,664 I2 II | 5,579 | 199,24546 |
| 1872 | 92 | 336,065 | 47,691 I 9 | 1,904 10 4 | 49,595121 | 6,114 | 212,255 98 |
| 1873 | 105 | 365,360 | 57,280 | $4,544 \quad 6 \quad 3$ | 61,824 10 5 | 6,52I | 218,361 60 |

POST OFFICES-LETTIERS, \&o.
No. 118.-Decennial rejurn showing the Number of Post Offices, \&C., and of Letters, Newspapers, Petitions, \&c., passing through the Gexpral Post Office.


## MONEY ORDERS.

No, 119.-RETURN showing the Number and Amount of Money Orners issued, and the Number and Amount of Monex Orders paid, at each Office in the Colony, during the Year 1873.

| Name of Offico. | Issued. |  | Paid. |  | Name of Offce-con'd. | Isgued. |  | Paid. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Amount. | No. | mount. |  | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
|  |  | £ s. d. |  | £ 8. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |  |  | £ s. d. |  | £ $\quad$. d. |
| Aberdeen | 95 | 404182 | 35 | 224133 | Gumnedah.. | 570 | 3.05507 | 79 | 419173 |
| Adaminaby | 172 | 636 I4 4 | 6 | 3150 | Gunning | 325 | 1,588 178 | 73 | 3423.11 |
| Adelong . | 975 | 4,008141 | 214 | 9406 I1 | Guyong ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 10 | 33 | 2 | 1000 |
| Albury | 358 | 971157 | 436 | $1,813=10$ | Hargraves ... | 89 | 295174 | 67 | 445158 |
| Appin | 42 | 15388 | 42 | 223123 | Hartley | 316 | 1,654 126 | $7{ }^{2}$ | 274195 |
| Araluen | 482 | 1,594 810 | 487 | 1,916 610 | $\mathrm{H} n \mathrm{~F}$ - | 290 | 1,273 160 | 61 | $246 \quad 6 \quad 2$ |
| Armidalo | 930 | 4131316 1 | 597 | 2,645 15 0 | Hexham ... | 118 | $\begin{array}{llll}572 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | 204 | $955 \quad 9 \quad 2$ |
| Aslifield | 116 | 410710 | 98 | 315127 | Hill End | 2,360 | 9.5488 | 990 | 4,4305 |
| Avisford | 50 | 216 11 2 | 48 | 357 O II | Home Rule | 579 | 2:367 208 | 124 | 476 II 6 |
| Ballina | 257 | 1,223 810 | 56 | $3^{8} 31113$ | Hoskin's Jown * | 1 | 100 |  | ............ |
| Balmain | 351 | 1,071 510 | 206 | 831121 | Inverell | 1,500 | 7,933110 | 183 | 830158 |
| Balranald . | 158 | $\begin{array}{lll}827 & 2\end{array}$ | 24 | 145106 | Trombarks | 371 | 1,705 3 | 157 | 7881710 |
| Burraba | 166 | 618143 | 47 | 342 I 6 | Jamberoo | 61 | 2448. | 24 | 48171 |
| Bnteman's Bay | 170 | 84101 | 23 | $96: 68$ | Kelso . | 263 | 1,172 125 | 78 | 363 II 7 |
| Bathurst ... | 2,351 | 9,8II II 11 | 2,104 | 9,031 14 II | Kempsey ... | $2{ }^{2} 1$ | 1,082 0 1 | 194 | 80157 |
| Bega | 500 | $2,146 \quad 2 \quad 1$ | $13^{2}$ | 531106 | Kiama | 647 | 2,619 12 II | 198 | 672147 |
| Bendemeer | 196 | 672711 | $5^{8}$ | 338158 | Kiandra | 278 | 1,129 II 0 | 26 | 146165 |
| Berrima | 314 | 1,031 189 | İo | 47718 | Lambton ... | 637 | $3 \cdot 36813$ | 72 | 344141 |
| Binalong | 50 | 194 <br> 18 | 12 | 36 I 6 | Lawrence ... | ${ }^{1} 5^{2}$ | 500170 | 46 | 209190 |
| Bingera | 274 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,287 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | 105 | 765192 | Lidedale | 117 | 602167 | 90 | $\begin{array}{lllll}530 & 19 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Blayney | 145 | 563 is 0 | 35 | 164 IIII | Lionsville | 134 | 714 - 9 | 49 | 310199 |
| Bodrila | 379 | 2,864 98 | 12 | $6_{3} \quad 5 \quad 9$ | Lismore | 523 | 2,620 118 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | 24245 |
| Bombala | 480 | 2,356130 | 136 | 703 II 6 | Lithgow | 455 | 2,055 $14 \quad 5$ | 19 | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Botany ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | .............. |  | 2140 | Little Hartley | 127 | 3848 | 8 | 311610 |
| Bourke ... | 621 | 2,765 150 | 56 | 189129 | Itiverpool ... | 242 | $\begin{array}{llll}750 & 7 & 5\end{array}$ | 190 | 746190 |
| Howenfells... | 78 | 371142 | 55 | $25^{1} 51$ | Lochinvar ... | 94 | 35111 | 230 | 1,093 96 |
| Romma ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 5 | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 5 | 2, | Lacknow ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27 | 133117 | 9 | 5160 |
| Braidwood. | 768 | 2,584 1311 | 427 | 1,63246 | Lunatic Reefs | 147 | 75096 | 36 | 204143 |
| Branxton | 382 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,816 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 268 | 1,7001311 | Major's Creek | 178 | $\begin{array}{llll}663 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 101 | 40330 |
| Brewarrina | 173 | 67170 | 8 | 4588 | Manly ... | 23 | $\begin{array}{lll} 59 & 7 & 7 \end{array}$ | 41 | 164109 |
| Bringelly | 43 | $\begin{array}{llll}136 & 3 & 5\end{array}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{llll}71 & 7 & 5\end{array}$ | Maryland ... | 15 | $\begin{array}{lll}76 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 12 | 88159 |
| Broughton Creck | 131 | $\begin{array}{lllll}433 & 19 & 9\end{array}$ | 34 | 14057 | M'Mathan's Recfs ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4 | 20153 | .... | .......... |
| Bundarra ... | 290 | 1,544 142 | 22 | 63126 | Merimbula | 169 | 611 ir 7 | 40 | 133189 |
| Bungendore | 204 | $735 \quad 2$ | 74 | $\begin{array}{llllll}392 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ | Merriwa | 315 | 1,192 14 I | 43 | 16776 |
| Burwood | 23 | $68 \quad 36$ | 56 | 282138 | Milton | 96 | 33835 | 2 S | 142108 |
| Burrowa | 481 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,839 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 87 | $3_{385} 3 \mathrm{II}$ | Michelago ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 18 \\ 0\end{array}$ | .... | ........... |
| Bushman's Lead | $3{ }^{1} 3$ | 1,367 1310 | 50 | 19918 10 | Moamr . | 7 | 2931310 | 24 | 68311 |
| Canden | 184 | ${ }^{58} 3145$ | 227 | 1,019 88 | Molong, ... | I,141 | 9,209 317 | 57 | 23418 |
| Campbelltown | 350 | 1,397 158 | 204 | 94819 ro | Molonglo ${ }^{\text {c... }}$ | 40 | 9407 | 5 | 25810 |
| Camperdown | 36 | 123189 264 | 73 | $2033{ }^{2}$ | Mongr ... | 149 | 792147 | 6 | 3598 |
| Cannonbar... | 77 | $264 \times 9$ | 20 | 77 10 2 | Mooroovroollen | 190 | $\begin{array}{llll}729 & 17 & 0\end{array}$ | 96 | 497 II 3 |
| Carconar | 488 | 1,912 90 | 110 | $475 \quad 5 \quad 5$ | Morpeth ... | 324 | 1,076 20 | 275 | 1,123 3 |
| Cargo | 142 | $\begin{array}{lll}625 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | 64 | 26423 | Moruya ... | 987 | $5.4 .4416 \quad 7$ | 201 | 947157 |
| Casino | 267 | 889 19 0 | 139 | 505138 | Moss Vale... | 197 | 641190 | 95 | 36780 |
| Cassilis ${ }^{\text {Chamber's }}$ Crcek | 872 | 6,671 10 10 | 62 | $\begin{array}{llll}351 & 2 & 2 \\ 551 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | Mudgee ... | 1,779 | 7,998 315 | 609 | 2,609 127 |
| Chamber's Creek | 208 | 1,095102 | 92 | 55164 | Murrumburrah | 241 | 1,121 15 I1 | 72 | 373 I 8 |
| Clarence Town | 154 | 5 II | 53 | 26073 | Mrurrurundi | 1,477 | 7,393 513 | 814 | 3,823153 |
| Coolah | 167 | 681511 | 9 | 56174 | Muswellbrook | 879 | 3,13172 | 462 | 1,972 196 |
| Cooma Comabrabra | 541 | $\begin{array}{r}2,212 \\ \hline-816 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 196 | 75141 | Narrabri | 409 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,962 & 12 & 2\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 6$ | $30617 \quad 2$ |
| Coonabarabra | 2,005 | 17,813 5 | 36 | 22415 | Nattai | 288 | 1,096 19 4 | 180 | 901 139 |
| Coonamble... | 139 | 499197 | 19 | 61165 | Nelligen ... | 324 | 1,OgI 0 o | 50 | 2681611 |
| Cooranbong | 116 | 396122 | 19 | 1434 I | Nerrigundah | 91 | $\begin{array}{llll}326 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | 28 | 8578 |
| Coroma ... | 2 | 766 | 42 | 19820 | Newcastle ... | 2,888 | 11,851 ${ }_{1} 183$ | 1,373 | 5,170 18 1 |
| Con Flat ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 24 486 | 9400 |  |  | Newtown ... | 390 | $1,33+211$ | 495 | $1,852 \times 34$ |
| Cowra ... | 486 | $3,003{ }^{2} 3$ | 35 | 14588 | Nimitybelle | 162 | 5081511 | 9 | $28 \quad 810$ |
| Cundletown | 67 | 248103 | 39 | 174611 | Nowra .. | 156 | 605136 | 45 | 149144 |
| Currawang... | 126 88 | 606 IO II | 25 | 9166 | Numba | 141 | 691334 | 50 | 197 II 3 |
| Dalmorton ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 88 | $525 \quad 510$ | 14 | 86192 | Nundle | 530 | 2,568 4 ¢ | 237 | 1,606 17 1 |
| Derman ... | 143 <br> 248 | 401197 | 26 | $\begin{array}{lll}78 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | Oberon | 209 | 769147 | 48 | 255109 |
| Deniliquin... | 248 | 872 II 8 | 123 | 49462 | Obley ... | 66 | 238186 | 7 | 25145 |
| Jubbo | 398 | 1,449 49 | 164 | 68185 | Ophir ${ }^{\text {a }}$... |  |  |  |  |
| Dangog ... | 391 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,723 & 3 & 7 \\ 18848 & 3 & \end{array}$ | 74 | 356 1 1 | Orange ... | 1,364 |  | 524 | 2,470 128 |
| Tast Maitland Fden | 501 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,848 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 343 | 1,356 9, 9 | Paddington | 133 | $3^{88}$ 10 0 | 72 | 26020 |
| Fiden | 489 51 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}3,306 & 14 & 7 \\ 100 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 51 | 22016 9 | Parkes ... | 507 | 2,377 17 | 90 | $46_{3} 170$ |
| Ema | 51 | 19083 | 57 | 217153 | Parramatta $\quad$. | 480 | 2,155 17 1 | 936 | 4,163 10 5 |
| Euraton | 151 | 819 10 6 | 4 | 21 I 10 | Parramatta-strect ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 98 | 34724 | 23 | 75160 |
| Fernmount | 1 I 8 | 416 I 0 | 15 | $\begin{array}{llll}55 & 3 & 6\end{array}$ | Patcrson | 273 | 1,866 1510 | 84 | 45688 |
| Forbes - | 549 | 2,473 23 | 176 | 751120 | Penrith | 345 | 1,196 16 II | 274 | 1,049 1310 |
| Gladstone .. | 103 | $441 \begin{array}{lll}44 & 2\end{array}$ | 1 I | 43127 | Picton | 219 | 91039 | III | $49315 \quad 2$ |
| Gleben Innes | 136 | 529 3 507 | 104 | 42661 | Pilliga $\ldots$ | 124 | 359 8 ${ }^{9}$ | 7 | 1979 |
| Glen Innes Gosford G | 719 232 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,507 & 5 & 4 \\ 1,245 & 4 & 15\end{array}$ | 138 65 | 62751 | Port Macquarie | 595 | 2,731 165 | 185 | 86412 II |
| Goulbura .. | 23 1,667 | $\begin{array}{ccc}1,245 & 4 & 11 \\ 6,572 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | 65 1,491 | $\begin{array}{rrr}329 & 12 & 2 \\ 6,348 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | Pyrmont ... | 105 | 37215 | 94 | $\begin{array}{llll}386 & 6 & 2 \\ 685 & \end{array}$ |
| Grafton . | 1,168 | 5,264 315 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 47\end{array}$ | 2,929 18 10 | Raymond Terrace... | 594 218 | $\begin{array}{r}2,001 \\ 793 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 157 176 | $\begin{array}{llll}681 \\ 668 \\ 688 \\ 18 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Grenfell | 712 | $\begin{array}{ll}2,726 & 9 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 3417 | $\begin{array}{ll}1,358 \\ 1 & 3\end{array}$ | Redfern ... ... | 207 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}790 & 9 & 2 \\ 800 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 273 | 77613 |
| Gulgong. ... | 2,002 | 8,838 6 10 | 566 | 2,4~5 75 | Reedy Flat | 13 | 51.06 |  |  |
| Gundngai ... | 712 | $2,84 \mathrm{I} 10$ | 217 | .93325 | Richmond ... | 273 | 847175 | 150 | 69713 - |
| Gundaroo ... | ${ }^{1} 36$ | 46020 | 44 | 29517 II | Rockley ... | $37^{2}$ | 1,644 3 1 | 48 | 2515 |

MONEY ORDERS-continued.
No. 119 (continued);-RETURN showing tho Number and Amount of Money Onders issued and paid-continued.

| Name of Offec-contd. | Ifsuced. |  | rasd. |  | Name of Offe--contd. | Iesued. |  | Pald. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Amount. | No. | Anount. |  | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
|  |  | $\pm$ s. d. |  | $\pm$ в. d. |  |  | f s. d. |  | ( ${ }_{\text {s. }}$ d. |
| Rocky Mouth | 257 | 1,091 194 | 25 | $125 \quad 30$ | Walcha ... | $37^{\circ}$ | 1,828 136 | 163 | 96937 |
| Rydal | 270 | 9910 | 84 | 40512 10 | Walgett ... ... | 115 | 63817 II | 17 | 7 I |
| Rydo ... | 57 | 127130 | 48 | 16317 II | Wailerawang | ${ }^{185}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1,052 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ | 83 | 46ı: 4 |
| Rylstone ... | 117 | 490 II 4 | 26 | 10305 | Wallsend ... | 768 | $3,467 \quad 2 \quad 2$ | ${ }^{13}$ | 62 S - 6 |
| St. Leonards | 99 | 343780 | 57 | 22333 | Waratah ... | 47 I | 2,259 886 | 149 | 610 I I |
| Scone . | 607 | 2,217610 | 274 | 1,653 20 | Warialda ... | 49 I | $3,937 \quad 4 \quad 7$ | 42 | 240 IS 5 |
| Singleton ... | 1,075 | 4,266 10 o | 858 | 4.27570 | Warren ... | 42 | 19212.0 | 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Sofala ... | 409 | 1,573 6 II | 138 | $774{ }_{7} \quad 2.9$ | Waterloo ... | ${ }^{131}$ | 564124 | 245 | 880 08 |
| Solferino ... | 203 | 912159 | $9{ }^{2}$ | $45^{8}$ 13 9 | Wattle Fiat | 292. | 1,000 66 | $3{ }^{18}$ | 1,629 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{I} 4$ |
| South Mead Road * | 233 | 813911 | 89 | 263308 | Watson's Bay ${ }^{\text {c }}$... | 5 | 1296 | 1 | 500 |
| Stroud ... | 285 | 1,503 127 | 59 | 335101 | Weo Waa ... | 171 | 59129 | 9 | 35710 |
| Tambaroora | 417 | 1,461 511 | 213 | 1,064 3 3 4 | Wellingrove | Or | $\begin{array}{lll}526 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 9 | $3^{8} \circ 6$ |
| Tanmorth ... | 971 | $3: 99478$ | 598 | 2,949 514 | Wellington | 376 | 1,833 123 | 128 | 58915 If |
| Taralga ... | 103 |  | 59 | 320189 | Wentworth | 177 | 863150 | 43 | $185 \times 36$ |
| Tarcutta ... | 96 | 388139 | 14 | 87 o 0 | West Maitland ... | 1,274 | 5,180 II 8 | 2,567 | $\begin{array}{ll}15,410 & 12\end{array}$ |
| Tarce ... | 225 | $8834^{11}$ | 61 | 297137 | Wilcannia ... | 164 | 79711 | . 20 | 12785 |
| I'en-mile Creek | 292 | 1,057 36 | 22 | 145164 | William-strecta | 245 | 955183 | 40 | 11779 |
| Tenterfield... | 451 | 2,100 77 | 129 | 589174 | Windeyer ... | 126 | 78686 | 64 | 342.611 |
| Therara | 312 | 1,024 30 11 | 53 | 1511450 | Windsor | 45 | 1,504 <br> 86 | 482 | 2,217 57 |
| Tocumwall... | 69 | 33455 | 16 | 32129 | Wingham ... ... | $3^{66}$ | 2,631 15 | 34 | 1401711 |
| Trunkey Creek ... | 352 | 1,872 $\quad 9 \quad 9$ | ${ }^{5} 54$ | 978165 | Wiseman's Ferry... | 19 | 12055 | 23 | 87 - 0 |
| T'uena ... | 304 | 1,475 116 |  | 8 roro | Wollombi .. | 228 | 1,099 10 8 | 79 | 40415 I1 |
| Tumbcrumba | 80 | 325177 | 78 | $612 \quad 37$ | Wollongong ... | 737 | 2,885 7 710 | $35^{\circ}$ | 1,454 63 |
| Tumut ... | 502 | 1,982 $8^{*} \mathrm{I}$ | 125 | 489 g I | Wombat ... | $69$ | 276136 | $5^{8}$ | 325185 |
| Ulladula ... | 52 | 187.61 | 21 | 82411 | Woollahra... | 95 | $\begin{array}{llll}356 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | $7^{2}$ | $266^{\prime} 65$ |
| Ulmarra ... | 10 | 454 IS 10 | 16 | 91133 | Woonona ... | 123 | $53{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ 10. | 46 | 19621 |
| Upper Adelong ... | 45 | 1791311 | .... | .......... | Yass |  | 2,757 18 3 | 366 | 1,476 6.8 |
| Uralla ... | 605 | $3,669 \quad 50$ | 79 | 325 | Young | 849 | 3,378195 | 402 | 1,670 013 |
| Urama | 173 | 582144 | 33 | 17584 | Sydney ... | 13448 | 59,702 II 5 | 48702 | 229,135 $17 \quad 3$ |
| Vegetable Creck ${ }^{\text {b }}$... | 8 | 486149 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wagga Wagga ... | $83^{2}$ | 4,052 126 | 266 | 1,001 5 I | Genmbat Total.. | 92744 | 420,294 4 0 | 82886 | $381,871 \quad 9 \quad 1$ |

- Fstablished zath August.

4 Estaluished I7th November.
a Established rit August.

No.120.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid in the Colony.


## MONEYS PAID FOR IMMIGRATION．

No．121．－DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Amount of Money paid out of the Revonues of tho Colony，on

| Year． | Fxpenses in England in connexion with Inmi－ gration． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Passige- } \\ \text { money of } \\ \text { Immigrants. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Expenses } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Quarantine. } \end{gathered}$ | Miscellancous． | Total Oullay． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $f$ m．d． | 2 E．d． | $\boldsymbol{f}$ s．d．${ }_{\text {d．}}$ | £ s．d | f．s．d． | f．e． d ． | － $\begin{array}{llll} & & \\ \text { f } & \text { 5．} & \text { d．}\end{array}$ | \＆at d． | £ E．d． |  |
| 1864 | $\cdots$ | $4,914 \times 0$ |  | ＊13，776 86 | 4,489165 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | $425 \quad 90$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 25,98767 | 3，977 |
| 1865 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，209 12 0 | 2，087 179 | $24,350 \sim 0$ | 4，095 122 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4069 II | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 34，149 II 10 | 2，717 |
| 1866 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，100 13 6 | 1，854 120 | 14，650 00 | 3,05613 － | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 59265 | 970 yo 6 | 23，224 $15 \quad 5$ | 1，204 |
| 1867 | $\cdots$ | 1，049 160 | 1，590 004 | 5750 ○ 0 | 5,10879 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 50794 | 30174 | 14，036 10 9 | 944 |
| 1868 | ． | 1，041 120 | 1，294 117 | $6,7 \infty 00$ | 1，426 50 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 74087 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{lllll}11,202 & 17 & 2\end{array}$ | 470 |
| 1869 |  | 2000 | $48114 \times$ | 1，250 00 | $297 \bigcirc 0$ | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 36418 I | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，395 12 z | $\dagger 47$ |
| 1870 | $\cdots$ | ．．．．．．．．．．． | $185 \geq 0$ | 40000 | 4400 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 474 II 6 | ．－．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，103 136 | ．．．．．． |
| 187 I | ．．． | 25580 | 2921510 | 1，350 ○－ | 400 | 2，039 03 | ．．．1． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3,64888 | 357 |
| 1872 | ．．． | 35450 | 354138 | 4,50000 | 900 | $2,787 \times 16$ | ．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $8,005 \mathrm{I4}$ II | 326 |
| 1873 | 1，011 153 | $125 \times 50$ | 2771318 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 400 | 63939 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ddagger 8,640937$ | 3,753176 | 140 |

＊Includes $£ 8,026$ 88．6d．，＂Jeoaus＂under 25 Vic．No． 19.
$\ddagger$ Includes $£ 1,626 \mathrm{~g} 9 \mathrm{~g} .7 \mathrm{~d}$ ．，cxpenses in connexion with publication of pamphlet－＂New South Wales：The Oldest and Richest of the Australian Colonies．＂

## MILITARY EXPENDITURE．

No．122．－DETAILS of Expendiruie incurred by the Colony，in the Year 1873，on account of its Defence，and for Military and Navai Sheivices．


## LOC'AL REVENUES.

 sydney muntcrpality.No. 123.-AbSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursempants of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, for the Year 1873.


Amount of late struck per $\mathcal{\&}$ ateridng, -18 Estimated extent of Roads, Streets, and Lanes in Nunicipality, $\rightarrow$ about ioo miles

STATISTICS—1573．


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No． 124 （continued）．－RETLRN showing the Total Estimated Value and Anstal Value of Ratable Property in the several Bobovghs，\＆c．－continued．

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ROADS TRUS'IS.
No. 125--RETURN, showiug the Receiprs and Disbursements of the several Roans Trusss in the Year 1873; ind also tho Number of Miles of Road under the care of the


## PART VII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

C0NTIENTS.

PUBLIC TTORKS.


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No， 126 （continued）－RETURN of Public Works－continued．

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|  | $\begin{array}{cccccc:c}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mo } \\ & \text { mo } \\ & \text { MूO } \end{aligned}$ | ○Nmo：○mminoonomonom $\forall 000-0 \approx 0000000 \mathrm{mg}$ <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mo } \\ & \text { mo } \\ & \text { maio } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cccc:c}\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots\end{array}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |
|  |  | $==$ |  |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{N} \underset{\sim}{N} \underset{\sim}{\circ} \underset{\sim}{N} \underset{\sim}{N} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \mathbf{N}$ |  |  |
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|  |  | $\vdots:$ <br> $\vdots:$ $=2$ |  |
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III

No. 126 (continued)-RETURN of Peblic Woris-continued.


No． 126 （continued）－RETURN of Public Works－continued．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 荗 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | 亠 | \} \vdots $\begin{array} { c c } { * } \\ { \vdots } & { \vdots } \\ { \vdots } & { \vdots } \end{array}$ |
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No． 126 （continued）－RETURN of Pbibic Wonks－continucd．

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No. 126 (continued)-RETURN of Pubitc Works-continued.

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No. 126 (continued)-RETURN of Pcbic Works-continued.

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| 21 |  | STATISTICS－1873． |
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No． 126 （continued）－RETURN of Pcbicic Wonss－continued．

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No. 127.-AbStRaCT of Meteoroloaical Observations taken at the Sedney Obserfatone in the Ycar 1873.


No．128．－RETURN OP Eartif thermometers recorded in Sydney in the year 1873.

| In the Ground． | 10 feot ． |  |  |  | 10 feet． |  |  |  | 5 feet． |  |  |  | 2 feet 6 inches． |  |  |  | 1 inch． |  |  |  | Temperature in Thermo－ meter Shed． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and Month． | 产 | 状 | 霛 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | 皆 | 光 | 品 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䍖 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 品 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { தig } \\ & \text { ena } \end{aligned}$ | 首 | $\dot{\underline{z}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 80 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | 㡙 | 导 | 获 | 安 | 鸷 | 㡙 | 霓 | 缶 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1873 . \\ \text { January ...... } \end{gathered}$ | 64＇9 | 654 | 64：2 | I＇2 | 677 | $68 \cdot 1$ | $66 \cdot 9$ | － 2 | $68 \cdot 6$ | 68.9 | $68 \cdot 2$ | 07 | 697 | 100 | 68.1 | 2.9 | 697 | 737 | 66.7 | 70 | 697 | 87.5 |  |  |
| February | $65 \cdot 8$ | 67.4 | $65 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 68 | $70^{\circ} 7$ | － 0 | 7 | $69 \cdot 8$ | $7{ }^{1}$ | 68 | 8 |  | $73^{\prime} 6$ | 69.0 | $4 \cdot 6$ |  |  | $67^{\circ}$ | 8.0 | 5 | 9 | $57 \cdot 8$ |  |
| March | $66 \cdot 5$ | 66.8 | 66.0 |  | 697 |  | 69.1 |  | $7{ }^{\circ} 7$ | $7{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 69：8 |  |  | 72.8 | $68 \cdot 3$ | 45 | 694 |  | 63.0 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 679 | 8 C 7 |  |  |
| April | $66 \%$ | 67 O | $66 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | $68 \cdot 8$ | 69.4 | 677 | 7 | $68 \%$ | 69\％ | $67 \%$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $67 \%$ | $69 \cdot 2$ | 643 | 4.9 | $65^{\circ}$ | 4 | $58 \cdot 2$ | 2 | $63 \cdot 6$ | $75^{11}$ | 497 | 4 |
| $\mathbf{M}$ | $66 \cdot 2$ | 66.6 | $65 \%$ | $0 \cdot 7$ |  | $77^{8}$ | 66.0 | 8 | $65 \cdot 4$ | $67 \cdot$ | $64 \% 3$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $6{ }^{1} \cdot 2$ | 643 | $6{ }^{\prime} 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $59^{7}$ | $63^{2} 2$ | 56.4 | 6.8 | $60 \cdot 2$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | 46 |  |
| June | 65.5 | 66. | $65^{\circ}$ |  | $65 \%$ |  |  |  | $6_{3}{ }^{1}$ | 64．2 |  |  |  |  | 583 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 57 |  | $3^{\circ}$ |  | 578 |  |  |  |
| July | 64：2 | 649 | $63 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $62 \cdot 2$ | $63 \cdot 6$ | $60 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $59^{\circ}$ | 615 | $57^{\prime 3}$ | 4.4 | $55 \cdot 6$ | 58.0 | $54^{\circ}$ | $40$ |  |  | 6 | 43 |  | $64 \cdot 5$ |  | 5 |
| August | $63^{2} 2$ | 64.0 | 62.8 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 2$ | $6 \mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{O}$ |  |  | $58 \cdot 3$ | $59^{\circ}$ | 57 | $r_{7}$ | $56 \cdot 7$ | 58\％ | 5 |  |  |  | － | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| September | 62.6 | $63^{\circ}$ | 623 |  | 6 | 62 I | $60^{\prime}$ | 9 | 5 | 6 | 58 |  | $59^{\circ}$ | 62.5 | $56 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |  |  | － 6 | 16.7 | $60 \cdot 1$ | 86 |  | ＇5 |
| October | 62.6 | 63.0 | $62 \cdot 2$ |  | $62 \cdot 6$ | $64^{\circ}$ | 61.9 | I | 62.4 |  |  | 27 | $6_{3} \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 8$ |  | $4 \cdot 8$ | $63^{1} 1$ | $70^{\circ} 9$ | $57 \cdot 8$ | 1311 | $63^{\circ} 9$ | 88.8 |  |  |
| Norember | 63.0 | 633 | $62 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 63.9 | 643 | 63.5 | O． 8 | $64 \cdot 1$ | 649 | 63.5 | 14 | 64.0 | $66 \cdot 3$ | 62.0 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $63 \cdot 0$ | 6 | 1 | $\cdot 3$ | 9 | 77.8 |  |  |
| December | 63.9 | 645 | 63.0 | 15 | $65 \%$ | $67 \%$ | 64.0 | $3^{\circ}$ | $66 \cdot$ | 68 | $63 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 679 | $70 \cdot 8$ | 63. | 78 | $69 \%$ | $76 \cdot 2$ | 6r\％ | 145 | $7{ }^{1} 3$ | $100 \%$ | $56 \cdot 5$ | 43.6 |
| Means | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In the ycar，Extromes | － | 674 | $62 \cdot 2$ | 5.2 |  | $\mid 707$ | $60 \cdot 2$ | $2 \mid 105$ | － | $7 \times 5$ | 57－1 | 144 | $1-$ | $73 \cdot 6$ | 54.0 | 19.6 | － | $76 \cdot 2$ | $48 \cdot 6$ | $27 \cdot 6$ | － | $100 \cdot 1$ | $38.06$ | I 1 |

These thermometers were made by．Mr．Grimaldi，of Melbourne，and the lengths are 20 feet， 11 feet， 6 tect， 3 feet 6 inches，and 1 foot 1 inch．One foot of each in occupied with the scale and is above ground．Before they wero put in，they were compared with a slandnrd thermometer from Kow，and the eirors than determined havo heen applied to the aboye rosults．A pit， 20 foet deep and 4 fect lo diameter，wha dug the the Observatory grounds，to receive them；aud the strata cut were as and the pit filled in with the materinl which came out of it，care being taken to put sand round the bulb of each．Thero is in wooden casc， 9 inclies square，round the stem of each themomoter，aud a wooden cnse，with a glass front，protects the scales from the weather．The readings can be takeu through the glass front．

No．129．－COMparative resulis of evaporation observations，taken at the sydney observatory IN THE YEAR 1873.


Thirly－eight days＇of evaporation rosults otmitted，through one or other operfowing during heavy rains．
METEOROLOGY-continued.
No. 130.-ABSTRACT of Meteorological Obserfations made at the Peninsula, Windsor, New South Wales, in the Year 1873.


STATISTICS-1873.

METEOROLOGY－continued．
No．132．－ABSTRACT of the Meteorological Obsertations taken at farious Stations in the Year 1873.

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$2-2 \mathrm{E}$


## MORTGAGES ON LAND.

No. 134.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land registered in the Colony.

| İcar. | Lent on Town Lands. |  | Lent ou Suburban Lnouin |  | Tent on Town and Country Iands. |  | Lent on Country Lands. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{\text { Nort- }}$ gages. | Amount. | No. of Mortgages. | Amount: | No. of Mortgages. | Amount. | No. of Mortgrges. | Amount. | No. of Mortgages. | Amount. |
|  |  | £ s. d. |  | £ B. d. |  | f s. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |  | £ e. d. |  | £ s. d. |
| 1864 | 400 | 255,795 910 | 146 | 63,208 9 1 ${ }^{1}$ | 43 | 62,380134 | 375 | 247,041 128 | 964 | 628,426 4 I $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1865 | 437 | $264,04722.6$ | 169 | $66,625 \quad 3 \quad 5$ | 29 | 23,117 310 | 413 | 280,227 18.6 | 1,048 | 634,017. 83. |
| 1866 | 466 | 261,086 90 | 252 | 70,940 18 10. | 32 | $65,29817 \quad 2$ | 457 | 284,655.13 6 | 1,207 | $681,98 \mathrm{r}$ 18 6 |
| 1867 | 505 | $\begin{array}{llll}239,944 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 291 | 86,009 17 6 | 53 | 96,200 5 8, 1 | 343 | $233,953 \quad 30$ | 1,192 | 656,108 I 11 |
| 1868 | 507 | 249,691480 | 230 | 68,919 14 II | 44 | 23,091 190 | 476 | 306,477 178 | 1,257 | $64 \mathrm{~S}, 180 \mathrm{1} 6.4$ |
| 1869 |  | 338,884 9 10 | 320 | 96,155 15 | 36 | 77,120 6 6 | 456 | 349,588 19 0 | 1,368 | 861,679 11 0 |
| 1870 | 520 | 269,475 12 9 | 291 | 103,820 15 1 | 24 | 24,052 194 | 488 | 272,592 18 7 | 1,323 | 669,942 5 5 9. |
| 1871 | 632 | 242,244 1 6 | 464 | 139,496 08 | 43 | 55,765 0 ○ | 339 | 259,935 9 II | 1,47S | 697:440 12 I |
| 1872 | 547 | 280,580 910 | 415 | $82,469 \quad 29$ | 27 | 20,044 20 | 342 | 228,763 In 3 | 1:33I | $611,857510$. |
| 1873 | 580 | 280,588 137 | 296 | 132,554 1 I 2 | 14 | 28,600 0 | 351 | $269,57^{2} 56$ | I,24I | 711,315 103 |

## discharges of mortgages on land and conveyances UNDER MOR'TGAGE.

No. 135.-Decennial RETURN of the Number and Amount of Discharges of Mortagers oy Land - and Convetances under Mortabge.


## PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 136.-Decenntal Return of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Jive Stock, registered in the Colony.

| Yetr. | Preferable Lions on Wool. |  |  | Mortgages on Live Stock. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Liens. | No, of Sheep. | Amount of Liens. | So. of Mortgages. | No. of Shcep. | No. of Horned Cattle | No, of Horges. | Amount Lent. |
| 1864 |  | 1,408,678 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 250,218 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ |  | 1,612,846 | 272,691 | 3,638 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { I, } 1 \times, 708 & 19 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 1865 | 116 | 1,575,455 | $\begin{array}{llll}274,521 & 7 & 4\end{array}$ | . 327 | -2,389,949 | 277,552 | 6,518 | $2,037,463$ 3 |
| 1866 | 182 | 1,904,804 | 316,382 7 II | 362 | 1,851,409 | 343,635 | 6,833 | 1,285,692 197 |
| 1867 | 268 | 3,249,433 | $\begin{array}{llll}521,384 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | 392 | 2,384,506 | 181,739 | 4,726 | 1,205,010 186 |
| 1868 | 286 | 3,695,587 | 512,121 63 | $37 \%$ | 2,997,019 | 211,81I | 7:769 | 1,399,479 148 |
| 1869 | 285 | 4,119,370 | 531,777 98 | 329 | 2,057,631 | 184,923 | 10,150 | $1,195,4032$ |
| $187^{\circ}$ | 317 | 3,411,469 | 371.231137 | 294 | 1,281,340 | 147,119 | 3,884 | 840,584310 |
| 1871 | 328 | 4,113,108 | 451,926 135 | $3{ }^{14}$ | 1,509,672 | 126,750 | 5,239 | 703,333 50 |
| 1872 | 360 | 2,716,37S | 377,032 I 0 | 303 | 1,467,020 | 114,801 | 3,120 | 1,076,432 $12 \quad 2$ |
| 1873 | 377 | 3,195,817 | $47^{2,861} 42$ | 37 x , | 2,383.310 | 128,860 | 3,808 | $1,723,336198$ |

[^14]STATISTICS-1873.

## DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGE ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 13\%.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of Discharges of Moetgaaes on Live Stock, registered in the Colony.


## LIEN ON GROWING CROPS.

No. 138.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of Liens on Growing Crors in the Colony, registered in Syducy.


## TRANSAOTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

## NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, \&C.

No. 139, -DECENNIAI RETURN of the Number of Appications, with the Amount of Fees, \&e., under the "Real Property Act."

| Year. | No, of App11cations. | No. of Properties. | Area. |  |  | bvatue. | Fees. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Town and Suburban. | Country. | Total. |  | Assurance. | Commirsioners. | Certifieates and other Dealings. | Total. |
| ${ }^{1854}$ | 362 | 467 | a. | 2. |  | $\underset{310165}{x^{2}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { f } & \text { s. } \\ 413 & \text { lo } \\ 480\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { L } & 8 . & \text { d. } \\ 602 & 6 & 10\end{array}$ |  |
| 1865 | 434 | 608 | 65113 | 20271 | 2092314 | 326163 | 679 II 11 | 477 ○ | 1000194 | 2157113 |
| 1865 | 379 | 532 | 652 I 39 㝵 | 36583 35125 | 37236185 |  | 768188 | 37910 | $\begin{array}{llll}1305 & 4 \\ 1595\end{array}$ | 2453130 |
| 1867 1868 | 324 304 3 | 459 495 | $\begin{array}{llll}835 & 2 & 5 \\ 430 & 0 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}35132 & 0 & 15 \\ 58223 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ |  | 261484 214313 3 | 879 413 4 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}356 & 5 & 0 \\ 350 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1598 \\ 17988 & 5 \\ 17509\end{array}$ |  |
| 1859 | 300 | 495 |  | 58223 0 10 <br> 30488   <br>  3 364 | $\begin{array}{llll}58053 & 1 & 94 \\ 3060 & \text { 0 } & 224\end{array}$ | 214813 177563 | 413 <br> 370 <br> 37 | 350 350 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}3738 & 9 & 4 \\ 2043 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2522 & 4 & 0 \\ 2731 & 9 & \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{1870}$ | 280 | 406 | 3382001 | 51568 3 <br> 17  |  | 203476 | 423123 | 3 lr 50 | 2190 <br> 208 | 2924 17 11 |
| ${ }^{1871}$ | 269 | 376 | 184 | 34335 I 127 | 14519380 | 197338 | 412139 | 349 or | 2577164 | 3339101 |
| ${ }^{3872}$ | 229 251 | 321 427 | 1.595 | 333622 | 35459 - 23 | $15737{ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}328 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | 26710 | $2365{ }^{2} 8$ | 34601411 |
| 1873 | 251 | 427 | 1,085 3 188 | $3 \mathrm{OL22} 20$ | 31207 I 181 | 335889 | 703161 | 40150 | 3235168 | $434017 \quad 9$ |

${ }_{3868}^{1867-E x c l u s i v e ~ o f ~ t o ~ a p p l i c a t i o n s ~ w i t h d r a w n . ~}$

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}18688 \\ \\ \hline 869\end{array}$ | " | ${ }^{37}$ | " |
| 1870 | " | 7 | " |
| 1871 | „ | 12 | " |
| 1873 | " | 6 | " |
| 1873 | " | 7 | " |

CROWN GRANTS REGISTERED, \&.
No. 140.-DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of Crown Grants registered, \&c, under the "Real Property Act."


## CIVIL JUSTICE.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.
No. 141.-RETURN showing the Business of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in the Colony, during the Year 1873.


- Canmot be ascertained.

No. 142.-RETURN of the Number of Civir Cases tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, during the Year 1873.

| District whero tricu. | Jarics of Four. |  | Jurles of Twelve. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dofended. | Uńdefonded. | Connmon. | Special. |  |
| Central Court, Sydncy ... ... ... | 104 | 4 | ......... | ......... | 108 |
| Mudgee ... ... ... | 9 | 1 | ......... | ......... | 10. |
| - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Albury ... } \\ & \text { Goulburn } \\ & \text { Bab }\end{aligned}$ | 1 | ... | ......... | ......... | I |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}\text { Bouburn... } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Bathurst... } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { M }\end{array}\right.$ | 5 | 1 | ........... | .......... | $\ddot{6}$ |
| Circuit Courts ... Maitlund... ... ... | 6 | ... | ......... | . | 6 |
|  | 3 | ... | ......... | ...... | 3 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ........... | ........... | $\ldots$ |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tamworth } & \ldots & \text { an } \\ \text { Xass } & \text { a }\end{array}\right.$ | 4 | ... | ......... | . | 4 |
| lass $\quad .$. | ... | ... | ......... | ......... | . |
| Totai, Crrceit Couris ... | 28 | 2 | ......... | ......... | 30 |
| Gentral Total... | ${ }^{1} 3^{2}$ | 6 | ......... | ......... | ${ }_{13} 8$ |

No. 143.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Crym Cases tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

| Pear. | Before Juries of Twelve. |  | Lefore, Turich of Four, |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Common. | Special. | Jefended Casts. | Undefented Cases. |  |
| 1864 | I | 8 | 127 | 5 | 141 |
| 1865 | ......... | 2 | 107 | 2 | III |
| I 866 | ........ |  | 118 | 4 | 122 |
| 1867 | ......... | 1 | 108 | 1 | 110 |
| 1868 | ......... | 3 | 126 | 2 | 134 |
| 1869 | ... | 2 | 110 | 6 | 118 |
| 1870 | $\cdots \cdots$ | ......... | 103 | 4 | 107 |
| - 1871 | ......... | ......... | 84 | 1 | 85 |
| 1872 | ......... | ......... | 96 | 3 | 99 |
| 1873 | ......... | $\cdots$ | $13^{2}$ | 6 | $13^{8}$ |

## CIVIL JUSTICE-continued.

district courts.
No. 144.-RETURN showing the Number of Suits commenced in the several District Cockts in the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1874, and other particulars.


## INSOLVENCIES.

No. 145.-DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Insolvencies in the Colony.

| Year. | Number of Insolvents. |  |  | Amount of Liabilities na shown in the Insolvents' scledules. | Amount of Assets as shown in the Insolvents' Schodules. | Number of Assignees elected liy Creditors to | Amount of Deficiency shown in the Insolvents' Estatos. | Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council, and paid at the Treasury. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Voluntary. | Compulsory. | Total. |  |  | Oficial Assignce. |  |  |
|  | No. | No. | No. | £ $\quad$ s. d. | £ s. d. |  | $\mathcal{E}$ 8. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1864 | 464 | 1 | 485 | 475,454 II 8 | 297,787 8 8 | 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}177,667 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | 1,761 166 |
| 1865 | 509 | 19 | 528 | 51159000 | $278,04516 \quad 7$ | 1 | 233,54458 | 1,833 156 |
| 1866 | $55^{\circ}$ | 44 | 594 | 944,015 138 | 539,184 1210 | 2 | 404,835 o 10 | 1.98014 |
| 1867 | 659 | 25 | 684 | $737,789 \quad 2$ | 535,695 186 | I | 202,093 318 | 2,569 5 510 |
| 1868 | 507 | 27 | 534 | 572,651 11 Io | 233,098175 | $\cdots$ | 339:552 145 | 2,159 17 3 |
| 1869 | 513 | 17 | $53^{\circ}$ | 483:145 13 10 | 296,979 I2 3 | 1 | 186, 166 I 7 | 1, 882 10 in |
| 1870 | 448 | 28 | 476 | 671,870 II I | 394,006 19 8 | 4 | 277,863 II 5 | $1,812 \quad 7 \quad 5$ |
| 1871 | $5 \pm 5$ | 29 | 544 | 325.9415 | 124,288 II 10 | 3 | 201,652 13 Ix | 2,023 18 7 |
| 1872 | 457 | 35 | 492 | $\begin{array}{llll}370,035 & 3 & 6\end{array}$ | 127,217 7 II | $\ldots$ | 242,817 157 | $1,68 \mathrm{I} 130$ |
| 1873 | $39^{2}$ | 34 | 426 | 301,225 81 | 120,13645 | 3 | 181,089 42 | $1,587 \quad 20$ |

## MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

No. 146.-Return showing the Number of Miners' Rigeris and Business Licenses, \&c., issued at the several Gold Fields and Colonial Treasury in the year 1873.


[^15]
## GOLD-MINING MACHINERY.

No. 147.-RETURN showing the Number and Description of Machines employed in Ariuvial'and Quartz Minina in the Colony, in the Year 1873.


## PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

No. 148.-KFTURN showing the Number of Publicans' Lieenses issued during the Year 1873.


2-2 E

## VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES.

No. 149.-REIURN showing the Distribuilon of the Volunteer Corps and Companies, Head Quarters, Sydney, on 31st December, 1873.

| Distribution. | Lieut- Commandan Colat | Мајјтг. | Captains. | Subalterns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Medienl } \\ \text { OHfcers and } \\ \text { Chaplaink. } \end{gathered}$ | Sergennts. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trumpeters } \\ \text { Buglerr. } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Rank }}^{\text {Rand File. }}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { General Staff } \\ \text { Brigade Band } \\ \text {... } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 5 | ${ }_{1}^{23}$ | $\ldots$ | $3_{37}^{3}$ | 37 39 |
| Artiliery. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staff ... ... ... ... | ......... | 3 | I | ...... | 3 | 2 | ......... |  | 9 |
|  | …....... | …... | I | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | ... | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 31 |
|  | …....... | $\ldots$ | ..... | 2 | …....... | 5 | 2 2 2 | 65 64 | 75 74 |
| $\#$ 3 $\#$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br>  4 $\#$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | . | 1 | ........ | 4 | 1 | 71 | 74 78 8 |
|  | …....... | …... | 1 | 2 | …....... | 4 5 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 62 58 | 78 68 |
| " 6 " $\quad .$. | ......... | ...... | I | 2 | .......... | 5 | 2 | ${ }_{7}$ | 81 |
| ", 780.0 | …....... | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | 2 | ......... | 4 | 2 | 64 | 73 |
| ",$\prime \prime$ | ........ | …... | i | 2 | …....... | 5 | 2 | ${ }_{6}^{56}$ | 65 72 7 |
| " 10 " ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ... | . | 1 | I | ......... | 5 | 2 | 64 |  |
| " 11 " ... ... |  |  |  | ..... | ........ | 5 | 2 | 5 | 58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staff ... ... ... :.. |  | ${ }^{2}$ | I |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ...... | I | 2 | ........ |  |  | 75 | 86 |
|  | …....... | …... | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | …........ | 5 |  | 74 85 8 | 83 |
| $\cdots{ }^{\prime \prime} \quad$ " $\quad .$. | ........ | ...... | 1 | 1 | ......... | 6 | 2 | 85 | 95 |
|  | ...: | ...... | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | …....... | 7 | 2 2 | 80 86 8 | ${ }_{96}^{92}$ |
| ", ${ }^{7} 88$ | ........ | ... | $\pm$ | 2 | ......... | 6 | 2 | 81 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 92 |
| "s " $\quad \cdots \quad .$. |  | ..... |  |  | ....... |  | 2 |  | 86 |
| Suburban Battalion. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Band. $\quad . .$. |  | ... | ..... | . | .... |  | ……... |  | 6 |
| No. İ, Glebe Company ... | .... | ...... | $\cdots$ | \% | …....... | 6 |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{22}$ |
| ", ${ }^{\text {2, }}$, Pamanind and Surry Hilis Co. |  | $\ldots$ | $\underline{I}$ | 2 | ......... | 5 | 2 | 82 |  |
| \#. 4, St. Jeeonurds Company ... |  | …… | I | 2 <br> 1 | $\ldots$ | 6 | 2 | 78 56 | 89 66 |
| Hi. South Sjdncy ${ }^{\text {H }}$, ... |  | ...... | r | 2 |  | 5 | 2 | 90 | 100 |
| Highlanders-2 Companies ... | ........ | ...... | 2 | 3 | I | II | 4 | 121 | 142 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. I, Penrith Company , 2 2, Parramata a | …....... | $\cdots$ | 1 <br> 1 | 2 | I |  | I <br> I | 81 69 | 9 c |
| " 3, Hawkesbury " ... ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |  | 88 |
| " 4, Bathurst \% ... | .... | ...... | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | ........ |  | …..... |  | 98 |
| $\ldots$ | ........... | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 87 | 97 |
|  | ........ | ... | I | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 58 <br> 88 | 57 98 98 |
| " 8, Mudgee . $\quad$... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 97 | 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ", 2, East Maitland ", | ........ | $\ldots$ | ..... | 2 |  |  | .... | 9 9 | 100 |
| " 3, West Maitland ", |  | ...... | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | 5 |  | 888 |  |
| " 4, Singleton " |  | ...... | I | 2 | I | 5 | 1 | ${ }_{56}$ | 66 |
| S. Southern Battalion. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staff ... ... $\ldots$... ... |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. r, Kiama Company ... |  | ...... | ...... |  | ......... | 6 |  |  | 74 |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |  | 66 | 75 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 53 67 | 59 74 |
| " 5, Wollongong " ... ... |  | ..... | I | ...... | . | 5 | $\cdots$ | 84 | ${ }_{91}^{74}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 497 |
| Geverai Totaj |  | 10 | 48 | 72 | *9 | $3^{18}$ | 75 | 4,151 | 4,694 |

* 4 Chaplains and 15 Medical Officers.

NAVAL BRIGADE.
No. 150.-RETURN showing the Distribution of the Naval Brigade on the 31st December, 1873.


REGULAR MILITARY FORCES.
No. 151.-RETURN showing the Distribution of the Regular Military Forces of the Colony on 31st December, 1873.

| Corps or Conıpayy. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Lleutenant- } \\ \text { Colonel } \\ \text { Commandant } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Brignde Мајог. | Brigade <br> Poy and Qunrter. master. | Medical Officer. | Major. | Captain. | Subalterns | Sergeants. | Trumpeters. | (tank $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { File. }\end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gencral Staff New South Wales Artillery. <br> Total ... | I | I | I | I | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 6 | $\cdots$ | 87 | 6 100 |
|  | 1 | 1 | I | I | I | $\pm$ | 2 | 8 | 3 | 87 | 106 |

ARTILLERY GUNS.
No. 152.-RETURN showing the Number and Calibre of Artimery Gurs in the Colony on the 31st December, 1873.

VACCINATION.
No. 153.-SUPPLEMENTARY Return of Caildren Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony, for the Year 1872.


## ELECTORS AND VOTERS.-GENERAL ELECTION, 1872.

No. 154.-RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Rolls of the several Elegtorar Districts of the Colony, as also the Number of Persons who recorded their Votes at the General Election in 1872, \&c., \&c.


## REGISTERED ELECTORS AND VOTERS IN BOROUGHS AND MUNICIPAL DISTRIOT'S:

No. 155.--RETURN showing the Number of Registered Eifectobs and Voters in the several Boroivais and Munjctpal Districts of the Colony, in the Municipal Year ending Monday, 2nd Hebruary, 1874.

LAND SALES.
No. 156.-RETURN of Lands. Sold in the Settled and Pastorall Districts of the Colony, otherwise than conditionally, during the Year ended 31st December, 1873 .

LAND SALES－continued．
No． 156 （continued）．－RETURN of Lasps Sori，otherwise than conditionally，\＆e．－continued．

|  | j $\vdots$ $\square$ |  |
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|  | \％ | － |
| 言 | 方 |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 酓 } \\ & \text { 音 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

LAND SALES-continued.
No. 156 (continued)-RETURN of LavDs Sowd, otherwise than conditionally, \&c.-continued.

$+$

STATISTICS－1873．

LAND SALES－continued．
No．157．－DECENNIAL RETURN of Lands Sold，otherwise than conditionally．

| Yenr． | Extent of Land Sold． |  |  |  | Total Price． | Total Amount <br> actually reccived in <br> the Year，necyarchans <br> and intorest on came． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Town Lots． | Suburbna Lots | Country Lots． | Total． |  |  |
|  | a．，r．p． | a．r．p． | a．r．p． | a．r．p． | $\mathcal{E}$ s．d． | £．s．d． |
| 1864 | 402 － $37^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 9042303 | 56,909 ○ 7 | 58,215335 | 68，961 3 II | 112，719 49 |
| 1865 | $494 \bigcirc 0$ | 1，51x 218 | 99，344 3 3 4 年 | 101，350 $1222 \frac{1}{4}$ | 135，521 42 | 213，241 4 |
| 1866 | 303 1 191 | 1，045 $222 \frac{1}{2}$ | 107，828 1－15 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $109,177 \times 17 \frac{1}{3}$ | 127，609－ 0 婁 | 261，590 23 |
| 1867 | $235 \times 37 \frac{3}{4}$ | 2，266 I 9 | 116，543－22 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 119，044 229 2 | 138，843 I 8 | 264,66024 |
| 1868 | $265 \geq 9$ | 976220 | $148,703{ }^{\circ}$ | $149,945 \times 13 \frac{3}{3}$ | 160，978 9 II | 265，249 1211 |
| I 869 | $366 \quad 3294$ | 1,41434 | ， 163,108294 | 164,890 I $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 182，630 178 | 319,612178 |
| 1870 | $338 \quad 221 \frac{1}{2}$ | $927 \bigcirc 4$ | 93，107 22883 | 94，373 $214 \frac{1}{4}$ | 112，814 18 II | 250，842 16 4 |
| 187x | 3792153 | 80223 | 87,455 I $3^{2}$ | $88,637.210 \frac{1}{2}$ | 99，959－－ | 261,401 I 3 |
| 1872 | $350-22 \frac{3}{4}$ | $967 \bigcirc 17 \frac{1}{4}$ | $165,516 \quad 2 \quad 13$ | 166,833 3 1 it | 177，062 $\circ 6$ | 432，373 $\circ 9$ |
| 1873 | 487 2 $144 \frac{4}{8}$ | 1，834 3 6 $6^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $386,877 \quad 3154$ | $3^{89,200}<037 \frac{1}{4}$ | 409，337 125 | 845,4 10 8 1 |

## CONDITIONAL PURCHASES．

No．158．－RETURN showing the number of Acres sold conditionally in each of the Years 1862 to 1873 inclusive；together with the amount realized for deposit，for balance of purchase money，for interest，and the gross amount realized in each Year．

| Year． | Sold Conditionsuly． |  | Amount Realizod． |  |  | Gross Amount realized． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Sclections． | Ares． | For Depoost． | For Balance of Purchase | For Interest． |  |
|  |  | a．r．p． | \＆s．d． | $\mathrm{f}_{\text {g．}} \mathrm{d}$ ． | £ в．d． | \＆в．d． |
| ${ }_{1862}$ | 4，493 | 357，280 22 I | 89,32033 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | $89,320 \quad 3 \quad 3$. |
| ${ }_{1863}$ | 3，558 | ${ }^{259,369} 3335$ | 64,842 10 0 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 64,842 10 $\circ$ |
| 1864 | 2，350 | ${ }^{165,616} 300$ | $\begin{array}{llll}41,404 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | ．．．． | ．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{llll}41,404 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{1865}$ | 2，166 | ${ }^{151,450} 0$ | ${ }_{37}, 862$ 10 0 | 34，393 17 1 | 6,548117 | 78,80418 |
| 1866 | 4，239 | 358,652 ○ 0 | $89,66_{3} \circ$ 。 | 22，994 66 | 12，456 109 | 125，113 173 |
| ${ }^{1867}$ | 2，995 | ${ }^{232,176} 000$ | 58，044 $\circ$－ | ${ }_{13,382} 190$ | 15，002 10 o | 86，429 9－ |
| IS68 | 3，194 | ${ }^{239,516} 200$ | 59,87946 | 10，601 178 | 18，129 10 4 | 88,610 12 3 |
| 1869 | 4，999 | 397，328 226 | 99，332 30 <br> 年 | 19，525 166 | $\begin{array}{lllll}24,360 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}143,218 & 8 & 45\end{array}$ |
| 1870 | 4，471 | $329,3{ }^{18} \times 12$ | 82,329 II 4 | 18，348 3 2 | 30，057 197 | 130，735 141 |
| 1871 | 4．751 | $358,682=8$ | 89，670 II | 17，396 115 | 38，001 139 | 145，068 16 2 |
| 1872 | $8,28 \mathrm{I}$ | 749,586 | 287，396 116 | 24，692 8 3 | $45,676 \cdot 35$ | 257，765 3－ 0 |
| 1873 | ${ }^{13,457}$ | 1，391，719 0 o | 347，930 ○－ | $3^{8,354}$－ 4 | 54,40233 | 440,686 |
| Total ．．． | 58，914 | 4，990，697 012 | $1,247,674$ 8 $7 \frac{3}{4}$ | 199，689 196 | 244，635 113 | 1，691，999 19 49 |

LANDS GRANTED.
No. 159.-Return of Lands set apart for Public Purposes in the Year 1873.


## STATISTICS—1873.

## LANDS ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

No. 160.-RETURN showing the Areas Alienated and Uvatienaled in each of the following Counties which comprise the Old Settled Districts of New South Wales, now First Class Settled Districts, on the 31st December, 1873.


Notb.-Exclusive of Lands conditionally purchased.

No. 161.-RETURN showing the Areas Alienated and Unalienated in each County in the remaining portion of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1873.


Nore-Exelusive of lands conditionally purchased

REVENUE FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS.
No.162.-RETURN showing the Revenve from Lands and Goid Fieids in the Colony, for the Year ended 31st December, 1873, under the Lauds Alienation Act of 1861.

$2-2 \mathrm{H}$

## LEASED LANDS.

No. 163.--Decennial Return of Lands Jeabed for Pasioral Purposes.


## VITAL STATISTICS.

bighteenti annual report

FROM
the registrar general, on vital statistics.



SYDNET:
thomas richards, government printer, phillip-street.

11-A
$734$

# VITAL STATISTICS. 

The Registrail Gpneral to Tùe Honorable the Colonlal Secretary,

trangmititing abstraots of

# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 

## FOR THE YEAR 1873, WITH PREFATORY REPORT.

$\qquad$

Registrar General's Department, Sydney, 13 July, 1874.
Srr,
I bave the honor to fomward to you the Tables compiled from the Returns of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, recorded in the Metropolitan and Country Districts of the Colony during the year 1873.

From these returns it will be found that the increase of additional names to the registers has been 37,823 , which, with those previously recorded, brings up the total number to 537,647 . Marriages contributed 8,768 ; Births, 21,444 ; and Deaths, 7,611 . As compared with the previous year, there were 459 more Marriages celebrated, and the registercd Births and Deaths were in excess 1,194 and 143 respectively.

The estimated population of the Colony at the close of the year was 560,275 persons, of whom 307,329 were males and 252,946 females, the excess of the former over the latter being 54,383 , that is to say, to every 1,000 of the population there were 548 males and 452 females, the proportion being the same as in the previous year. The increase in the population over 1872 was 21,085 souls, or 3.91 per cent., which is about the same as the increase recorded in my last report. The number of persons who arrived in and left the Colony seaward during the year was 24,022 and 16,770 respectively, which figures represent nearly the same numbers as in the year 1872.

During the year there were 4,384 Marriages celebrated, and 21,444 Births and 7,611 Deaths registered. The per-centage which Marriages bore to the estimated population at the middle of the year was 0.79 -Births, 3.90 , and Deaths, 1.38.

As compared with the previous year this shows a slight increase in Marriages and Births and a decrease in Deaths.

Of the total number of registrations for the year, Marriages represent $13 \cdot 11$, Births $64 \cdot 13$, and Deaths 22.76.
(A.)

Table showing the number of Marriages, Bintrs, and Deaties, registered in the Colony of New South Wales during each Quarter of the Xear 1873.


From the foregoing table we find that the Marriages celebrated in 1873 exceed in number those of the preceding year by 459 .

Out of the total number of Marriages in the Colony, 28.70 were celebrated in Sydney, 7.20 in the Suburbs, and $64 \cdot 10$ in the Country.

As compared with the previous year the City shows 1.82 increase, and there is a decrease of 09 . and 1.73 in Suburbs and Country Districts respectively.

Taking population into account, the rate per 1,000 was 798 , which is slightly higher than the previous year, and 0.15 above the average of the preceding five years.
(B.)

| Denomikation. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | . 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chureh of Enterland ......... | 868 | 886 | 856 | 832 | 1,024 | 1,018 | 1,159 | 1,232 | 1,381 | 1,547 |
| Roman Catholic ........... | 945 | 934 | 873 | 88 I | 912 | 901 | 908 | 88.5 | 836 | 992 |
| Preabyterian ................. | 945 | 935 | 856 | . 767 | 698 | 663 | 548 | 648 | 827 | 914 |
| Wesleyan ................... | 278 | 349 | 349 | 303 | 333 | 313 | 363 | 364 | 397 | 462 |
| Primitive Methodist......... | 60 | 54 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 58 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 60 | 73 | 60 |
| Congregationalish ............ | 95 | 97 | 90 | 100 | 96 | 106 | 82 | 99 | 148 | 164 |
| Bnptist ...................... | 28 | 34 | 49 | $3^{8}$ | 21 | 25 | 37 | 30 | 51 | 44 |
| Christian Israclite............ | ... | 1 | 2 | . | ...... | ... | ...... | 4 | . | ...... |
| Unitarinn ................... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Hebrew ...................... | 10 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Protestant Episcopal ...... | ...... |  |  | .... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ...... | 2 |
| Free Chareh of England... | 5 | 21 | 45 | 186 | $35^{\circ}$ | $44^{6}$ | 451 | 395 | ... | ...... |
| German Evangelical ........ | ...... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | - 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| Christians ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (......... |  |  | .....' | $\ldots$ |  | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ...... |
| Free Gospel Church......... |  | ... |  | .... | .... | I | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... | ... |
| Registrar' Offices. | 245 | 252 | 278 | 256 | 233 | 243 | 215 | 219 | Igr | 179 |
| Totas | 3,480 | 3,578 | 3,462 | 3,426 | 3,736 | 3,799 | 3,848 | 3,953 | 3,925 | 4,384 |

The above table is a Decennial Return of Marriages celebrated by the various denominations and the Registrars of the Colony, which is followed by a Return showing the per centage of Marriages by each denomination for the years 1872 and 1873 , and also giving the increase and decrease between the two years.

During the year 1873 there were two marriages celebrated in Sydney by tho Registrar Gencral, six by Suburban Registrars, and 171 by Country Registrars.

|  | 2872. | 1873. | 1872. <br> Per ecent. | 1873. <br> Per cent. | Increase per cent. | Decrease per cent, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England. | 1,381 | 1,547 | 35'18 | 35'29 | O'II | ...... |
| Roman Catholic .... | 836 | 992 | 21.29 | 22.63 | I'34 | ...... |
| Presbyterian. | 827 | 914 | 21.07 | $20 \cdot 85$ | ...... | 0.22 |
| Wesleyan | 397 | 462 | 10.12 | $10 \cdot 54$ | 0.42 | ...... |
| Congregational. | 148 | 164 | 377 | 374 | ...... | $0 \cdot 03$ |
| Primitive Methodist | 73 | 60 | I.86 | 137 | ..... | 0.49 |
| Beptist ........ | 51 | 44 | 1.30 | 100 | *..... | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| Hebrew...................................................................... | 6 | 10 | $0 \cdot 16$ | 0.23 | - 0.07 | ...... |
| Unitarian, German, Erangelical, \&c. ................................... | 15 | 12 | $0 \cdot 38$ | 0.27 | . | $0 \cdot 11$ |
| Registrars' Officen , ........... | 191 | 179 | $4 \cdot 87$ | 4.08 | ...... | 079 |
| - | 3,925 | 4,384 | $100 \% 0$ | 100'00. | I'94 | $\pm 94$ |

The next figures give the number and per centage of those who signed their names or affixed their marks to marriage certificates.

|  | No, of Marriages, | Full Signatures. | Marks. | Marks per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England ............................................... | 1,547 | 2,711 | $3^{8} 3$ | 12.38 |
| Roman Catholic ................................................. | 992 | I,580 | 404 | $20 \cdot 37$ |
| Presbyterian . | 914 | I,595 | 233 | - 12.75 |
| Wesleyan .... | 462 | 836 | 88 | 9.52 |
| Congregational ................................................... | 164 | 293 | 35 | 10.67 |
| Primitiva Methodist | 60 | 107 | 13 | 10.83 |
| Baptist ....... | 44 | 79 | 9 | 10.22 |
| Hebrews.. | 10 | 19 | 1 | $5 \cdot 00$ |
| Unitarian ......................................................... | 3 | 6 | .... | * |
| German Evangelical ............................................... | 7 | 14 | ...... | ....... |
| Protestant Episcopal................................................ | 2 | 4 | . 86 | ...... |
| Registrars ........................................................... | 179 | 272 | 86 | 24.02 |
| Totals.... | $4,3^{84}$ | 7,516 | 1,252 | 14.26 |

Of the total number of persons married in 1873 , there were 14.26 per cent. who affixed their marks to the Registers, which is a small increase on the per centage of the year 1872. The marriage certificates received from Registrars show that nearly one-quarter of the persons named therein were not able to write.

The following tabular statement refers to the same subject, and gives the number and per centage of signatures and marks of males and females in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts.

| Sydney <br> Suburbs <br> Country |  | Full Signatures. |  |  | Marks |  |  | Marksper cent per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males. | Females. | Total | Males. | Fernales. | Totan |  |
|  | 1,258 | 1,152 | 1,094 | 2,246 | 106 | 164 | 270 | $10 \cdot 73$ |
|  | 316 | 294 | 285 | 579 | 22 | 31 | 53 | $8 \cdot 38$ |
|  | 2,810 | 2,371 | 2,320 | 4,691 | 439 | 490 | 929 | 16.53 |
|  | 4,384 | 3,8.17 | 3,699 | 7,516 | 567 | 685 | 1,252 | 14.26 |

The condition of those who entered into the Marriage state during the year is now shown :-

|  | No. of Marriages. | Bachelors. | Spinsters. | Widowers. | Widows. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney | - 1,258 | 1,108 | 1,097 | 150 | 161 |
| Suburbs. | 316 | 263 | 280 | 53 | 36 |
| Country... | 2,810 | 2,569 | 2,501 | 241 | $3 \% 9$ |
| Totau. | 4,384 | 3,940 | $3 ; 878$ | 444 | 506 |

(0.)

Table showing the number of Marmiages registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1864 to 1873 .

|  | Estimated Population at the middle of the Year. | 3 S March. | 30 June | 30 Sept. | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Dr}$ De. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ratio } \\ \text { per } 1, \infty 00 \\ \text { living. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 60,299 | 277 | 279 | - 263 | 278 | 1,097 | 18.19 |
|  | 62,841 | 272 | 295 | 274 | 256 | 1,097 | 1745 |
|  | 65,580 | 269 | 277 | 254 | 242 | 1,042. | 1588 |
|  | 68,587 | 294 | 277 | 260 | 246 | 5,077 | 15.70 |
|  | 71,310 | 304 | $3^{21}$ | 281 | 286 | 1,192 | 16.71 |
|  | 74,310 | $33^{2}$ | $33^{\circ}$ | 299 | 314 | 1,275 | 17.15 |
|  | 77,131 | 297 | $3{ }^{1} 3$ | 323 | 302 | 1,235 | 16.01 |
|  | 79,540 | 320 | 325 | $3{ }^{36}$ | 255 | 1,216 | 15.28 |
|  | 79,745 83,000 | 305 316 | 256 346 | 264 299 | 230 297 | 1,055 1,258 | 1323 15.15 |
|  |  | 2,986 | 3,019 | 2,833 | 2,706 | 11,544 |  |
| Suburbs ...................... $\begin{aligned} & \text { a }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & 1864 \\ & 1865 \\ & 1866 \\ & 1867 \\ & 1868 \\ & 1869 \\ & 1897 \\ & 1871 \\ & 1872 \\ & 1873\end{aligned}$ | 41,698 | 50 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 194 | $4 \cdot 65$ |
|  | 43,456 | 68 | 47 | 5 I | 63 | 229 | $5 \cdot 27$ |
|  | 45,350 | 46 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 212 | 4.67 |
|  | 47,429 | 61 | 50 | ${ }^{71}$ | 75 | 257 | 5.42 |
|  | 49,313 | 68 | 72 | 61 | 52 | 253 | $5 \cdot 13$ |
|  | 51,387 | 91 | 52 | 64 | 74 | 281 | 546 |
|  | 53,338 | 72 | 59 | 60 | 52 | 243 | 4.55 |
|  | ${ }_{6}{ }_{3}, 160$ | 73 | ${ }_{78}$ | 65 | 77 | 286 | 4.5 |
|  | 65,738 | 90 | 65 | 69 | 92 | $3{ }^{16}$ | 480 |
|  | . | 665 | 566 | 605 | 649 | 2,485 |  |
|  | 283,896 | 579 | 542 | 527 | 541 | 2,189 | 771 |
|  | 295,865 | 609 | 547 | 567 | 529 | 2,252 | ${ }_{7}^{7} \cdot 1$ |
|  | 308,765 | 555 | 538 | 573 | 542 | 2,208 | 7.15 |
|  | 322,927 | 565 | 466 | 552 | 509 | 2,092 | 6.47 |
|  | 335,749 | 582 | 544 | 602 | 563 | 2,291 | 6.82 |
|  | 349,877 363,162 | 574 646 | 546 | 572 576 | 551 609 | 2,243 2,370 | 6.41 6.52 |
|  | 374,504 | 657 | 66 I | 630 | 575 | - 2,523 | 6.73 |
|  | 384,777 | 679 | 648 | 613 | 644 | 2,584 | 6.71 |
|  | 400,479 | 729 | 710 | 685 | 686 | 2,810 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | 6,175 | 5,741 | 5,897 | 5,749 | 23:562 |  |
|  | 385,893 | 906 | 869 | 839 | 866 | 3.480 | $9 \cdot 02$ |
|  | 402,163 | 949 | 889 | 892 | $8{ }_{4} 8$ | 3,578 | $8 \cdot 90$ |
|  | 419,695 | 870 | 870 | 882 | 840 | 3,462 | 8.25 |
|  | 438,943. | 920 | 793 | 883 | 830 | 3,426 | $7 \cdot 80$ |
|  | 456,372 | 954 | 937 | 944 | 901 | 3,736 | 8.18 |
|  | 475,574 | 997 | 928 | 935 | 939 | 3,799 | 7.98 |
|  | 493:631 | 1,015 | 911 | 959 | 963 | 3,848 | 779 |
|  | 509,048 | 1,023 | 1,033 | 1,006 | 891 | 3,953 | $7 \cdot 76$ |
|  | 527,682 549,217 | 1,057 I, 135 | $\underset{\mathrm{I}, 121}{975}$ | 942 $\mathrm{I}, 053$ | 951 1,075 | 3,925 $4,3{ }^{\text {S }} 4$ | 7.44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9,826 | 9,326 | 9,335 | 9,104 | 37,591 |  |

## BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Colony was 21,444 , of which 10,052 were males and 10,492 females, or 51.07 and 48.93 per cent., respectively, to total Births.

The increase over the year 1872 was 1,194 , comprising 676 males and 518 females. The cxcess of males over females was 460 , or $2 \cdot 14$ per cent.

The proportion of male and female Births to total number of Births registered in the City, Suburbs, and Country, is as follows :-

|  | Males, | Femnles. | Total. | ${ }^{\text {Mnnles }}$ | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydue | 1,556 | 1,509 | 3,065 | 7.26 | 7.04 |
| Suburbs | 1,453 | 1,310 | 2,763 | 677 | 611 |
| Country | 7,943 | 7,673 | 15,616 | 37.04 | 35.78 |
|  | 10,952 | 10,492 | 21,444 | 51.07 | $48 \cdot 93$ |

The greatest disparity between male and female Births occurs in the Country, where the former are 1.26 per cont. in excess of the latter.

In the abovenamed divisions the proportion of male to female Births is as follows :-

|  | Malen | Femaliss. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Syduey | $50 \cdot 77$ | $49 \cdot 23$ |
| Suburbs | 52.59 | $47 \cdot 4.1{ }^{1}$ |
| Country | 50.86 | 49:14 |

Taking population into account we find that the ratio of Births to erery 1,000 for the past six years was :-

$$
\begin{array}{rccccc}
1868 . & 1869 & 1850 & 1871 . & 1872 & \\
40 \cdot 50 & 40 \cdot 4.6 & 3980 & 39.57 & 38 \cdot 37 & 30.04
\end{array}
$$

Though the proportion of Births to population was a shado higher than in 1872, yet it did not reach the figures of the previous four years, or, indeed, of any one year since 1864, as will be seen on reference to the Decennial Table of Births which is now given.
(D.)

Table showing the number of Births registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1864 to 1873.

|  | Estimated Population at the middle of each Year. | $3^{1} \mathrm{March}$. | 30. June. | 30 Sept. | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{DPe}$. | total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rntio } \\ & \text { frer I,000 } \\ & \text { living. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney ...................... $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & 1864 \\ & 1865 \\ & 1866 \\ & 1867 \\ & 1868 \\ & 1869 \\ & 1870 \\ & 187 \mathrm{I} \\ & 1872 \\ & 1873\end{aligned}$ | 60,299 | 610 | 585 | 653 | 584 | 2,432 | $40^{\prime} 33$ |
|  | 62,841 | 575 | 663 | 692 | 599 | 2,529 | 4024 |
|  | -65,580 | 620 | 595 | - 643 | 620 676 | 2,478 | 37.78 |
|  | 68,587 | 591 650 | 632 680 | 709 6.8 | 676 585 | 2,60S | 38.02 |
|  | 71,310 74,310 | 650 | 680 762 | 678 782 | 585 | 2,593 2,845 | $36 \cdot 36$ 38.28 |
|  | 74,310 | 637 | 762 | 782 |  | 2,845 |  |
|  | 77,131 | 685 | 757 | 773 | 694 | 2,909 | 37.71 |
|  | 79,540 | 724 | 752 | 802 | 702 | 2,980 | 37.48 |
|  | 79,745 83,000 | 700 760 | 729 755 | 727 826 | 723 724 | 2,879 3,065 | 36.09 3692 |
|  | 83,000 | 6,552 | 6,910 | 7,285 | 6,571 | 27,318 |  |
|  | 41,698 | $44^{6}$ | 510 | 496 | 541 | 1,993 | $47^{\circ} 80$ |
|  | 43:456 | 491 | 510 | 514 | 545 | 2,060 | 47.40 |
|  | 45;350 | 465 | 527 | 553 | 534 | 2,079 | 45.84 |
|  | 47,429 | 534 | 557 | 600 | 598 | 2,289 | 48.26 |
|  | 49,313 | 532 | 557 | 631 | 557 | 2,277 | $46 \cdot 17$ |
|  | $51,3{ }^{3} 7$ | $5^{31}$ | 679 | ${ }_{6}^{615}$ | 644 | 2,519 | $49^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  | 53.338 | 596 | 679 | 654 | 617 65 | 2,546 | 47.73 |
|  | 55,004 63,160 | 632 580 | 652 612 | 666 659 | 651 585 | 2,601 2,436 | 47.28 38.56 |
|  | 65,738 | 696 | 700 | 710 | 657 | 2,763 | 42.03 |
|  |  | 5:553 | 5,983 | 6,098 | 5,929 | 23,563 |  |
| Country Districts........... $\begin{aligned} & \text { ( } \\ & 18864 \\ & 1865 \\ & 18667 \\ & 1868 \\ & 1869 \\ & 1870 \\ & 187 \mathrm{I} \\ & 1872 \\ & 1873\end{aligned}$ | 283,896 | 2,845 | 3,139 | 3,292 | 3,184 | 12,456 | 43.87 |
|  | 295,865 | 3,032 | 2,965 | 3,448 | 3,249 | 12,694 | 42.90 |
|  | 308,765 | 3,026 | 3,047 | 3,276 | 3,044 | 12,393 | 40.13 |
|  | 322,927 | 3,079 | 3,079 | 3,725 | 3.537 | 13,420 | 41.55 |
|  | 335,749 | 3,364 | 3,399. | 3,594 | 3,258 | 13,615 | $40 \cdot 55$ |
|  | 349,877 363,162 | 3,298 3,234 | 3:430 | 3,679 3,892 | 3,472 3,574 | 13,879 14,193 | 39.66 30.08 |
|  | 363,162 374,504 | 3,234 $3,52 \mathrm{I}$ | 3,493 3.537 | 3,692 3,903 | 3,574 | 14,193 14,562 | 38.88 |
|  | 384,7\%7 | 3,687 | 3,624 | 3,941 | 3,683 | 14,935 | $3{ }^{8 \cdot 81}$ |
|  | 400,479 | 3,755 | 3,509 | 4,202 | 4,150 | 15,616 | 38.99 |
|  |  | 32,837 | 33,222 | 36,952 | 34,75 ${ }^{2}$ | 137,763 |  |
|  | 385,893 |  |  |  | 4,309 | 16,881 | $43^{\prime} 74$ |
|  | 402,163 | .4,098 | 4,138 | 4,654 | 4,393 | 17,283 | 42.97 |
|  | 419,695 | $4, \mathrm{III}$ | 4,169 | 4,472 | 4,198 | 16,950 | $40 \cdot 38$ |
|  | +38,943 | 4,204 | 4,268 | 5,034 | 4,811 | 18,317 | $4{ }^{1} 73$ |
|  | 456,372 | 4,546 | 4,636 | 4,903 | 4,400 | 18,485 | 40.50 |
|  | 475:574 | 4,516 | 4,871 | 5,076 | 4.780 | 19,243 | $40 \cdot 46$ |
|  | 493,631 | 4,5 5 | 4.929 | 5,319 | 4,885 | 19,648 | 39.80 |
|  | 509,048 | 4,877 | 4,941 | 5,371 | 4:954 | 20,143 | 39.77 |
|  | 54,9,217 | 4,967 5,215 | 4,965 4,964 | 6,327 5,738 | 4,991 $5,53 \mathrm{I}$ | 20,250 $\mathbf{2 1 , 4 4 4}$ | 38.37 39 |
|  |  | 44,942 | 46,115 | 50,335 | 47,252 | 188,644 |  |

From this return it will be seen that the ratio of Births to every 1,000 of population is 36.92 in Sydney, 42.03 in the Suburbs, and $35 \cdot 99$ in the Country. Thus the Suburbs are in excess of Sydney by $5 \cdot 11$; the Country is also in excess by 2.07 , and the difference between Suburbs and Country is 3.04 in favour of the former. The September quarter shows itself most prolific in Births.
( D.$)$
Table showing the number of Cimbdren born out of Wedioce in the Colony of New South Wales, from Ist Tanuary, 1864, to 31st December, 1873.

| Year. | Sydney. |  |  | Suburban. |  |  | Country Districts. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males, | Fernales. | Total. | Mates. | Feranles. | Total. | Males. | Fermales. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1864 ...... | 64 | 56 | 120 | $3^{2}$ | 23 | 55 | 202 | 202 | 404 | 298 | 281 | 579 |
| $1865 \ldots$ | 66 | $7{ }^{1}$ | 137 | 16 | 26 | 42 | 213 | 225 | $43^{8}$ | 295 | 322 | 617 |
| $1866 \ldots .$. | 79 | 78 | 157 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 203 | 215 | $4{ }^{18}$ | 303 | 323 | 626 |
| 1867 ..... | 65 | 77 | 142 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 232 | 231 | 463 | 329 | 34 I | 670 |
| 1868 ...... | 67 | 82 | 149 | 30 | 28 | $5^{8}$ | 253 | 239 | 492 | 350 | 349 | 699 |
| 1869 ...... | 106 | 78 | 184 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 274 | 228 | 502 | 409 | 334 | 743 |
| 1870 ...... | 90 | 95 | 185 | 52 | 38 | 90 | 250 | 230 | 480 | 392 | 363 | 755 |
| 1871 ...... | 105 | 108 | 206 | 30 | $3{ }^{\text {I }}$ | $6{ }^{6}$ | 259 | 256 | 515 | 394 | 388 | 782 |
| $1872 \ldots$. | 94 | 88 | 182 | 34 | 32 | 66 | 287 | 281 | 568 | $4{ }^{5} 5$ | 401 | 816 |
| 1873 ...... | 98 | 101 | 199 | 42 | 44 | 86 | 293 | 311 | 604 | 433 | 456 | 889 |
|  | 834 | 827 | 1,66I | $3^{18}$ | 313 | 631 | 2,466 | 2,418 | 4,884 | 3,618 | 3,558 | 7,176 |

The number of illegitimate Births registered during the year was 889 , which amounts to 4.14 per cent. of total number of Births. The proportion to every 1,000 of population is 1,62 , being an increase of - 10 on the year 1872.

The proportion which these Births bear to the total number of Births registered in Sydney is 6.49 per cent. ; in the Suburbs $3 \cdot 11$ per cent. ; and in the Country Districts 3.86 per cent.

The return which follows gives the number of cases of triplets and twins which have occurred for the last ten years.
(F.)

Table showing the number of Terplets and Twins born in the Colony of New South Waleg, from ist January, 1864, to $3^{15 t}$ December, 1873 .

*Two still-born in each year, not registered.
$\dagger$ Six sthl-born, not registered.
$\ddagger$ One still-born.

## DEATHS.

The Deaths registered during the year 1873 'numbered 7,611 ; of which there were 4,599 males and 3,012 femalce,-the excess of the former over the latter being 1,587 . Allowing for the excess of male over female Births, we still find that there is a surplus on the year of 1,127 in favour of the females. The . percentage of male to total Deaths, is $60 \cdot 43$; and of female, $39 \cdot 57$.

There were 143 more Deaths than in the previous year. The increase on the year 1872 in male Deaths is 157 , while there was a decrease of 14 female Deaths.

The percentage of Deaths to population is $1: 38$, which is lower by 0.3 than the previous year.
The rate per 1,000 of Deaths to population for the last six years is as follows :-

| 1868. | . | 1869. | 1870 | 187. |  | 1872. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15.83 | 1406 | 13.28 | 12.58 |  | 14.15 | 13.85 |

The proportion for 1873 is therefore 30 lower than the previous year, and the mean of the preceding quinquennial period is 13.98 .

The records of the year show that the following are the numbers of Deaths in each of the localities
stated:-

|  | Males. | Fernales. | Total | Per enntage to total Deaths. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney | 1,010 | 790 | 1,500 | 23.65 |
| Suburbs | 538 | 459 | 997 | $13 \cdot 10$ |
| Country | 3,051 | 1,763 | 4,814 | 63.25 |
| Totals | 4,599 | 3,012 | 7,611 | 10000 |

In comparison with the year 1.872 there was a decrease of 10 Deaths in Sydney, and an increase of 82 and 71 in Suburbs and Country Districts respectively. According to population the Death rate per 1,000 in Sydney is $21 \cdot 68$, in Suburbs 15.16, and in Country $12 \cdot 02$; which figures, in comparison with 1872, show 1.01 less for Sydney, ' 68 more for Suburbs, and 30 less for the Country.

The Death rate of the City is 6.52 higher than the Suburbs, and 966 higher than the Country. The proportion in favour of the Country over the Suburbs is $3 \cdot 14$.
(G.)

Table showing the number of Deaths registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1864 to 1873 .

|  | Estimnted Population at the middle of each Year. | 31 Mar. | 30 June | 30 Sept . | $3^{1} \mathrm{Dec}$. | Total. | Jatio per 1,000 living. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 60,209 | 436 | 435 | 384 | 474 | 1,729 | 28.67 |
|  | 62,841 | 340 | - 345 | 339 | 398 | 1,422 | 22.63 |
|  | 65,580 | 389 | 412 | 347 | 454 | 1,602 | 24.42 |
|  | 68,587 | 583 | 797 | $33^{\circ}$ | 441 | 2,151 | $3{ }^{1} 36$ |
|  | $7 \mathrm{I}, 3$ 10 | 413 | 410 | 349 | 427 | 1,599 | 22*42 |
|  | 74,310 | 371 | 354 | 377 | 409 | 1,5 I I | 20.33 |
|  | 77,131 | $3^{86}$ | 355 | 337 | 414 | 1,492 | 19.34 |
|  | 79,540 | $33^{2}$ | 362 | 439 | $45^{\circ}$ | .1,583 | 19.90 |
|  | 79,745 | 477 | 398 | 438 | 497 | I,810 | 22.69 |
|  | 83,000 | 468. | 430 | 408 | 494 | 1,800 | 21.68 |
|  |  | 4,195 | 4,298 | 3,748 | $4,45^{8}$ | 16,699 |  |
|  | - 41,698 | 237 | 197 | 176 | 211 | 821 | 19.68 |
|  | 43,456 | 201 | 185 | 145 | ${ }^{2} 58$ | 789 | 18.15 |
|  | 45,350 | 220 | 256 | 174 | 316 | 966 | 21.31 |
|  | 47,429 | 292 | 551 | 243 | 300. | 1,386 | 29.22. |
|  | 49,313 | 216 | 247 | 215 | 278 | 956 | 19.59 |
|  | 51,357 | 240 | 226 | 220 | 245 | 935 | 18.11 |
|  | 53,338 | 200 | 193 | 187 | 210 | 790 | 14.81 |
|  | 55,004 | 182 | 169 | 247 | 285 | 883 | 16.05 |
|  | 63,160 | 244 | 184 | 192 | 295 | 915 | 14.48 |
|  | 65,738 | 213 | 248 | 249 | 287 | 997 | 15.16 |
|  |  | 2,245 | 2,456 | 2,048 | 2,685 | 9,434 |  |
|  | 283,896 | 1,025 | 1,067 | 921 | 882 | 3,895 |  |
|  | 295,865. | 1,074 | 1,102 | 1,019 | 1,190 | 4,385 | 14.82 |
|  | 308,765 | 1,467 | 1,351 | 993 | 982 | 4,793 | 15.52 |
|  | 322,927 | 1,312 | 1,226 | - 1,346 | 1,210 | 5,094 | 15.77 |
|  | 335,749 | 1,335 | 1,273 | 1,027 | 1,035 | 4,670 | 13.90 |
|  | 349,877 | 1,216 | 1,141 | 940 | 952 | 4,249 | 12.14 |
|  | 363,162 | 1,216 | 1,122 | 994 | 944 | 4,276 | 1 I 77 |
|  | 3\%4,504 | 988 | 949 | 969 | 1,035 | 3,941 | 10.52 |
|  | 384,777 | 1,418 | 1,134 | 1,110 | 1,081 | 4,743 | 12.32 |
|  | 400,479 | 1,326 | 1,180 | 1, 169 | 1,139 | 4,814 | 12.02 |
|  |  | 12,377 | 11,545 | 10,488 | 10,450 | 44,860 |  |
| New South Wales .......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1864 \\ 1865 \\ 1866 \\ 1867 \\ 1868 \\ 1869 \\ 1870 \\ 1871 \\ 1872 \\ 1873\end{array}\right.$ | $3^{8} 5,893$ |  | 1,699 | 1,481 |  |  |  |
|  | 402,163 | 1,615 | 1,632 | 1,503 | 1,846 | 6,596 | 16.40 |
|  | 419,695 | 2,076 | 2,019 | 1:514 | 1,752 | 7,361 | 17.53 |
|  | 438,943 | 2,187 | 2,574 | 1,919 | 1,951 | 8,63I | 19.66 |
|  | 456,372 475,574 | 1,964 | 1,930 | 1:591 |  | 7,225 | 15.83 |
|  | 475.574 | 1,827 | 1,721 | 1,537 | 1,606 | 6,691 | 14.06 |
|  | 493,63I | 1,802 | 1,670 | 1,518 | 1,568 | 6,558 | 13.28 |
|  | 527,682 | 2,139 | 1,7, 16 | 1,740 | 1,873 | 7,468 | 14.15 |
|  | 549,217 | 2,007 | I, 858 | 1,826 | 1,920 | 7,611 | 13.85 |
|  |  | 18,817 | 18,299 | 16,284 | 17,593 | 70,993 |  |

The infantile mortality for 1873 , which has usually formed so high a per centage to total Deaths, will be found to be lower than the previous year, or, indeed, than any of the preceding nine years. The proportion of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths is 3842 , which is lower by 4449 than the year 1872, and 6.10 than the mean of the past nine years. The per centage of these Deaths in the City is $39 \cdot 94$, in. the Suburbs $51 \cdot 15$, and in the Country $35 \cdot 62$. Comparing these figures with 1872 , we find that Sydney is lower by 5.08 , the Suburbs by 3.82 , and the Country by $4 \cdot 12$.

The mean per centage for the last ten years is 44.07 for the Colony, 46.85 for Sydney, 56.42 for the Suburbs, and 40.45 for the Country.
(H.)

Infantile Mortaitty.

| Year. | Tatal Deathe of the Fear. | Total <br> Deaths ander 5 years. | Per centage | Sydney. |  |  | Suburds. |  |  | Country Districts. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Totnl Deatis of Year. | Deaths under 5 years. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { rer centrge } \\ \text { of Deatbs } \\ \text { nnder } 5 \\ \text { years to } \\ \text { total Dealhs. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Deaths of Year. | Deaths under 5 years. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Yer centage } \\ \text { of Jeathis } \\ \text { under } 5 \\ \text { Years to } \\ \text { total Denths. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Totnl Denths of Yenr. | Deaths under 5 ycars. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per centnge } \\ \text { of Deatlos } \\ \text { under } 5 \\ \text { Years to } \\ \text { totalDeaths. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| 1864................. | 6,445 | 2,839 | $44^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 1,729 | 819 | 4737 | 827 | 442 | $53 \cdot 83$ | 3,895 | 1,578 | 40:5I |
| 1865................ | 6.596 | 2,879 | 4365 | 1,422 | 612 | $43^{\circ} 04$ | 789 | 447 | 56.65 | 4,385 | 1,820 | 4173 |
| 1866................ | 7,361 | 3,292 | 44'72 | 1,602 | 717 | 4475 | 966 | 535 | $55 \cdot 38$ | 4,793 | 2,040 | 42-56 |
| 1867................ | 8,63I | 4,574 | 52'99 | 2,151 | 1,262 | 58.67 | 1,386 | 925 | 6673 | 5,094 | 2,387 | 4685 |
| 1868................ | 7,235 | 3,105 | 42'97 | 1,599 | 748 | $40^{\prime \prime} 77$ | 956 | 512 | 53.55 | 4,670 | 1,845 | 39'50 |
| 1869................ | 6,691 | 2,973 | $44 * 43$ | 1,511 | 732 | $47^{12}$ | 931 | 553 | 59'39 | 4,249 | 1,708 | 40'19 |
| 1870................ | 6,558 | 2,803 | $42 \cdot 74$ | 1,492 | 673 | 45\% | 790 | 4 II | $52^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | 4,276 | 1,719 | 40:20 |
| 1871................. | 6,407 | 2,705 | 42:21 | \%,583 | 743 | 46.93 | 883 | 487 | 55.15 | 3-94 | 1,475 | $37 \cdot 42$ |
| 1872................ | 7468 | 3,203 | $42 \cdot 9 \mathrm{y}$ | 1,810 | 8 r 5 | $45^{\circ} \% 2$ | 915 | 503 | 54.97 | 4,743 | 2,885 | 3974 . |
| 1873................ | 7,611 | 2,924 | 38.42 | 1,800 | 759 | 3994 | 997 | 510 | 51'15 | 4,814 | 1,695 | 3562 |
|  | 70,993 | 35,297 |  | 16,699 | 7820 |  | 9,434 | 5,325 |  | 44,850 | 18,152 |  |
| Mean of to years | 7,999 | 3,129 | $44^{\prime} 07$ | 1,669 | 782 | $46 \cdot 85$ | 943 | 532 | 36'42 | $44: 86$ | 1815 | 4045 |

The following Returns, marked I and J, have'reference to each Ward of the City, and also to Sydney and Suburbs, showing the per centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths; also, Deaths under 5 years to Births ; also, total Deaths to Births ; and total Deaths to population.
(I.)



The following return gives the population of the City and Suburbs, as determined by the last Census, with the total number of Births and Deaths, and Deaths under $\overline{5}$ years of age :-


Nosological arrangement.

The classification of diseases which have terminated fatally is contained in the following table ( K ), which gives the arerage per centage which each class and order of disease bore to the aggregate mean mortality of the last ten years :-
(K.)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \&  \& \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}1865 \\ \text { Prat } \\ \text { centuge. }\end{gathered}\right.\) \& \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { I866. } \\ \text { Per. } \\ \text { coutage. }\end{gathered}\right.\) \&  \& ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { I } 868 . \\ \text { cerr } \\ \text { centuge. }\end{gathered}\) \&  \&  \& ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { I87x. } \\ \text { Per. } \\ \text { centage. }\end{gathered}\) \& (187. \& ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { I873. } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { centage. }\end{gathered}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Clabs I.-Zxhrotic Diseases. \\
Order 1.-MinsmaticDiscases-Scarlatina, Mensles, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, \&c. \\
2.-Enthetic Diseascs-Syphilis, Gonorrhoas, \&c. \\
3.-Diotic Diseases-Privation, Scurry, \\
Delirium Tremens, \&c. \\
4.-Parasitic Diseases, Thrush, Worms, \&ce.
\end{tabular}} \& \begin{tabular}{c}
24.56 \\
0.28 \\
\\
\hline 154 \\
0.62
\end{tabular} \& 25.59
0.38
1.77
0.44 \& 26.27
0.46

1.85
0.54 \& 33.19
0.24
1.19
0.45 \& 22.85
0.47
r
0.77
0.40 \& 20.41
0.19
1.60
0.30 \& 17.37
0.26
0.98
0.34 \& 16.58
0.28
1.16
0.36 \& 19.09
0.36
1.29
0.29 \&  <br>
\hline \& 27.00 \& 28.18 \& 29.12 \& $35 \% 7$ \& 25.49 \& ${ }^{22} 5$ \& 18.95 \& 18.38 \& 21.03 \& 17.85 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Class II.-Constimutional. |
| :--- |
| Order 1.-Diathetic Diseases-Gout, Dropsy, |
| Cancer, \&c. |
| 2.-TubercularDiseases-Scrofula, Phthisis, |
| Hydrocephalus, \&c. |} \& 2.62

8.55 \& 2'73
7
7 \& 2.93
785 \& 2.66
6.91 \& 3734
770 \& $3 \cdot 62$
7.53 \& 3.52
9.01 \& 4.03
9.24 \& 4.09
$9+5$ \& 4.27
8.78 <br>
\hline \& I1'17 \& 1042 \& 10.78 \& $9 \times 7$ \& $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{O} 4$ \& 11.15 \& 12.53 \& ${ }^{1} 3^{27}$ \& 13.61 \& 1305 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{| Class III.--Local. |
| :--- |
| Order 1.-Nervous-Apopiexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Convulsions, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, \&c. |
| 2.-Circulation-Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, \&c. |
| 3.-Respiratory-Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, \&c. |
| 4.-Digestive-Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, \&c. |
| 5.-Urinary-Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, \&c. |
| 6.-Generation-Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Discase, \&c. |
| 7.-Joints-Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, \&c. |
| 8.-Integumentary-Phlegmon, Ulecr, Skin Disease, \&c. |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 13.27 \& 12*46 \& 12.30 \& ri. 88 \& 14.16 \& 14.09 \& 14.44 \& ${ }^{15} 3^{6}$ \& 15.33 \& 15'50 <br>
\hline \& 3.82 \& 4.35 \& 4.2 \& $3 \cdot 62$ \& 4.04 \& 516 \& 6.08 \& 5.85 \& $5 \%$ \& 5.99 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 8.49 \& 754 \& $73^{2}$ \& 8.49 \& 9.23 \& $10 \cdot 12$ \& 9.64 \& 10.47 \& 9.35 \& 10.87 <br>
\hline \& 6.97 \& $6 \cdot 81$ \& 6.43 \& 5.93 \& 6.08 \& 6.83 \& 6.67 \& $7 \cdot 10$ \& 6.81 \& 7'5 <br>
\hline \& 0.8 I \& I'2I \& 0.76 \& 971 \& $0 \cdot 97$ \& $1 \times 27$ \& 1.18 \& - 64 \& 142 \& 60 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& $0 \cdot 20$ \& $\bigcirc \cdot 24$ \& $0 \cdot 31$ \& ${ }^{\circ} 27$ \& 043 \& 046 \& 0.24 \& $0 \cdot 34$ \& $0 \cdot 47$ \& $0 \cdot 25$ <br>
\hline \& $0 \cdot 20$ \& $0 \cdot 30$ \& 0.27 \& 0.16 \& ${ }^{\circ} 15$ \& $0 \cdot 15$ \& 0.12 \& 0.14 \& 0 O 2 \& 0.14 <br>
\hline \& 0.43 \& 0.65 \& $0 \cdot 46$ \& $0 \cdot 28$ \& $0 \cdot 26$ \& $\bigcirc \bigcirc 3$ \& $0 \cdot 2$ \& $0 \cdot 19$ \& 0.23 \& 0.06 <br>
\hline \& 34:9 \& $33^{\prime} 5^{2}$ \& 32.09 \& $3^{1} \times 34$ \& $35 \cdot 3$ \& 38.41 \& 38.58 \& $4{ }^{1} 09$ \& ${ }^{8} 84$ \& $4 \times 56$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Class IV.-Defelopmisntal.} \& \& 4.93 \& 545 \& $4 \cdot 63$ \& 5'15 \& $5 \cdot 47$ \& 546 \& $4 \cdot 62$ \& S'06 \& 4.32 <br>
\hline \& 0.68 \& 0.67 \& 0.63 \& ${ }^{\circ} \cdot 0$ \& 0.49 \& $0 \cdot 69$ \& - 70 \& $\stackrel{1}{60}$ \& $0 \cdot 49$ \& $\bigcirc$ <br>
\hline \& 3.06 \& $3 \cdot 67$ \& 3.07 \& 2.49 \& 5.23 \& 495 \& $5 \cdot 32$ \& $5 \cdot 26$ \& 5.54 \& 6.42 <br>
\hline \& 6.46 \& 761 \& 9.08 \& $7 \cdot 3^{8}$ \& 6.98 \& 7.13 \& 737 \& $6 \cdot 54$ \& 6.25 \& 7.06 <br>
\hline \& 14.73 \& 16.88 \& 18.23 \& 14.53 \& 17.85 \& 18.24 \& 1885 \& 17.22 \& 17.34 \& 18.54 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{| Class Y.-Fiolance. |
| :--- |
| Order 1.-Accident or Negligence-Fractures, Contusions, Burne, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, \&c. |
| 2.- Wounds in Battle-Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds |
| 3.-Homicide-Murder and Manslnughter.. |
| 4.-Suicido-Poison, Drowning, Hanging, \&c. |
| 5.-Execution-Hanging |
| Unclassified |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 975 \& $8 \cdot 36$ \& 7.25 \& 6.98 \& 771 \& $7 \cdot 67$ \& 968 \& 8.67 \& 7'91 \& 7.82 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 0.3 \& 0.27 \& $0 \cdot 29$ \& $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} 3$ \& $0 \cdot 26$ \& 0.21 \& ${ }_{0}{ }^{1} 3$ \& $0 \cdot 34$ \& $0 \cdot 27$ \& 0.24 <br>
\hline \& - 68 \& $0 \cdot 42$ \& $0 \cdot 34$ \& 046 \& $\bigcirc$ \& $\bigcirc 57$ \& $0 \cdot 53$ \& $0 \cdot 44$ \& 0.55 \& 0.46 <br>
\hline \&  \& 005 \& 0.08 \& 0.05 \& 0.06 \& ... \& \& $\bigcirc \cdot 03$ \& $0 \cdot 07$ \& 0.05 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 10.69 \& 9.00 \& 7.96 \& 762 \& $8 \cdot 58$ \& 8.45 \& 1034 \& 948 \& 8:80 \& 8.57 <br>
\hline Unepecificd. \& $\stackrel{2}{ }$ \& 2.00 \& r.82 \& 1.87 \& ${ }^{1} 72$ \& 125 \& $\bigcirc$ \& 0.56 \& 0.78 \& $0 \cdot 43$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

From

Trom the abore decennial per centage Table it will be seen that in class I (Zymotic) the diseases termed Miasmatic, viz., Scarlatina, Measles, Diphtheria, \&c., contribute the largest share. It is to be observed that the per centage of these complaints, which in 1867 stood at at $33 \cdot 10$, has been yearly on the decrease till it came as low as 16.58 in 1871 ; the following ycar it rose to 19.09 , and in the year under consideration it was as low as 15.52 .

- Under the 2nd class (Constitutional) Diathetic and Tubercular diseases contribute 4.27 and 8.78 respectively.

In the 3rd class (Local) nervous diseases, such as Apoplexy, de., rank the first at $15 \cdot 50$, and next comes the order termed Respiratory, including Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, \&c., at 10.87. There seems to have been little fluctuation here for three or four years.

The 4th class (Developmental) gives a total of 1854 , without much change for the last six years.
The last and 5th class includes all deaths arising from Violence, Negligence, Accident, \&c., and forms 8.57 per cent. of the whole.

The last table which will be given is that wherein it is stated the total number of Deaths registered in Sydney in each month of the ycar 1873, accompanied by a meteorological abstract. Grouping the year into four periods we find that in the months of June, July, and August, the mean temperature being 54, the number of deaths is 388 ; the next quarter, ending in November, there were 387 deaths, and the mean temperature was 63 ; in December, January, and February, the temperature being about 70, the deaths numbered 44.8; and in the quarter ended 31st May the deaths amounted to 441 , with a temperature about the same as the previous three months.
(L.)

| ${ }^{\text {Period. }}$ | No. of Deaths. | $\underset{\text { :Tempernture }}{\text { Mrean }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean Height } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Barometer. } \end{aligned}$ | rnin. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mcan amount } \\ \text { ozone. } \\ \text { Ozone. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Depth. | Days. |  |
| January :................................. | 148 | 71.1 | 29.917 | 4.14 | 13. | 43 |
| February ...................................... | 128 | 70.6 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O} 8_{3}$ | 6.74 | 14 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| March ................................... | 143 | 68.6 | 30'086 | 6.8 I | 15 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| April ................................... | 147 | $64 \cdot 8$ | ${ }^{-116}$ | $5 \cdot 83$ | 13 | 4.9 |
| May ...................................... | 151 | 58.7 | $\because 139$ | $5 \cdot 31$ | 15 | 4.5 |
| -June ....................................... | 130 | $55^{2}$ | ${ }^{115}$ | 6.45 | 11 | $5^{\circ}$ |
| July ...................................... | 131 | 52.6 | -009 | 3.94 | 10 | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| August ................................... | 127 | 54.6 | $\cdot 100$ | 2.04 | 9 | 4.8 |
| September ............................. | 115 130 |  | .051 | 1.48 <br> 2.66 | 12 | 5.2 5.4 |
| October.............................................................. November | 130 142 | 63.5 66.2 | 29.987 .968 | , $\begin{array}{r}2.66 \\ 3.92\end{array}$ | 12 | 54 54 |
| December .......................................... | 172 | 700 | ${ }^{9} 904$ | 2.68 | 11 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| M.enn of Trelve Months...... | 138 | 62.9 | 29.956 | 433 | 12 | $4 \cdot 8$ |

As a conclusion to this report $I$ have to call attention to the necessity for an amendment in our marriage law, which is at present deficient in several important particulars. I admit that in proposing any alteration of the law it would be difficult to give satisfaction to some of the religious denominations who make no distinction between the religious cercmony and the civil contract. From my experience I should advise that the civil contract be made the legal proof of marriage, leaving the religious ccremony to the option of those interested.

By this means the Registrar Gencral would be enabled to obtain more reliable records, and the fact of persons being compelled to appear before a civil functionary would, in my opinion, have the effect of checking, to a great extent, false declarations, and of lessening the cases of bigamy.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

## INDEX TO TABLES.



## APPENDIX.

## A.

Table showing the Number of Marriages, Birthe, and Deaths registered in the Colony of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1873.

B.

Table showing the Marblages, Birtifs, and Deaths registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1873.

| Districts. | Popula- <br> tion- <br> Consus <br> 187 I . | Marriages. | Totsl. |  | Births. |  |  |  | Deaths, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Births. | Doaths. | Including <br> Illagtímato pirths. |  | IllemitimateBirtho. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |  |
| I.-North-Eastern, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Richmond River ..................... | 4,528 | 29 | 225 | 35 | 117 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 15 | 190 |
| 2. Tweed River | 449 | ...... | 13 | 1 | 9 | 4 | - | $\cdots$ | ...... | 1 | 12 |
| 3. Grafton ............................ |  | 76 | 368 | 75 | 209 | 159 | 2 | 4 | 49 | 26 | 293 |
| MacLean ......................... | 8,965 | 16 | 106 | 25 | 57 | 49 | . | ..... | 12 | 13 | 81 |
| 4. Macleny River .....................) |  | 30 | 206 | 37 | 95 | 111 | 1 | I | 20 | 17 | 169 |
| Nambucea River .................. $\}$ | 4,975 | I | 20 | 3 | 12 | 8 | .. | -• | ....... | 3 | 17 |
| Bellinger River.................... |  | I | 33 | 5 | 18 | 15 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| 5. Port Macquarie........................ | 2,131 | 7 | 74 | 23. | 35 | 39 | 1 | I | 15 | 8 | 5 I |
| 6. Manning River ........................ | 5,171 | 29 | 203 | 35 | 90 | 113 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 168 |
| 7. Port Stephens ....................... | 2,659 | 16 | $13^{2}$ | 24 | 59 | 73 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 108 |
| 8. Dungog ................................ | 1,950 | 17 | 82 | 17 | 44 | $3^{8}$ | 1 | - | 10 | 7 | 65 |
| 9. Clarence Town ....................... | 1,000 | 5 | $3^{8}$ | 3 | 17 | 2 I | ... | 2 | $I$ | 2 | 35 |
| 10. Paterson............................... | 2,561 | 8 | 93 | 24 | 49 | 44 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 69 |
| Ir. Rapmond Terrace .................. | 3,015 | 20 | 96 | 25 | 40 | 56 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 71 |
| 12. Maitland ........................... | 13,670 | 127 | $45^{8}$ | 185 | 224 | 234 | 7 | 9 | 97 | 88 | 273 |
| 13. Morpeti................................. | 3,289 | 8 | , 117 | 43 | 56 | 61 | ...... | 3 | 24 | 19 | 74 |
| 14. Patrick's Plains........................ | 6,699 | $3^{6}$ | 247 | 52 | 128 | 119 | 6 | 8 | $3^{2}$ | 20 | 195 |
| 15. Musmollbrook ........................ | 3,616 | 17 | 136 | 26 | 72 | 64 | :..... | 1 | 15 | II | 110 |
| 16. Scone | 3,793 | 20 | 139 | 22. | 63 | $7^{6}$ | 4 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 117 |
| 17. Murrurundi ........................... | 4,143 | 40 | 200 | 57 | 109 | 91 | ... | 3 | 39 | 18 | 143 |
| Total ................. | .... | 503 | 2,986 | 717 | 1,503 | 1,483 | 32 | 51 | 407 | 310 | 2,269 |

B-continued.

| Districts. | PopulaCencus 1871. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar- } \\ & \text { riages، } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  | Births. |  |  |  | Desths |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Births. | Deaths. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Including } \\ & \text { Megitimate } \\ & \text { Mirths. } \end{aligned}$ |  | IllegitimateBirths. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | M. | F. | м. | F. | 3 H . | F. |  |
| II.-Nobth-Midxand. <br> 1. Tenterfield <br> 2. Wellingrove $\qquad$ <br> 3. Inverell $\qquad$ <br> 4. Armidale $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,349 \\ & 2,648 \\ & 2,366 \\ & 9,760 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 28 \\ & 35 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}^{\prime} 24 \\ & 128 \\ & 195 \\ & 195 \\ & 414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 62 \\ 101 \\ 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 66 \\ 94 \\ 2 \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 268 | 19 <br> 24 <br> 27 <br> 62 | 13141447 | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 90 \\ 157 \\ 305 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | ...... | 173 | 86 I | 217 | 423 | $43^{8}$ | 16 | 17 | $13^{2}$ | 85 | 644 |
| III.-North. Western. <br> 1. Tamworth $\qquad$ | 6,806 | 5212 | $\begin{array}{r}215 \\ 67 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7923 | 12737 | 88 | $\underline{1}$ | 5 | 5017 | 296 | 13644 |
| 1. Gunnedah ............................. $\}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Nundle ............................... | 2,068 | 4 | $7^{6}$ | 26 | 40 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 50 |
| 3. Warialda ............................ | 3,656 | 15 | 140 | 32 | 68 | 72 | 4 | $\pm$ | 23 | 9 | 108 |
| 4. Cassilis ...................................... | 2, $8_{3} 8$ | . 10 | 107 | 20 | 51 | 56 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 87 |
| 5. Dubbo .............................. | 4,289 | 39 | 155 | 60 | 70 | 85 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 42 | 18 | 95 |
| 6. Coonabarabran | 2,219 | 21 | 121 | 39 | 59 | 62 | 7 | 5 | 26 | 13 | 82 |
| 7. Molong .............................. | 3,167 | 18 | 117 | 15 | 54. | 63 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 102 |
| 8. Forbes | 6,709 | 46 | 208 | 100 | Ior | 107 | 16 | 8 | 65 | 35 | 108 |
| 9. Wallgett | 1,445 | 2 | 37 | 11 | 17 | 20 | I |  | $\cdots$ | 11 | 26 |
| 10. Narrabri .......... | 1,699 | 17 | 69 | 29 | 37 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 7 | - 3 | 25 | 4 | 40 |
|  | ...... | 236 | 1,312 | 4341 | 661 | 651 | 50 | 33 | 286 | 148 | 878 |
| IV.-Metrotolitan: <br> r. City of Sydney. | 76,1596,586 | 1,258 | 3,065 | 1,800 | 1,556 | 1,509 |  | 1012 | 1,01066 |  | 1,265 |
| 2. Bulmain................................. |  | 40 | 360 | 118 | , 188 | 172 |  |  |  | 5250 | 242108 |
| 3. Glebe .... | 5,721 | 1857 | 306381 | 108 | 173 | 133 | 6 1 | 7 | 66 |  |  |
| 4. Newtomi | 7,9228,0928,3 |  |  | 145 | 187216 | $\begin{array}{r}194 \\ 184 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{58}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | 198 236 |
| 5. Redfern |  | 1636 | 400 | 165 |  |  | 6 | 12 | 71 94 | $74$ | 236 235 23 |
| 6. Waterloo . | 6,306 |  | 3 II | 133 | 156221 | $155$ | 7$\times 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 68 | 71 65 | 178 |
| 7. Paddington ..................... | 11,415 | 73 | $\begin{array}{r} 415 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | 15 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 702 | 26520 |
| Randwick .........................) |  |  |  | so | 13 <br> 82 <br> 8 | 17 | .. |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Concord.............................. | 3.520 | 22 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 152 \end{array}$ | 46 |  | $7^{\circ}$ | 3 | 422 | 24 | 22 | 106 |
| 9. St. George............................ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,340 \\ & 5,126 \end{aligned}$ | - 23 | 206202 | 6260 | 115 | 918 |  |  | 32 | 30 |  |
| 10. St. Leonards......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .-. | 37 | 23 | 142 |
| r | ...... | 1,574 | 5,828 | 2,797 | 3,009 | 2,819 | $140^{\circ}$ | . 145 | 1,548 | 1,249 | 3,035 |
| V.-East-mitdland. <br> 1. Newenstle | 18,667 | 17218 |  |  |  | 453 | 17 |  | 201 |  | $5^{88}$ |
| 2. Woilombi | +18,657 |  | 930 67 | 345 13 | 477 35 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ | 17 | 2 | 6 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 54 |
| 3. M'Donald River | 625 | $\cdots$ | 28 | 4 | 174848 | 11 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 24 |
| 4. Brisbane Water | 2,607 | 1333 | 84 | 27 |  | 36 |  | 2 | 14 | 13 | 57 |
| 5. Windsor | 4,963 |  | 176 | 84 | 91 | 85 | 5 | 3 | 47 | 37 | 92 |
| 6. Richmond. | 3,083 | 17 | 118 | 22 | 63 | 55 |  | 3 | 13 | 9 | 96 |
| 7. Penrith | 5,32I | 19 | 188 | 37 | 95 | 93 | 5 | 7 | 25 | 12 | 151 |
| * 8. Parramatta | 11,551 | 63 | 346 | 203 | 168 | 178 | 5 | 7 | 151 | 52 | 143 |
| $\dagger$ 9. Ryde | 2,886 | 17 | 104 | 73 | 49 | 55 | ... | 1 | 48 | 25 | $3^{1}$ |
| $\ddagger$ 10. Liverpool | 3,493 | 17 | 99 | 216 | 47 | 52 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 198 | 18 |  |
| 11. Campbelitown | 1,870 | 11 | 64 | 14 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 33 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 7 | 7 | 50 |
| 12. Canden ..... | 4,032 | 27 | 140 | 50 | 65 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 23 | 90 |
| 13. Picton | 2,208 | 7 | 87 | 20 | 46 | 4 I | 2 | ... | 15 | 5 | 67 |
| Tot | ...... | 405 | 2,43 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1,108 | 1,232 | 1,199 | 43 | 46 | 754 | 354 | 1,440 |
| VI.-Wrst-midiasd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Carcoar | 6,411 | 47 | 294 | 74 | 150 | 144 | 4 | 8 | 56 | 18 | 220 |
| 2. Cowra | 1,391 | 9 | 68 | 13 | 40 | 28 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 10 | 3 | 55 |
| 3. Eartley | 5,165 | 25 | 168 | 47 | 85 | 83 | ${ }^{8}$ | 5 | $3^{2}$ | 15 | 121 |
| 4. Bathurst ............................ | 16,860 | 173 | 735 | ${ }_{27} 6$ | 380 | 355 | 18 | 19 | ${ }^{1} 79$ | 97 | 459 |
| 5. Sofala... | 2,821 | 17 | ${ }_{113}$ | 41 | 54 | 59 | 3 | 6 | 28 | 13 | 72 |
| 6. Orange ......................................... | 7,586 | 50 | 335 | 113 | 164 | 171 | 7 | 10 | 66 | 47 | 222 |
| 7. Wellington ........................ | 3,354 | 18 | 143 | 49 | 74 | 69 | 3 | , | 33 | 16 | 94 |
| 8. Tambaroora ...................... |  | 6 | 74 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 44 | 30 |  |  | 19 | 12 | 43 |
| Hill End ......................... $\}$ | 3,265 | 69 | 274 | 81 | 160 | 114 | 4 | 4 | 47 | 34 | 193 |
| 9. Mudgee .......................... $\}$ |  | 97 | 378 | 107 | 189 | 189 | 8 | 12 | 64 | 43 | 271 |
| Gulgong ............................ $\}$ | 11,901 | 78 | 390 | 160 | 218 | 172 | 17 | 16 | 105 | 55 | 230 |
| ro, Rylstone ........................... | 2,133 | 15 | 89 | 10 | 46 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 79 |
| Tot | ..... | 604 | 3,061 | 1,002 | 1,604 | 1,457 | 67 | 87 | 647 | 355 | 2,059 |
| VIII.-Soctherastern. <br> 1. Wollongong $\qquad$ | 5,699 | 33 | 202 | 50 | 95 | 107 | 4 | $\ldots \cdot$ | 25 | 25 | 152 |
| 2. Kiama | 5,750 | 45 | 215 | 43 | 105 | 110 |  | I | 17 | 26 | 172 |
| 3. Berrima.... | 4.529 | 16 | '197 | $3^{8}$ | 91 | 106 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 18 | - 559 |
| 4. Shoalbaven | 4,724 | 28 | 176 | 31 | 93 | 83 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 19 | 145 |
| 5. Ulladulla | 1,652 | 6 | 64 | 9 | 32 | $3^{2}$ | 2 | .. | 7 | 2 | 55 |
| 6. Broulce.. | 3,739 | 11 | 125 | 38 | 65 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 87 |
| 7. Eden ................................. | 1,212 | - 7 | 49 | 8 | 23 | 26 | 2 |  | 2 | 6 | 4 I |
| 8. Bega ................................. | 2,651 | 12 | ${ }^{1} 37$ | 30 | 75 | 62 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 107 |
| Total | $\ldots$ | 158 | 1,165 | 247 | 579 | 586 | ${ }^{1} 7$ | 10 | 123 | 124 | 918 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

B-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Districts.} \& \multirow{3}{*}{} \& \multirow{3}{*}{\[
\underset{\text { Mar. }}{\text { Miages. }}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Total.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Births.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Denths.}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Births} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Deaths.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Yncluding
Illecitimato \\
Illegitimato \\
Births.
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ilegitimate} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Mr. \& F. \& M. \& F. \& M. \& F. \& \\
\hline VIII.-Sotth-midhand. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1. Braidwood \& 11,422 \& 55 \& \(3^{61}\) \& 86 \& \(\mathrm{IS}_{3}\) \& 178 \& 5 \& 2 \& 50 \& \(3^{6}\) \& 275 \\
\hline 2. Cooma ............................ \& 4,383 \& 32 \& 257 \& 53 \& 134

66 \& 123
6 \& - 3 \& 2 \& 23 \& 30 \& <br>
\hline 3. Bombula .......................... \& 2,854 \& 19 \& 127 \& 39 \& 66 \& 61 \& 4 \& 11 \& 23 \& 56 \& 88 <br>
\hline 4. Goulburn ........................... \& 13,756 \& ${ }^{139}$ \& 56 r \& 150 \& $3 \mathrm{3I}$ \& 250 \& 18 \& 11 \& 93 \& 57 \& 411 <br>
\hline 5. Albury ............................. \& 9,190 \& 72 \& 380 \& 15 \& 206 \& 174 \& 3 \& 5 \& 68 \& 47 \& 265 <br>
\hline 6. Gundagui ........................ \& \& 29 \& 173 \& 54 \& 85 \& 88 \& 5 \& 3 \& $3{ }^{2}$ \& 22 \& 119 <br>
\hline Adelong........................... \& 4,699 \& 20 \& 115 \& 25 \& 50 \& 65 \& 2 \& 2 \& 14 \& 11 \& 90 <br>
\hline 7. Tumut ............................. \& 3,321 \& 24 \& 124 \& 29 \& 54 \& 70 \& 2 \& $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ \& 24 \& 5 \& 95 <br>
\hline 8. Yuss \& 6,600 \& 45 \& 283 \& 64 \& 125 \& 158 \& \& 5 \& 46 \& 18 \& 219 <br>
\hline 9. Quennbeyan ......................... \& 4,675 \& 35 \& 199 \& 55 \& 114 \& 85 \& 4 \& 3 \& 32 \& 23 \& 144 <br>
\hline 10. Burrowa ........................ \& \& 37 \& 150 \& $3^{8}$ \& 80 \& $7{ }^{\circ}$ \& 2 \& 6 \& 23 \& ${ }^{1} 5$ \& 112 <br>
\hline Grenfell ............................) \& 3,865 \& 25 \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& 44 \& 72 \& 8 I \& 2 \& 5 \& 27 \& ${ }^{1} 7$ \& 109 <br>
\hline 11. Young .............................. \& 5,924 \& 55 \& 256 \& 74 \& 132 \& 124 \& 2 \& 7 \& 52 \& 22 \& 182 <br>
\hline Tor \& ...... \& 587 \& 3,139 \& 826 \& 1,61. ${ }^{1}$ \& 1,527 \& 52 \& 51 \& 507 \& 319 \& 2,313 <br>
\hline IX.-Sotth-wisters. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ェ. Deniliquin........................... \& 2,714 \& 18 \& 61 \& 22 \& $3^{2}$ \& 29 \& ... \& $\cdots$ \& 14 \& 8 \& 39 <br>
\hline 2. Moama .............................. \& 901 \& 9 \& 27 \& 14 \& 13 \& 14 \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 9 \& 5 \& ${ }^{1} 3$ <br>
\hline 3. Moulamain ........................ \& 557 \& 4 \& 14 \& 3 \& 7 \& 7 \& $\ldots$ \& I \& 1 \& 2 \& 11 <br>
\hline 4. Balramald ........................... \& 591 \& 2 \& 24 \& 12 \& 14 \& 10 \& $\cdots$ \& ... \& 9 \& 3 \& 12 <br>
\hline 5. Bourko ............................. \& 1,508 \& 11 \& 68 \& 31 \& 27 \& 41 \& 2 \& 3 \& 26 \& 5 \& 37 <br>
\hline 6. Hay ................................ \& 3,455 \& 29 \& 117 \& 60 \& 56 \& 61 \& 5 \& 5 \& 47 \& 13 \& 57 <br>
\hline 7. Wentworth ......................... \& 1,200 \& 9 \& 47 \& 29 \& 23 \& 24 \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 20 \& 9 \& 18 <br>
\hline 8. Menindic \& 1,210 \& 12 \& 4 I \& 28 \& 20 \& 21 \& ... \& 2 \& 22 \& 6 \& 13 <br>
\hline 9. Wagga Wagga ...................... \& 5,903 \& 50 \& 262 \& 64 \& 137 \& 125 \& 9 \& 5 \& $3^{6}$ \& 28 \& 198 <br>
\hline Total \& ..... \& 144 \& 66 r \& 263 \& 329 \& $33^{2}$ \& 16 \& 16 \& 184 \& 79 \& 398 <br>
\hline $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Grand Totats for New Soutit } \\ \text { Wales } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~\end{array}\right\}$ \& 503,98I \& 4,384 \& 21,444 \& 7,611 \& 10,952 \& 10,492 \& 433 \& 456 \& 4,599 \& 3,012 \& ${ }^{13,950}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

The denths in the District of Liverpool show nu excess of 117 over the births, which will reduce the excess of births over deaths to 13,833 .

* The Governmeut I'unatic Asylum and Iospital is in this District.
$\pm$ The Asyium for the Insane is in this District.


## C.

MARRIAGES-1873.


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D 1.
Sumpary of Deatis of Males registered in New Souti Wales from 1st January to 31st December， 1873.

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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苞 } \\ & \text { 曾 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\mathrm{g}}{\mathrm{g}}$ |  | 害 | （rer | 碄 |


H.


Table showing the Dearitis which have occurred from the causes stated, in each of the several Wamds of the Citr of Stdney, from 1st Jnnuary to 31 st Decomber, 1873, distinguishing those under five years of age.



## Class II.-Order I.



## Order 2

I. Scrofula
2. Tabes Mesenterica
3. Plithisis
4. Hydrocephalus
5. Abscess


Total, Class II....


## Class III.-Order 1.

I. Cophalitis $a$ Ostitis
2. Apoplexy ..
3. Pirnalysis $a$ Sunstroke


I-continued.


I-continued.


## J.

Births and Deaths occurring at Sea, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.

| Where registered. | Births. |  |  | Deaths. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Sydney $\qquad$ <br> Newcastle $\qquad$ <br> 'Total | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 2 | 3 ... | 53 | 3 1 | 56 2 |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 54 | 4 | $5^{8}$ |

K.

Return of Registration Districts, with the Names of the Persons holding the office of District Registrar.

| District. | Name of kergistrur. | Date of Appointinent. | District. | Name of Kegistrar. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Sydney | The Registrat | 15 Dec., 1870 | 46. Maitland | Daniel Carter | 14 Aug., 1856 |
| 2. Balmain | Wiljiam Parker, chemist. | 4 July, 1861 | 47. Manning River... | Jasper Creagh, C.P.S. | 15 May, 1856 |
| 3. Concord | John Watts, schoolmasier | 3 Septi, 1860 | 48. Menindie ........ | James Mair, P.M..... | 9 July, 1869 |
| 4. Glebe | John Thomas Morgan.... | 1 April, 1868 | 49. Moama | Humilton Hall M( ${ }^{\text {deo }}$ | : Oct., 1868 |
| 5. Newtown | Charles Alired Newman | 9 April, 1857 | 50. Molong | Thomas Finch, C. | 10 Nov., 1871 |
| 6. Paddington | Henry Gale ................. | ${ }_{1} J_{\text {duly, }} 1863$ | 51. Morpeth | John Keating | 16 Sept., 1872 |
| Raudwick | George B. Gough, Assistant | 2 Sept., $18_{7} 2$ | 52. Moulamein | Thomas Linto | 13 July, 1860 |
| 7. Redfern |  |  | 53. Mudgee | Gc | 1 Jan., 1871 |
| 8. Waterloo | Thomas Armitage Salurou | 30 Oct., 1865 | Gulgong | Lester S., Donaldson, C.P.S., | 2 Oct., 1871 |
| 9. St. George | Theoplilus Heury Bolger ... | 13 Oct., 1866 | 54. Murrurundi | George Gray Prodie, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| ro. St. Leonar | Robert Dulzell Ward, surgeon | 28 Fcb., 1856. | 55. Muswellbroo | Tinothy Foley, C. | 1 Dec., 1867 |
| 11. Albury | Jimes Chas. W. Crommelin | 8 July, 1872 | 56. Narrabri | C. E. Smith, P.M. | 16 Mny, 1859 |
| 12. Armidalo | Sydney Blythe, C.P.S........ | 2 Aug., 1869 | 57. Nowcastle | John Burrowes, T.C. | 28 Feb., 1856 |
| 13. Balranald | Richard B. Mitchell, CPP.S. | 7 Fcb., 1867 | 58. Nundle. | Samue Kermode. | 2 Mar., 1874 |
| 14. Bathurst | Tames Bcuzerille | 8 April, 1874 | 59. Orange | William T. Evans, C.P.S | $20 \mathrm{Feb} ., 1856$ |
| 15. Bega | John Daris, C.P.S. | 1 Jan., 1871 | 6o. Parramatta | George Langley, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| 16. Berrima | Frodk. Robertspn Wilshire, P.M. \& C.P.S. | 1 May, 1872 | 61. Paterson <br> 62. Patrick's Plains | Benjamin Newbury, surgeon <br> Frodk. Thos. Robinson | $\begin{array}{rrr} 22 \text { Mar., } & 1858 \\ 1 \text { Nov., } & 1872 \end{array}$ |
| 17. Bombala | James Giles, C.P.S. |  | 63. Penrith.. | John K. Clecre, junr., | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| 18. Bourke | Hemry C. Bobart, C.P | 7 June, 1869 |  |  |  |
| 19. Braidrood | Ralph Clemeuger, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., I869 | 64. Picton | Wiiliam Redfern | $30 \mathrm{Mar} ., 1857$ |
| 20. Brisbane Water | Thomas Cade Battiey, C.P.S. | 9 July, 1856 | 65. Port Macquaric | Robert, Issefl Perrott, C.P.S. | I Oct, 1873 |
| 21. Broulee | W. Stewart Caswell, P.M. ... | 28 Web., 1856 | 66. Tort Stephens | Thomas lanma, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| 22. Burrowa | William J. E. Wotton, C.P.S. | 2 Aug., 1869 | 67. Qucanbeyan | Fredk. B. Russell, P.M. | I July, 1869 |
| Grenfell | William Fos Parker, C.P.S. Assistanli D.R. | 17 Feb., 1870 | 68. Raymond Torrace <br> 69. Ticlumond | Willian Gloag John Ducker | $28 \text { Feb., } 1856$ |
| 23. Camden | Joln B. Martir, C.P.S. | 14 Aug., 1856 | 69. Richmond $\qquad$ <br> 70. Richnond River | John Ducker <br> Henry Edy | $5 \text { Feb., } 1862$ |
| 24. Campbellto | Henry Arkell Smith, U.P.S. | 22 April, 1872 |  | C.P.S. |  |
| 25. Carcour | Edward Jamcs C. North,C.P.S. | I Mas, 1865 | 7r. Ryde | George M. Pope, C.P.S. | 30 Mar., 1857 |
| 26. Cassilis | Tohn Morris, C.P.S | 26 Mar., $185^{6}$ | 72. Rylstoue | W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S. | 5 Mar .1857 |
| 27. Clarence To 28. Coma | David Farquhar .. | 30 Mar., 1857 | 73. Scone | James Thompson Wilshire, | ${ }^{5}$ May, 1872 |
| 2S. Coona ........... 29. Coonabarabran... | Samuel Kobinson, C.P.S..... | 1 Tune, 1872 |  |  |  |
| 29. Coonabarabran... 30. Cowra ......... | Fredk. Wn. Wdwards, C.P.S. | 25 Nor., 1863 | 74. Shoalhaven | William Lovegrov | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| 30. Cowra ... | John Arkins, C.P.S. | 14 Nor., 1870 | 75. Sofala | Charles G. Smith | 1 June, 187 I |
| 31. Deniliquin | William Henry Hooper | 1 June, 1874 | 76. Tamburoora | James Sydney Willard, post- | 1 June, 1872 |
| 32. Dublo | Juke McGuinn, C.P.S. | 1 Aug., 386 |  |  |  |
| 33. Dungog | Henry Gordon, C.P.S.... | I Nov., 1859 | Hill End |  | I July, 1872 |
| 34. Eden.. 35. Forbes | Christopher D. Hays, C.P.S. <br> Stephen Freman, C.P.S. | 3 Aug., 1865 |  | master, Assistant D.R. |  |
| Parkes | Alex. Boswell Arn |  |  | Thomas K. Abbott, C.P.S. | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { May, } 1859 \\ & \text { I Jau., } 18739 \end{aligned}$ |
| 36. Goulburn | C.P.S., Assistant D.R. Chas. Somerville Alexander, C.P.S. | 31 Mar., 1862 | 78. Tenterfield | Assistant D.R. <br> Janues Brisbane <br> C.P.S. Graham: | 19 Dec., 1870 |
| 37. Grafton | Win. Honry Thomas, C.P.S. | 1 Apwil, 1874 | 79. Tweed River | Tames Bray ............ | 14 Oct., 1866 |
| Maclean | Sarnucl Macnaughton, post- | 1 June, 1872 | 8o. Tumut | Henry Hilton | 15 Ј®11, 1870 |
|  | master, Assistant D. 1 |  | Sr. Vlladulla | Toln Valentine Warehnm, | 2 Aug., 1869 |
| (3S. Grundagai | Archibald Scot, Smith. | I Feb., 1872 |  | C.1.s. |  |
| Adelong | William J. Slelley, Assistant <br> D.R. | 1 Aug., 1872 | 82. Wagge Wagga... <br> S3. Walgett ......... | Edwin H. Tompson, C.P.S. Malcolm MacTatgrart, P.M. \& | $\begin{array}{rrr} 2 & \text { Aur., } & 1869 \\ 3^{\circ} \text { Jau., } & 1873 \end{array}$ |
| 39. Hartley. | William Patk. Macdernott. auctionecr | $25.5 \mathrm{Jly}$, | 84. Warialda ... | C.P.S. <br> Riclid. H. Fitzsimons, C.P.S. | 22 Nov., 1867 |
| 40. Hay | Joseph Ede Pearce, P.M...... | I June, 1874 | 85. Wellingrove..: | George Martiu, C.P.S....... | 20 Oct., 1871 |
| 41. Inverell | Thomas Betteridge, P.M. \& cys. | $23 \text { Dec., } 1872$ | 86. Wellington | Frederick Marsh, (iP.S. ..... | 28 April, 5862 |
| Kiama | C.Y.S. |  | 87. Wentworth | William Lyle Richardson; | $1{ }^{1}$ April, 1872 |
| 43. Lirerpool | William Long, sehoolmaster | ${ }^{5}$ Sune, 1866 | 88. Windso | Wm. IIy. H. Becke, C.P.S. | I April, 1874 |
| 44. Macdonald River | John Pescad | 21 Feb., 1859 | 89. Wollombi | Thouns S. Townshend. | 3 B Mar., 1862 |
| 45. Mncleay River. | Willian Henry Thornton, J.P. | 29 June, 1857 | 90. Wollongong | Alfred A. Juruer, C.P.S. | 2 Allg., 1869 |
| Bellinger River | James Ir. M.Carthy, P.M., Assistant D. K. | 1 Feb., 1873 | 91. Yass $\qquad$ <br> 92. Young $\qquad$ | Leopold Yates, C.P.S. <br> J. R. Edwards, C.P.S. | $\begin{aligned} 17 \text { June, is70 } \\ 2 \text { Allg., } 1869 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nambucca River | George Robinson, sclioolmaster, Assistant D.R. | 4 Aug., 1873 | 92. Young ............ |  | 2 Alo., $^{1}$ |

# NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 

OF TIIE

## POSTMASTER GENERAL,

ON THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

## 1873.



SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
[28.]

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768
$$

## THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

TRANGMITING THE

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1873, ON THE POST OFFICE, MONEY ORDER, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, AND ELEOTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Nineteenth Annual Report on the Departments under my ministerial control.

> I.--POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Iniand Sertrice.
Trie following tabular return will show that during the year 1873 postal facilities were afforded to a large extent in the interior of the Colony, by the addition of 32 post offices, and by the extension of $823 \frac{3}{4}$ miles of mail route, while the augmentation in the number of miles travelled in that year amounts to 230,617 miles.

| Year, | Extent of Fostal lloute on 31st Deecmber. | Number of Miles truvelled. | Cost of Conveyance of Maik. | Average Cost jor ille. | Number of Dost Offees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1872 \text {.......................... } \\ & 1873 \text {...................... } \end{aligned}$ | Miles. <br> 14,764 <br> 15,587 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,252,888 \\ & 3,483,505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{crr}\mathbf{E} & \text { ¢. } & \text { d. } \\ 46,252 & 1 & 7 \\ 48,437 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ | d. 38 38 38 | 622 654 |
| Increase | $823{ }^{3}$ | 230,617 | 2,185 612 | ${ }^{1} 6$ | 92 |
| Decreasc ................. |  | .................. | .................. | ............. | ............ |

In the Appendix will be found returns affording particulars of the postal lines established and Appendix discontinued, and also of the increased communication on existing lines.

The extent of postal lines by horse, stage, and rail, is as follows :-


During the year 1873 the Railway mileage was increased to the extent of 5 miles, by the opening of the line to Raglan on the Western Road.

The largely increased accommodation afforded in the year 1873 only augmented the cost of inland mail conveyance to the extent of $£ 2,185$ 6s. 2 d . It will be seen that the price paid per mile travolled in 1873 cost about $\frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~d}$. more than the prico paid per mile in tho year 1872, owing to an increase in the amount of the tenders received.

The mail services throughout the Colony have been generally woll performed. I should be glad, however, to see an improvement as regards cxpedition in transit, but the contractors doubtless have many difficulties to contend against in the shape of bad mail roads, while the cost of the contracts would be materially increased if a much greater speed than is accomplished were insisted upon. I may add that every opportunity is taken to accelerate the inland mail conveyance, and in many parts of the Colony the rate of speed attained is all that can be desirod.

The number of post offices established during the year 1873 was 38 -the number re-established 5 , and the number discontinued 11-making an actual increase of 32 in the number of post offices in the Colony, as is shown in the abovo tabular rotorn. A list of the Post Offices in the Colony on the 3lst December, 1873, showing also the localities of the new offices, \&c., will be found in the Appendix.

On the 1st Scptember, 1873 , branch post offices were opened for the transaction of Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business at-

William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Oxford-street (South Head Road).
Paddington.
Newtown.
Balmain.
Parramatta-street.

It is gratifying to observe that these branch offices are daily increasing in importance, and $I$ am confident they will ultimately become of very great value as postal centres, whence correspondenco for the respective districts will be distributed; and so not only will the head office bo relioved of some of its business, but greater accommodation will be afforded to the public by a more expeditious delivery of the correspondence.

During the year 1873 there wore 107 changes of postmasters.
Twelve additional iron letter-receivers were erected during 1873, at the following sites, viz. :-
1 at Lower Fort-strect.
2 , Glebe.
1 , Raglan and Botany Streets, Waterloo.
1 ", Bay Road, St. Leonards.
1 „.Alma-street, Darlington.
4 ", Grafton.
1 "West Maitland.
1 , Tamworth.
Total... 12
Two iron letter-receivers were withdrawn in this year, one at Parramatta-strect, Syducy, the other at Morpeth. On the 31 December, 1873, the number of iron letter-receivers erected in the Colony was 77; the number of receiving-boxes 2 , and the number of iron newspaper-receivers 8 .

Licenses for the sale of postage stamps were issued to 28 persons (exclusive of postmasters) during the year 1873.

A return showing the number of persons licensed to sell postage-stamps will be found in the
Appondix F Appendix:

The number of letter-carriers employed on the 31st December last was 64 , against 58 employed in the year 1872.

The following statement will show the distribution of these letter-carriers:-

| Sydney and Suburbs | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Armidalo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Albury ... $\because$ | ... | ... | -•' | '.' | ... | 1 |
| Bathurat ... | ... | ..' | '•' | ... | '.' | 0 |
| Enst Maitland : | '1' | $\cdots$ | ''' | .'. | ',' | 1 |
| Goulbura $\quad$. | '.' | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .', | "'1 | 1 |
| Grafton $\operatorname{li}^{\text {a }}$ | '.' | "' | "' | '" | '" | 1 |
| Finll End ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .' | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | "' | '.' | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| Morpeth | '.' | '.' | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | "' | '" | 1 |
| Mudgee | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |
| Newcastio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Orange ... | .'. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| Parramatta | ... | ..' | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| Singleton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tamworth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| West Maitland | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Windsor ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1 |
| Wagga Wagga... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1 |

Of the six additional letter-carriers appointed in the year 1873, three were employed in Sydney and Suburbs, one at Bathurst, one at IFill End, and one at Orange.

While on the subject of deliveries by letter-carriers, I may mention that with the small number of mon at the disposal of the Department it is impossible to afford in the city and suburbs deliveries of letters so speedily as $I$ could wish; but endeavours aro constantly being made, as opportunities occur, to revise the walks of the men so as to secure as much advantage in this respect as can be attained. With a view of facilitating the early. delivery of letters, I. would suggest that all houses in tho eity and suburbs should be fitted in somo convenient place with a secure letter-box, in which the carrier could at once place the correspondence and move on without any delay. The time that is lost at each house while the letter-carrier waits for the door to be opened is mainly the cause of the slow delivery on
the majority of the beate. I would urgo upon each householder to assist the Department by having a suitable letter-box fixed for tho reception of their letters, which would involve a trifling expendituro in comparison with the advantage they would secure in the carlier delivery of their correspondence. Moreover, were boxes fitted with locks and only opened by responsiblo persons, thore would be less chance of the loss of valuable letters, through the carelessness of domestics and children, who in the majority of instances receive the letters from the carrier under the existing system.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department during 1873, exclusive of Mail Contractors, may be stated as following:-

| Postmaster General ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Secretary ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| Accountant | ... | ... |  |  | 1 |
| Superintendent, Mail Branch | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 1 |
| Chief Clerk of Post Office ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| Cashier ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 1 |
| Clerks... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 40 |
| Postal Inspectors ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 |
| Mail Guards ... ... ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Assistant Mail Guards |  | ... | ... |  | 5 |
| Stampers, Letter Carriors, \&c. |  | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 91 |
| Country Postmasters |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 654 |
| Ascistant do. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | 5 |
|  | Total | ... | ... | ... | 809 |

While alluding to the staff of the Departrient, I may mention that the uuhealthy atmosphero of the present temporary building in Wynyard Square has had a very iujurious effect upon the officers employed at tho Head Office.

Out of forty clerks, no less than twenty-three were, at various times during the year 1873, absent through illucss ; the aggrogate period they were away from duty being 451 days, or about an average of nincteen days for oach clerk.

Fight sorters were laid up during the samo year, for a period averaging thirty-two days each.
Of the letter-carriefa, twenty-fivo were incapable of duty through sickness for an average period of pight days cach. It will be seen that there is a striking contrast between the average duration of the sickness of tho clerks and sortere, who work entirely jn-doors, and that of the letter-carriers, who are chiefly pocupied outside the building, I trust, when the business is transferred to the now Post Office building, which is renrly roady for occupation, a groat improvenent will take place in the samatory condition of the ataff of tho Dopartment.

Tho Postal Inspectors during the year 1:87a travelled ovor 8,428 miles of mall route, and inapocted the undermentioned post offices, ria.:-

| Adelong | Currabubula | Idicdale | Toid'a Flat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adelong Orossing.placo | Oooranbong | Cangworthy's | Ryitatono |
| Albury | Colo | Jochinvar | Rajmoud Torraco |
| Apple-tree Flat | Deniliquin | Marulan | Richmond |
| Booligal | Douglass Park | Menindio | Sofnia |
| Bourke-street | Dight's Forest | Mooroowoolen | Somerton |
| Bungonia | Euston | Mossgiel | Stroud |
| Burrogorang | Eglinton | Moss Vale | Tarcuita |
| Burrowa | East Maitland | Murrumburrah | Tocumwall |
| Burwood | Gundagai | Mulwalla | Tumut |
| Bungowannala | Gulgotsg | Mnthoura | Tumberumba |
| Binalong | Guntrwng | Moama | Tooma |
| Bowenfolls | Gunnedinh | Mudigee | Tambaroora |
| Bathurst | Goonoo Goonoo | Mnequarie l? luing | Tea-pot Swamp |
| Blandford | Gloucester | Miller's Forest | Tangmangaroo |
| Barraba | Gosford | Morpeth | Tomago |
| Bingera | Iny | Murrarundi | Tamworth |
| Boggabri | Hilus Creek | Manilla | Urama |
| Bluc-gum Flat | Howlong | Moreo | Wagga Wagga |
| Buchanan | Hartley | Mount Yineent | Waterloo |
| Branxton | Home Jualo | Nowtuwn | Watson's Bay |
| Campbelltown | Hill End | Newcastle | Waverley |
| Cargo | Hornsby | Piarrabri | Wentworth |
| Coolme | Howe's Vailey | North Richmond | Wilcmmia |
| Corowa | Ilfort | Onks | Waillongong |
| Cow Flati | Jacqua | Orauge | Woollahra |
| Cumningham | Jugiong | Ournic | Welaregang |
| Comargo | Jereelderio | Onc-treo Fill | Wallernwang |
| Coramundra | Junce | Parramatia | William Town |
| Cullen Bullen | Kinma | Teicton | Wattle Flat |
| Cudgegong | Kiacumber | Pooncarie | Warialda |
| Canadian Lead | longr leach | Peol | Watlabulnh |
| Cobbora | Litiole Ifartley | Pine Ridge | West Maitland |
| Chnmber's Creek | Lithgow | Quirinali | Wamberal |
| Caloola | Linwer 'Turon | Fandwick | Warkworth |
| Carroll | Limeburners Creels | Redfurn | Yass |
| . |  |  | Young |

## Newspaper Postage Abouthion Bill.

The Parliament last year passed an Act for the abolition of postage upon newspapers throughout the Colony. The Bill, however, only took effect on the 1st Janaary, 1874. As yet no possible opinion can be formed of the ultimate effect of this measure either upon the Revenue or upon the cost of inland mail convoyance.

## Foretga Servicb.

The following is a return of the specified and actual days of arrival and departure of the contract steamers of the Peuinsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1873, showing the number of days taken in the passage from and to London, viä Suez and Brindisi, and via Suez and Southampton :-

| Arrival at Sydacy. |  |  |  |  | Departure from Sydney. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Vesscl | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Specifed } \\ & \text { date. } \end{aligned}$ | Aotual.date. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actual number } \\ & \text { of dnys. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Nam: of Yessecl. | Specificed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actunl } \\ \text { date. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual number } \\ \text { of days. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Fie }} \begin{gathered} \text { Brindisi. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Viria } \\ \text { South } \\ \text { snyptn. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Brindisi. }}{\text { Tia }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Vour } \\ \text { South- } \\ \text { ampton. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Baroda .. | 17 Jan . | 22 Jan. | 54 | 62 | Baroda . | 28 Jan. | 28 Jan. | 48 | 58 |
| Mooltan.... | 14 Feb. | 21 Feb . | 56 | 64 | Mooltan................. | 25 Feb. | 25 Feb . | 48 | 56 |
| Bangalore | 14 Mar. | 12 Mar . | 47 | 55 | Bangaloro .............. | 25 Mar . | 25 Mar. | 48 | 58 |
| Sumatra. | 11 April | 10 April | 48 | 56 | Sumatra................ | 20 April | 20 April | 49 | 55 |
| Baroda | 9 May | 9 May | 49 | 57 | Baroda | 18 May | 18 Mry | 51 | 59 |
| Bangalore ... | 6 June | 3 June | 46 | 54. | Bangalore .............. | 15 June | 15 June | 49 | 59 |
| Chinn | 4. July | 30 June | 45 | 53 | Chins ................. | 13 July | 13 July | 50 | 57 |
| Baroda | 1 Aug. | 29 July | 46 | 54. | Barods ................. | 10 Aug. | 10 Aug. | 51 | 59 |
| Bangalore ...... | 29 Aug. | 30 Aug. | 50 | 50 | Bangalore .............. | 7 Sopt. | 7 Sept. | 50 | 57 |
| China | 26 Sept. | 23 Sept. | 46 | 54 | China. | 7 Oct. | 7 Oct. | 47 | 65 |
| Baroda | 24 Oct. | 23 Oct. | 48 | 56 | Baroda | 4 Nov. | 4 Nov. | 48 | 56 |
| Baugaloro | 21 Nov. | 18 Nov. | 46 | 54 | Bangalore | 2 Dec. | 2 Dec. | 47 | 54 |
| Nubis. | 19 Dec. | 16 Dac . | 46 | 54 | Nubia | 30 Doc. | 30 Dec . | 48 | 57 |

The average time occupied by the respective routes is as follows:-

| Homeward, via | Brindisi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 days. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. | Southampton... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 57 | ", |
| Inward, viat | Brindigi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 |
| Do. | Southampton $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 57 | ". |

Appondix F.
In the Appendix is given a statement showing the amounts chargeable on the Australasian Colonies on account of the Mail Packet Service viâ Suez, for the year ended 31 December, 1873. The cost of the Service to the Colony of New South Wales is given as $£ 19,185 \mathrm{11s}$.

The estimated receipts on account of the Mail Packet Servico wia Suez, for the year 1873, are as follows, viz: :

| Postage on letters (including registration fec) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $£ 7,978$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Do. | newspapers | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,244 |
| Do. | packets | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | Total ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 89 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $£ 9,311$ |  |

showing a deficiency in the year of about $£ 9,824$.
In my last Annual Report I stated that initiatory steps had been taken to organizo a Mail Service betreen Great Britain and this Colony by way of San Franciseo.

Before procceding to state the subscquent measures which were adopted in the year 1873, which have resulted in the establishment of a Mail Service by way of San Francisco, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief history of the various endeavours which have been made to open up a mail communication across the Pacific.

It would appear that the desirability and practicability of establishing Steam Postal Communication between the United Kingdom and Australia was a subject somewhat generally discussed, both in England and the Australasian Colonies, prior to the year 1854, but that until that year no formal measures were adopted with a view of bringing such a Service into cristence.

In Novembor, 1854, a communication was addressed to the Imperial authorities by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of a Company styled "The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company," proposing the establishment of a line of packets via Paname. This proposal was rejected, on the ground that no satisfactory experience of the route via Panama had been obtained, and also, for the reason that the Steam Company had not established any strong claim to confidence.

On the 80th August, 1855, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales reported on a "Steam Postal Communication Bill." In the Report an opinion is expressed "that the most rapid communication with Great Britain would be afforded by the establishment of a line of steamers by way of Panama; and that if the line could be opened (in addition to the line by way of Singapore), the greatest amount of advantage possible to be derived from steam communication with Europe would be achieved." The Committeo however did not recommend that any provision for a Panama Service should be made.

In 1856, Mr. Champion Wetton, on behalf of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, accompanied by Mr. Francis Dillon Bell, an accredited Agent of the Now Zoaland Government, visited Sydney for the purpose of negotiating a Mail Service via Panama. Arrangements for the establishment of such a Service were at this time nearly completed, but owing to difficulties which the Steam Company experienced in England in consequence of the non-co-opcration of the Imperial Goverament, the matter fell through.

In 1858, Mr. E. C. Merewether proceeded to England as an Agent of the Government of New South Wales, to arrange for a service via Panama, a subsidy of $£ 50,000$ per annum for any period not excecding ten years having been voted for the purpose. To assist Mr. Mercwether, a Committee of advice was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Robert Towne, Donald Larnach, Edward Hamilton, and Gcorge Alfred Lloyd. Active measures were adopted in England by these gentlemen to scoure the co-operation of the Imperinl authorities, and these measures were so far successful that the $\amalg$ ome Government called for tenders for the Service. Unfortuately, just at this stage of the procecdings the House of Commons appointed a Sclect Committee to inquire into the mode in which contracts for Ocean Postal Scrvicesinvolving a large expenditure of public money-had been entered into. The Imperial Goverument on this ground declined to accept a tender for a Panama Service, and decided to submit the matter for the consideration of this Select Committee. In the year 1860 the Sclect Committee furnished their Report, in which it was recommended that no new contracts should be concluded until they had been submitted to the House of Commons.

The Imperial Government then decided that "as the Panamar route could only be considered as one in which the colonial interests of New South Wales and New Zealand were concerned rather than those of Great Britain," it did not appear that the Parliancut "would be likely to consent to any considerable ndditional subsidy for a line via Panama." Thas the efforts of Mr. Merowether and the Committee of advice resulted in failure to accomplish the purpose for which these gentlemen were appointed.

In 1860, Mr. Parkes presented a petition to Parliament from a large number of citizens of Sydney, urging the establishment without delay of a Service via Panama. The Sydncy Chamber of Commerce also, during the year 1860, petitioned Parliament on this matter.

Iu 1862, the New Zealand Government again invited the co-operation of Nerv South Wales in the establishment of a Service via Pauama, a subsidy of $£ 30,000$ per annum haring been voted by the New Zealand Parliament. At this period Mr. Crosbio Ward, the Postmaster General of New Zealand, proceeded to England, and Mr. Edward Hamilton, who was in England, was reguested by the Government of New South Wales to co-operate with Mr. Crosbie Ward in making an endeavour to induce the Imperial Government to contribate to the Service. The Home authorities however declined to render any assistance, on the ground of the expense which such a Service would eatail upon the Mother Country.

In 1865, Dr. Featherstone, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, visited Sydaey, for the purpose of inducing the Now South Wales Government to share in the expense of a contract which had been entered into with the Panama and New Zoaland Royal Mail Company. New South Wales consented to join New Zealand, and a Service betreen Syduey, Ncw Zenland, and Panama was established and continued until the end of December 1868, when it terminated in consequence of the failure of the Company.

To supply the loss of the Service just alluded to, the New Zealand Government, in the year 1869, entered into a contract to convey the mails to England via San Trancisco. In the advantages of this contract the Colony of New South Wales was allowed to participate on certain conditions. . It came, however, to an end in April, 1871.

On the termination of the last-mentioned contract the New South Wales Government èncouraged an experimental Scrvice via Fiji and San Francisco, undertaken by Mr. H. H. Hall, which lasted for a few months only.

On the termination of tho first contract made by the New Zealond Government for a Service by way of San Francisco, a second contract was made by that Colony, with Messrs. Webb and Holladay. New South Wales was in no way interested in this contract, which was of short duration.

I now arrive at the period when it becamo wecessary for the Now South Wales Government to adopt measures for the re-establishment of the route via San Francisco.

On the 2nd August, 1872, a resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly affirming that it was desirable that arrangements should be made for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers between Sydney and San Francisco, securing the delivery of mails at those ports within thirty days, and between Sydney aud Liverpool within forty-sight days.

Tenders for a Mail Servico between Sydney and San Francisco werc accordingly invited, and four offers were received in reply on the $20 t \mathrm{~h}$ November, 1872, the day fixed for their receipt. The four tenders reccived were from tho foilowing persons, viz, :-

1. H. H. Hall, of Syduey.

2: Do. do.
3. Australasian Steam Navigation Company.
4. Glassford, Robertson, \& Co., London.

Subsequently a teuder came to hand from General A. E. Burnside, but owing to its late receipt it-was not considered.

The Government, however, decided upon accepting none of these tenders. The principal reasons for such decision were that it was thought that a Service might be contracted for which would provide for the mails being conveyed between this Colony and Great Britain in a less period than forty-eight days; and a despatch having been recoived from the Secretary of State for the Colonics, dated 4th September, 1872, containing certain proposals of the Imperial Government in regard to the aid which would be afforded by that Government towards the maintenance of varions routes of mail communication with Great Britain, it was considered desirable to ascertain the intentions of the other Australasian Colonies as to future Mail Services. For these reasons, it was decided to defer the further consideration of the Mail Service via San Francisco until a conference of reprcsentatices from the various Colonies, arrangements for which were theu being made, had assembled.

The proccedings ai this Conference, which was held at Sydney in the months of January and February, 1873, have already been laid before Parliament and published ; I sball therefore make no allusion here to the points of difference which arose, nor to the unsatisfactory result, so far as the matter of ocoan mail communication was concerned, nor shall I here make any comment upon the subsequent proceedings of the Victorian Government in reference to the contract hurxiedly made by that Gorernment with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a Service between Melbourne and Point de Galle. It was, however, apparent from the attitude assumed by the delcgates from Victoria and other Colonies; that it was necessary for New South Wales to adopt some decisive and independent course if she wished to maintain a loading position as the oldest of the Australian Colonics.

On the 23rd April, 1873, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, the following resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly, viz.:-
" (1.) That the Government be authorized to make arrangements for the establishment of an efficient line of steam mail packets between the port of Sydney and the port of San Francisco, in connection with the Mail Services between the last-named port and Great Britain, such Service to bo four-weekly, and the contract not to exceed six years.
" (2.) That such Service shall secure the delivery of mails between this port and a port in Great Britain, in both directions, in forty-five days, and shall not cntail upon this Colony a subsidy excéeding $£ 30,000$ per annum.
" (3.) That the Colony of New Zealand be invited to join in the establishment of this Service.
"(4.) That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by address to His Excellency the Governor."

At the request of my colleagues, on the 24th May, 1873, I left Syduey for New Zealand, with the view of inducing the Government of that Colony to join this in establishing a Service in conformity with the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 23 rd April, 1873. In order that I might be in a better position to treat with the New Zcaland Government, a provisional contract was cntered into with Mr. H. H. Hall—which contract has also been laid before Parliament and published.

The following letters, which were addressed to the Honorable Julius Vogel, will explain the nature of the proposals which were made to secure the co-operation of the Government of that Colony in the establishment of a Service, viz. :-

To the Honorablo Julius Fogel, \&c., Wollington.
Wollington, New Zealand,
3 June, 1873.

## Sir,

Referring to the despatch of the Colonial Secretary of New South Walos, addressed to you on tho 24th May last, intimating that I had been doputed to negotiate with your Government; with a view to the ostablishment of a Postal Service between Great Britnin and Australis viá San Francieco, - and referring also to the personal interviow on the subject I had with yon this day, - I beg to intorm you that the New South Wales Govermment have entered into a prorisional contract for a period of six Fears, for a Service, oneo in crery four weeks, between Sydney und San Franciseo, vid Kandarau (Fiji) and Eonolula, with the option of a soparate coumecting lino betwen Dunedin, Christehurch, Wellington, Auckland, and Kandavan (Fiji). The Service, including the connecting line, to be porformed by steam-ressels of adequate capacity, and of first-class build and steam power. The coutractor is to perform the Service at the rate of ten knots an hotur, and to receire an annual oubsidy of forty-eight thousand pounds ( $£ 48,000$ ) for the main line between Sydney and gan Francisen, and twelvo thousand pound ( $£ 12,000$ ) for the line belween Dunedin and Kqudarau (Fiji).

In the crent of a greater rate of speed than ten knots being desired, provision is made in the contract for the performance of a twelve-bnot Serfice for an annual subsidy of cighty thousand pounds ( $\mathbf{f} 80,000$ ), including the subsidy for the connecting line.

From inquiries that hare beon made, the New South Wales Government have every reason to be satisfled as to the ability of the contractor successfully to carry out the contract.

Having explained the nature of the provisional contract, $I$ have now to invite the assistance and co-operation of your Government in carrying it out; and I therefore propose-

1. That New Zealund shall agree to pay, as its contribution to the subsidy for the ten-knot sorvice, the sum of twentyfive thousand pounds ( 225,000 )-New South Wales undertaking the payment of the balanco of thirty-five thousand pounds ( $£ 35,000$ ).
2. In the event of subsidies being obtained from Great Britain, the Unitod States, Honolulu, Fiji, or other places, New South Wules nud New Zealand to equally diside the amount of such subsidies in diminution of the amounts respectively contributed by each.
3. Should the New Zealand Government desire to adopt a Service affording the increased speed of twelve knots an hour provided for in the contract, I shall be prepared to recommend to the Gorernment of New South Walos that any subsidies which may be received by the two Colonies shall be applied to attain that object.
4. If the Imperial Government should determine to aid the Sorvice by giving to the Colonies the amount of the outward postage on correapondence dispatched from Great Britain, instead of contributing a fixed amount, I am willing, on behalf of the Govermment of New South Wales, that the two Colonies shall respectirely receive such postage as would then belong to each, in proportion to its correspondence.
5. New South Wales and New Zealand jointly to determine tho terms upon which the other Australian Colonics shall participate in the advantages of thia Serrice-New South Wules, with the concurrence of Now Zealand, undertaking to negotiate with thoee Colonies, and to conduct tho necessary accounts in connection therewith.
6. As regards the contruct itself, Ner Zealand to possess equally with New South Wales all discretionsry powers, rights, and privileges.
7. Should the New Zealand Government, prefer to do so, thoy can make a separate contract for, and take the entiro control of the line between Kandarau (Fiji) and Dunedin, in which caso Now Zealand would contributo to tho Mrin Sorvice to San Prancisco the sum of thirteen thousand pounds ( $£ 13,000$ ) only, leaving Now South Wales to pay the remainder of the subsidy for the Main Sorvice, viz., thirty-fivo thousend pounds ( 835,000 ).
I hare already submitted to you $n$ copy of the provisional contract, and I shall be glad to furnish you with any further information you may desire.

In conclusion, I trust that the proposals I now, offor for your consideration will be acceptablo to your Governmont, and will meet with your cordial support.

I have, sce.
SAUL SAMUEL.

To the Honorable Julius Yogel, O.M.G.

> Wellington, New Zenland,
> 4. June, 1873.

Sir,
Referring to my letter to you of yesterday, on the subject of the eetablishment of a Mail Service tid San Francisco, I desire to state that, in consequence of some doubt having been expressed by you as to the ability of the contractor to carry out the Sorvice, I ann willing to act in concert with your representative in Enyland; and that ahould the contractor fail to satisfy us of his nbility to perform the conditions of the contract, I undertaice to adopt measures to cuncel the same, and to arrange with your representulive for another contract with other parties, based on the sumo terms and conditions.
I. would also again point ont to you the advantageous claracter of this Servico to your Colony, giving it a speedy and efficient Mail Service with the United Jingdom, at $a$ cost, in the first instance, of twenty-five thousand jounds ( 225,000 ) which sum it may be reasonably expected will be reduced by subsidies from Great Britain and other piaces to at leastonc-balf that sum, or to (eay) trelve thousand five hundred pounds ( $£ 12,500$ ).

I have, \&c.,
SAOUL SAMOEL.

The New Zealand Government, howerer, declined to agree to the proposals then made, mainly because it was not provided that the Mail Packets should call en route at Auckland, or at some other port in New Zealand.

Although having failed when at New Zealand in effecting an arrangement with the Government of that Colony, I did not despair of ultimately coming to an agreement.

In accordance with my commission, I proceeded to England from New Zealand via Melbourne and Suez.

I arrited in England on the 11th August, 1873, and there ascertained that Mr. Thomas Russell (who was specinlly commissioned by the New Zealand Government) had been some short time in London und was then negotiating for a Mail Service by way of San Francisco; and, from what I heard, it seemed not at all unlikely that the Australian terminus of that Sorvice would have been Mrelbourne.

Believing in the desirabieness of securing the co-operation of the New Zealand Government I invited Mr. Russell to meet me, and after several interviews between the 11 th and 27 th August, we succeeded in arranging conditions upon which the two Colonios might act jointly in the matter.

On the 27 th August the following telegram was sent to the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, which contains the proposed terms of agreement, and includes a proposition for the employment of larger and quicker steamers than those contemplated in the provisional contract with Mr. II. H. Hall :-

Telegram from The Jionoratle Sadi Samuri to Tife Coloniat Sechetaby, Syduey.
Dated London, 27th August, 1878. Recived 28th August, 1873.
Arravged with Ruseell, subject approval of both Gorernments, New Yenland paying half entire subsidy. Steamors all to be two thousand five hundred ( 2,500 ) tons gross, or two thonsand ( 2,000 ) register. Through stenmer to leaze Kandavau alternate trip for Sydney and New Zealund. Same arrangement roturning, transilipping into steanacrs same tonnage and specd. Whis will cause no more delay at Kandarau than Branch Service. 'Time, twenty-five (25) days. Contractors agrec to eighty thousand ( 80,000 ) pounds. Pemalty up to thirty ( 30 ) dary one hundred and fifty (150) pounds, then fifty ( 50 ). Contractors to reccivo nill subsidies they can get, except Colonies and England. This will give us fast serrice with large steumers for forty thousund ( 40,000 ), esclusive of linglish postage und half Colonial subsidies. This proposal not to prejudice pressnt contract if you disapprove. I strongly urge you promptly to confirm arrangernent. Ťion will New Zenland desirnble. They join us tomporary service, on terms to be arranged, if yot agrec to this. Considor American subsidics doubtful; if obtained, oncouragement for more officient service. Hall has stenmers under offer for temporary service. Russell and self confidenco in contructors' ability to carry out agreement. If you approve, telograph concurrence to Vogel to save time. Russcll communicating. Reply quickly.

The concurrence of the New South Wales Government was communicated to me by telegram on the 30th August, but the assent of the New Zealand Government did not reach London until the 30th September.

Finding on the 6th October, or six days after the concurrence of the New Zealand Government came to hand, that the contractor (Mr. H. H. Hall) was experiencing some difficulty in connection with his sureties (Messrs. Dunn \& Cameron) in completing his arragements, Mr. Russell and myself deemed it expedient to give him written notice that unless he could within forty-eight hours submit to us the names of satisfactory persons as co-contractors and surctics we would procecd to make other arrangements for carrying out the Servicc. Mr. Hall shortly afterwards named other persons, who we ascertained from inquiries made through the Government Bankers, of Messrs. Baring Brothers, and others, were all that we could desire as regards their means and ability to carry out the contract.

On the 10th October a preliminary agrecment was signed by all parties concerned in the new arrangements, and instructions were given for the preparation of the formal contracts and bonds. The amount of security afforded under Mr. Hall's original contract was $£ 10,000$, but in the new negotiations we succeeded in increasing the security to $£ 25,000$ for each contract.

On the 27 th November, after much discussion, the formal contracts and bonds were signed in
Appendix $a$. London. I append copies of these documents.
On the 20th December, 1873 , only twenty-three days after the signing of the formal contracts and serenty-one days only after the preliminary agreement was signed, the first of the ternporary steamships, viz., the "Macgregor," left Syduey for Sau Francisco, and reached that place in time to bring on the mails of the 13th January from London.

The vessels which have been chartered for the temporary Service are the following :-"Macgregor," "Tartar," "Mongol," "Mikado," "Cyphrenes."

Considering the short period which elapsed from the time of entering into arrangements for and the starting of the temporary Service, it would seem only reasonable to make some allowance for any ahortcomings in the performance of such Service. It was found a matter of extreme difficulty in England to secure suitable steamers for this line, and those which have been chartered as the best that could be procured, are by no means equal to all the requirements of an undertaling of such magnitude.

I do not anticipate that any very marked regularity will characterize the Service until the new steamers which are building are in position on the line, and then I feel assured it will compete with any other, cither for speedy mail transit or as a popular passenger route.

In London I arranged with the authorities there the postal details connected with the new Service, including the preparation of a time-table for its regulation.

On the 24th December I left London and arrived at Liverpool the same day; visiting, at the latter place, the Agents of some of the large Steam Companies whose vessels are employed in conveying the mails across the Atlantic. On the 27 th December I left Liverpool, and after a somewhat lengthy passage, owing to bad weather, arrived at New York on the 10th January, 1874. From Now York I went to Washington, and succeeded in arranging a Postal Convention for the regulation of correspondence between this Colony and the United States of America. A copy of this Convention is given in the Appendix.

On the 18th January I left New York for San Francisco, by way of Buffalo, Niagara, Chicago, Appenaix in. Omaha, and Ogden, arriving at San Francisco on the 27th January.

While in America I urged upon the Railway and Postal authorities there the importance of affording the utmost dispatch possible in the transmission of Australian Mails, and was promised that every reasomable facility should be afforded in order to make the Service a success.

I left San Francisco on the 3rd Febriary, in the first steamer (the "Macgregor") and arrived at Honolulu on the 11th February, and there arranged with the Members of the Government the details of a Postal Convention between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Colony of New South Wales, which has since been executed. A copy of this Convention is hercto appended.

The "Macgregor" arrived at Kandavau on the 25til February, and here met the R.M.S. " Tartar." Appendix I. On leaving Kandavau the "Mncgrcgor" unfortunately ran upon a reef, which necessitated a great detention of the mails, which were finally placed on board the "Tartar," and brought on to Sydney via Auckland arriving at Sydney on the 10th March, 1874.

During the year 1873 arrangements were completed for the extension of the Pattern and Samples of Merchandise post to India. Seeds can also be sent to auy part of India under this arrangement at the Book Packet rate of postage, riz., 4 d . for every 40 ozs. in weight.

Considerable incouvenience being felt in regard to the treatment of letters placed by the public on board Intercolonial steamers, instcad of being regularly posted at the Post Office, an agrecmont was mado at the Conference between the Government of this Colony and the Governments of the other Australasian Colonies, which came into operation in the year 1873, by which the commanders of steamors and sailing-vessels may, after the mails have closed at the Post Offico, receive letters for their port of destination; such letters being delivered as addressed without any extra charge, provided the proper postage thereon is prepaid in the stamps of the Colony in which they originate, including the late fee in force in the Colony.

## Retenue and Expenditure.

The following return shows the revenue and expenditure of the Post Office Department for the year 1873, as compared with tho previous year:-

| Year. | Revenue. |  |  |  | Expenditure. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sale of Stamps. | Foes for lrimate Boxes. | Postage on Unpnid Lutters | Total. | Salarieg. | Contlingenefes. | Conveyance of Msils. | Total |
| $\begin{array}{lll} 1872 & \ldots . . \\ 1873 & \ldots . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\boldsymbol{2} & \text { s. } & \text { d } \\ 98,143 & 5 & 5 \\ 105,551 & 19 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\boldsymbol{4} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 237 & 6 & 0 \\ 271 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccr}\boldsymbol{2} & \text { 日. } & \text { d. } \\ 3,096 & 11 & 11 \\ 3,741 & 2 & 5\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}f & \text { d. } & \text { d. } \\ 32,284 & 9 & 6 \\ 36,918 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc}£ & \text { e. } & \text { d. } \\ 3,163 & 12 & 6 \\ 4,546 & 14 & 9\end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\& & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 75,493 & 3 & 11 \\ 73,745 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccrr}\text { 8 } & \text { B. } & \text { d. } \\ 110,941 & 5 & 10 \\ 115,210 & 16 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Increase... | 12,408 11/2 | $34 \quad 26$ | $64410 \quad 6$ | 13,087 7 72 | $4,63318 \quad 3$ | 1,383 2204 | ............ | 4,269 $10 \quad 8$ |
| Decrease... | ............. | ......... | -* | -............ | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$. ${ }^{\prime}$ | ......... | 1,747 911 | **', |

The item conveyance of mails may be particularized as follows:-

| Mail conveyance | viá Suez ... ... | ... | ... | ... | £19,135 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. | by horse and stage | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 43,835 | 18 |
| Do. | rail . | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,601 |  |
| Do. | steam and sailing vessels | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 5,408 | 1 |
| Do. | to and from railway statio | s, an | port |  | 764 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | £73,745 | 14 |

The amount voted for mail conveyance during 1873 was $£ 74,200$.

It will be seen that the increase of revenue of year 1873 over that of the year 1872 amoments to $£ 13,0877 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$., or about $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per centum; while the expenditure of the year 1873 only shows an augmentation of $£ 4,26910 \mathrm{~s}$. 8 d. , or nearly 4 per cent. on that of the previous ycar.

The expenditure of the Department for the year 1873 exceeded the revenue by the sum of $£ 5,646 \mathrm{6s}$. It should, however, bo observed, that the Act 36 Vict. No. 15, to authorize the use of postage stamps, for the purposes of the Duty Stamp Acts, came into operation on the lat May, 1.873, and doubtless has to some extent occasioned the large increase in the sale of postage stamps which took place in tho year 1873. It is estimated that postage stamps, to the valuo of about $£ 6,000$, have been used for the purposes of the Stamp Duties Acts up to the 31st December, 1873.
${ }^{\text {Appendix }} \mathbf{J}$.
In 1873 there were 362 distinct mail contracts for the conveyance of inland mails, of which 19 were transferred, at the request of the original contractors, and 11 were cancelled during the year. Particulars of these contracts are given in the Appendix.

Tho following return shows the number, description, and valuo of postage stamps issued at the Goneral Post Office during the years 1872 and 1873 :-

| Ruaber. |  | Description, | Value, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1872. | 1873. |  | 1872. | 1873. |
| 4,192,680 | 8,440,520 | Penny .............................. | $\begin{array}{ccc}\boldsymbol{f} & \text { 日. } \\ 17.468 & \text { d. }\end{array}$ |  |
| 6,680,760 | 6,782,760 | Tro-penny ............................................. | 55,67300 | 56,523 O 0 |
| 367,880 | 400,520 | Threopening ...................... | 4,598 100 | 6,006 100 |
| 98,190 | 100,380 | Four-ponny ......................... | 1,696 100 | 1,678 0 |
| 2,440 | 1,348 | Fiveponny ......................... | 50168 | 2818 |
| 865,720 | 366,780 | Six ponny ........................... | 8,893 0 | 0,169 100 |
| 6,465 | 5,860 | Eight-penny........................ | 215100 | 19568 |
| 26,800 | 35,680 | Nine-ponny ........................ | 986 | 1,384 50 |
| 1,488 | 1,034 | Ten-penny ........................ | $\begin{array}{lll}62 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 43 1 48 |
| 71,220 | 88,850 | Shilling ............................. | 3,561 000 | 4,442 100 |
| 3,208 | -4,439 | Five-shilling ..................... | 802 600 608 | 1,109 150 |
| $1,541,600$ 1,575 | $1,611,600$ 1,700 | Newspaper wrappers .............. Envelopes-one pouny ........ | $\begin{array}{rrr}6,423 & 6 & 8 \\ 7 & 1 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}6,715 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $£ 100,377101$ | 2113,083 30 |

The following comparative return will show to what extent the revenue of tho Postal Department bas been affected by the reduction of the postage on intercolouial letters :-


Llittens, Newspapers, and Paroris posted timovghott the Colony.

| Letters, | 1872. | 1873. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Posted for torn delivery ........................................................................................................................ |  | $1,054,700$ 7173,000 |
| " country dolivory | $\begin{array}{r} 6,699,900 \\ 633,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,173,000 \\ 691,600 \end{array}$ |
| Total number of letters posted ................. | 8,043,200 | 8,919,300 |
| Posted for country delivery $\qquad$ <br> " foreigu dospatch $\qquad$ | 604,300 | 633,200 |
| Total number of nowspapers posted $\qquad$ <br> Posied for country delivery <br> Pabcels, \&c. $\qquad$ <br> , foreign despatch $\qquad$ <br> Total number of parcels, \&e., posted $\qquad$ | 1,171,500 | 4,562,200 |
|  | 118,100 | 157,000 |
|  | 135,800 | 178,800 |

In the preceding roturns the large increase of the postal business during the year 1873 is very manifest. The number of letters posted in the Colony shows an augmentation of 876,000 , or nearly 11 per centum on the number posted during the previous year.

The increase in the number of newspapers posted is 390,700 , or about $9 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the year 1872 .
The packets, \&c., show an augmentation of 43,000 , or $31 \frac{\hbar}{3}$ per cent.
It should be observed that the above figures are estimated, nnd that in arriving thereat the Department hae necessarily to rely to some extent upon returns furnished by Country Postmasters.

The number of letters posted in the Colony during the year 1873, in proportion to the population, is about sixteen to each person,

The following return shows the number of letters, \&c., despatelied and received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Narigation Company's ateam-ships betwoen Sydney and Galle:-

| Year. | Boute. | Despatched. |  |  |  |  |  | Recoiped, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | * Intereolonisl. |  |  | $t$ Forelgn. |  |  | * Intercolonial. |  |  | $\dagger$ Forojgn. |  |  |
|  |  | Letters. | Paokete. | Newspappers. | Isetters. | Packets. | News. papers | Letturs | Packpts | News: papers. | Letters. | Packots. | News. papers. |
| 1872,.................. | Via Suez , , ........... | 12,520 | 874 | 12,225 | 293,074 | 3,822 | 285,297 | 8,942 | 939 | 3,450 | 293,322 | 9,0:3 | +87,989 |
| 1873................... | " ...'.......... | 11,851 | 271 | 9,785 | 239,688 | 9,970 | 1288, 208 | 11,070 | 020 | 6,802 | 244,234 | 10,815 | 518,019 |

"The term " Intorcolonial" spplles to Anatrallau and New Zealadd cortenpandonoo.
4The torm "Foreign" In this return applies to all corrospondence other than that for the Austanlian Colonloa and Niou Zoaloud.

Dead Lettra Brangr.

| Number of letters returned to writera as unelaimed. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of rugistered lefiers raturned its unclalmed | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { leltters un } \\ \text { registered. } \\ \text { but con- } \\ \text { taining } \\ \text { articies of } \\ \text { value } \\ \text { returuedus } \\ \text { unchiinued. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Letters roceived from and returned to the following places, as being unclaimed. |  |  |  | Number of letters returnedis punctamped |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | Originally andiressend to places within the Colony. | Originally addressed to the neighbout ing . Colonies. | Orlginnally aduressed to the inited Klugdom. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Originaly } \\ \text { fudressed } \\ \text { to oiner } \\ \text { placess not } \\ \text { mentinned } \\ \text { int the } \\ \text { proceling } \\ \text { colnmns. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Total. |  |  | Wuly. bouring Colonies. | linited Kingdom, | Other pianes not mentimel. 5: preceding columas. | Thtal. |  |
| 1872 1873 | 53,811 60,480 | 3,792 4,409 | 1,721 1,700 | 189 87 | $\begin{aligned} & 59,513 \\ & 66,766 \end{aligned}$ | 480 631 | 330 376 | 6,105 5,267 | 3,466 3,095 | 408 $36 \%$ | 9,979 8,724 | 17,463 18,075 |
| Increase | 6,669 | 617 | 69 | ...... | 7,253 | 151 | 40 | ...... | ...... | ....... | ...... | 612 |
| Docrease | *.... | $\cdots \cdot \cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 102 | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | ...... | 838 | 371 | 46 | 1,255 | . $\cdot$... |


| Year | Number of Reqistered <br> Iettcre which passed through tho General Post Office. | Fumber of Ounces of <br> Gold which passel through the General Post Office. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1872 ................................ | 114,388 | 4,920 |
| 1873 | 118,768 | 3,095 |
| Increasa $^{\text {.............................. }}$ | 4,380 | - |
| Decrease.............................. | - | 825 |

## Nunber of Matis receited and despatcied.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Post Office during the years 1872 and 1873 :-

| Year. | Receired. |  | Despatched. |  | Total number of Mails which pnssed through the Office. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inland. | Forelga. | Inland. | Foreign. |  |
| 1872 ............................... | 51,374 | 5,460 | 55,164 | 3,868 | 115,866 |
| 1873 ............................. | 54,686 | 5,037 | 56,314 | 4,098 | 120,135 |
| Incrense, ........................... | 8,312 | $\cdots$ | 1,150 | 230 | 4,263 |
|  | ...... | 423 | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |

The number of written communications received from the public during 1873, intimating changes of address or requesting letters, \&c., to be forwarded, was 7,710 , being an increase of 2,034 on the number received in the previous year.

The investigation of complaints conccrning, letters alleged to be missing oscupies a large amount of attontion by the Department. For many years past my predecessors and I have used every moans in our power to induce the public invariably to register valuable or important letters, but the cndearour bas not boon met by the public in a manner calculated to place the Department in a fair position as regards the moans which it should possess of tracing such letters when reported to be missing, although the fullest inquiry possible is made into cevery case, whether the letter missing be a registered one or not. This want of public co-operation will be manifest from the fact that, in the year 1873, no less a sum than £11,955 12s., was found to be contained in unregistered letters which were opened in the Dead Letter Office in conseguence of their laving been posted with improper or insufficient address, or otherwise contrary to the requirements of the postal regulations.

Before procceding, however, to make further observations on this important branch of my Report, I give the following cases which formed the subject of inquiry by the Department during last year, as illustrative of the nature of many of the complaints which are constantly made and attributed to irregularities in the postal system, viz. :-

A complaint was made in July, 1873, that a letter containing a cheque for $£ 1,000$, posted at Parramatta, addressed to a gentleman in Sydney, had not been received. This letter was found in the Dead Letter Office, having been posted unstamped.

A report was received that a letter posted at Ilford, addressed to a lady at Redfern-street, was delivered minus its enclosure, viz., a $£ 1$ note. In this case it was ascertained that the $£ 1$ note was placed by mistake in a letter addressed to another party.

On the 20th August, 1873, a Sydney firm brought under notice that a letter containing two money orders for £10 each, posted at Grafton, on the 23 rd July, had not been received. This letter, instead of being posted at Grafton on the 23rd July, as stated, was posted in Sydney on the 25 th August, and duly delivered the same day.

Another Sydney firm represented that a letter containing a cheque for $£ 318 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d., addressed to Mr. ———, Kiama, had not been delivered. This letter was found in the Dead Letter Office, addressed simply Mr. ———, Rose Valley, no post town being mentroned. The envelope boro evidence that the letter had been sent to several post towns on trial in order to effect its delivery.
A. gentleman in Sydney complained that a letter posted for him in Queensland was received without a remittance said to have been entered therein. On reference to Brisbane it was ascertained that tho sender of the letter forgot to forward the remittance.
$\Delta$ lady residing at Moruya brought under notice that a letter posted in France to her address, alleged to bave contained the half of a Bank of England £10 note, was missing. This letter was found addressed Mrs. ——, Poplar Cottage, N. S. Wales, and not Moruya as stated.
$\triangle$ Sydney Banking Company reported the non-receipt of a letter containing cheques, \&c., posted at Sydney, addressed to their branch at Wollongong. The reason for, the letter not renching its destination in due course was in consequence of its having been addressed Kiama instead of Wollongong.

A letter containing half of a £10 note, addressed Mr. ———, William-street, said to have been posted on board s. s. "Grafton," Manning River Heads, on the 14th Junc, 1873, was reported as missing. This letter was not posted until the 9th October, the party intrusted with the posting having no doubt forgotten to do so.

A letter containing three cheques for large amounts, addressed Mr. -_, 193, Elizabeth-strect, Sydncy, was returned to this office by Mr. ———, of Elizabeth-street, as not.for him. A communication was afterwards received from the Company stating that the letter'should have been addressed Elizabethstrect, Melbourne.

Complaint was made that a registered letter addressed ————— Esq., University, posted at Pitt Town was received with only one instead of three $£ 1$ notes. The envelope of the letter, it was alleged, was received in a torn condition, and as the registry clerks asserted that they noticed no signs of mutilation when it left their hauds, the case looked suspicious against the letter-carrier. It was, however, ascertained that the sender only enclosed one, and not three £1 notes, as stated.

Inquiry was made for a missing letter containing a cheque for £5 13 s .3 d ., addressed Messrs. ——, Redfern. The letter was subsequently received, the detention having been caused by its being misdirected to Grenfell.

Inquiry was made ou the 12 th November, 1873, by Mr. - , the sonder, respecting a letter alloged to be missiug, posted on the 3rd November, in iron-pillar receiver, George and Market Streets, containing a promissory note for $£ 30$, addressed Messrs. - Pitt-street. It was ascertained that the letter was duly delivered, but mislaid by one of the firm, and not discovered for several days.

The London Post Office brought under notice that a letter, posted at Waverley on the 16th May last, addressed Mrs. - P. P., Truro, contained threc half-sovereigus when posted, but only two when received. On inquiry, howevor, being made into the matter, it was ascertained that the sender only enclosed two half-sovercigns.

Complaint was made by a gentleman at Carcoar that he had received an open envelope to his address, which did not contain anything. On inquiry it was found that a leading business establishment in Sydney had written a letter, aud enclosed it in and envelope, but that it was subsequently determined that the letter should not be posted; the envelope was accordingly opened, and the letter taken out, but through some oversight the empty envelope was posted. Had the covelope not indicated the sender, it would no doubt have been believed by the receiver that the envelope bad beon tampered with, and the contents abstracted in course of post.

It will be seen from the abovo-mentioued enses that the Department is not always to blame for the miscarriage of letters. It will also be evident that many persons remit money by post in an extremely careless manner. It will likewise be apparent from what I have already shown, that the Post Office is largely used as a means for the transmission of money; and considering that the actual amount of money alleged to bo lost in transmission by post is very small, I think it but reasonable to form a satisfactory opimion as the general honesty of postal employés throughout the Colony.

During the yoar 1873 therc were 1,093 inquiries made regarding unregistered letters alleged to bo missing-of this number 642 were said to contain money or other valuable cnclosures. None of these letters were registered, yet, 169 out of the 642 valuable letters have been accounted for. "Of tho rest, many were doubtless never posted att all, the complaints having been mado as a matter of form, for the
purpose of imposing upon creditors whose sympathy has been in some instances successfully incited to the exercise of forbearance in regard to their debts; some have doubtless been entrusted to dishonest or carcless persons to post, and have consequently never come under the charge of the Department; and some few letters may through improper address or other irregularity have been obtained by the wrongful owners. But it is unfair on the part of the public to deprive the Department of the means of tracing a letter by neglecting to avail of the system of registration expressly devised to secure the safe transmission of letters, and $I$ therefore again urge upon the public the necessity of strictly complying with the desire of the Department as regards registering every letter or packet containing a valuable enclosure, or failing to comply, to cease complaining of the loss of letters. In proof of the efficacy of the registration system, I will only add that of 118,768 letters registered during the year 1873, only two were lost, and the Department was able to trace these two to the responsible officials, who were compelled to make good the alleged loss.

Before concluding this section' of my Report, I take the opportunity of saying a word or two in reference to the damage which I regret does sometimes occur to valuable letters in courso of transit through the post, which is owing to the mail bage containing them having to be conveyed some hundreds of miles on horseback and thus necessarily exposed to bad weather and floods. In most of the complaints of this nature which have come under the notice of the Department the damage has been to a great extent attributable to the unprotected state in which the valuable articles have been enclosed in their ${ }^{-}$ covers by the senders. All important documents sent through the post should be securely wrapped, with the ends well closed with waterproof covering. It is true that a packet so made up would cost a fow extra pence postage for the increased weight, but the additional amount of postage would not $I$ apprehend be a matter of much moment, in cousideration of the security afforded as regards the preservation of the valuable enclosures. Every possible care is bestowed by the Department in making up the mails to protect the contents against damage from chafing or wet, but it is found that with all this departmental care damage to the mails does sometimes occur, and thereforo extra precaution on the part of the public in this respect is very desirable.

## Mokex Order Office.

The following return shows the increase in the number and amount of Money Order transactions during 1873, as compared with the year 1872:-

| rear. | Number of Offices. | Orucrs Issucu. |  | Orders Paid. |  | Total Trasanctions. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Anount. | Number. | : A mount. | Number. | Amount. 1 |
|  |  |  | £ s. d. |  | $\pm$. d. |  | $\pm$ s. d. |
| 1872 .............. | 107 | 87,435 | 893,882 20 | 79,895 | 366,17608 | 167,330 | 760,05828 |
| 1873 | 212 | 92,744 | 420,28480 | 82,886 | $\begin{array}{llll}381,871 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | 175,630 | 802,165 131 |
| Increaso | 15 | 6,309 | 26,412 20 | 2,991 | 15,695 8 5 | 8,300 | 42,107 $10 \quad 6$ |

1.-. The new agencies established during the year 1873 were at the following placce, viz. :-

| Botany | Michelago |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bowna | Molonglo |
| Cow Flat | Ophir |
| Dalmorton | Oxford-strect (Sydney) |
| Guyong | Parramatta-strect (Sydney) |
| Hoskin's Town | Vegetable Creek |
| Lucknow | William-street (Woolloomooloo) |
| M‘Mabon's Reefs | Reedy Flat. |

The agency at Upper Adelong was discontinued in 1873.
Appendix $x$. - In tho Appendix a detailed return will be found showing the number and amount of Moncy Orders issued and paid at each office in the Colony during the year 1878.

The following returne are given for the purpose of showing the relative amount of business trans. acted between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and between this Colony and the various Australasian Colonies, viz. :-

Raturs elowing the Number and Amount of Moncy Orders iscued in Now South Wales and made payable in tho United Kingdom and the adjacent Colonies, during the year 1873, compared with the year 1872.

| Whore payable. | Issued in 1879. |  | Iacued in 1872. |  | Increase, 1873. |  | Doctesse, 187s. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amornt. |
|  |  | £ s. d. |  | £ в. d. |  | £ e. d. |  | £ , в. d. |
| In the United Kingdom | 9,420 | 37,709 78 | 8,482 | $\begin{array}{llll}33,122 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | 938 | 4,586 18 0 | $\ldots$ | ........... |
| New South Walce... | 74,187 | 343,734 112 | 72,047 | 331,895 $15 \quad 9$ | 2,140 | 11,838 $18 \quad 5$ | $\cdots$ | ............ |
| Not Zenland ... | 549 | 2,634 167 | 450 | 2,132 74 | 99 | 50293 | $\cdots$ | ........... |
| Queensland ... | 079 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,987 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | 912 | 3,923 160 | 67 | $\begin{array}{lll}63 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| South Australia ... | 587 | 2,539 909 | 480 | 2,161 18 | 107 | 37880 | ... |  |
| Tasmania ... - | 418 | 1,947 129 | 408 | 1,966 9 9 6 | 10 |  | $\cdots$ | 18169 |
| Victoria ... ... | 6,580 | $\begin{array}{llll}27,678 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | 4,61/4 | 18,647 11.5 | 1,945 | 9,030 108 | $\cdots$ | ............ |
| Weatern Australia... | 15 | 62178 | 12 | 321010 | - 3 | $30 \quad 610$ | ... |  |
| Totals... | 92,744 | 420,29440 | 87,435 | 393,882 20 | 5,309 | 26,430 $18 \quad 9$ | ... | 18169 |

Retubn showing the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom and the adjacent Colonies, and made payable in New South Wales during the jear 1873, compared with the year 1872.

| There issued. | Issued in 18 İ3. |  | Issued in 187 2. |  | Increase in 1873. |  | Decrease in 1878. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
|  |  | £ $\mathrm{g}^{\text {d }}$ d. |  | £ в: d . |  | \& $\quad$. ${ }_{\text {d. }}$ d. |  | $\boldsymbol{E}$ в. d. |
| In the United Kingdom | 1,406 | 6,175 118 | 1,315 | $5,65018 \quad 2$ | 91 | 624136 | $\cdots$ | ............ |
| Now South Walcs... | 74,006 | 343,833 156 | 72,093 | 332,132 $10 \quad 2$ | 2,003 | $\begin{array}{llll}11,701 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | ... | ........... |
| New Zealnad ... | 1,046 | 5,089 10 I | 1,048 | 4,863 0 3 | ... | $226 \quad 010$ | 2 | ........... |
| Queensland. ... | 3,248 | 14,559 14 l | 2,502 | 11,907 1511 | 746 | 2,651 18 2 | $\cdots$ | ........... |
| South Australia . | 355 | 1,633 183 | 256 | 1,047 1910 | 99 | 485165 | $\cdots$ | ............ |
| 'Casmania ... ... | 282 | 1,225 141 | 266 | 1,148 90 | 16 | 77410 | ... |  |
| Victoria ... | 2,412 | 9,253 711 | 2,378 | 9,320 0 4 | 34 |  | $\ldots$ | 66125 |
| Western Australia... | 41 | 19919 C | 37 | 204179 | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | 4183 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Totals... ... | 82,886 | 381,871 91 | 79,895 | 366,176 | 2,998 | 15,766 191 | 2 | 71108 |

The amount derived in the shape of commission, \&c., on Money Orders during the year 1873, amounted to $£ 4,1606 \mathrm{~s}$. 7d., while the expenditure was $£ 3,817$ 18s. 10d., showing a balance of revenue over expenditure of $£ 3427 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$.

The following return will show the Revenue and Expenditure of the Money Order Department for the year 1873, compared with the year 1872 :-


## Electric Telegrapif Departaent.

The following Return shows the extont of and the business transacted on the Electric Telegraph Lines of this Colony, in the year 1873, as compared with the year 1872.

| Year. | Hxtent of Nloctrto Tologzaph Wlroln netuat Use Sn the Colony on Jist Decomber. | Number of Fhoctrio Telegraph Stations on 12t Deember. | Number of Mensage transmiltod during the Year. | Totril Mevelute of Electric Telegraph Department. | Totnl Expenditure of Eicetrlo Telegraph Dopartment, oxclusire of interrest ois cost of construction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miles. |  |  | E s. d. | \& s.. d. |
| , 1872........ | 5,907) | 91 | 335,822 | $\begin{array}{lll}46,024 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | 31,523 8 8 0 |
| 1873........ | 6,604 ${ }_{6}$ | 104 | 363,950 | 45,676 $13 \quad 9$ | 37,471 $15 \quad 8$ |
| Tnereage ... | 607 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 28,128 | ................ | $6,048 \quad 78$ |
| Decrease .. | ........... | .............. | ............... | 1,247 1210 | ................ |

The total cost of the $697 \frac{1}{2}$ miles (which the abore return shows was the additional extent of wire in actual use in the Colony on the 3Ist December, 1873) was £24,972 12s. 10d. From the following return it will be seen what parta of the Colony particularly benefited by the extension of the Telegraph system during last year, viz.:-


The total cost of the whole extent of Tclegraphic communication in the Colony, on the 31st Decenber, 1873 , viz., $6,600_{5}^{7}$ miles, is $£ 232,35017 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d .
13. New Stations were opened during the year 1873 at the following places:-

| Corowa |  | Jereelderie |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Morma |  | Walgett |
| Bourke |  | Wallerawang. |
| Brewarrina |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Paddington |  |  |
| Sulurban Offices. |  |  |
| Newtown |  | Oxford-street |
| Balmain |  | William-strect |
|  |  |  |

It will be observed that a cousiderable increase in the business of the Telegraph Department took place in the year 1873, no less than 28,128 additional messages laving been transmitted in that year. This increase is in a great measure attributable to the reduced tariff adopted on the lst November, 1873, which provided for messages of ten words or under being transmitted to all parts of the Colony for 1s., as well as for a reduction in the charges for intercolonial messages. I anticipate that there will be a very large augmentation of business duriug the year 1874, in consequence of the reduced charges just alluded to, and that, although the revenue derived may for some time be diminished, yet ultimately it is expected that the lower rates will be productive of an increase instead of a decrease of revonue. Already the receipts show a decrease of $£ 1,24710 \mathrm{~s}$. for the year 1873.

It is gratifying, however, to state that while the revenuc has a decreasing tendency from the canse just mentioned, and notwithstanding that the additional cost of meeting the augmented business which has taken place, the expenditure of the Telegraph Department for the year exceeds the revenue to the extent of $£ 8,205 \mathrm{ss} .1 \mathrm{~d}$.

The following is a return showing the number of Telegrams, and the revenue receipts therefrom, sent from ench station in the Colony, during the year 1873 :-

| Stations | No. af Messages | Amount. | Stations. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Mlessages. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \& s. d, |  |  | £ ө. d. |
| Sydncy | 107,012 | 18,213 $13 \quad 7$ | Mount Victoria ................... | 384 | 3418 |
| Redfern | 1,097 | 104147 | Rydal .............................. | 1,028 | 90186 |
| Parramatta | 1,938 | 15145 | Bathurst | 6,617 | 785156 |
| Liverpaol | 518 | 3882 | Carcoar | 1,362 | 1791011 |
| Campbeiltown | 857 | G0 111 | Orange | 2,911 | 342910 |
| Wollongong | 1,919 | 1581710 | Forbes | 3,309 | 426131 |
| Kinma ... | 1,236 | 12479 | Foung... | 2,997 | 37313 |
| Terrara | 646 | $77 \quad 211$ | Grenfel | 2,416 | $26710 \quad 2$ |
| Nattni | 405 | 351010 | Sofuln | 734. | $62 \cdot 43$ |
| Berrima | 368 | 3959 | Hill Ead | 4,633 | $\begin{array}{llll}524 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Moss Yale | 519 | $\begin{array}{lll}54 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | Tambaroora | 862 | 10410 I |
| Goulburn | 4,905 | 584161 | Mudgce ............................ | 6,972 | 7158 |
| Braidsood | 1,699 | 227210 | Gulgong ........................... | 5,332 | $6: 3168$ |
| Queanbeyan | 1,347 | 1751310 | Cootsh. | 757 | $\begin{array}{llll}95 & 14 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Araluen | 694 | 69149 | Cassilis | 596 | 86164 |
| Coomr. | 2,753 | $44_{4} 13136$ | Morriwa | 760 | 1071610 |
| Nimitybelle | 670 | 601310 | Wellington | 1,517 | 18567 |
| Bombala. | 2,274. | 3221611 | Dubbo. | 2,311 | 29189 |
| Fden | 1,065 | 11854 | Riclumond | 1,310 | $97 \quad 5 \quad 7$ |
| Merimbula | 934 | 8083 | Winlsor | 1,509 | 1221611 |
| 13ega | 1,925 | 22346 | Wiseman's Ferry | 201 | 12138 |
| Moruya | 988 | 12275 | Wollombi | $2: 8$ | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 2\end{array}$ |
| Yass.... | 2,fi29 | 320181 | Maitland. | 7,066 | 83214.7 |
| Burowa | 1,217 | 14780 | Maitland E. | 1,397 | 1521710 |
| Gundagai | 1,447 | 17716 | MLorpeth | 1,471 | 13.429 |
| Kynmba .. | 208 | 2711 | Tiaymond Terrace | 627 | 53104 |
| Germantown | 495 | 61196 | Nelson's Bay ...................... | 317 | 22176 |
| Albury | 42,421. | $625 \quad 5 \quad 8$ | Newcastlc ........................ | 17,556 | 2,183 $17 \cdot 10$ |
| Adeloug | 2,091 | 208105 | Singleton... | 2,194 | 21243 |
| Thumut. | 1,743 | 18886 | Muswellbrook | 1,821 | 192149 |
| Kinndra | 585 | 77121 | Scone ...: | 820 | 78103 |
| Wagga Wagga | 6,182 | 92851 | Demman | 527 | $\begin{array}{llll}62 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Urana. | 721 | 105197 | Mrurrurundi | 2,796 | 3061 ..1 |
| Deniliquin | 6,404 | 4851510 | Tamworth | 2,867 | 38928 |
| Hay .... | 3,156 | 5117.0 | Gunuedsh | 1,302 | 1861710 |
| Moama | 158 | 161511 | Nurrahri | 1,533 | 190811 |
| Moulamein | 51.1 | 79114 | Wee Waa | 540 | 60113 |
| Bnlranald | 819 | 11844 | Pilliga | 570 | 84158 |
| Euston | 41.0 | 6440 | Walgett ............................ | 371 | 45810 |
| Wentworth, | 7,578 | 28762 | Bourke | 1,209 | 196211 |
| South Eead | 302 | 14158 | Bendeneer | 696 | $67 \quad 71$ |
| Penrith | 058 | 72117 | Uratla . | 662 | 61192 |
| Armidnc. | 4,069 | 5531310 | Raglan | 397 | 27141 |
| Port Macquric | 1,172 | 117114 | Whlleramaug | 587 | 3697 |
| West Kempsey | 1,632 | 200.158 | Jerilderio . | 300 | 3705 |
| Glen Innes. | 3,288 | 442114 | Suburban | 1,184 | 83140 |
| Inverell | 3,330 | 463511 | Picton .............................. | 59 | 506 |
| Tontorfiold | 24,385 | 45148 | Brewarrin | 572 | 65145 |
| Grafton | 6,989 | 892165 | Marulan . | 615 | $5{ }_{5}^{6} 8$ |
| Rocky Mouth | 864 | 9366 | Blacktown | 32 | 11611 |
| Ulmarra | 920 | 9147 | Bowenfels | 13 | 0166 |
| Casino . | 1,817 | $265 \quad 68$ | Balarces on Intercolonial and |  |  |
| Lawrence | 907 | 94135 | gunranteed business |  | 4,544 6 6 3 |
| Corowa | 705 | 9119 |  | 363,950 | 45,676 $13 \quad 9$ |

During the year 1873, the number of messages transmitted from this Colony over the British and Australian Company's lines via Port Darwin, was 1,410 , at a cost of $£ 16,147$ 16s. 8d., including Colonial rates.

I may here mention that the Colonies of New Zcaland and Queensland have agreed to join this Colony in a proposal for the construction of a cable between New Zealand and New South Walcs, and between Normantown (Queensland) and Singapore: When this proposal is carried out, the public will be able to enjoy the advantages of comparatively cheap communication with Foreign Countries.

I may add, on the subject of proposed extensions of Telegraphic communication, that the following lines in the Colony are at the present time in course of construction, viz. :-

Carcoar, via Cowra, to Young.<br>Bendemeer to Bundarra and Inverell.<br>Casino to Richmond River Heads.<br>Maitland to Port Macquaric.<br>Additional wires to Tass, Tamworth, and Bathurst.

## Govranment Satinas' Banks.

It is gratifying to notice the steady increase of this useful institution. The following return will show the progress of the business of Government Savings' Bank system for the year 1873, compared with the transactions of the year 1872, viz.:-

|  | Number of <br> Governiment Savingy' Banks in the Colong. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of Aceounts } \\ \text { ramaining open } \\ \text { on 3ist Doe. } \end{gathered}$ | Totnl Deposits, 'inchding interest. |  | Total Fithdrawals. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance nt } \\ & \text { credlit of } \\ & \text { Depositors on } \\ & \text { 31st Doc. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ s. d. |  | £ в. d. | f s. d. |
| 1872 | 70 | 2,271 | 633 | 2,589 | 8,415 | 95,167 27 | 2,049 | 28,450 711 | $\begin{array}{llll}80,943 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ |
| 1873 | 77 | 3,935 | 1,155 | 5,369 | 15,000 | 189,851 . 210 | 3,655 | 64,724 130 | 206,069 17 b |
| Increase | 7 | 1,664 | 522 | 2,780 | 6,585 | 94,684 003 | 1,606 | 36,27451 | 125,126 910 |

During the year 1873 the system was extended to the following places, viz. : -

| Narrabri. | William-street, Sydncy. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ozford-street, Sydney. | Rylstone. |
| Paddington, Sydney. | Wce Waa. |
| Parramatta-street, Sydney. |  |

In the Appendix will be found a return showing the amount of business transacted at each Government Savings.Bank in the Colony during the year 1873.

The total amount of interest placed to the credit of depositors during the year 1873 was $£ 5,033 \mathbf{3 s}$. 8 d ., and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is $£ 387$ g. 7 7 d . The average amount of each deposit during the year 1873 is $£ 1314 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d .

The expenditure of the Department for salaries during the year was $£ 543$.
4ppondix In
I append a copy of the duly audited statement for the year, prepared in compliance with the Government Savings Bank Act.

General Post Offico,
Sydney, 80th, June, 1874.

## APPENDIX.

A.

Return of Postal Lines established in 1873.

B.

Return of Postal Lines diacontinued in 1873.

C.

Retury of Increased Accommodation afforded during 1873 on existing Lines.

| Yostal Line. | Additional Communiention affordrd. | Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Narrabri and Moree | Once a moek. | 70 |
| Armidnle and Tenterfield | Once a week. | 59 |
| Hartley and Fish River Creek | Once a week. |  |
| Oberon and Mutton's Falls | Once a week. |  |
| Glen Innes and Grafton | Once a week | 105 |
| Mrudgee and Gulgong | Trice a week | 17 |
| Albion Park and Shellharbour | Once a week. | 8 |
| Peel and Millannurra | Once s week. | 12 |
| Obley and Cannonbar | Once a week. | 106 |
| General Post Office and Watson's Bay | Six times a week | 5 |
| Yass and Burrowa | Once a week | 41 |
| Burrowa and Young. | Once a week. | 34 |
| Moruya and Eurobodalla | Once a week. | 20 |
| Eurobodalla and Bega | Once a week. | 61 |
| Gloucoster, Nowendoc, and Walcha | Once a fortnight | 90 |
| Goonoo Goonoo and Currabubula | Once a week..... | 13 |
| St. Peter's and Kogarah and Gunnon's Forest | Three times a week | 5 |
| Bungonia and Jacqua | Once a week | 17 |
| Inverell and Ashford | Once a week. | 35 |
| Wilcaania and Hoodsville | Once a fortnight ................... | 200 |

D.

List of Post Ofices on the 31st December, 1873.

| Names of Fost Oficen. | Salary. | Names of Post Omlces. | Snlary. | Names of Post Offices. | Snlary. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ s. d. |  | \& s. d. |  | £ s. d. |
| Abordeen | $20 \quad 00$ | Bolong | 12 0 0 | Cnnowindra | $10 \quad 00$ |
| Adnminiby. | 1200 | Bombala | 3200 | Canterbury | 1200 |
| Adolong** | 2500 | Bonshaw | 1200 | Capo Hawke | 1200 |
| Adelong Crossing-place | 2500 | Bookham | 1500 | Carcoar* | Nil. |
| Albion Park | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$. | Bookookoorara | 1000 | Cargo | 1200 |
| Albury | 150 | Booligal ... | 2400 | Carrick | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Assistant | 5000 | Boro | 1800 | Carroll | 1500 |
| Alstonville. | 1000 | Botany | 1200 | Casino* | Nil. |
| Ammandale. | 1500 | Bourke | $50 \quad 0$ | Cassilia* | Nil. |
| Appin. | $30 \quad 00$ | Bourke-street | $64 \quad 00$ | Castle Hill. | 1200 |
| Apple-tree Flat. | 1200 | Bowenfels | 18 0 0 | Castlereagh | 1000 |
| Arnluen* | Nil. | Bowling Alley Point | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Catheart. | 1200 |
| Armiclale | 150 | Bowna | 1800 | Central M'Donald | 1200 |
| Assistant | 2500 | Bowrall | 24.00 | Cesmock | $12 \quad 0.0$ |
| Ashfield | 1800 | Bowraville | 1000 | Chamber's Creok | 1500 |
| Ashiford | 1500 | Box Ridge | $10 \quad 0$ | Clinreoal Creok | $20 \quad 00$ |
| Avisford: | 1200 | Braidwood* | Nil. | Cluarleyong | 1000 |
|  |  | Branston | 2500 | Chatsworth Island | 1000 |
| Ballalaba | 1000 | Brecza | 20.00 | Clarence Town | 2500 |
| Ballina | $16 \quad 00$ | Brenda | 1000 | Clarence River Hend | 24.00 |
| Balmain* (Branch Office)... | $120 \quad 0$ | Brewarrina | 2200 | Clarendon | $10 \quad 00$ |
| Balranald**. | Nil. | Bridgeman. | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Cobar | 1000 |
| Bandon Grove | 1200 | Bringelly | 1800 | Cobargo | 1200 |
| Bankstown. | 1200 | Broolficld | 1200 | Cobbity | 1200 |
| Baradine | 1200 | J3roughton's Creek | 2200 | Cobbora | 1.500 |
| Barraba. | 2200 | Brownlow Hill | 1200 | Codrington | 1200 |
| Barragon | 1200 | Brown Mountain | 1000 | Collector | 1500 |
| Barranjoey.. | 1000 | Brown's Creek | 1000 | Collio | 1200 |
| Mateman's Bay | $30 \quad 00$ | Brangle | 10.00 | Colo | 1000 |
| J3athurst | 300 0 0 | Brush Grov | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Conargo | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Assistant | 10000 | Buchanan | 1000 | Concord | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Raulkham Hills | 1600 | Buckley's Crossing-place... | 1200 | Condobolin | 2400 |
| Bega*. | $50 \quad 00$ | Budgee Budgco.............. | 1000 | Coogee | 800 |
| Belford | 1000 | Bulli ..... | 1500 | Cookardinia | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Bell's Creek | 1000 | Bundarra | 2500 | Coolac | 1200 |
| Bendemeer*. | 5200 | Bungendore | 2000 | Coolah* | Niil. |
| Pergalia. | 10.00 | Jungonia | 2000 | Coomin* | 5200 |
| Berrima. | 50 | Bungowamash | 1200 | Coonabarabr | 18 00 0 |
| Bibbenluke | 1200 | Burragorang . | 1000 | Coonamble | 2200 |
| Bigga | 1000 | Burrawang | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Coornnbong | 1200 |
| Big Hill, | 12 O | Burrendong | 1200 | Cooyal .... | 10 |
| Billabong | 1600 | Burrier | 1000 | Copmanhurst. | 1200 |
| Biloela | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Burroma. | 3000 | Coraki | 1200 |
| Binalong | 1600 | Burwood | 1600 | Coramundra | 16 0 0 |
| Binda.. | 1600 | Byng | 1000 | Corıng | $10 \quad 0$ |
| Bingera | 1800 |  |  | Coroma*. | Nil. |
| Bishop's Bridgo | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Cadia | 120 | Corrorrong | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Black Rock | 12 0-0 | Caloola | 12.0 | Cow Flat | 10.00 |
| Black Springs | 120 | Camberwell | 1800 | Corra. | 5500 |
| Blacktown | 350 | Camberrarra | 1200 | Craigie | $10 \quad 0$ |
| Blandford | $20 \quad 00$ | Camden | 10000 | Croki . | 1200 |
| Blayncy . | 1800 | Canupbelltown* | 2000 | Crookwell | 1500 |
| Blue-gum Fiat | 1000 | Camperdown | 1200 | Crobs Roade | $10 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| Boat Harbour | 1000 | Canartian Lead | 1800 | Crown Flat | 1500 |
| Bohundarrah | 1200 | Canberra | 1200 | Cudnt | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Bodnlla | 1200 | Candelo | 1200 | Cudgegor | 1500 |
| Boggabri | 1600 | Cannonb | 2000 | Cullenbono | $10 \quad 0$ |

D-continued.

| Nauncs of Post Offices. | Salary. | Names of Post Offices. | Salary. | Namos of Post Offices | Salary. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& s. d. |  | \& s. d. |  | $\pm$ в. d. |
| Cullon Bullen | 2200 | Goodrich | 10 | Largs | 2000 |
| Cundletown | 2000 | Gaolagong | 1000 | Lawrence | 2000 |
| Cunninghnm | 1000 | Goom000 Goono | 2500 | Lewinsbrook | 1000 |
| Currabubula | 1000 | Goorangools | 1000 | Lidsdale | 2000 |
| Currawang. | 1200 | Gosford.. | 2000 | Limekilins | 1000 |
| Curraweela | 1000 | Goulburn | $300 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Limeburner's Creek | 1200 |
|  |  | Assistant | $52 \quad 00$ | Lionsville .. | 1000 |
| Datmorton, | 1600 | Grafton* | Nil. | Lismoro | 1800 |
| Dniton | 1200 | Graham | $10 \% 0$ | Lithgorv. | 2460 |
| Dandnloo | 1200 | Grenfell* | Nil. | Littlo liartley | 20.00 |
| Dapto. | 3600 | Gresford | 2000 | liverpool | 30 0 0 |
| Dark Corner | 1000 | Guildford | 10000 | Lochinvar | 2500 |
| Deepwater | 1200 | Gulgong | 10000 | Long Reach | 1200 |
| Delegate.. | 18 0 0 | Gullen | $10 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Long Swamp | 1200 |
| Denham Court | 1200 | Gundagni* | Nil. | Lostock .... | 1000 |
| Deniliquin* | Nil. | Gundaroo | 1800 | Louth. | $10 \quad 0$ |
| Assistant | $150 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Gundmroo Townehip. | 10000 | Lower Portland | 1000 |
| Extra Assistant | 5200 | Gunnednh ................... | 40 | Lower Turon | 1000 |
| Denison Town | 1500 | Gunning. | 2500 | Iucknow | 1800 |
| Denman* | 30 | Gantawang | 1800 | Luddenham | 1000 |
| Dight's Frorest | 1000 | Guyong .... | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Lunatic Reefs | 1500 |
| Dingo Creek .. | 120 | , |  | Lyndhurst | 1500 |
| Dirty Swamp. | 1500 | Hamilton | 1200 |  |  |
| Douglass Park | 1500 | Hanging Rock | 1000 | Macclonald Town | 1000 |
| Dubbo | 50.00 | Harden | 1500 | Macquario Plains | 1200 |
| Dundeo | 1500 | Hargraves | 16 0 0 | M'Malion's Keof | 1000 |
| Dungrog | 3500 | Hartley | 3000 | Mnjor's Creek | 2200 |
| Dungowan | 1200 | Hartley Vale | 1000 | Manar | 1200 |
| Dunkeld. | 1000 | Haslem's Cree | 1000 | Mangrove Creek | 1000 |
| Durs | 1000 | Hay | 50 | Manilla | 1200 |
|  |  | Haydonton | 1000 | Manly | 15.00 |
| Enstorn Creek | 1200 | Heifer Station | 1000 | Manna Fiel | 1200 |
| East Kangaloon. | 1200 | Hexhmm | 3000 | Marengo. | 18 0 0 |
| East Kempsey | 1500 | Hillns Creok | 1000 | Marrickvillo | $37 \cdot 0$ |
| East Maitland | 130 | Hill End | 150 | Marsden's | 10.0 |
| Assistant | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Hillston | 1200 | Marulan. | $12{ }^{1} 0$ |
| Eauabalong | 1000 | Hinton | 25000 | Marylnad | 1600 |
| Ebenezer | 10.00 | Home Rule | 4000 | Mathoura | $\begin{array}{llll}1.5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Eccleston | 1000 | Hoodsrille | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Mande | $12{ }^{\circ} 0$ |
| Eden** | Nil. | Hornsby. | 1000 | Meadow Fla | 2500 |
| Frlalong. | 1200 | Hoskins' 'Town | 1000 | Menangle | 2200 |
| Ellenborougla | 10.00 | Howe's Valley | 1000 | Menindie | 2000 |
| Elemore | 1000 | Howlong | 1600 | Merimbula** | 20.00 |
| Ernu | 20.00 | Hunter's Hill | 1500 | Mcroe. | 1000 |
| Fmu Ferr | 150 | Huntingdon ................. | 1000 | Merendee | 1200 |
| Eufield | 1200 | - |  | Merrima* | Nil. |
| Enngonis | 1000 | İcely | 1200 | Michelago | $\begin{array}{ccc}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Ennis .. | 1200 | Ilford | $10 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Mfiddle Arm | 1000 |
| Eugowra | 10 | Inverell* | Nil. | Middletown | 1000 |
| Eurobodalia | 1500 | $\Lambda$ ssistant | 104 00 | Millamurra | $10 \quad 00$ |
| Euroka | 1000 | Ironbarks | 2500 | Miller's Forest | 18 0 0 |
| Euston* | Nil. |  |  | Millfield. | 15000 |
| Evans' Plains | 1000 | Jacqua | 1200 | Milton | $22 \quad 0.0$ |
|  |  | Jamberoo | $20 \quad 00$ | Minmi | 1000 |
| Fairficld. | 1000 | Jembaicumbe | 1200 | Mitchell's Creek | 15.0 |
| Falconer. | 1200 | Jereeldorie* | Nil. | Moama | 2500 |
| Farnham | 10 0 0 | Jerrong | 1000 | Mogil Mog | 1000 |
| Fornmount | 1200 | Jerry's Plains .............. | 2000 | Mogo . | 1000 |
| Field of Mars. | 1500 | Jindabyno ................... | 1000 | Molong | 3500 |
| Fig Trec... | 1200 | Jordan's Crossing ............. | 1000 | Molonglo | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Fish River Creck | 1200 | Tugiong ....................... | 1800 | Monga .. | 1200 |
| Five Dock | 1200 | The Junction (Newcastle) | 1500 | Monkcrai | 1000 |
| Forbes* | 2500 | Junction Point .............. | 10.00 | Montefiores | 22.00 |
| Fordwich | 120 | Junec | 1500 | Monwonga. | 1000 |
| Forest Reefs | 1200 |  |  | Moonan Brook | 15000 |
| Forster | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Fameruka | 1500 | Moonbi | 18 0 0 |
| Frederickto | 1800 | Kangaloon | 1200 | Mooroowoolen | 2500 |
| Fullerton | 1000 | Kangaroo Valloy | 1200 | Moorvatha | 1000 |
|  |  | Kelso | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Morangarell | 1200 |
| Gannon's Forest | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Kempscy | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Moree | ${ }^{20} 600$ |
| Garryowen. | 150 | Kerrabee | 1000 | Morpeth* | 4500 |
| Gerringong ... | 2000 | Kiama* | Nil. | Mornya* | $\begin{array}{lll}50 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Ghinni Ghimi | 1500 | Kiandra* | Nil. | Mossgeil. | 1500 |
| Gilgandra | 1500 | Kincumber | 1200 | Moss Vale | $30 \quad 0$ |
| Gilmore ... | 1000 | Kiora | 1000 | Moulamein* | Nil. |
| Ginninderra | 1500 | Kogaralı.. | 10000 | Mount Gipps... | 1000 |
| Gladesville. | 1500 | Kunopia... | 1200 | Mount Harris | 1000 |
| Gladstone | 1500 | Kurrajong .... | 20.00 | Momt Mrequarie. | 10 |
| Glanmire | 150 | Kynuumboon | 15. 00 | Mount Vincent,.. | 1500 |
| Glebe | 1500 |  |  | Mudgee .... | 15000 |
| Glen Alice | 1200 | Laggan | 1500 | Assistant | 2500 |
| Glen Innes* | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Lagoons | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Mulgor ...... | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Glen MTorrison | 1000 | Laguna | 1200 | Mullenderee | 1200 |
| Gloncester | 1200 | Lambion | 20.00 | Mulloon | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Golspie .. | 1000 | Tane Covo. | 1000 | Mulvaln. | 1500 |
| Gongolgon | 120 | Langworthy's | 1200 | Mumuncll | 1000 |
| Goodooga | $10 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | Lanyon ......... | $12 \quad 00$ | Mundooran | 2200 |

D-continued.

| Names of Post , ficces. | Salary. | Names of Post Offles. | Salary. | Names of Post Olfiees. | Salary. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\boldsymbol{f}_{6} \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{d}$ d. |  | £ 8. d. |  | $\mathfrak{E}$ B. d. |
| Mungindic. | 1500 | Robortaon | 1200 | Uarbry | 1000 |
| Murga | 1500 | Rob Roy | 1000 | Ulladulla | 2000 |
| Murrumbah | $10 \quad 00$ | Rockley | 2100 | Ulmarra* | 1600 |
| Murrumbateman | 1000 | Rocky Mouth* | 1800 | Underbank | 10 0 |
| Murrumburrah | $30 \quad 0$ | Rocky River .. | 1500 | Upper Araluen | 150 |
| Mrurrurundi | 110 0 0 | Rolland's Plains | 1200 | Upper Bankstow | 1200 |
| Muswellbrook | $100 \quad 0.0$ | Rouchell Brook | $10 \quad 0$ | Upper Pyramul. | 1500 |
| Mutt Billy.. | 1200 | Rouse Hill | 1800 | Upper Turon,................ | 1000 |
| Mutton's Falls | 1200 | Raby Crcek | 1000 | Uralan* | Nil. |
| Myull River | 1200 | Rydal ....... | $50 \quad 00$ | Urana* | Nil. |
| Myrtleville | 1200 | Ryde | $\begin{array}{lll}25 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Ryc Park | 100 | Vacy ......................... | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Nambacea | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Rylstonc. | 300 | Vegetable Creek ............ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Nareltnu. | $20 \quad 00$ |  |  | Vere | 1000 |
| Narrnbri* | Nil. | Sackrille Reach | 1200 | Vittori | 1200 |
| Narrindera | $20 \quad 00$ | St. Alban's. | 10 0. 0 |  |  |
| Nataui. | 2800 | St. Leonards | $20 \quad 0$ | Wagga Waggn*.............. | Nil. |
| Nelligen | 1800 | St. Mark's | 2000 | Wagonga | 100 |
| Nerriga | 1000 | St. Mary's | 3000 | Wakool | 1200 |
| Nerrigundah | 1600 | 8t. Peter's | 1800 | Walbundrie | 1200 |
| Newerstle | 28000 | Scone | 750 | Walcha | 2000 |
| Assistant | 15000 | Scott's Flat | 100 | Wallabadah | 2400 |
| Extra Assistant | 25.0 | Scaham | 120 | Wallerawang | $50 \quad 00$ |
| New Lambton | 1000 | Scbastopol | 120 | Walgett. | $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Nowtown* (Brauch Oflice) | 120 0.0 | Seven Hills | 120 | Wallaend | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Nimitybolle*. | 2400 | Shellharbour | 1500 | Wamberal | 1000 |
| North Richmond | 1800 | Shepard's Town | $10 \quad 00$ | Wammerawa................. | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| North Willoughby | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Shepherd's Creek | 1200 | Wandandian ................. | 1200 |
| Nowendoc | $10 \quad 00$ | Singleton*. | 250 | Wandsworth | 1200 |
| Nowra | $40 \quad 00$ | Sunithfield | 1500 | Wangarella | 1800 |
| Numba | 2400 | Sofnla* | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Waratah ................... | $30 \quad 0$ |
| Numerulia | 1000 | Solferino | 1800 | Wardell | 1200 |
| Nundle | $20 \quad 00$ | Somerton | 1200 | Warialda | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | South Casino | 1000 | Warkworth | 1200 |
| Onks | 1500 | South Grafton | 2500 | Warneton | 1200 |
| Oban | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | South Gundagai | $20 \quad 00$ | Warren | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Oberon | 1200 | Springside | 1200 | Watorloo | 7500 |
| Qbley | 16 0 0 | Stanborough | 1800 | Watson's Bay | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| O'Comell | 1500 | Stockton.. | 1200 | Wattle Flat | 2500 |
| Onc-tree H | 2500 | Stroud | $25 \quad 00$ | Warerlcy | $67 \quad 0$ |
| Ophir. | $10 \quad 00$ | Summer İlan | 1200 | Weo Was | $20 \quad 0$ |
| Orange* | Nil. | Sutton Forest | 2400 | Welaregang | 12.000 |
| Ournie | 1000 | Swallow's Nest | 1200 | Wellingrove | 1800 |
| Oxford-street* (Branch | 120 0 0 | Thablcland | 1000 | Welington* ................. | 450 |
| Office). |  | Tabulam. | $20 \quad 00$ | Wentworth* |  |
| Paddington* (BranchOfice) | $120 \quad 0$ | Themas | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Westbrook. | 1200 |
| Paddy's Gully | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Talamanta | $10 \quad 00$ | West Kempsey* | Nil. |
| Palmer's Island | 1200 | Tambaroora | $60 \quad 0$ | West Maitland | 17500 |
| Palmer's Onky | 1000 | Tumbar Springs | 1200 | Wheeo | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Pambula | 2400 | 'ham worth* | Nil. | Whinstone Yalle | 1000 |
| Parkes | $10 \quad 00$ | Tangmangaroo | 1200 | Wickham | 10 0 0 |
| Parranntta-street* (Branch | 120.00 | Tankerooka | 1200 | Wilberforce | 1800 |
| Office). |  | Tarago | 2000 | Wilcnnnia | 2500 |
| Parramatta | $120 \quad 00$ | Taralga | 21.00 | Wild's Mcadow | 10 0 0 |
| Assistant | 2500 | Taraun | 1000 | William-strcet $\dagger$ (Branch | 12000 |
| Paterson, | 3500 | Tarcuta | $\begin{array}{lll}45 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Oflice.) |  |
| Peel | 2500 | Taree | 1800 | William Tow | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Peclwood | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Tarlo | 1800 | Wilton | 1000 |
| Femant Hills | 1200 | Tea-potS | 1000 | Windellams | 1000 |
| lenrith | 200 0 0 | Teesthle | 1000 | Windeyer | 1500 |
| Petorsham | 1200 | Telegraph Point | 1000 | Windsor. | 10000 |
| Picton. | 5500 | Tempe | 1500 | Wingen . | 10.00 |
| Pilliga. | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Ten-mile Creek* | Nil. | Wingham | 1500 |
| Pine Ridge | 12.00 | Tenterfield* | Nil. | Wiseman's | 1200 |
| Pitt Town | $20 \quad 00$ | Asbistant | 10000 | Wollombi*. | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Pooncarie | 1200 | T'orara.. | 2400 | Wollongong* | 2500 |
| Port Macquarie* | Nil. | 'tighe's Hill | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Wollongough | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & \end{array}$ |
| Prospect. | 1600 | Tilba Tliba | 1000 | Wolumla | 1200 |
| Pyree | 1200 | Tlimbarra | 1200 | Wombat.. | 15000 |
| Pyrmont. | 1200 | Tingla | 1000 | Woodburn | 1800 |
|  |  | Tinoue | $40 \quad 00$ | Woodhouselec | 1000 |
| Qunmbone | 1800 | Thenmwall | 1800 | Woodside | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & \end{array}$ |
| Quemubcyan*................. | Nil. | Tomago | 1500 | Woodville | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Assistant | $60 \quad 00$ | Tomerong | 1200 | Woollnhra | $10 \quad 0$ |
| Qunrtz Ridge | 1000 | Toogong. | 1200 | Woonora | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 0 & 0 \\ \\ 10\end{array}$ |
| Quirindi. | $120^{\circ} 0$ | Tooleybu | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Woore | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Toomn | $10 \quad 0$ | W yboug.. | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Raglun | $\begin{array}{ccc}15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Tooloom | 10 | Wyrallah | 1200 |
| Rainbow Reach. | $10 \quad 00$ | Toorale | 1200 |  |  |
| Raudwick | 1500 | Towamba | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Yarraman | 1200 |
| Raymond Terrace* | $60 \quad 00$ | Trunkey Creek | $30 \quad 0$ | Yass | 200 |
| Redlank. | 1000 | Tuena. | 1800 | Assistant | 5200 |
| Redforn | $16 \quad 00$ | Tullimbar | 1000 | Yetholme | 1800 |
| Recly Flat. | 1000 | Tumberumba | 2400 | Yetman | 1600 |
| Reidsdalo | 1200 | 'lument | 6500 | Young* | Nil. |
| Reid's Elat. | 1600 | Tweed Junction. | 1000 | Yullundry .................... | 1000 |
| Hichuoud* | $60 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 1200 |  |  |

*The postol aud telegraphic dutics at these places are amalgnmated

Post Offices astablisied dubiva $18 \% 3$.


Post Offices re-Established dobing 1873.

| Louth | Mount Harris |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lagoons | Nerriga |

Post Offices discontifued duing 1873.

| Bargo | Lowticr | Woolgarlo |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gundurimbs | Mundarloo | Willow Tree |
| Eglinton | Thornthwaite | Yarrambale |
| Hursley | Upper Adelong |  |

Total number of Post Offices on 31st December, 1873, G54.
E.

List of Stamp-sellers on the 31st December, 1873.

| Namo. | Residence. | Date of Appointment. | Name. | Residence. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbolt, Elizabcth | 109, South Head Rond.. | $21.7 \mathrm{Tuc}, 1873$ | Hagett, Mr | le-place, Miller's | 23 Aug., 1872 |
| Abrou, A. F. | 690, George-st. South | 6 Aug., 1867 |  |  |  |
| Adnum, Elizabeth | 266, George-street $\quad \therefore$ | 27 July, 1869 | Hamilton, J | Chippendale | 16 Mar., 1860 |
| Andrews, Johm.. | 313, Pitt-street | 25 Aug., 1869 | Hill, J. | 790 , George-street | 16 June, 1858 |
| l3ecke, E. H: | 110, King-street | 25 Scpt., 1871 | Holroyd, Michael... | 306, Grorge-street | 13 May, 1864, |
| Howyer, George | Elizabeth-strect South | 26 May, 1865 | Hill, Gro. | 76, South licad Rond | 30 Aug., 1866 |
| Bozon, F. | William-street | 29 Jani, 1866 | Hogan, | 147, King-street | 23 July, 1868 |
| Board, A | Paddington | 24 Mar., 1868 | Harper, | Upper William-street | 24 June, 1869 |
| Воує, L. F | 128, King-street | $30 \mathrm{May}, 1868$ |  |  |  |
| Beare, J. O . | 216, William-street | 25 June, 1868 | Harris, | 8, Millcr's Road, Miller's | 11 May, 1870 |
| Buteher, E. | 169, South Head Road | 7 Oct., 1868 |  | Point. |  |
| Bent, Chas. | 641, George-strect | 13 Ang., 1869 | Holder, Thos. | Australian Clab | 28 Nov., 1870 |
| Bennett, G. M | King-street | 17 Sept., 1869 | Iron, Darid | 339, Castlereagh-street... | 25 Sept.; 1871 |
| Bernett, S. | Empire Office, 190, Pittstrcet. | 20 Sept., 1869 | Jones, A. | 803, George-strect ... <br> 41, South Hend Road | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text { Dec., } 1868 \text { April, } 1870 \\ 27 \end{array}$ |
| Bennett, William... | Kircet. | 1 Tune, 1.872 | Jones, | 57, Parramatta-streot | 18 June, 1870 |
| Bohrsman, C. | 39, South Herd Road | $10 \mathrm{May}, 1869$ | Kirschbnum, A | 124, King-street | 20 April, 1859 |
| Buist, H. | 101, King-strect | 13 June, 1870 | Kemnedy, John | 19 Kent-strect | 17 Jan., 1873 |
| Barker, F. T | 85, Sussex-strect | 23 Tane, 1870 | Lorimer, Bro | 414, Georgc-strect | $8 \mathrm{Mar}, 1^{1572}$ |
| Jutter, Thos. | 109, York-strect | 22 Dec., 1870 | Lowilner, lidward. | Sussex-etreet | 13 May, 1865 |
| Clement, Win. | 5, Stephen-slirect, Wool- | 12 Scpt., 1872 | Leen Charlcs | 92, South Head Ro | 28 Aug., 1868 |
|  | loomooloo Bay. |  | Leigh \& Co., S.T. | 21, Hunter-street | 25 Nov., 1870 |
| Contes and Tost | William-street | 27 April, 1872 | Mountford Martha | 236, George-street | 11 Aug., 1871 |
| Cliford, James | Botany Road, Redfern | 20 Scpt., 1865 | Maddock, W. | George-street | 6 A $\mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{g}, 1863$ |
| Cussidy, Wm. | Union Club | 22 Scpt., 1865 | M'Neil, | 40, Sinsex-street | 20 Mar ., 1860 |
| Cole, F, \& T. | 380, Gcorge-stro | 22 Oct., 1867 | Moffit, W. | Pitt-street | 24 Oct., 1857 |
| Collis, Jolm | 108, Parramatta-stre | 1.4 Nov., 1867 |  | George-strcet | 23 July, 1856 |
| Cooper, J. T. | Rnilway Station | 31 Jan., 1867 | Murphy, F | 455, Bourke-stre | $1 \mathrm{Feb} ., 1560$ |
| Cox, Annic M. | 167, Castlcragh-sireet... | $16 \Delta$ pril, 1867 | Musprist, E | William-street | 18 Jam., 1860 |
| Clarke, R. | 195, Soutis IIend Roarl | 24Dcc., 1.868 | Musgruve, | Windmill-sircet | 25 Nov., 1864 |
| Cooke, W. A. | 570, George-strcet | 4 Jan., 1870 | Mort, II | Erskine-strect | 11 June, 1866 |
| Clark, W. | 4.14, Georgo-street | 11 May, 1870 | Morton, M. | 72, Market-strcet | 31 May, 1870 |
| Clappison, C. T | 143, King-strect | 8 Aug., 1570 | Murpby, P. | 226, G eorge-street | 11 Scpt., 1872 |
| Collings, Thos. | 182, Princes-strect | $4 \mathrm{Mar} ., 187 \mathrm{~L}$ | M ${ }^{\text {chail, Jmma }}$ | William-strect | 3 Dcc., 1872 |
| Cranc, Kute | 6, South Hend Road | 3 Jan., 1879 | Mailer, - | 256, Gcorge-streot | 21 April, 1873 |
| 1)avies, J . | York-street | 13 Nor., 1863 | Mullholland\& Wood | 163, Pitt-strect | 4 Nor., 1873 |
| Dole, James | Glebe Road | 2 June, 1865 | Nash, Wm. | 629, George-street | 20 Jan., 1873 |
| Donaldson, | 768, Gcorge-street | 23 May, 1871 | Norris, W | Forest Lodge, Gleb | $22 \mathrm{July}, 1873$ |
| Davis, R. | 64, Bnthurst-strect | $21.7 \mathrm{ul}, 1868$ | Noake, Tohn | 460, George-strect | 14 Teb., 1872 |
| Daries, P. A | 25, Parramatia-strect | $4{ }^{\text {4 July, }} 1870$ | Perry, W. 13 | Gipps \& Mfncquario Sts., | 23 Nov., 1872 |
| Jruke, S. | Church Hill | 8 \$ian., 1872 |  | Surry Hills. |  |
| Elames, W. D. | 16, South Head Road | 28 Jan., 1864 | Penfold, | 394, Gcorgc-street | 12 May, 1857 |
| Wdwards, 4 | 89, William-strcet | 28 Mar., 1871 | Pierce, 'J! | Yurong and Stanley Sts. | 9 Tuly, 1860 |
| Eve, Jns. | 228, Pitt-street.... | 25 Teb., 1870 |  | 645, George-street | 1 Mar., 1871 |
| Egra, M. F. | 639, Jlizabeth-street | 6 Tune, 1878 | Palmer, 'I' | Grorge-street (Brickfiold | 23 May, 1865 |
| Selis, Thos. E. | 477, George-street | 17 Oct., 1873 |  | Hill). |  |
| Fgan, Elizabeth | Old Newtown Roa | 27 Oct., 1873 | Porter, E. | 478, Crown-street, Surry | 29 May, 1868 |
| Milapatrick, Mary A. | 23, King-strect | 17 May, 1873 |  | Hills. |  |
| Gnirfux \& Sons | Hunter-street | 6 April, 1864 | Philip, Mr. | 397, Crown-street, Surry | 13 Dec., 1870 |
| Managan, E.F. | 594, George-strect | 28 June, 1864 |  | Hills. |  |
| Fortier, Wm. | 83, Sussex-street | 1.4 Nov., 1866 | Reilly | Macquarie-street South.- | 8 A pril, 1863 |
| Fowler, H. P. | 309, Castlercagh-street.. | 17 Feb,, 1869 | Roberta, 1. | Pitt-street | 31 Aug. 1859 |
| Greisen, Martin | 274, George-strect | 16 Feb., 1871 | Rout, Charles | Fictoria-street | 29 July, 1871 |
| Gray, John | 15, Market-strcet | 13 Tune, 1871 | Reading, Jas | George-strcet | 20 June, 1868 |
| Gill, G. | 115, George-street | 19 Dec., 1865 | Randerson, R.S. | Market-street | 12 A pril, 1869 |
| Graham, F. | Maymarket | 14 July, 1856 | Russell, Jas. | 174, Lower Georgo-street | 29 M ay, 1869 |
| Gordon \& Gotch | 281, George-strect | 8 April, 1865 | Rose, Frank W. | 122, King-street | 25 Feb., 1873 |
| Gibbs, Shallard, \& | 108, Pitt-street. | 17 Aug., 1868 | Redgate, Wm. | 390, Bourke-street | 25 Feb., 1873 |
| Co. |  |  | Smith, Hy. ....... | Regent-street, Botany | $13 \mathrm{Fcb}, 1873$ |
| Grilliths, Jolun ...... | 23, Erskine-street | 25 Mar., 1869 |  | Road. |  |
| Guinery, A. | Argyle-street, Miller's Point. | 17 Aug., 1870 | Sands, Robert Sandon, C. T. | George-strcet. George-strect | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { Sept., } 1873 \\ & 16 \mathrm{Fcb}, \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ |
| Goldstein, Albort | 217, Lower George-street | 30 Jan., 1873 | Snywell, T. R. | 14, Park-street | 7 April, 1863 |
| llarrison, W. S. | 146, William-street | $3 \mathrm{May}, 1873$ | Smath \& Wells | Hunter-strect | 28 Mar., 1859 |
| Haius, Hyam......... | 405, George-strect | $18 \mathrm{May}, 1871$ | Saddling Joln | Phillip-strect, | 9 Mar., 1866 |

E-continued.

| Name, | reaidence. | Sate of Apyointment. | Nome. | Pesidence. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { Appintmest. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shaw, Wm. | Lirerpool-strcet, Darling. | 22 Aug., 1867 |  | Nerrenstle | 30 June, 1869 |
|  |  |  | Hobbs, W. | Newcustle | 6 Oct., 1870 |
| Salicr, J. J. | Botany-st., Surry Ifills. | $7 \mathrm{Tcl} ., 1808$ | Hunter, W | Wagga Wagg | 19 July, 1869 |
| Sippel, Bros. | 620, George-street | 7 July, 1871 | Jonee, J. R. | Bathurst | 1 Oct., 1862 |
| Stroud, J. | 13otany-strect, Redfern.. | 14 July, 1870 | Jones, A. S. | Breadalbanc, near Mutt. | 13 June, 1864 |
| Sutton, $A$. | 41.4, George-strect | 15 April, 1868 |  | billy. |  |
| Schroler, | George-strect South | 15 April, 1869 | Ricrr, A. A. | Goulburn | 13 June, 1872 |
| Smith, D. | 183, George-strect | 10 Aug., 1872 | Innargs \& Co. | Newcastle | 29 June, 1885 |
| Stepheas, IF. W. | Punch Office, 42, Hunter. | 27 Scpt., 1872 | Kidd, John | Cimp ${ }^{\text {beellto }}$ | 5 April, 186\% |
|  | street. |  | Icrien, A. | West Maitl | 1 Nov., 1862 |
| Stead, E. C. | Woolloomooloo \& Bo | $30 \mathrm{Nov.}$, | Jaircl, Robt | Tentorfield. | 4. May, 1889 |
|  | Strects. <br> 41. Yark-st |  | Laurence, F Lowe, Ralpl | Mudgee | 5 May, 1869 |
| Thompson. F | 41, Park-streat | 11 11uce., 1872 | Lowe, Rajph. | Reid's Fha | 1.7 Nov., 1873 19 Jan., 1871 |
| Tilibury, W. | 86, Woolloomooloo-strect | 27 April, 1872 | Milar, William | Pemrith | 14. Nor., 1.865 |
| Taylor, S. | Bridec-street | 22 Aug., 1870 | Mills, W. | Newtown | 19 Dec., 1873 |
| Thomson, To | 110, Pitt-strcet | 22 Aug., 1871 | M'Guigan, Jno. | Buthurst | 9 Mar., 1.866 |
| Turner, 1 | 29, Huwter-street | 9 Dec., 1864 | It'Ausind, Alcx. | Junction Point, near | 3 Feb., 1871 |
| Weekes, N . | 101, Parramatea- | 1 Mir., 1865 |  | Binda. |  |
| Watson, R. A. | Circular Quay | 17 April, 1868 | Martel, | Dandaloo Station, Bogan | 19 July, 1866 |
| Wheeler, ${ }^{\text {T, W. }}$ | 202, George-street | 19 April, 1871 |  | Rirer. |  |
| Whititing, Jis. | Double lay | 9 Mar., 1869 | Maming, Tho | Dubbo | 6 Scpt. $18 \mathrm{f6}$ |
| Wallace, Gro. | 113, King-strect | 30 April, 1873 | Marks, E. P. | Pretty Plains, near | $4 \mathrm{May}, 1867$ |
| Anderson, M. E. J. | Hunter-strect, Newcastle | 14 May, 1872 |  | Orange. |  |
| Asser, N. Fr. | Scone | 3 Mar., 1863 | Montgomery, Hugh | Railmay Camp, Marulan | 17 Scpt., $186 \%$ |
| Austin, J. W | Bathurst | 6 Scpt., 1867 | M.'Nicoll, Agnce | Newcastle | 21 Sept., 1.869 |
| Allman, J... | do | 15 Jan, 1868 | Mason it Co., | Parramintta | 30 Sept., 1869 |
| Athinson, F. | do | 11 Nov., 1868 | Nagle, J. IL. | West Maitland | 2 Junc, 1873 |
| Biale, Mary | Woollahra | $11 . \mathrm{May}, 1870$ | Page, Joseph | Ramornie, Grafto | 17 Tuly, 1872 |
| ball, TS. | Goulbu | 30 Jee., $1862^{\circ}$ | Parne, J. T. | Nowcastle | 4 Mar .1864 |
| lsametr, $\mathbf{l}$ | Tama | 8 Ocl., 1873 | F'otter, W. | Groulbur | 19 Oct., 1868 |
| Berne, F. | ljega | 14t Tun, 1870 | Rae, A. 1. | Pathurst | 31 Aug., 1863 |
| Broadhend, Maria. | West Mait | 27 July, 1863 | Regan, D. | Thmworth | 6 Aug., 1863 |
| Burrows, Tho. | Newenstle | 18 Oct., 1565 | Riler, W. R | Goulburn | 27 Nor., 1862 |
| Byrnes \& Co | Tenandra ria | 11 Dec ., 1873 | Rotli, Mix. | Deniliquia | 1 June, 1869 |
| Casperson, Mrs. | Tumul: | $29 \mathrm{May}, 1871$ | Richardson, J | Murrygon, Mundooran... | 17 May, 18f9 |
| Chatterton, $\mathbf{E}$. | Sackrille Ren | 8 Scpit., 1863 | Roberts, Jia. | Cragic, ncar Delegate ... | 4 Aug., 1871 |
| Comans, M. | Combaning, near Cora- | 29 Jan., 1870 | Sippel Bro |  | 1 Nor., 1862 |
|  | mundra. |  | Stormer: J. | do. | 8 Dec., 1862 |
| Coul, IV. | Picton | 27 Aug., 1864 | Snvage, T. J. | Narmandera | 26 A pril, 1860 |
| Coltrell, JT | Yass | 18 Fob., 1863 | Stnce, R. A. | Wellington | 18 Oct., 186 |
| Cuchrune, Jo | Wingham | 9 Nov., 1865 | Scardon, G: D | Lake Macquaric Roal | 10 May, 1867 |
| Coulan, M. | Tass | 22 Feb., 1868 | Schwormstedt | Bathurst | 31. Dec., 1872 |
| Casclmanc, Mrs. R.. | Noumea, Now | 30 Dec., 1872 | Seymour, Jas. | Hunter's Hi | 15 April, 1873 |
| Dutis, E. | Parramatta | 22 Mar., 1871 | Tachum, S. | Balmain | 27 Oct., 1.866 |
| Deacon, Thos. | Milson's Point, | 1 July, 1869 | Thomas, II. | West Mnitlinud | 9 Dec., 1864 |
|  | Ireonards. |  | Taylor, T. | Unity Hotel, Balmain | 25 June, 1868 |
| Dixon, Thos | Parram | $31 \mathrm{Mny}, 1870$ | Whilier, IV | Soffala. | 13 Mny, 18f.4 |
| Dimm, Patrick | Mulwala | 8 Dee., 1864 | Walsh, | Goulburn | 25 May, 186t |
| Dawfon, C. II. | 1 Hay . | 31 1uce., 1866 | Weston, ${ }^{\text {ano }}$ | Wesp, Mnil | 28 Oct., 1862 |
| Duff, Thos. | Wingham | 27 Aug. 1867 | White, Laban | Wintlsor | 4 April, 1864 . |
| Jitlis, J. T. | Araluen Valley, Araluen | 10 Mar., 1869 | White, J. C | Tatluurst | 17 May, 1864. |
| Falls, Mrs. | West Mfaitland | 19 May, 1870 | Whitton, Joscph | Camberwell | 25 Aug., 1864 |
| Fieldhonse, E. \& W. | Campbellto | 8 Ang., 1864 | Wilson, G........ | Tentorfield | 21 Feb., 1865 |
| Foot, II. B. | Yass | 21 3rar., 1868 | Whiting \& | Turalga | 19 July, 1866 |
| Fort, Eliza | Ocran-strect, Wooliahm | 8 Fcb., 1811 | Watkinson, | Balmain | 30 Oct., 1866 |
| Foster. Joseph | Itull's Creek, Demman... | 23 June, 1869 | White, F | Goulburn | 23 April, 1868 |
| Fry, W. It. | Balmain.. | 2.4 Dec., 1873 | Whipple, | Orange | 13 May, 1869 |
| George, M. R. | Bathurst | 21 May, 1866 | Weber, ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Araluen | 14.10 cb , 1870 |
| Gerber, C. | Young | 1 Oct., 1862 | Webb, A. | Milson's Point, Norlh | 1 Aug. 1870 |
| Gerrard. Mra. | Newtorn ...... | 20 Jan, 1873 |  | Shore. |  |
| Glorer, Ed. | Balmain (Darling-st.) ... | 4 April, 1865 | Winton, E. S. ..... | St. Leonards | 11. Aug., 1870 |
| Groodsir, N . | Mullens-strcet, Balmain | 6 Nor., 1871 | Wickenden, Mrs. ... | Bathurst | 15 Aug., 1873 |

## F.

Post Officr Pachrt Smbyice.
Repont from the Recciver and Accountant General of tho Post Office, explanatory of the Account agnimet the Anstralian Colonies and New Zenland, for Post Office Packet Service during the year ending 31st December, 1873.
The account of the amount chargeable on the Australian Colonies and New Zealand for Mail I'achet Scrvice during the year 1873, is annered.

For the purpose of this ancount the numbers of letters and newspapers forming the basis of the charges against ench Colony hare been costimuted on tho assumption that the Service between Now Zealand and San Francisco, which was suspended in March last, will not be resumed during the year, and that, consequently, the whoie of the correapondence with New Zealand and Australia will be formarded via Suez during nine months of the current year.

The amount charged against the Colonies on account of the Service between England and Point de Galle includes the sum of $\mathfrak{E a s 7} 7 \mathrm{los}$., being the Colomin! proportion, riz., one-half of the awount paid for the converance by French packet from Point de Galle to Suez of the New Zealand aud Australian mails due in England on the 17-24 March, these mails having miged the British packet for Suez, owing to an accident sustained by the steamor which convered them to Galle

The numbers of New Zenland letters and newspapers, vié Suez, were orer-estimated in 1871 , and under-estimnted in the account for the following year. An adjustment of the charges against the several Colonieg, based upon the actunl numbers of letters and newspupers exchunged during each of the years 1871 and 1872 , has been made in this necount

Tho balances due upon previous accounts have been remitted in full by Victoria, South Australin, Quecnsland, and Western Australia.

No remittanco has yet been received from Tasmania on account of its contribution for the year 1872, riz., £3,450 19s. 11d.
Part of the balance due from New Sonth Wales on the nceount to 31 st Decenber, 18\%2, amounting to $£ 8,631$ 12s. 6 d ., is also outstanding.
General Post Office,
London, 25th April, 1873.
GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiper and Accountant General.

## F -continued.

Ax Account slowing tho Amounts chargeable on the Anstraian Colonies and Now Zealand, on Account of the Mail Packet Service, for the year euding 31st Decamber, 1873.

| Colonies. | Ertimated Dumber of I.citerx Inwarle and 1 bi3. | Service to | Serice hetorect <br> Point de (jalle <br> and king <br> George'x Sound. | Sprrife hetween <br> king cienree's sumid null Mrltuurze. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sprice } \\ \text { birkern } \\ \text { Mplbound } \\ \text { nad sydney. } \end{gathered}$ | Mnity of cunt of Mall-bags. |  | lintimaterl <br>  Divipapern Inwartin and Outwnida cía suer. | Esyptian Tranait rnte مut Sompapers tid <br> Sucy. <br> $\substack{\text { and }}$ | Totala. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virtoria | ก156.240 |  |  |  | £ s. d. |  | f s.  <br> 40 d.  <br> 0 18 3 | 1,428,850 |  |  |
| New South Whles | 412.500 | 5,2851010 | T.190 $1+10$ | \%,241. 09 | 2,51t 5 s | 22102 | 17 153 | 610,400 | 1,5ic 170 | 19,135 110 |
| South Anstralia | ] 138.850 | 2,54678 | 11,432 060 |  |  | 1111 | 810 <br> 1 | 259.090 | 273198 | 6,270148 |
| Zay \%ealand ...... | 452:300 | $0,0+7 \% 11$ | 8,10403 | 3,76. 15 8 | 3,4.9 15 7 | $2{ }^{2} 50$ | 2042 | 6:4,700 | 699190 | 21,583 180 |
| Thasutania | 71,430 | 0141110 | 1, 2¢ 3130 | 6691119 |  | 3195 | \% 11 | 160:800 | 15.190 | 8357010 |
| Queenglaud............ | 103,440 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}1,44 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ | 1,318 15 9 | $\begin{array}{rrr}11150 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 7 & 8 \\ \\ & \end{array}$ | -6.054 | $\begin{array}{rrr}450 & 11 & 6 \\ 40 & 16 & 0\end{array}$ | $\underset{1}{8.4572}$ |
| Wertern Ausiralin ........ | 32, ${ }^{2} 0$ | 4 ta | 505 |  |  | 116 | 17 | 44, 10 | 416 | 1,02 13 |
|  | 2,352,350 | 29,027 150 | 40,53380 | 10,704 00 | 1,3531 00 | 1\%0 0 | $100 \quad 0$ | 3,4:88,500 | 3,250 |  |

Dr.
Accoust Current for the yenr $18 \% 3$, in contimuation of that reindered for the year 1872.
Cr.

| Colonics |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anounts } \\ \text { charginghe } \\ \text { for the Years } \\ 1874 \& 1872 . \end{gathered}$ | Totals. | Colonics. | Reuittnncrs | Rranm P'ackot Service |  | Batane 31 Deere 18 ī3. | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yictoria |  |  |  |  | Victorin............. | 73130 |  |  |  | $\underline{1}$ |
| Now South Wales ... | 0 | 19731 | 4 miz 188 | 4781310 |  | $37418{ }^{-18}{ }^{7} 10$ |  | 148.3 | 2177.141211 | 47313100 |
| South, Anstralin....... | $\begin{array}{cccc}7.197 \\ 5054 & 1 & 1 \\ 50\end{array}$ |  |  |  | south A ustralía..... <br> Nev Mesaland | 481513 <br> $\ldots . .1$ | ${ }^{\text {4t }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}7178 \\ \hline 718 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{6508}$ | 14083  <br> 25983  <br> 3 $\frac{5}{3}$ <br> 6  |
| New Yailund ........ |  | ${ }^{21883} 181810$ | 253110 | -100 |  |  |  | \%16\% | ${ }_{6 i 85}{ }_{0}$ |  |
| Tinsixizit | 14515 | ${ }_{8} 29474$ | 193:3 46 | 40.85167 | quamanin -......... |  | 0.9071 | 2180 | ${ }_{10817}^{681} 1811$ | $27.08,167$ |
| Wratern Austioniia... | 3206 104 | 10228. | 8514 | 2375.) 18 | Westeru Australi | 126i 10 |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{5} 8$ | 305019 | 23:3 181 |
|  | 131007104 | 97907160 | ${ }_{0} 311130$ | 2;889\% 61 |  | [105099 0 | 6974121 | 9:3033 9 | 115510 18 | 238897 |

Genoral Post Office, London, 25 ti April, 1873.

GEO. CHETWYND
1Rceeirer and Accountant General.

Statemest ehowing the sums credited to the Australian Colonies in 1873, on account of Overcharges, \&e., in tho Accounts for the yenrs 1871 and 1872.


# MAIL SERVICN BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND TIIE COLONIES.-(TEMPORARY CONTRACT AND BOND). 

## Temporaby Contract.

Abticles of A greement made and entered into this twenty-zeventh day of Norember, one thousand night hundred and sevontythree, between the Honorablo Saul Samuel, the Jostmaster General of the Colony of New South Wales, as such Postraster General, and acting for and on behalf of the Govermment of the said Colony of the first part; the Honorable Julins Vogei, tho Postmaster Genernl of the Colony of New Zonland, as such Postmaster General, and acling for and on behalf of the Government of the same Colony, of the second part; Jlayden Hezekiah Hall, of Syduey, New South Wnies, Agent there for the United States of Anuerien, and Panl Siemen Forbes, of 8, Bishopsgatestreet Within, in the City of London, shipowner, hereinafter designated "the Contractors", of the third part. Whoreas by Articles of Agreement benring even dite herewith, and made between the parties hereto, the Contructors have entered into a Contract with the Jostmastere General for the conveyance of. mails from the twenty-gerenth diay of November, one thousand eight hundred and sercnty-four, for a period of" sir years to be computed from that day, between San Francisco and Sydney nad Now Zoaland, hercinafter referred to as "tho Permanent Contract," and the partics hereto are desirous of making provisions for the conveyance of mails over the said route until the Permanent Coutract shali come into operation: Now, these presents winess that they the Contractore do for themselves, their heirs, exccutors, administrators, and assigns, and eaoh of thom doth for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns (so far as the corenants and agreements hereinafter contained aro to be observed and performod by tho Contractors), hereby covenant with the Yostmaster.General of the Colouy of New South Wales and his successors, and with the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zenland and his successors, and also ay a separate covemant with ench of tho Postmasters General and lis successors ; and the Postmaster General of the Colony of New South Wales and the Postmastor General of the Colony of New Zealand do, and each of them doth, for and on behalf of himself respectively as such Postmaster General, and his successurs respectiroly, and the Government of the Colony for which he is now respectively the Postmaster General (but so far only as the covenants and agrecments hercinfter coutained are to be observed or performed by or aro applicable to the Government of the said Colonios respectively), hereby corenant with the Contractors, thoir exccutors, and administrators, in manner following, that is to say :-

Definition of terms.

1. In the construction of these presents the following words and expressions shall mean and include (unless such
meaning shall he inconsistent with the contoxt) as follows:- Postmaster General of the Colony of Now Sonth Wules" means the Postmaster Goneral for the time boing of that Colony; "Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand" means the Postmaster General for the time being of that Colony; "Postmnsters General" means the Postmaster General for the timo boing of the Colony of New South Wales and the Postmneter Genoral for the time being of the Colony of New Zealand; "Contractors" includes the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of the Contractors, and of each of them ; "mails" includes all boxes, bage, or packets of lolters, nerspapers, books, or printed papers, pattorns, and all other articles transmissible by post, without regard either to the place to which they nay be addressed or to that in which they may have originated, also nil ompty bags, empty boxcs, and other stores and artieles used or to be usoll in earrying on tho Post Office Serrico; "mnil" means the aggregate of maits transmitted at one time by any of the vessels for the time being omployed in the Mail Scrrice means the aggregate of mis tranamittod at one time by any of the vessels for the time and until the pormanent Contract shall come into operation, couvey all Hor Majesty's mails which, and all other mails, of whatercr country or place, which the Postmasters Gemern or either of them shall at any time and from time to time require the Contractors to convey between Sylney and San Francisco and between Sun Francisco and Sydney, and between Now Zealand and San Erancisco and between San Francisco and New Zealand, and from and to all and erory or any of those ports to and from the ports of Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands and Kandevau in the Fiji Ielaude, and according to the routes, within the respectire times, and in mammer hereinafter provided; and so long as the whole or any part of the services hereby agreed to be performed ought to be performed in pursuance of this Contraet, shall and will provide and kecp seaworthy and in complete repnir and roadiness for such purpose a sufficient number of, and not less than four, good, substantial, and efficient screw steam-vessels of the firet class, and fully cqual to class 100 A 1, Lloyd's Register, and of not less gross registered tonnage than two thousand tons each, constructed of iron, and propelled by first-rato engines of adequate power for a minimum continuons speed of ten nutical miles per hour, Jhreo of the first ressels to be put upon the line shall be the serew steamahips "M'Gregor," "Tartar," and "Mangol," ove of which shall be ready to leave the port of Sydnoy with mails at latest on the twentieth day of December, one thonsand eight hundred and serenty-1hree, and a suitable ressel shall be ready to leave Port Chatmers with mails on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to meet the same at Kandaran; another of the above-nawed vessels shail be ready to leave the port of San Franciseo with mails on or about the twenty-seventl) day of January next. Due notice shall be given to tho Postmasters General of any vessel or vessels proposed to be put upon the line; and no vessel shall be empioyed in the service herebs contracted to be performed until approred by the Postmasters General or an oflicer or officers to be appointed by them jointly or scverally for the purpose.

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furnishied with unachinery,
egypry 3. The steam-ressels to he employed under this Contract shall be of the capacity nforesaid, and shall be always furnishod with all necessary and propor machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, enbles, fire-pumps, and other proper menus for extinguighing fire, lightning-conductors, charts, chronometers, nautical instruments, and whatsoerer eleo may bo necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for travelling at a minimum continuous speed of ten maticul miles per hour, and for the serrico jugreby agreed to be performet, and also manned and provited witli competent und logally qualified officers, and with a sufficient number of efficient engiueers, and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men, and with a competent surgeon, to be in all respects as to ressels, engines, equipments, and capncity, subject in the first instance and from time to time, and at all hinnes afterwards, to the approval of the Postmasters Geneml, or of such other person or persons as they shall jointly or soverally at any time or times, or from time to time, authorize to inspect and examine tho same; nad no vessel shall be employed or used for the purposes of this Contract until approved as aforesaid.
4. The Postmasters General, or either of them, shall have full power, whenever and as often as they or he may deem it requisite, by any of their or his qualified officers or agents, to inspect tle officers, enginecrs, and crew of all or any of the vessela cmiploycd or to bo employed in the performance of this Contract, and to survey all or finy of such vessels, and che hulls thereof, and the cagines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, stores, and equipments of every such ressel; and any defect or deficiency that may be discovered on muy such survey, shall be forthwith repaired or supplicd by the Contractors, und for tho purposes aforesaid the said vessels shall (if necessary) be opened in their hulls whenever the asid oficers or agents may so require; and if any such ressel, or any part thereof, or any engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, boats, stores, or
equipments, shall on any such survey be declared by any such officers or agents unscaworthy, or not adapted to the sersico equipments, shall on any such survey be declared by any such officers or angents unscaworthy, or not adnpted to the servico
hercby ngreed to be performed, or naty such officers, vingineers, or crew slanll bo so declared ineligible, evory vessel which sinll be disapproved of or in which such deficiency or defect shall appear, shall be decmed insufficient for any service hereby ngreed to be performed, and shall not bo again omployed in the conveyance of mails until such defeet or deficiency has been repaired or supplied to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General or oflicer requiring the mamo; and any of such officers, engineors, or crew declared ineligible shall not be employed in the said service.
5. The route by which the mails sball be conreyed an aforosaid shall be by way of Honolulu and Kandavan aforesaid and tice versa, at each of which ports the eaid vessels shall call on each journey for the receipt and delivery of mails, allowing in suflicient time nt each place for the purpose, but the said ressels shat] not eall at any other intormediate place without the consent in writing of the Postmasters General. The mails shall be conveyed thirteen timos in each year between San Francisco and the said Colonios, and at the sume rate betwen the said Coloniog and San Francisco, and the vessels cmployed to convey the same shall leave the respectirc ports of departure on the days and at the times to be from the to time appointed for the purpose by the Postmasters General. The vessels conveying the maile from San Francisco shall proceed aiternately to New South Wales and to New Zealand, and the mails for New Zealand or Now South Wales, us the cose muy require, alanll be transhipped at the said port of Kandavau into and be conveyed by another of the eaid vessets to the Colony. The vessels conveying the mails to San Francisco shall proceed thither altermately from Now South Wales and from New Zealmad, and the mails from New Zealand or New South Wales, as the case may require, shall be conveyed by the Contrnetors in another of the said vessole to the said port of Kanduvan, and be there transhipped into and be conveyed by the vessel going to San Francieco. The New South Wales mails shall be delivered at and despatched from the port of Sydney, and the New Zealand mails shall be delivered at and dogpatched from the ports of Port Chalmers, Lyttleton, Wellington, and Auckland respectively, and in passing Hawkes' Bay the mail-ressel shall (weather permitting) call off Napicr to doliver and receive mails to and from that place ; the said last-mentioned mnils to be delivered to and received from a steam-launch to be provided by the Postmaster General of New Zealand; and the Contractors shull convey with the mails from or to San Fruncisco uny local muils betwec. the said ports of New Zealand respectively as may be required by the Postmaster General of New Zonlund to be bo conveyed
6. The Contractors at their own expense shall deliver and take the mails to and from the ehore at convenient places, to Rexipt and be appointed by the Postmasters General reppectively in the respective porta (except Napicr), where the mails are to be delivery of mails. deliveced or received; also shull convey the sune, and the officers haring charge of them, to and from the shore as may be necessary, in suitable bonts furnisherl with suitnble coverings for the mils, and properly equippord and manned; also, shall tranship from one vessel into the other tho mails which under this Coutract are to be transhipped at Kandavau; and shall from time to time conver the officors or agents of the Postmasters General respectively to and from the shore at any of the said ports, as often as may be necessary in the exceution of their duties respectively, in the event of a suitable bont not being said ports, as often as may be necessary in the csecution
conyeniently obtaimable from the shore for the purpose.
7. If cither of the said Posimasters General, or thoir respective officers or agents, shall at nny time deem it requisite for Puwer to drly the public service that any vessel sloukl be detained beyond the appointed time of departure, it shall be lawfui for cither of du irturo of the Postmasters General or such officers or agents to order such delay not excecding forty-cight houre at San Francisco, and the commander of tile vessel or the person necting as such, or left for Jim at the office of the Contraetors in the port or on board the vessel three hours at least before the hour appointed for departure. If when the through mail vessel going to San Fracisco shall be reudy to leave the port of Kandavau, the branch mail vessel shall not have arrived from Srdney or New Zoaland, as the case may be, the through-going mail vessel slinll wait at Kandaran for tho arrival of the other vesscl, but not exceeding seventryo hours from the time of arrival there of the through-going vessel; and in order to insure the due carrying of tho mails from San Francisco, the Contractor's withont any such notico shall delay any vessel (if necessary) seven days to await the arrival of the Endish mails from New Xork for Australia or Now Zealand. The Poslmaster General of Now Zenland shall bo at liberty from time to time to rary the times of departure of the mails at and from the ports in New Zealand, but not so as to vary the times of departure from the port of Auckland for Kandevau moro than twenty-four hours without the consent of the I'ostmaster General of New South Wites.
8. If from any cause whatsoever, at any time or times hereafter, one of the ressels nforesaid shall not be at the ports of Peanly fartelay departure of Sau irancisco, sydney, and Port Chalmers, respectively, ready to put to eea in due time to perform the nervices in pathar on hereby contracted to be porformed, the Contractors shalt pay as and by wny of liguidated damages to tho Postmasters Gencral bate (for the use of the Grovernments of the said Colonics, or for the Government of whichever of the suid Colonies may be aflected by such default (as tho cuso may be), in respect of every mail that shall be delayell by renson of any such default as aforesaid, the sum of three hundred pounds, and tho further sum of ono hundred pounds for every day which shall clapse betwecn the time nt; which the mail shall be appointed to leave the port of departure and the time at which the vessel convering the same shall leare the port: Provided always that the Postmasters Genoral shall huvo power to remit or reduce any of tho sums payable as in this clause mentioned, if thoy shall be satisfied that any such default as aforesaid was attributublo to causes over which the Contractors had no contrul.
9. The mails, whether carricd in through-going vessels or transhipped as aforesaid, slonll bo safcly conveyed from San Times withtn Francisoo to Sydney and from Sydncy to San Francisco within seren hundred and eight hours, and from San Franoisco to which service to Auckland and from Auckland to San Frnncisco within six hundred and forty-fivo hours, and from San Francisco to Yort Chalmers and from Port Chalmers to San Francisco within seven hundred and eight-five hours; the times aforesaid to be cnlculated from the timos appointed for the dejurture of the mail respectively, unless any vessel shall be delayed in consequence of the mail not beiug ready for embarkation in clue time cither at San Francisco or at Sydncy or in New Zealand, in which caso the timo shall bo calculated from the time of the mail being ready for delivery at the port where the delay shall take place. The Contractors admit and agree that in the times nbove mamed sufficient limes hare been nllowod for cooling and stoppnges at Honolulu and Kandarau and the ports of New Zealand respectively. The Contractors shall not be reliered or discharged of their linbility or responsibility under this Contract by reason of nay branoh mail vessel not reaching Kandavau in time to forward its mail by the through-going vessel ; and in the case of the loss of any of the mails by wreck of any majl vessel or otherwiec, the Contractors shall, wilh all possible despatch, at their own cost do all such acts and take all such meneuros as may be reasonably done and taken to recorer the mails so lost; and the Contractore sjall be liable for nil damago or injury to any of the mails, from whatever cause the same may ariso or happen, except fire, the act of God, or the Queen's enemies.
10. For the conveynace of oach mail from San Francisco to Sydney, and vice nersa, the Postmaster Gencral of New Paymenta hy South Whles will pay to file Contrnctors at Sydney ns follows, videlicet:- Ti' the mail shall be conveyed within seven hundred Colony of Nouth Wales and eight hours as aforessid, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty-three pounds sixteen shillings and eleven pence, but if the mail slall be conveyed within a less period of time, then in lieu thereof, one of the inereased sums of money as mentioned in Sehedule A hereunder written, according to the time within which the mail shall be conreged; and if the time oceupied in conveying the mail shall exceel the said period of seven humbed and cight hours, then the sum firstly above mentioned to be paid shall be reduced in the proportion of two pounds for every hom in excess of serem hundred and eight hours occupied in conveying the mail. The times aforesaid to be computed as mentioned in clanse 9 of these presents.
11. For the conveyance of ench mail from Sta Francisco to New Zealand, and viee versa, the Postmaster General of Payments by Now Zealand will pay to the Contractore at. Wellington as follows, videlicet :-If the mail from San Frnncisco to Now Zealand Goony wr tall bo couveyed from San Francisco to Auckland within six lumelred and forty-fivo houre and shald also be conveyed from zoal und balt bo conveyed from San Erancisco to Auckland withim six hundred and forty-fivo hours and shall also he conveyed from San Franeisco to Port Chalners within seven hundred and eighty-five hours, or from New Zealand to San Francisco shall bo conveyed from Port Clalmers to San Francisco within seven hundred and cighty-five hours as aforesaid as the case may be, then the sum of one thousna one hundred and fifly-three pounds sixteen shillings nud cleren pence; but if the mail shail bo so conveyed within a less period of time, then in lieu thereot one of the increased sums of money, as mentioned in Schedule 1 B hereunder written, according to the time within which the mail slanl bo so conreyed: And if the time occupied in so conreying the mail shall exceed the said period of seven hundred and eighty-five hours, then the sum firstly abore in this clause montioned to be paid shall be reduced in the proportion of two pounds for every hour in excess of seven hundred and eightyfive hours occupied in so conveying the mail. The time aforesaid to be cowputed as mentioned in clause No. 9 of these presents.
12. For cach and erery mail which the Contractors shall deliver at Sydney twenty four hars beforo the expiration of monge if mall the tine last mentioned in Schedule A hereunder written, they flunll be mid by the Postmuster General of New South Wales deliverel before the sum of twenty-five pounds; nud for ench and every mail which the Contractors shall deliver at Auchmand twentr-four hours time
 by the Poatmaster General of New Zealund the sum of twenty-five pounds.

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of othor mails. Buitae, respectively, any subsidy allowed to them or cither of them by the Gorernment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland, aud to retain and divido between them equally uny subsidy or payment which may be agrocd to bo paid by any other Australacian Colony or Dejenclency, for the conrcyance of nails orer the aforessid routes; after deducting any pay. ments made, or expenses, if any, incurred by the Postmasters General or either of them, for the conveying mails to or from any or either of the ports or places hereinbefore appointed for the receipt or delivery of mails; but the Contractors ahall be entitled to the benefit of, and to reccive any subsidies or payments which the Contractors may be able to induco any Colony or Dependency or Government, other than the Governments of the Uniled Kingdom of Great Brituin and Ireland, and of any Austrulasian Colony, to agrec to pay for tho conveyance of mails oper the aforemaid routes, after deducting any payments mude, or expenses, if any, incurred by the Postmasters General, or cither of them, for the conrcying mails to and from any or cither of the ports or places aforesaid.
15. The Contractors shall proride, to the satisfaction of the Fostmasters Gencral, on board all steam-vessels employed
this Contract, proper, safe, and courenient phaces of devosit for the mails, with lucks, keys, and secure fustenings.
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entrusted to commander. under this Contract, proper, safe, and courenient places of deposit for the mails, with lucks, keys, and secure fintenings.
10. The Contractors shall nlso provide, to the satisfaction of the Postmastors General, all necessary and sait
16. The Contractors shall nlso provide, to the satisfaction of the Postmastors Gencral, all necessary and suitablo accommodation, including lights, for the purpose of sorting and making up the mails on board the sereral vessels ennployed under this Coutrat, and, on being required to do so by the Postmasters General, or either of them, shali at their orrn cost orect or set apart in each of the said ressels a separate and conrenient room for such purposes; and all such furniture, lamps, fittings, and other conveniences, shall be from time to time cieaused and bept in repair, and the oil for tho lamps supplier by the servants of and ut the cost of the Contractors. The master or commander of each of the anid ressels shall also, if required; proride assistance for conveging the mails between the mail room and tine sorting room without clarge.
17. If the Postmusters Qenernl, or either of them, shall think fit to ontrust the charge nad custody of tho mail, or his respective mail, to tho master or commander of any vessel to bo cmplored under this Contract, nud in all cases where the officer
or other person appointed to have clarge of the mail shall be absent, to the knowledge of the master or comuander of such or other person appointed to hare elarge of the mail shall be absent, to the knowledge of the master or commander of such vossel, such master or commander shull, without any charge, take due carc of, and the Contractors shall be rebponsible for the receipt, safe custody, and delivery of the said mail at the several appointed places on the shore in the respective ports, as part of the services hereby contracted to be rendered. The master or commander slall nlso unke the usual I'ust Offico declaration, and furnish such journal, returns and other information, and perform such other survices as the Pustmasters Gencral, or cither of them, or their or either of their officers, shall from time to time reasonably requirc.
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put an end to it. their officers or agents, as to the mode, time, and plate of lunding, delisering, and receiving the mails, subject to the specinal provisions hercin contained, and so far as such orders are rensonable and consistent with the safety of the vessels.
19. The Contractors shall have no clnim to any postage, nor to any sum on account thereof, for mails carried in any vessel employed in the service under this Coulract, or on acconnt of any ecrvices ronlered, except as hercin specially provided to be paid.
20. The Contractors shall provide suitable first-chass aceommodation for $\Omega$ mail oficer or agent and one nssistant, for cach of the Postunasters Cenaral on board each of the vessels cmployed under this Contract, who shall be at libertr to use such rictualled by the Contractors as chicf cabin passengers, without charge cither for thoir passages or victualling $;$ and whilat the ressel stays at any port, oxcopting the ports of Sydncy and San Francisco, to or from which the mails are conveyed, such officers, agents, and assistants shall be allowed to remain on bourd and shall be victualled as aforesnid.
21. Every such mail officer or agent and nssistant shall be recognized and treatel by the Contractors, their officers and agents, as the agent of the Postmaster Genoral respectively, or Postmasters General by whom he may have been appointed, as the case may be, and as having full nuthority in all cases to require a due and strict porformanco of this Contract: Proxided
that no such agent, offeer, or assistant shall lave power to control or interfere with auy master, commander, or oficer in the that no such itgent, offcer, or assistant shall have power to control or interfere with auy master, commander, or oficer in the performence of his duty; and every such agent, oflicer, and assistant, slall be subject to all genernl orders issucd by the master or commander for tho.good order, houlth, and comfort of the pussengors and crew, and the safety of the vessel.
22. During the continuance of this Contract, and so long as the same shal be faithfully carried out by the Contractors, no charge for pilotage, tomnage, light-house or harbour ducs, shall be made in New South Wales, for any of the steam-vessels employed in carrying out this Contract; and the Contractors shall be at liberty to use, once in every four weeks, for five days at a time, tho Fitz Roy Dry Dock nt Sydnoy, if not leased or otherwise occupied, and nlso the workshops there, on payment only of the expenses of and attending such use ; and no charge for pilotage, tomnge, light-house or harbour ducs, shall be mado at nuy port in Now Zealand, in respect of ony of the steam-vessels employed in carrying out this Contract.
23. This Contract, or any part thercof, shall not be assigned or underlet or disposed of by the Contractors, without the joint consent, in writing, of the lostmasters Goucral first obtained for such purpose.
24. In case this Contract, or any part thereof, shall be assigned, or underlet, or otherwiso disposed of by the Contractors, otherwise than with such consent as last aforesaid, or in case of any great or hubitual non-performance or nonobservance of this Contract, or of ayy of the covenants, matters, or things herein contained, and on the part of the Contractors, their officers, agents, or ecrvants, or any of them, to be observed and performed, and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money payable by the Conlractors for any such non-observance or non-performance, it slanl be lawful for the Postmasters General, it they shall be of opinion that the Contractors are not bona fide carrying out the provisions herein contained, and they shall jointly so taink fit (and notwithstunding there may or may not have been any former mon-obserrance or nonperformance of thlis Contract), by writing under their hands, to determine this Contract without any previous notice to the And such determination shall not deprive the l'ostmasters General, or either of them, of any rights or remedics to which they or he would otherwise be entitled by reason of any non-observance or non-performance of nuy of the provisions lierein contained: Prorided always that if within, but, not after, wenty-cight days after any notice of the determination of this Contract shall have beon given to cither of the Contractors, or left for them as hercingfter mentioned, the Contractors shall give notice in writing to the Postmasters General that they require that the quastion whether there was sach a great or finbitual uon-obscrvance or non-performance of this Contraction the part of the Coutractors as to justify the Postmasters General in determining tho same, slall be referred to arbitration, then such question shall be determined by arbitration in the manner hereinaftor provided with regard to diflerences arising between the Postmasters General ind the Contractors. In enso the arbitrator or urbitrators, or the umpire, slall at any time or times decide that the Postmasters Gencml were not justified in determining the Contract, the Postmasters General shall hare and bo entitled from timo to time to exereise the power hersinbefore given to them to determine the Coutract, as fully and offectunily ns if they had not on my previous occasion or occasions attempted to exercise such power.
Vessels en route
to complete
royage. any vessel or vessels should have started before the determination of this Contmet, or before the masters or commanders thercof could have received the news of such determination, or should after the determination Etart with a mail on buy royage or voyages so excepted as uforesaid, the royage or voyages shull be contimued and porformed, and the nails be delivered and recoived as if this Contract had remained in force with regard to any such vessels; and with respect to such ressels, this Contract shall be considered as having terminated only when such vessels shall have rouched thoir port or place of destimation and the mails carried by them shall have been delivered.
26. All notices or directions which are hereby 26. All notices or directions which are hereby authorized to be given to the Contractors, their oflicere, serrants, or
agonts, may be delivered to the master or commander of auy of the said vessels, or other oficer or agent of the Contractors in the charge or management of any vessel cmploged in the performance of this Contract on board such vessel, or left for the Contractors on bourd such vessel, or at either of the offices or houses of business nt Sydney or Auckland of the Contractors or their agents; and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on tho Contractors : Provided always that any notice of the determination of this Contract shail be given to one of the Contractors, or left for them at their last known office or place of business in San Francisco, Sychey, or Auckland, if any, as the Postmustere Genernl muy ihink fit.
27. It shall be lawful for the Postmasters Genoral, or cither of them, by writing under their respective hands, at any Power may bo timo, and from time to time, to delegate all or any of the powers, whother joint or several, vested in them or him, respectively, delegatcd. by virtue of this Contract, to such person or persons as they or ho may think fit.
28. If tho Contractors shall fail to commence the performance of the services hereby contracted to be by them performed Demages for according to tho provisions hereof, or having commenced the sume shall refuse or, wilfully neglect to carry on the same accord- default. ing to the truc intent nnd meaning of these presents, they shall forfeit and pay to the said Postnasters General the sum of twent $y$-fire thousand pounds; to be cqually divided between the Postmasters Gencral as nad by way of liquidated damages and not by way of penalty.
29. All and erery the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors shall be cousidered as liquidated Sums payable by or ascertained damages, whether any damage or loss shall have or shall not have been suatained, and may bo set off by the the bontraitur Postmasters Genemb, or cither of them, against any moneys payable to the Contractors under or by virtue of these presents, or many be enfored by both or cither of the Postmasters Goneral as a debt due, with full costs of suit, at their or his discretion: Provided ulways that the puyment by the Contraction of any sums of money for nuy neglect or default in the observanec or performanec of the coveunts or agreements herein contained ehall not in any manner prejudice the rights of the Postmasters Genernt, or either of them, to treat such defuults as a non-observance or non-performance of this Contract on the part of the Contractors.
30. The Contractors, with two suretins to bo npproved by the Postmasters General, shall jointly and severally enter into Contrnctors to a Bond in the penal sum of $£ 25,000$, conditioned for the due and faithful performanec of the covenants and agreements on the enter into boud. part of tho Contractors herein contained, according to $n$ draft alrondy ngreed upon.
91. If any dispute, question, difference, or controrersy shall nrise between the Postmasters Gencral or theiv respective Arbitration Gorcrmments and the Contractors touching these presents, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thercof, clause. or any malter in any way comnceted with these prescuts or the operation horcof, or the riglts, duties, or lisbilitics of the eaid Gorernments respectively, or of the Contractors in comnection with the premises, then and in erery or any such case the matter in difference shall be reforred to arbitration in mamer lacreinafter mentioned, and the award of the arbitrator or the arbitrators, or the umpire appointed as hereinafter mentioned, as the case may be, shall be binding and conclusive in erery respect.
32. Unless the Postmasters General and the Contractors shall concoir in the appointment of a aingle arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, sindl nominnto and appoint an arbitrator, to whom such dispute, question, difference, or controverey shall be referred; and every appointment of an arbitrator chall be made on the part of tho Postmasters Chencral, under their hands, and on the part of the Contractors, under their hands, or under hic hatid of either of them, or under the band of the accredited agent of the Contractors (if any) at Sydnoy or Auckland; and such appointment shall bo made in duplienta, and be delivered one part to the other party and the other part to the arbitrator on the part of the party by whom tho same shall be made; and after any such appoiutment shall have been made, neither party shall bave power to revoke the eame without the consent of the other, mor slanll the dealith of either party operate as a rerocation; and if for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have ariscn, anil aftor a request in writing, in which shall be stated the matters required to be referred to arbitration, shall have been serreal upon the Postmasters General respectirely, or given to either of the Contractors, or left for them at their last known office or place of business in San Francisco, Sydney, or Auckland (if any), as the caso may be, by the one party or the other party, to appoint an arbitrator, such last-mentioned party fail to appoint an arbiliator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having appointed an arbitrator, may appoint such nubitrator to act on belalf of both partics, aud such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute, und in such ense the avarl or detormination of such single arbitrator shall be final.
33. If before the matters so referred aball be deternined my arbitrator appointed by either party die or become incapuble, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed, his successors in office, executors or administrators, may nominate and appoint, in writing, some other person to act in his place; und if for the space of fourteen days alter notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other nrbitrator may proceed ex parte; and crory urbitrator so to be substituted as aforesaid shall hare the same powers and authorities as were vested in the formor arbitrator at the timo of suel his death or disability ns aforesaid.
34. Where more than one arbitrator shall hare been appointed, such arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the mattors reforred to them, nominato and appoint, by writing under their inands, an umpirc, to decido on any such mattors on which they shall diffor or which shall be referred to hing ; and if such umpire shall die or become incapable to act, they shall forthwith after such death or incapacity appoint another umpire in his place, and the decision of erery such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.
35. If in either of the cases aforesaid the said nrbitrators slanll refuse, or slanl, for fourteen days after the request of either party to such arbitration, neglect to appoint an umpire, the Governor for the timo being of the Colony of New South Wales shall, on the application of cither party to such arbitration, appoint an umpiro, and the decision of such umpire on the mutters on which the arbitrators shall differ, or which shall be referred to him, shall be final.
36. If, when a single arbitrator shall hase been appointed, or shall be procecding ex parte under any of the provisions herein contained, such arbitrator stall dic or become incnpable to net before he shalt hare made his award, the matters referred to him shall be determined by arbitration in the same manuer as if no such arbitrator had boen appointed.
37. If, where more thim one arbitrator shall hare been appointed, either of the arbitrators refuse, or for fourtecn duys neglect to act, the other arbitrator may proceed ea parte, and the decision of such other arbitrator shall be as effectual as if he lad beon the single arbitrator appointed by both partics.
38. If, where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed, and where neither of them shall refuge or neglect to
aforesaid, such arbitrators shall fail to make their nkard within three calendar month nfter the dsy on which the lust of act as aforesaid, such arbitrators shali fail to mako their namard within three calendar months after the day on which the last of sulell arbitrators shull have beon nppointed, or within such extended time (if any) as shall have been appointed for that purpose by both such arbitrators under their hands, the matters referred to them shall be determined by the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid, and the umpire shall make his award within three calendar months after the time when his dutice shall commenco, or within such extended time (if any) as shall have beon appointed for that purpose by the umpire, under his hand.
39. Tho snid arbitrator or arbitrators, or their umpire, may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of cither party, which they or he may think necessary for determining tho question in dispute, and may examine tho parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the onths necessary for that purpose.
40. The costs of cvery such arbitration, and of the amard, shall be in the diserction of the arbitrutor, arbitrators, or umpire, who may direct to and by whom and in what manner the same or any part thercof shall be paid.
41. The arbitration shall take place and be conducted at Sydney aforesaid; mad the arbitrator or arbitrators, or the umpire, as the caso may be, shall delirer his or their award, in writing, to the Postmasters General, and the Postannsters Gencral shall retain the same, and shall forthwith on demanal, at their own expense, furnish a copy thereof to the Contractors, and shall at all times on demand produce the said award, and allow the same to be inspected or cxamined by the Contractors, or any person appointed by them for that purpose.
42. Jllis submission to arbitration may be made a rule of any of the superior Courts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the said Colonies, on the application of either the Postruasters General or tho Contractors.

In witness whercof, the said parties to these presents have hercunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above mritten.

## Schfdulf $\Delta$ above hititried to.

Scacte of Payment to be made by the Postuaster General of New South Walcs for cach Mail convejed from San Fraucisco to Sydney, and vice versh.
If conveyed within seven hundred and eight hours, one thousand one hundred and fifty-three pounds sixteen shillings and eleven pence.

If conveyed within six hundred and serentyeeight hours, ono thousand two hundred and ninefy-cight pounds one slilling and six pence.

If conreyed within six hundred and forty-eight hours, one thousand four hundred and forty two pounds aix shillings and one penus.

If conveyed within six hundred and twenty-two hours, one thousand firo hundred and eighty-six pounds ten shillings and cight pence.

If conveyed within sis hundred hours, ono thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds fifteen shillings and fourponce.

## Schedule B above referred to.

Scate of Payment to be made by the Postmastor General of New Zealand for cach Mail conveyed from San Francisco to New Zealand, and vice versâ.
If conreyed from San Francisco to Auckland within six bundred and forty-five hours and from San Francisco to Port Chalmors within seren huadred and eighty-five hours, or from Port Chaimers to San Francisco within seven hundred and eiglty-fire hours, as the case may be, onc thousand one hundred nnd fifty-three pounds sixteen shillings and cleven pence.

If conveycd from San Francisco to Auckland within six hundred and seventeen hours and from San Francisco to Port Chalmers within seven hundred and fifty-two hours, or from. Port Chaluers to Snn Francisco within soren hundred and fifty-two hours, as the case may be, one thousand tro liundred and ninety-eight pounds one shilling and six pence.

If conveycd from San Francisco to Auckland within fire hundred and ninetrone hours, and from San Francisco to Port Chalmers within soven hundred and twenty-two hours, or from Port Chalmers to San Francisco within seven hundred and twenty-two hours, as the case may be, one thousand four hundred and forty-two pounds six shillings and one penny.

If convoged from San Francisco to Auckland within five hundred and sixty-eight hours and from San Francigco to Port Chalmers within six hundred and ninets-five hours, or from Port Chalmers to San Francisco within eix hundred and ninetrfive hourf, as the case may be, one thousind five hundred and eighty-six pounds ten shillings and eight pence,

If conveyed from San Francisco to Auckland within fire hundred and forty-six hours and from San Francisco to Port Chalmors withiu six hundred and seventy-onc hours, or from Port Chalmers to San Francisco within six hundred and seventy one hours, as the case may be, one thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds fifteen shillings and four pence.

> SAUL, SAMUEL, as Postmaster General of Now South Wales.
> JULIUS YOGEL, as Postmaster General of Now Zealand, by his Attorney,-T. Russeli.
> If. H. HaLL.

PAUL S. FORBES.

Signed, scalerl, and delivered by the abore-named Hon. Saul Samuel, Hayden Hezekiah Hall, and Paul Siemen Forbes, in the presence of,-

Jno. Machrejl,
Solr., 21, Cannon-street, Iondon.

92, Gresham House, London.
Signed, senled, and delivered by the above-named Hon. Julius Vogel, by his Attorney, Thomns Russell, in the presence of,-

Jno. Macerell.

## Bond.

Know all mon by these presents, that we, Hayden Herekinh Hnll, of the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, $\Lambda_{\text {gent }}$ there for the United States of America, Paul Siemen Forbes, of No. 8, Bishopsgate-strect Within, in the city of London, shipowner, Edward Münster de Bussche, of Ryde, in the Isle of White, in the county of Southampton, shipowner, and Edward Cunningham, of No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, aforesaid, merchant and shipowner, are jointly and severnlly held and firmir bound to the Hon. Sanl Samuel, the Postmaster Gencral of the said Colony of New South Wales, na sueh

- Postmaster Gencral, and acting for and on behalf of the Government of such Colony, and to the Honorable Julius Vogel, the Postmaster Gencral of the Colony of New Zealmud, as such Postmaster General, and acting for and on behalf of the Governmenti of such Colony, in the eum of $£ 25,000$ of lavful money of the Onited Kingdom of Great Britain and Irelnad, to be paid to the said Saul Samuel and Julins Vogel and their successors, in their respective offices of Postmaster General of the said Colony of Nicw South Wales and Yostmaster Gencrai of the said Colony of New Zeaiand; for which payment to be well and truly made we and cach of us bind ourselves and himself, our and his heirs, execntors, administrators, and assigns, and erery of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seale. Dated this 27 th day of Novenber, 1.873.

Wimbreas by certain Articles of Agreement made and entered into on the 27 th dar of Nopember, a.d. 1873, between the said Saul Samucl, as Postmaster General of and acting for and on betinlf of the Government of the said Colony of New South Waies of the first part, the said Julius Vogel, as Postmaster General of and acting for and on behalf of the Government of the said Colony of New Zealand, of the second part, and the above-bounden IFayden Hezekiah Hall and Paul Siemen Forbes, who int the said Articles of Agreement arc designated "the Contractors," of the third part; after reciting that, by Articles of Agrecment bearing cven date therewith, and made between the partics to the said Articles of Agreenent now in rocital, the Contractors had entered into a Contract with the Postmaster Geueral for the conveyance of mails from tile 27th day of Norember, 1854, for a period of six years to be computed from that day, between San Francisco and Sydney, and New Zealand, in the aaid first-mentioned Articles of Agreement now in recital reforred to as "the parmanent Contract," and that the parties to the saill first-mentioned Articles of Agreement now in recital were desirous of making provision for the conveyanco of mails over the said route until the permatent Contract should come into operation: It is witneased that they, the Contractors, did for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and ench of them did for himself, his heirs, exccutors, administrators, and assigus (so far as the covenants and agreements thereinafter containced were to be observed and performed by the Contractors), coremant with the Postmater Gencral of tho Colony of New South Wales and his successors, and with the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealend and his succesans, and also as a separate corcnant with each of the Postmasters General and his successors, amongst other things (Aricle 2), that the Contractors should, on and from tho 20 th day of December, 1873, and until the permanent Contract should come into operation, convey all Her Majesty's mails which, and all other mails as in the Contract now in recital defined, which the Postmasters General or cither of them shonld at any time or from time to time require the Contractors to convey between Syrlney and San Friancisco and botween Sun Francisco and Sydner, and between New Zealand and San Francisco and between San Hraneisco and New Zenland, and from and to all and every or any of those ports, and to and from the ports of Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands and Kandarau in the Fiji Islands, and according to the rouks, withia the respective timos, and in manner thercinafter provided, and so long as the whole or any part of the services thereby eranted to be performed ouglat to be performed in pursuance of that Contract, and should and would proride and keep senworthy, nad in complete repair and readiness for such purpose, $n$ sufficient number of nand not lese than four good substantinl and efficient serew stenm-vessels of the first class and fully equal to Class 100 A1, Lloyd's Register, and of not less gross registered tomage than 2,000 tons cach, constructed of ironi, and propellect by first-rate engines of adequate power for a minimum continuous speed of 10 nauticnl miles per hour; that three of the first ressels to be put upon the line should be the screw steam-klips "M"Gregor," "Tariar," and "Mongol", one of which ahould be ready to leare the port of Sydney with mails at latest on the 20th day of December, 1873 , and $n$ suitable vessel should be ready to leave Port Chalmers with mails on the 16th day of December, 1873, to meet the same at Kandavan, und another of the abore-named vessele should be ready to leare the port of San Firancisco with mails on or about the 27 th day of lianuary next; that due notice ehould be given to the Postmasters General of ant ressel or ressels proposed to be put upon the line, and no vessel should be employed in the service thereby contructed to be performed until approved by the Postmasters General, or an officer or oflicers to be appointed by them jointly or ecverally for that. purpose; (Article 3) that the steam-vessels to be cmployed under the now-reciting Contract should be of the capacity aforesaid, and should be always furnishod with all necessary and proper
machinery, engines, spparel, furmituro, stores, tackle, bonts, fucl, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, and other proper means of extinguishing fire, lightning-conductors, charts, chronometers, mantical instruments, and whatsoerer else mightit bo necessary for equipping ihe said vessels and rendering conslantly ofliciont for travelling at a minimum continuous speed of 10 nautical miles por hour, and for the service thereby agreed to be performed, and also manned and provided with competont and legally qualified officers, and with n sufficient number of efficient enginears and a sufficient crew of nblo seamen and other men, and with $n$ competent surgeon, to be in all rospects, as to ressels, engines, equipments, and capacity, subject, in the first instnnce, and from time to time, and at all times afterwards, to the approval of the Postmasters General, or of anch other person or persons as thoy should jointly or sererally, or at any time or times authorize to inspect and examine the same, and no ressel should be employed or used for the purposes of the mow-reciting Contract until approved as aforesaid; (Article 4) that the Postmnsters General, or cithor of them, should havo full power, whenever and as often as they or he might decm it requisite, by any of their or his qualified officers or agents, to inspect the officers, engincers, and crew of all or any of the vessels employed or to be employed in the performanco of the now-reciting Contract, and to survey all or any of such vessels and the hulls thereof, and the engines, machincry, furniture, tackle, apparel, atores, and equipments of every such vessel, and any defect or deficiency that might be discovored on any such surrey should be forthwith repaired or supplied by tho Contractors ; and, for the purposes aforesaid, the said vessele should, if necessary, be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers or agents might so require; and if any such vesscl, or any part thereof, or any engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, boats, stores, or equipments, should on any such surrey be dechared by any such onicers or agents unsenworthy, or nol adapted to the service thereby agreed to be performed, or any such oflicers, engineers, or crew shoud be so deciared ineligible, every ressel which should be disapproved of, or in which such deficionev or defect shonld appear, should be deemed insufficient for any service thereby agreed to be performed and should not be again employed in the conreyance of mails until such defect or deficiency should have been repaired or supplied to the satisfaction of the Marine Board or officer requiring the same, and any of such officers, enginecrs, or crew declared ineligible should not be employed in the said service; sud in the now-reciting Contract it was further covenanted and agreed; (Article 28) that if the Contractors should fril to commence the performance of the services thercby contracted to be by thom performed according to the provisions thereof, or laving commenced the eame should refuse or wilfully neglect to carry on the samo according to the true intent and menning of the now-reciting presents, they should forfeit and pay to the said Postmasters General the sum of $£ 25,000$, to be equally divided between the Postmasters Gencral, as and by way of liquidated damages and not by way of penalty; (29) that all and cvery the sums of money thereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors should be considered as liquidated or ascertained damages, whether any damage or loss should have or should not hare been sustained, and might be set off by the Postmasters Gencral, or cither of thom, against any moneys payable to the Contractors under or by virtue of the now-reciting presents, or might be enforced by both or cither of the Postmasters Gencral as a debt due with full costs of suit at their or his discretion: Provided always that the payment by the Contractors of any sums of money for any neglect or dofault in the observance or performance of the covenants or agreements therein contained shonld not in any manner prejudice the rights of the Postmasters General or either of them to treat such defaulis as a non-observanco or non-performance of the now-reciting Contract on the part of the Contractors; (30) that the Coutractors, with two sureties, to be npproved by.the Postmnsters General, should jointly and ecverally entor into a Bond in the penal sum of $£ 25,000$, conditioned for the due and faithf. performance of the covenants and agreements on the part of the Contractors thercin contained, according to a draft then already agreed upon, menning the draft of theso presentis :

Now, the condition of the above-written Bond or obligation is such that if in case the said Hayden Hezekiah Hall and Paul Siemen Forbes, while the whole or any part of the services by the said recited Articles of Agreement agroed to be performed ought to be performed, shall not provide, or in case having provided, they shall not keep seaworthy and in complete repair and rendiness for the purpose of convcying, on und from the 20 th day of December, 1873, and until the said permanent Contract shall come into operation, all Her Majesty's mails which, and all other mails which the Postmaster General for tho time being of the Colony of Now South Wales and the Postmaster General for the time being of the Colony of New Kealand, or cither of them, shall at any time, or from time to time, require the Contractors to convey between Sydney and San Francisco and between San Francisco and Sydney, and between Now Zealand and San Francisco and between San Francisoo and Niew Zealand, and from and to all and every or any of those ports to and from the suid porta of Honolulu and Kandavau, a sufficiont number of and not less than four good substantial and efficient acrew steam-yessels of the first class and fully equal to class 100 Al, Lloyd's Register, and of not less gross registered tomnge than 2,000 tous cach, constructed of iron, and propelled by firstrate engines of adequate power for a minimum continuous speod of 10 nautical miles per hour, or in case one of the said serem stean-ships ehall not be ready to leare the port of Sydney with mails, at latest, on the 20th day of December, 1873 , or in caso a suitable steam-slip elanll not be rendy to leave Port Chalmers with mails on the 16 th day of December, 1873 , to meet the arme nt Kandavau, or in case bnother of the said screw steam-ships shall not be ready to leare the port of San Francisco with mails on or about tho 27 th day of Jmmary next, or in case any vessel shall be employed in the said service which ahall not have been approved by the Postmasters General or an officer or officers appointed by them for the purpose, or in case any resgel which on any such survey as in the said recited Articles of Agreement mentioned shall have been disapproved of, or in whicit such deficiency or defect as in the said recited Articles mentioned shail have appeared, shail be employed in the conreyance of mails before such defect or deficiency has been repaired or supplied to the satisfaction of the Postmasters Gencral or officer requiring the same, the said Hayden Hezekinh Hasl, Paul Sienien Forbes, Edward Münster do Bussche, and Edward Cumningham, or some or one of them, or the exccutors of administrators of some or one of them, do and shall in any or either f the said anse pay unto the Postmasters Gencral for the time-being of the said Colonies the sum of E25,000, as andf, liquidatod damages: Then the abovewritten Bond or obligation shall be void, otberwise to remain in full force and virtuo.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { E. H. HAJI. } & \text { (L.s.) } \\
\text { PAUL S. FORBES. } & \text { (L.s.) } \\
\text { E. M. DE BUSSCHF. } & \text { (ц.s.) } \\
\text { EDWARD CUNNINGHAM. } & \text { (ц.s.) }
\end{array}
$$

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Hayden Hezchiah Hall, Paul Siemen Forbes, Edward Münster do Buesche, and Rdward Cunningham, in the presence of, -

## Jno. Maofrell

Solr., 21, Oannon-strect, London.
John Fidjeoombe,
92, Gresham House, London.
Examined and compared by us this day with the original, of which we attest this to be a true copy, this twenty-eighth day of November, 1873,-

Jas. Lanb,
Clerks to Messre. Peachey and Lloyd, of No. 8, Frederich's-place, Old Jewry, in the City of London, Solicitors.

## MAIE SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND THE COLONIISG-(PERMANENT CONTRACT AND BOND.)

## Permanfent Contraot.

Anticess of Agreoment mado and entered into this twenty-seventh day of November, one thoueand eight hundred and arenty-the between the Honorable Saul Samuel, the Postmaster General of the Colony of New South Wales, as such Postmaster Genernl, and acting for and on behalf of the Gorermment of the said Colony, of the first part; tho Honorable Julius Vogel, the Postmuster General of the Colony of New Zealand, as such Postmaster Gencral, and acting for ard on behnlf of tho Government of the same Colony, of the second part ; Hnyden Herekinh Hall, of Sydncy, New South Wales, Agent there for tho United States of America ; and Paul Sicmen Forbes, of 8, Bishopsgate-strect Within, in the City of London, ship-owner, hercinafter desiguated "The Contractors," of the third part;-witness that they, the Contractors, do, for themselves, their heirs, exccutors, administrators, and assigns, and cach of them doth for himbelf, his beirs, executors, administrators, and nseigns (so far as the covenante and agreements heroinafter contained are to be observed and performed by the Contractors), hereby
oovenant with the Postmaster General of tho Colony of New South Wales and his successors, and with the Postraster Gencral of the Colony of New Zealand and his suocessors, and also as a soparate covenant with cach of the Postmasters General and his succossors; and the Postmaster General of the Colony of Now South Wales and the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Tocaland do and each of them doth, for and on behalf of himself respectively as such Postmaster General and his successors respectively, and the Govermment of tho Colony for which he is now respectively the Postonster General (but so far only as reapectively, and the Govermment of the Colony for which he is now respectively the Postnaster General (but so far oniy as
the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained are to be observed or performod by or are applicuble to tho Gorernment of tho said Colonics respectively), hereby covenant with the Contractors, their executors and administrators, in manner following, that is to say:-
I. In the construction of these presents, the following words and expressions shall mean and inclade (mmess such meaning shall be inconsistent with the context) as follows:-"Postmaster Gencral of the Colony of New South Wales" means the Postmaster General for the time being of thant Colouy; "Postmaster Genernl of the Colony of New Zcaland" means the Postmaster Gencral for the time being of that Colony; "Postmasters Gencral" means the Postmaster General for the timo being of the Colony of New South Wales and the Postmaster General for the time being of the Colony of New Zealand ; "Contractors" includes the heirs, exceutors, administrators, and assigns of the Contractors, and of cach of them; "mails" includes ail boxes, bags, or packets of letters, nermppapers, books, or printed papers, patterns, and all other articles transmissiblo includes ail boxes, bags, or packets of letters, newsphpers, books, or printed papers, patterns, natd all other arbicles transmissiblo also, all empty bags, cmpty boxcs, and other stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office Service; "mail" means the aggregate of mails tranmitted at one time by any of tho ressels for tho time being employed in the Mail Service under this Contract; and "hours" means hours calculated according to Greenwich tinc.
2. The Contractors shall from time to time, and at nll times during the period of six years to be computed from the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand cight hundred and seventy-four, convey all Her Majesty's mails which, and all other mails, of whatever country or place, which the Postmasters General, or either of them, shall at any time and from time to time require the Contractors to convey between Sydney and San Francisco, and betreen San Francisco and Sydney, and between Now Zealand and San Francisco, and between San Francisco and New Zealand, and from and to all and cvery or any of those ports, to and from the ports of Honolula in the Sandwich Islands and Kaxdavati in the Fiji Islands, and according to the routes, within the respective times, and in manner horeinafter provided; and, so long as the whole or any part of the serrices horeby agreed to be performed ought to be performed in pursuance of this Contract, shall and will provide and keep seaworthy, and in complete repair and readincss for such purpose, a sufficient number of, and not less than four, good, substantial, and efficient screrr steam-ressels of the first class, and fully equal to class 100 A 1 , Lloyd's Register, and of not less gross regiatered tonage than two thousand five hundred tons cach, constructed of iron, and propelled by first-rate engines of adequate powor, for a minimum continuous speed of twelve nautical miles per hour ; ull such vessels and engines being built expressly for the purposes of this Contract, and according to plans, sections, and specifications, to be previously approved by or on behalf of the Postmasters General, the vessels having spar decks and large capacity for passengers and cargo, and ample rentilation for passing through tropical latitudes.
3. The steam-vessels to bo employed under this Contract shail be of the capacity aforesnid, and shall be always furnished

Yessels to be furntshed with nuchinery,
tackle, $\&$ e. with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fucl, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-punps, and other proper means for extinguishiug fire, lightining-conductors, charts, chronometers, nautical instruments, and whatsoever else may be necessary for cquipping the eaid vessels and rondering them constantly efficient for travelling at a minimum continuous speed of twolve pautical miles per hour, and for the servicc hareby ogreed to be performed, and also manned and provided with competent and legally qualified offecrs, and with a sufliciont number of eflicient engineers, and a suflicient crew of able seamen and other sacn, and with ib competent surgeon; to be in all respects, as to vessels, engines, equipuents, and capacity, subject, in the first instance, and from time to time and at all times ufterwards, to tho approval of the Postmasters General, or of such other person or persons as they shall jointly or severally at any time or times, or from time to time, anthorize to inspect and examine the same; and no vessel shall be employed or used for tho purposes of this Contract until approved as aforesaid.
Power to inspect deem it requisite, by any of their or his qualified oflicers or agents, to inspect the oflicers, engincers, and crew of all or any of
 hulls thereof, and the engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, stores, and equipments of every such ressel; and any defect or doficiency that may be discorered on any auch survey shall be forthwith repaired or supplied by the Contractors; and for the purposes aforesaid, the said ressels shall (if neecssary) be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers or agents may so requirc. And if any such vessel, or any part thercof, or any engines, machincry, furnilure, tackle, apparel, boats, stores or equipments, sthnll ou any such surrey be declared by any such officers or agents unscaworliny or not adapted to the scrvice hereby agreed to be performed, or any such officers, engineers, or crew shall bc so declared ineligible, every vessel which shall be disapproved of, or in which such deficiency or defect shan appear, shall bo deemed insuflicient for any service
 hereby agreed to be performed, and shall not be again employed in the convejance of mails until such defoct or deficiency officers, ongineers, or crow declared incligible shall not be employed in the said service.
Mril routes nud
5. The route by which the mails shatl be conveyed as aforesaid shall be by way of Honolulu and Tandaran aforesaid, and wice versd, at each of which ports the said vessels shall call on cach journey for the receipt and delivery of mails, allowing conscut in writing of the Postmasters General. The mails shall be conreyed thirteen times in each rear between San Firencisco and the said Colonies, and at the same rate between the said Colonics ard San Francisco, and the vessel employed to conroy the same shall leare the respective ports of departure on the days and at the times to be from time to time appointed for the purpose by the Postmasters General. The ressels conveying the mails from San Frmeisco shall proceed aiternately to Now purpose by the Postmasters Gencral. The ressels conveying the mails from San Frnnciseo shall proceed aiternately to Now
Soutis Wales and to New Zealand, and the mails for New Zealand.or Now Sonth Wales, as the case may require, shall be Soutir Wales and to New Zealand, and the mals for New Zealand or Now Sonth Wales, as the case may require, shall be
traushipped at the said port of Kandarau into and be conveyed by another of the said vessels to the Colony. The vessels conveying the mails to San Francisco shall proceed thither alternately from New South Wales and from New Zaland, and the mails from New Zealand or New South Wales as the caso may require, shall be conreyed by the Contractors in another of the said vessels to the said port of Kandavau, and be there frashipped into and conveyed by the vessel going to San Francisco. The New South Wales mails shall be delivered at and despatehed from the port of Syancy, and the Now Zealand mails shall be delivered at and despatched from the ports of Port Chalmers, Lyttleton, Fellington, and Auckland, respectively, and in passing Hawke's lbay the mail vessel shall (weather permiting) call off Napier to deliver and reccive mails to and from that place; the said last-mentioned mails to be delivered to and receired from $n$ steam launch to be provided by the Postmaster General of New Zealund; end the Contractors shail convey with the mails from or to San Francisco any local the Postmaster General of New Zealme ; mid the Contractors shall convey winh the mails from or to San Francisco any local
mails between the said ports of New Zealand respectively as may be required by the Postnasters General of New Zaland to be so conveyed.
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## delivery of ma

6. The Contractors, at their own expense, shall deliver and take the mails to and from tho shore at conrenient places, to be from time to time appointed by the Postmaster Gencral respectively in the respective ports (except Napier), where the ninils are to be delivered or receired; also, shall convey the same, and the officers having charge of them, to and from the shore, as may bo necessary, in suitable boats furnished with suitable corerings for the mails, und properly equipped nud munned; also, shall tranship from one ressel into the other the mails which, under this Contract, are to bo transhipped at Kandayau, and shall from time to time convey the oficers or agents of the Postmosters General respectirely to and from the shore at any of the eaid ports as often as may be necussary in the execution of their duties resprectively, in the erent of ar suitable boat not being conreniently obtainable from the shoro for the purpose.
7. If either of the said Postmasters General, or their respective officors or agents, shall at any time deem it requisito for the public service that any vessel should be detained beyond the appointed time of departure, it shall be lawful for either of the Postmasters Genoral, or such oflicers or agents, to order such delay, not exceeding forty-cight liours at San francisco, nud not exceeding twenty-four hours at Sydney, or twenty-four hours at any other port, by leliter nddressed to and delivered to the commander of the vossel, or the person acting as such, or left for him at tho office of the Contractors in the port, or on bourd the ressel, three hours at least before the hour appointed for departure. If when the through anail vessel going to San Francisco shall be ready to leave the port of Kandavau, the branch mail vessel shall not have arrived from Sydney or Now Zealnad, as the caso may be, the through-going mail ressel shall wait at Kandarau for the arrival of the other vessol, but not excceding serenty-two hours from tho time of arrival there of the through-going vessel; and in order to insure the due
carrying of the mails from San Francisco, the Contractors, without any such notice, shall delay any vessel (if necessary) soven days, to await the arrival of the English mails from New York for Australia or New Zealand. The Postmaster General of New Zays, to await the arrival of the English mails from New York for Australia or New Zealand. The Postmaster General of Nevy Zcaland eball bo at liberty from time to time to vury the times of departure of the mails at and from the ports in New Zealand,
but not so as to vary the times of departure from the Port of Auckland for Kandarau more than twenty-four bours, without the consent of the Postmaster General of Now Soutl. Wales.
8. If from any cause whatsoever, at any time or times hereafter, one of the vessels aforesaid shall not be at the ports of lensity for departure of San Francisco, Sydney, and Port Chalmers respectively, ready to put to sea in duo time to perform tho services hereby contractod to be performed, the Contractors shall pay as and by way of liquidated damages to the Postmasters General (for the use of the Gavermments of the snid Coloniss, or for the Government of whichever of the said Colonies may bo affected by such deffult, as the case may be), in respect of every mail that shall be delayed by reason of any such default as aforesaid, the sum of threo hundred pounds, and tho further sum of one hundred pounds for every day which shall clapso betweon the time at which the mail shall be appointed to losve the port of departure and the time at which the vessel conveying the same shall leave the port: Provided alwnys that the Postmastors General shall have power to remit or reduce any of the sums payable, as in this chause mentioned, if they shall be satisfied that any such defultitas aforesuid was attributable to causes orer which the Contractors laad no control.
9. The mails, whether carried in through-going vessels or translipped as aforesaid, shall be safely conveyed from San thrnes within Francisco to Sydney, and from Sydney to San Francisco, within six hundred hours, and from San Francisco to Auckland, and which tervice to from Aucklnad to San Francisco, within five lundred and forty-six hours, and from San Francisco to Port Chalmers, and from Port Chamers to San Francisco, within six hundred and sorenty-one hours, the times aforesaid to be calculated from the times appointed for the departure of the mil sespectively, unces any vessel shall be delayed in conecquence of the mail not being ready for embarkation in due time, either at San Francisco or at Sydner, or in New Zealand, in which case the time shall be calculated from the time of the mail being ready for delivery at the port where the delny slall take place. Tho Contractors admit and agree that in the times abovenamed suflicient times hare been allowed for coaling and stoppages at Honolulu and Kindavau and tho porte of New Zealand respectively. The Contractors shall not bo relioved or discharged of their linbility or responsibility under this Contract by reason of any branch mail vessel not reaching Kandavau in time to forward its mail by the through-going ressel. And in case of the loss of any of the mails by wreck of any mail vessel, or otherwise, the Contactors shall, with all possible despatch, at thoir own cost, do all such nets and take all such mensurcs as may be reasonably done and taken to recover the mails so lost; and the Contractors shall be linble for all danago or injury to any of the mails from whatever cause the sume muy arise or lappen, cxcept fire, the act of God, or the Quecn's onemies.
10. For the conveyance of each mail from San Frameisco to Sydncy, and vice versa, the Postmaster Genernl of New Paymonta hy
 hours as aforesaid, the sum of ouc thousand fire hundred and thirts-cight pounds nine ehillings nod twopence; bnt if the mail shall not be so conveyed, thom, in lieu thercof, one of tho lesser sums of noney, as mentioned in Schedule $A$, hereunder written, according to the time within which the mail shall be conveyed. And if the time occupied in conveying the mail shall exceed seven hundred and eight hours, thon the sem lnstly mentioned in the said Schednle to be paid slafll be reduced in tho proportion of two poundf for every hour in excess of seven hundred and aight hours occupied in conveging the mail. The tinses aforesaid to be computed as mentionod in clause No. 9 of these presents.
11. For the conveyanco of each mail from San Francisco to New Zenland, and vice versa, the Postmaster General of Payments by New Zealand will pay to the Contractors at Wellington as follows, videlicet:-lf the mail from San Francisco to New Zaaland Colony of Now slall be conveyed from San Frauciseo to Auckland withitl five hundred and forty-six hours, aud shall also be conveyed from San Francisco to Port Chalmers within six hundred and serentryone hours, or from New Zeslsund to Sam Franciaco, shall bo conveyed from Port Chalmers to San Francisco within six hundred and seventy-one hours as aforesaid, as the case may be, then the eum of one thousand five handred and thirty-eight ponds nine shillinge and two pence; buti if the mail shall not be so convoyed, then, in lieu thereof, one of the lesser sums of money, as mentioned in Schedule $B$, hereunder written, according to the time within which tho mail sball be so conveyed. And if tho time occupied in so conveying the mail shall excced seren hundred and eighty-five hours, then the sum lathy mentioned in tho said Schodulo B to be paid, shall be reduced in the proportion of two pounds for every hour in excess of seren hundred and cighty-fire hours occupied in so conreying the mail. the times aforesuid to be computed as mentioned in clause No. 9 of these presents.
12. For each and every mail which the Contractors shall deliver at Syducy twenty-four hours bofore the expiration of lonus if matl the time appointed in clause No. 9 , they shall be puid by the Postmaster Gencral of New South wales tho sum of twonty-five celiveraljore pounds; and for ench nnd every mail which the Contractors shall deliver at Auckland twenty-four hours beforc the expiration time. of tho time appointed in clonse No. 9 they shall be poid by the Jostmaster Genoral of Now Zculand the sum of twont-fire of the time nppointed in clanse No. 9 , they shell bo paid by the Postmaster Genoral of New Zeuland the sunn of twonty-five pounds.
13. The sums payable to the Contractors under the three last preceding clauses shall be in full satisfaction for all sor- When and where rices rendered under this Contract, including the receipt, conveyance, and delivery, by the Contractors, of the mails to and pnyments to be fom Honolulu and Kandavau respectively, and shall be payable at the respective i'reasuries in the places nppointed for pay- made mont, to an agent to be appointed by the Oontractors at each of thoso places to reccire the same respectively, immediately after the due dolivory of oach mail or the adrice of sueh delivery shall be received; Provided always that the provisions heroinbefore contaned for payment for the conveyance of mails otherwise than within the times stipulated for in clause No. 9 of these presents shall not be deemed or construed to relicye the Contructors from liability for default in tho due performance of the atipuletions contained in tho samo couse, to dismtitle the Dostmnsters Groneral to determine this Contract under clange No. 21 of these presents, on account of any such default, it being hereby expressly agreed that the performance of the service horeby eontracted to be porformed within the times mentioned in clause No. 9 of these presents shanl be deemed and held to bo the essence of this Contract.
14. The Colonics of New South Walos and Now Zealand, or either of them, shall bo entitled to retain to their or its As onstdies own use respectively nity subsidy allowed to them, or either of them, by the Govermment of the United Kinglom of Great of coner maneo Britain and Jreland, and to retain and divide between them equally nuy subsidy or payment whicl may be agreod to bo paid by any other Australasian Colony or Dependency for the conreyance of mails over the aforesaid routes, after deducting any payments mance, or expenses, if any, ineurred by the Postmasters General, or oither of them, for the conveying mails to or from any or cither of the ports or places hereinbefore appointed for the receipt or delivery of mails; but the Contractors shall bo antitiled to the benefit of, and to receive any subsidies or pnyments which the Contractors mor be able to induce any Colony or Depentency, or Government other than the Govermments of the United Kingdom of Great Brituin and Ireland and of any Australasian Colons, to agree to pas for the converance of mails oror the aforesaid routcs, after deducting any payments made, or expenses, if any, incurrod by the postmasters Genoral, or either of them, for the conveying maila to and from any or either of the ports or places aforesaid.
15. The Coutractors shall provide, to the satisfuction of the Postmasters General, on board all steam-vessels employed under this Contract, proper, safe, and convenient places of deposit for the mails, with locks, keys, and secure fastenings.
16. The Contractors shall also provide, to the satisfaction of the lostmasters Genoral, all nocessary and suitable accommodntion, including lights, for the purpose of sorting and making up the mails on board the several vessels employed under this Contrinct; and, on being required to do so by the Postmusters Gencrul, or either of them, shall, at their own cost, erect or sel apart in ench of tho said vessels a separate and convenient room for such purposes ; and all such furniture, lamps, fittinge, and other conveniences, slanll be from time to time cleansed and kept in repair, and the oil for tho lamps suppliod by tho elvants of and at the cost of the Contractors. The master or commander of each of the said vessels shall also, if required, provide nssistance for conveping the mails between the mail-room and tho sorting-room without charge.
17. If the Postmasters Genemal, or either of them, shall think fit to entrast tho charge and custody of the mail or his Mails may be respectire mail to the master or commander of any vessel to be employed under this Contract, and in all cascs where the officer ontrusted to or other person appointed to have ohnrge of the mail shall be absent to the knowledge of the master or commander of such vessel, such master or commonder shall, without any charge, take due caro of, nud the Contractors shall be responsible for the reccipt, anfe custody, and delivory of the aaid muil at the severnl appointed places on the shore in the respective ports, as part of the serrices hercby contracted to be rendered. The master or commander elaall also make the usual Post Oflice declaration, and furnish such journal, returns, and other information, and perform such other services as the Postmastors Gencral, or either of them, or their or either of their oflicers, shall from time to time reasonably require.
18. Tho Controators and ander under this Contract, shall Ordere of offeoss at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the Postmasters Genoral or cither of them, their or either of thoir of Poat offoe to
officers or agents, as to the mode, time, and place of landing, delivering, and receiving the mails, subject to the special provisions herein contained, aud so far as such orflers and directions are roasonablo and consistent with tho safety of the vessels.
19. The Contractors shall have no claim to any postage nor to any sum on account thercof for mails carried in any vessel employed in the serrico under this Contract, or on account of any services rendered, except as herein specially provided to be paid.
20. The Contractors shail provide suitable first-class accommodation for a mail offiocr or agent and one assistant for each

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to be provided for Post Offco
ufficiala of the Postmasters Gencral on board each of the ressels employed under this Contract, who elanll be at liberty to use ench accommodation as may be required for the performance of thicir duties; and such officers or agents and assistants shall be rictualled by the Contractors as chief cabin passengers, without charge either for their passages or victualling, and whilst the vessel stays at any port, excepting the ports of Sydney and San Franciseo, to or from which the mails are conveyed, auch officers, agents, and assistants shall be allowed to remain on board and shall be victunnled as aforesaid.
21. Ivery such mail officer or ngent and assistant shall be recognized and treated by the Contractors, their officers and agonts, as the agent of the Postmaster General respectively or Postmasters General by whow he may have been appointed, as the case may be, nnd as having full authority in all cases to require a due and strict performance of this Contract: Provided that no such agent, officer, or assistant shall have power to control or interfere with any master, commander, or officer, in the porformance of his duty; and every such agent, officer, and assistant shall be subject to all gencral orders issued by the master or commandor for the good order, health, and comfort of the passengers and crew and the safety of the vessel.
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to be a debt. to be a debt. 29. All an Postmusters Gencral or either of then minst wivers or may be enforced br both or cither of the Postmasters Cteneral as a debt due with fult costa of suit at their or his discretion : Provided always that the payment by the Contractors of my sums of moncy for any neglect or default in the obscrvance or performsince of the covenants or agroements hercin contained shall not in any manner prejudice the rights of tho Postmasters General or either of them to trent such defaults as a non-observance or non-performance of this Contract on the part of tho Contractors

30 . The Contractors with two sureties to be approved by the Postmasters General, shall jointly and severally enter into
in the penal sum of $£ 25,000$, conditionel for the dhe and faitliful performance of the covenants and agreements on tho part of the Contractors herein contained acoording to a druft alrcady agrecd upon.
31. If any dispute, question, difference, or controversy, shall arise between the Postmasters General or their respective Governments and the Contractors, touching these presents, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof, or any matter in any way connceted with these prezents, or the operntion hereof, or the rights, duties, or liabilities of the said Governments respectively, or of the Contractors in connection with the premiees, then and in every or any such cuse the matter in difference slali be referred to arbitration in manner hercinafter mentioned, and the award of the arbitrator or the arbitrators or the umpire appointed as hereinafter mentioned, as the case may be, shail bo binding and conclusivo in overy respect.
32. Unless the Postmasters General and the Contractors Blall concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, ench party, on the request of the other party, shall nominate and appoint an arbitrator, to whom such dispute, question, difference, or controversy shall bo referred; aud every appointment of an arbitrator ahall be made on the part of the Postmasters under the in duplicate, and be delivered one part to the other party and the other part to the arbitrator on the part of the party by whom the same shall be made; and after any such appointment ahall have been made, neither party shall have power to revoke tho same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of oither party, operste aga revocation; and if for the apace of
fourteen
fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arizen, and after a roquest in writing in which shall be stated the matters required to be referred to arlitration, shall have beon served upon the Postmasters Gemeral respectively, or given to either of the Contractors, or loft for them at their last known office or place of business in San Francisco, Sydney, or Auckland (if any), as the caso may be, by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last-mentionod party fail to appoint an arbitrntor, then upon such failure the party making the request and having appointed an arbitrator may appoint such arbitrator to nct on behalf of both partics, and such nrbitrator may procced to hear and determine the matters which ehall be in dispute, and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final.
33. If before the matters so reforred shall be determined any arbitrator appointod by either party die or becomo incapable, the party by whom euch arbitrntor vas appointed, his successors in offico, executors, or administrators, may nominate nad appoint in writing some other person to act in bis place; and if for the space of fourteen days after notico in writing from tho other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbitrator may proceed ex parte, and every arbitrator so to be substituted is aforesnid shall have the same powers and authorities as wero vested in the former arbitrator at the timo of such his deatio or disability as aforesaid.
34. Where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed, such arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matters roferred to them, nominato and appoint, by writing under their hands, an umpire to decide on any such mattere on which they shall differ or which shall be referred to him; and if such umpire shall die or become incapable to act, thoy shall forthwith aftor such death or incapacity appoint another umpire in his place, and the decision of overy such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.
35. If in either of the cases aforesaid the aaid arbitrators shall refase, or shall for fourteen days after the request of oither party to such arbitration, neglect to appoint an umpire, the Governor for the time being of the Colony of Now South Wales shall, on the application of either party to euch arbitration, appoint an unipire, and the decision of suole umpiro on the mattors on which the arbitrators shall differ or which shall be roferred to him shall be final.
30. If when a aingle arbitrator shall have been appointod, or shall be proceeding ex parte under any of the provisiong herein contained, such arbitrator shall die or becone incapable to act before he shall have made his award, the matters referred to him shall bo determined by arbitration in the same manner as if no such arbitrator had been appointed.
37. If where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed, either of the arbitrators refuse, or for fourtecn days noglect to act, the other arbitrator may proceed ex parte, and the decision of such othor arbitrator shall be as effectunl as if he had been tho single arbitrator appointed by both parties.
35. If whore more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed, and where neither of them ahall refuse or neglect to act as aforesaid, such arbitrators shall fail to make their award within three calendar monthe after the day on which the last of such arbitrators shall have beon nppointed, or within such extended time (if nay) as shall have been appointed for that purposo by both such arbitrators under their hands, the matters referred to them shall be determined by the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid; and the umpire shall make his award within threc calendar months after the time when lis duties shall commence, or within such extended time (if any) as shall have been appointed for that purpose by the umpire under his hand.
39. The said arbitrator or arlitrators or their umpire may call for the production of auy documente in the possession or power of oither party which they or he may think necossary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their winnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.
50. The costs of every auch mibitration and of the awnrd shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire, who may direct to and by whom and in what manner the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid.
41. The arbitration shall take placo and be conducted at. Sydney aforesaid, and the arbitrator or arbitrators, or the umpire, as the case may be, shall deliver his or their award in writing to the Postmasters Gencral, and the Postmasters General shall retain the same, and shall forthwith, on demand, at their own expense, furnish a copy thercof to the Contractore, and shall at all times on demand produce the said award, and allow the same to be inspected or examined by the Contractors, or any porson appointed by them for that purpose.
42. This subrission to arbitration may be made a rule of any of the Suporior Courts of the United Jingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the enid Colonies, on tho application of eithor of the Portmastors Gencral or the Contractors.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have horounto set their hauds and scals, the day and year first abovo written.

Schrdulb a above rbprrrifd to.
Scazfif of Payment to be made by the Postmaster General of Now South Wales for each Mail convojed from San Froncisoo to Syducy, and vioe versa.
If convoyed within six hundred hours, one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight pounds nine shillings and two penoo. If not so convered, but convoyed within six hundred and twenty-two hours, one thousand four hundred and forty-two pounds six shillings.

If not so oonreyed, but conveyed within six hundrod and forty-oight hours, one thousand throo hundred and forty-sin pounds three shillings.

If not so conveyod, but conveyed within six hundred and seventy-eight hours, one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds.

If not so conreged, but conroyed within saren hundred and eight hours; one thousand one lfundred and fifty-throo pounds sixteen shillings and eleren pence.

## Soheduta B above referrid to.

Scare of Payment to be mado by the Postmaster Gencral of New Zealand for each Mail conreyed from San Francisco to New Zenland, and vice tersa.
If conveyed from San Fransisco to Anckland within five hundred and forty-six hours and from San Francisco to Port Chalmers within six hundred and serenty-one hours, or from Port Chalmers to Sau Fransisco within six hundred and seventyone hours, as the chase may be, one thousand five hundred und thirty-eight pounds nine shillings and two pence.

If not so convered, but conreyed from San Franciseo to Auckland within five hundred and sisty-eight hours, and from San Franciseo to Port Chalmers within six hundred and ninety-five hours, or from l'ort Chalmers to San Frameseo within six hundred and ninety-five hours, as the case may be, one thousand four hundred and forty-two pounds six shillings.

If not so conveyet, butc conveyed from San Franciseo to Auckland within five hundrel und ninety-one hourg and from San Frameiseo to Port Chalmers within seven hundred and twentr-two hours, or from Port Chalmers to San Frmacisco within seven lundred and twenty-two hours, as the case may be, one thousand three hundred and forty-six pounds three shillings

If not so conveyed, but conveyed from San Francisoo to Auckland within six hundred find seventeen houre and from San Francisco to Port Chalwers within seren humdred and fifty-two hours, or from Port Chaluers to San Francisco within seven luandred and fiffy two hours, as tho case may be, one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds.

If not so conveged, but conveyed from San Francisco to Auckland within six hundred and forty five hours, and from San Francisco to Port Chalmere within sevon hundred and eighty-five hours, or from Port Chalmers to San Francisco within eeven hundred and eighty-five hours, us the case may be, one thousand one hundred and fifty-threo pounds sixteen ahillings and eleven ponce.

SAOL SAMUEL, (x.s.)
(as Postmaster Gencral of New South Wales).
JOLIUS VOGEL (L.5.)
(as Poatmaster General of New Zealand, by his Attorney, T. Russble)
H. I. HALL. (L.s.)

PAUL S. FORBES. ( (土.s.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the abovenamed Hon. Saul Samuel, Hayden Hezekiah Hall, and Paul Siemen Förbes,
presence ofin the presence of-

Jwo. Mackreht,
Solr., 21, Canon-street, Loudon.
John Widnecombr,
92, Gresham House, Iondon.
Signed, sealed, and delivercd, by the abovennmed Hon. Julius Vogel, by his Attorney, Thomis Russell, in the prosence Jno. Macerienu.

Bond.
Irow all men by thesc presente that we, Hayden Hezekiah Hall, of the City of Sydney, in the Colonr of Now South Wales, Agent there for the United States of America, Paul Siemon Forbes, of No. 8, Bishopgate-street Within, in the City of London, shipowner, Edword Münster de Bussche, of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, shipormer, nnd Edward Cunninghan, of No. 8, Bishopgate-strect Within, aforesaid, merchant and shipowner, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Honozable Snul Samucl, the Postmaster General of the snid Colony of Ner South Wulce, as such Postmastir Geicral, and acting for and on behalf of the Government of such Colony, and to the Honornble Julius Vogel, the Postmaster Generni of the Colony of New Zealand, as such Postmaster General, and acting for and on behalf of the Govermnent of such Colony, in the sum of $£ 55,000$ of lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irelnad, to be paid to the said Saul Samuel and Julius Vogel, and their successors in their respective offices of Postmnetor Gencrai of the said Colouy of New South Wales and Postmaster General of the said Colony of New Zealand, for which payment to be woll and truly made, we, and each of us, bind ourselvos and limself, our and lis hoirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this 27th day of November, 1873.
Wrereas by certain Articles of Agreconcnt made and entered into on the 27 th day of November, 1873 , between the arid Saul Samuel, as Postmaster General of, and acting for and on behalf of the Government of the eaid Colony of New South Wales, of the first part ; the said Julius Vogel, as Postmaster General of, and acting for and on behalf of the Govermment of the said Colony of Now Zoaland, of the second part; and the ubore-bounden Hayden Hezckial Hall and Paul Siomen Forbes, who in the said Articles of Agreement are designated "tho Contractore," of the third part: it is witnessed that they, the Contractors, did for thomselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and eadi of them did for himself, his heirs, cxecutors, administrators, and assigns (so far as the covenants and agreements thereinafter contained were to be observed and performed by the Contractora), covenant with the Postmaster General of the said Colony of Now South Waics and bis successors, and with the Postmaster Gencrai of the said Colony of New Zealand and his successors, and also as a seprrato covenunt with each of the Postrunsters General and his euceessors (nmongst other things, Article 2), that the Contractors should from time to time, and at all times during the periorl of six years to be computod from the 27 th day of November, 1874, convey all Her Majesty's Mails which, and all other Mails, as in the Contract now in recital defined, which the Postmasters General, or citler of them, slould at any time and from time to time requiro tho Contractors to convey between Sydnoy and San Francisco, and between San Fruncisco nad Syduey, and between New Zenland and San Hrancisco, and between San Francisco and New Zealand, and from and to all and overy or any of those ports, to and from the ports of Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands and Kanduvau in the Fiji Islands, and according to the routes, within the respective times, and in manner thereinafter provided; and so long as the whole or any part of the sercices thereby agreed to be performed or to be performed in pursuance of the now reciting Contract, should and would provide and keep seaworthy, and in complete repair and readiness for such purpose, a sufficient number of, and not less than four good, substantial, and officient screw steamressels of the first class, and fully cqual to Class 100 , A 1 , Lloyd's Register, nnd of not less gross registered tonnago than 2,500 tons each, constructed of iron, and propelled by first-rate engines, of adequate power for a minimum continuous spoed of 12 nautical miles per hour, all such vessels and engines being built expressly for the purposes of the now rociting Contract, and according to plans, scctions, and specifications to be previously approved by or on behalf of the Post- master General, the vessels having spar-docks, and large capacily for passengers and cargo, and ample rentilation for passing through tropical latitudes; (Article 3) that the steam-vessels to be employed under the now-reciting Contract shonld be of tho capacity aforesaid, and should be always furnished with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil, tnllow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, nud other proper means for extinguishing fire, light-ning-conductors, charts, chronometers, nautical instruments, and whatsoever else might be necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for travelling at $a$ minimum continuous speed of 12 nautical miles per hour, and for the eerrice thereby agreed to be performed, and also manned and prorided with competent and legally qualified officers, and with a sufficient number of eflicient engineers, and a suflicient crow of able senmen and other wen, and with a competent surgeon, to be in all respecte, as to vesecls, engines, equipments, and capacity, subject, in the first instance, and from timo to time, and at all times, afterwards, to the approval of the Postmasters General, or of such otber porson or persons as they should jointly or sererally at any time times or from time to time authorize to inspect and cxamine the same, and no vessel should bo employed or used for the purposes of the now-reciting Contract until approved as aforesaid; (Artiche 4) that the Postmasters Goneral, or either of thom, should have fuil power whenever and as often as they or he might deem it requisite by any of their or his qualified oflicers or agents to inspect the officers, enginecrs, and crow of all or any of the ressels employed, or to be employed in the performance of the now-reciting Contract, aud to survey all or any of such vessels and the halls thereof, and the engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparef, stores and equipments of every suep vessel, nand nny defect or defficiency that might be discovered on any such survey Elhould bo forthwith repaired or supplied by the Contractors, and for the purposes aforesaid the said vessels should (if necessary) be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers or agents might so require: And if any such vessel or any part thereof, or any engines, machinery, furniture tackic, apparel, boate, stores, or cquipments, should on any such survey bo declared by any such officers or agents unseaworthy, or not adapted to tho service thorcby agreed to be perforped, or any such officers, enginecre, or crevs should be so declared incligible, every vessel which should be disapproved of or in which such deficiency or defect should appear should be deemed insufficient for any service tharely agreed to be performed, and should not be again employed in the conreyauce of mails until such defect or deficiency had been repaired or supplied to tho satisfaction of the Postmastor General or officer requiring the same, and any of such ollicers, engineers, or crew declared incligible should not be employed in the said serrice; and it was in the now-reciting Contract further covenanted and agreod (amongst othar things, Article 28) that if the Contractors shouid fail to commence the performance of the services thereby contracted to bo by them performed according to the provisions thercof, or having commonced tho same should refuse or wilfully neglect to carry on the same aecording to the true intent and meaning of the now-rociting presents, they should
forfeit and pay to tho said Postmasters General the sum of $£ 25,000$ to bo equally divided between then the Postmosters forfeit and pay to the said Postmasters General the sum of $£ 25,000$, to bo equally divided between them the Postmasters Gencral, as and by way of liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty; (Article 29) that all and every the sums of money thereby stiputated to be paid by the Contractors should be considered as liquiduted or ascertained damages, whether any damage or loss should hare or should not have been sustained, and wight be set off by the Postmasters Gencral, or cither of them, against any moneys payalle to the Contractors under or by virtuo of the now-reciting presents, or might be enforced by both or either of the Postmasters Gencral, as a debt due with full costs of suit at their or his discretion: Provided always that the payment by the Contractors of any sum of money for any neglect or default in the observance or performanec of the covenants or agrecments therein contained should not in uny manuer prejudice the rights of the Postmasters General, or either of them, to treat such defaults as a non-observince or non-performance of the norr-reciting Contract on the part of the Contractors; (Article 30) that tho Contractors with two sureties, to be approred by the Postmasters Gencral, elhould jointly and severally enter into a hond in the penal sum of $£ 25,000$ conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the covenants and agrecments on the part of the Contractors therein contained, necording to a draft theu already agreed upont menning tho draft of these presents: Now, the condition of the abore-written bond or obligation is such, that if in case the said Huyden Hezekinh Hall and Paul Siomen Forbes, while the whole or any part of the servicos by the said Articles of Agreement agreed to be performed ought to be performed in pursuance of the said Contract, shall not provide, or in case having provided, they shall not keop seaworthy and in complete repair and readiness for the purpose of conveying, from time to time, and at all times during the period of eix yenrs to be computed from the 27 th day of Novomber, 1874 , all Hor Majesty's maila which, and all othor mails which the Postmaster General for the time being of the Colony of Now South Wales, and the Postmaster Genoral for the time being of the Colony of New Zealand, or either of them, shall at any time, or from time to time, require the Contractors
to conpey betweens Sydney and San Francisco, and betweon San Francisco and Sydney, and between Now Zealand and San Fran. cigco and botween San Francisco and New Zealnnd, and from and to all and every or any of those ports, to and from the said ports of Honolulu and Kandavau, a sufficient number of, and not less than four good, substantial and efficient sorow stom-vessels of tho first clase, and fully cqual to 100 Al , Lloyd's Register, and of not less gross registered tonnage than 2,600 tons each, construded of iron, and propelled by first-rate engines of adequate power for a minimum continuous speed of 12 noutical miles per hour, or in case any of tho vessels and engines employed in the said service shall not have been built capressly for the purposes of tho said Contract, and according to plans, soctions, and specifcations previously approved by or on behalf of the eaid Postmasters General, or in case any of such ressels shall not haro spar decks and large capacity for passengers and cargo, and amplo ventilation for passing through tropical latitudes, or in case any vessol shall be cmployed or used for the parposes of the said Contract which shall not have been approved as aforesaid, or in case any vessel which on any such survey as in the said Articles of Agreement mentioned shall have been disapprored of, or in which such defleicncy or defect as in the said Articles mentioned shall have nppeared stall be employed in the coureynaco of mails beforo such dofect or deficiency has been repaired or suppliod to the satisfaction of the Postmaster Genernl, or officer requiring the same, the said Huydeu Hezchiah Hall, Paul Siemen Forbes, Edward Münster de Bussche, and Edward Cumingham, or some or one of them, or the execators or administrators of some or one of them, do und ehall in any or either of the said cases pay unto the Postmastors General for the time being of the said Colonies the sum of 25,000 as and for liquidated damages, then the above written Bond or obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full foree and virtue.

| II. H. HALJ. | (L.s.) |
| :--- | :--- |
| PAUL S. FORBES. | (土.s.) |
| E. M. DE BUSSCHE. | (土.s.) |
| EDWARD CUNNINGHAM. | (L.s.) |

Signed, scaled, and delivored by the above-named Hnyden Hezekiah Hall, Panl Siemen Forbes, Edward Münster do Bussche, and Edward Cunningham, in the presence of,-

John Mackrill,
Soli., 21, Cannon street, London.
Jouni Widjecombe,
92, Gresham Honse, London.
Examinod and comparod by us this day with the original, of which we attest this to be a true copy, this twenty-eighth day of November, $18 \% 3$.

Jno. Corben,
Jas. Lante,
Clerks to Messrs. Peachey and Lloyd, of 8 , Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry, in tho Oity of London, Solicitors.

## H.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERTCA AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENH OF NEW SOUTH WALIES.
Trie undersigned, being thereunto duly, authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles establisling and regulating the exchange of correspondenco between the United States of America and the Colony of New South Wales:

Article 1.
There shall bo an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Nerr South Wales by means of the direct line of Colonial mail-packets plying botween San Francisco and said Colony, to well as by such "other means of direct mail ateam-ship transportation between the United States and Ney South Wales as slall herenfter be cstablished, with the approval of the respective post departments of the two countrics, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of erery kind, and patterus and samples of morchundise, originating in either country, aud addressed to and deliveruble in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New South Wales and destined for foreign countries by way of tho United States.

Article 2.
The Post office of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Sydney the office of exchange of the Colony of New South Wales, for all mile transmitted under this arrangement.

## Article 3.

No accounts shail be kept between the Post Departments of the two countrios upon the international correspondence written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain tio its own use the postrges which it collects.

The singlo rate of international letter-postage shaill be twelve cents in the. United States, and sixpence in Now South Wales, on each letter weighing half an ounce or lese, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for cach single weight of half an ounce or fraction thercof, which shall, in all cases, be propaid at least one single rate, by means of poatage stamps, at the office of tho mailing in cither country. Leliters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full mate of postage sliall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, clarged with tho defficnt postage, to bo collectet and retained by the Post Departzoent of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The United States Post Office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received fronn New South Wales, a postage charge of two cents; and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of morchandise addressed to or received from New South Wales, a postage charge of four cents per cach weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The Post Office of New South Wales shall lery and collect to its own use, on newspapers and othcr articlos of printed matter, patterns and samples of morchandise addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the Colony of New South Wales.

Newspapers, and all other kinds of printed matter and patterns and eamples of merchandise, are to be eubject to the laws and regulations of ench country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulutions, as well as in regard to their linbility to Customs duty under the revenuc laws.

## Article 4.

The United States Oflice engagos to grant the transit through the Uuited States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the Ner South Wales Post Office may desire to transuit vid the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South Anerica, and at tho following rates of United States transit-postage, viz.:

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from Now South Walos for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North American Provinces, when tranmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for lettor mails, 'ond sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

For the United States territorinh und sea transit of closed mails from New South Wales for British Columbia or other 13ritish North American Provinces, Mexico, Contral and South America, or the West India Islands, when trangmitted from the United States by sea, twentyfive cents per ounce for letter mails and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

The Now South Wales Post Office shall renter an account to the Onited States Post Onice, upon letter-bills to accompany cach mail, of the wcight of the letters, and also of the printed and other matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for Cransmission to either of the abovo-named conutries and colonics; and the accounts arising betreen the two oflices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of tho United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the Now South Wales Post Offico to the United States Post Ollec, in such manner as the Postmaster Generul of the United States shall prescribe.

- Articlo 5.

Article 6.
Prepaid letters from forcign countries fceeived in and forwarded from the United States to Ner South Wales, shall be delivered in said Golony freo of all charges whatsocver, and letters received in Ner South Wales from tho United States, addressed to other Colonies of Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to corrcspondence originating in New South Wales and addressed to those countrics.

Article 6.
In the event of any of the Australian Colonjes not agreeing with New South Wales and Now Zoaland to contribute to the maintenance of any line of mail packets plying between New South Wales and New Zealand and the United States of America; and subsidized by New South Walce and Now Zealnnd, the New South Wales Post Office may require the United States Post Office not to forward by such eubsidired packets, any msils, letters, newspapers, or other articles addressed to sueh Colony, and the New South Wales Post Office may refuse to transmit to their destination all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter addressed to such Colony, and received in Now South Wales from the United States by such subsidized packets, and many refuse to forward to their destination by such subsidized packets ail mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter reccired in New South Walcs from such Colony and addressed to the United States of America, or elsewhero.

Article 7.
The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and fourpence in New South Wales. Article 8.
The tro Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from tine to time, as the exigencies of the servico may require.

Article 9.
Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," In red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inseribed in black ink.

Article 10.
Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whaterer cause, shall be mutually returned without charge monthly, or as frequontly as the rogulations of the respective offices will permit.

Article 11.
This Convention shall come into oporation on tho first day of Febraary, 1874, and shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. [sEst.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
[bEAL.]
Postmaster General of the United States. SAUL SAMUEL,
Postmaster General of New South Wales.
I herebs approve the aforegoling Convention, and in testimony thoreof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affired.

By the Prosident :
Washington, Jsnuary 15, 1874
U. S. GRANT.

HAMILION FISII,
Secretary of State.

## I.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE COIONIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.
THR undersigued, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the folloring Articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the Colony of New South Wales and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Article 1.
There shall be an exchange of correspondence between Now South Wales and the Hawaiian Kingdom, by means of the direct line of Colonial Mail Packets plying between San Francisco and Sydney, as well ne by such other means of dircet mail steamship transportation as shall hereafter be establiwhed, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two Countries, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandize originating in either Country, and addrcssod to and deliverable in the other Country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in either Country, and destined for Foreign Countries, by way of New South Wales or the Hawaiian Islands, as the cage may bo.

The Post Office of Sydney shall be the New South Wricle 2. Hzchange, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

## Article 3.

No acoounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two Countries, upon the intermational correspondence, written or printed, or upon patterns and samples of merchandize exchanged between them; but each Country shall rctain to its own use the postages which it collecta.

The single rate of international letter postage slall be sixpence in Now South Wales and twelve and a half cents in the Hawaiian Kingdom, on cach lettor wcighing half an ounco or less, and an additionnl rate of sixpence (twelve and a half cents) for each single weight of half an ounco or fraction thereof, which shnll, in all cascs, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of mailing in oither Country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, shall not be forwarded; but insuffiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid eball be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage and with a fine equal to a single rate (sixpence), to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the Country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in eithor Country from the other, shall be delivered frce of all charge whatsocver.

The Hawaiian Post Office shall lery and collect to its own use, on newspapers addreesed to New South Walea, a postage charge of two cents, and on all articles of printed matter, patterns, and anmples of merchandize addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The Post Oflce of New South Wales ehall levy and collect, to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandige addressed to the Hnwaiinn Kingdom, the regular rates of domestic postage, chargeable thereon by the Laws and Regulations of the Colony of New South Wales.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, and patterns and eamples of merchandize, are to be subject to the Laws and Regulations of each Country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage, when containing written matter, or for any other eause specifed in the said Laws and Regulations, as well as in regard to their linbility to Customs duty under the Revenue Larts.

Article 4.
Iottcrs, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandize received in New South Wales from the Hawaiian Post Office, addressed to other Colonies of Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subjoct to the same rates of postsge as are chargeable upon correspondence addressed to the Colony of New South Wnlos itsolf, and correspondence for such other Colonies of Australia will be transmitted from New South Wales to such other Australian Colonios under arrangement between the Gorernments of such other Australian Colonies and the Gorcrnment of Nev South Wales.

Article 5.

Article 5.
The 1wo Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provido for the transmission of registered articles in tho mails exchanged between the two Counties.

The register fee for cach article shall be four-pence in New South Wales and fifteen conts in the Hawaiian Kingdom.
Article 6.
The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and armangement required to earry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same in liko manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the Service may require.

## Article 7.

Every fully prepaid letter dispatchod from onc Country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the worda "Paid nil" in red ink, on the right hand upper comer of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the oflice at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the doficient postage and fine elall be inseribed in black ink.

Article 8.
Dead lettors which camot be delivered, from whatever eause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or as frequently as tho Regulations of the respectivo offices will permit.

## Article 9.

This Convention shall come into operation on the lst day of July, 1874, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Honoiulu, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight hundred and seventy-four.
[L.s.] HERMLANN A. WIDEMANN,
His Hawaiian Majesty's Minister of the Thterior and Spocial Commissioner.
Dono in duplicato, and sigued at Sydney, the 30th day of April, in the year one thousand cight hundred and serentyfour.

> SL.s.] $]$
> Postnaster General of the Colony of New South Wales.

## J.

Particulars of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Offico Mails, from the 1at January, 1873.


* In consequence of the Railway extension to Raglan, that portion of contract between Macquaric plains and Raglan cancolled from tha 4 th 3 Iarch, 1873. 4-F

J-continued.

| Contractors' |  | Postal Lines. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Comunimi- } \\ & \text { cation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mrods of Coureyance. | Annual Amount payable to Contractors. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Termlation } \\ \text { of of } \\ \text { Contract. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Names. | Addresses, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | No. of times pet meck. |  | £ в. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |
| 14 Thos. Smith. | Penrith | Penrith Post Office, and Railway Station, Penrith. | Three times or oftener | Horseback | 2300 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 15 Goo. Nash | do | Penrith Post Office, Emu Ferry, and Emu. | daily. <br> Once or <br> oftener | do | 3000 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 16 John Worthington... | St. Mary's | Railway Station, Sonth Creck, and Post Office, St. Murs's. | daily. <br> Twelve | do | $20 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31. Dec., 1875. |
| 17 P. Phillips ........... | Hartley | Railway Station, and Poot Office, Onc-trce Hill; und Railway Station, One-tree Hill, and Post Offices, One-trec Hill, Little Hartley, and Hartles. | Twice ur oftener dnily. <br> Six $\square$ | do | $\} 26000$ | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 18 Joseph Cooke | Bowenfels ......... | Post Offices, Lithgow and Bowenfells. | do | do | 2800 | 31. Dec., 1873. |
|  | Gulgong |  | Two |  | $540 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| (Transferred to Thos. Cheshire from ${ }^{-1}$ $\Delta$ pril, 1873.) |  | Mundooran, and Coonamble, (to travel in time of floods on the north side of the Cudgetong River, virt Guntawang.) |  | 4-wheeled <br> 2 horses. |  |  |
| $20 \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{N}$. Morrison | Walgett ......... | Coonamble and Walgett, via Nebca, Urawilky, 「erembone, | One ... | Horseback | $150 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 21 Jas. M'Cullough | Coonsmble . | Coonamble ant Quambonc (M'Lean's Station), via Bimbimbleyon, Bundey, Ningey, and Connbonc. | do | do . | $80 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dce., 1873. |
| 22 David Thomson | Glen Alice... | Cullen Bullen and Clen Alice, ria Co Co Creek. | Two | do ...... | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dee., 1874. |
| 23 Sidncy Brown | Ilford | Ifford and Rylstono ............. | T] |  | 700 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 24 Cobb \& Co. (Cancelled from 15 Angust, 1873.) | Ssdney | Ilford, Upper Pyramul, Tambaroora, and Hill Find, via Tabrabucca Swamp. |  |  | $150 \quad 00$ | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 25 E. If ancock..... | Lower Turon | Mill Find and Stower Turon..... | Six. |  | 75 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| $26 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{R}$ obbins. | Guntawa: | Guntawarg and Two-milo Flat.. | I'wo |  | 50 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 27 W. T. Weston, jun... | Cobbora..... | Dubbo and Coblora .............. |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}95 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 28 Andrew Euglish ...... | Coonabarabran... | Mundooran and Coonabarbrun, ria Bundalla, Yarrutren, Kcrbin, Keewang, and Tomabar. | One |  | 32100 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 29 James M‘Dougall ... | Collie... | Gilgandra, Collie, and Quanbone, ria Haddon Riggs, Ingelgar, Carwell, and Burgess's. | do | do | $90 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31. Dec., 1875. |
| $30 \mathrm{Martin} \mathrm{Nash}$. | Murgec: | 3indgee, Merrendee, Burren. dong, ind Ironburks. | Two ...... |  | $10700$ |  |
| 31 Do | do ... | Mudgee, Grattai, Windeyer, Pure Point, Campbell's Creels, Iong Greek and Upper Pyramul, with a branch post to and from Grattai, Arisford, and Ironisn Creek | do | do | $\begin{array}{llll}137 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec, 1874. |
| 32 Tames Loy $\qquad$ | Barragon Cassilis | Mudgec, Cooyal, and Sarragon. Mudgec and Cassilis | do ...... | do .... | $\begin{array}{rrr}71 & 0 & 0 \\ 107 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec., 1873. <br> 31 Dec, 1873. |
| 33 Thos. Trotter ......... 3. 12. 1r. Hughaon | Cassilis .. Mudgec.. | Mudgec and Cassilis. Mudgec. Home Rule, and Gul. | $\begin{gathered} \text { do } . . . . . . \\ \text { Six ........ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { do }, . . \\ \text { Coach, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}107 & 0 & 0 \\ 144 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec, 1873. 31 Dee., 1873. |
| 3f h. Mr. Hughen | Hadgec...... | gong (Contractor to travel via Canadian Lend instead of vis Home Kule, if required.) |  | 2 horses. |  | 31 Dec, 18. |
| 35 P. Dwrer.............$~$ | Hone Rale ...... | Canadian Lead and llome Rule Orange, Shepherd's Creck, Iron- | Three ..... | Horscback | $30 \quad 0$ | 31 Dee, 1873. |
| 36 Cobb \& Co... | Syaney ............ | barks, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores ; and Orange, Shepherd's Creek, Molong, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Thr'ee } \\ \text { do } \end{array}\right\}$ | 4-wheled conveynnec, o or moro horses. | 1,03000 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 37 Do | do | Wellington, Montefiores, and Dubbo. | Six | 2-horse coach. | 180 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 38 John Kerwick ......... | Rydal ... | Railway Station and Post Oflice, | Twice a | Horseback | 3416 | atract to termi-.- |
| (Cancelled on 30th Septetuber, 1873.) |  | Rydal. |  |  |  | month:s notice on either aide. |
| 39 Edmond Kerwick | Yctholme | Rydal, Meadow Flat, and Yet. | Three | do | 960 | 31. |
| 40 R. Mnrj |  | Fetholme and Mitchell's Creek | Two | do | 4000 | 31 Dec, 1873. |
| 41 Duncan F | Palmer's Oukey... | Mitchell's Creek and Palmer's Oakey. | do | do | 4926 | 31 Dee, 1873. |
| 42 Cobb \& Co. | Sydncy ............ | Bathurst, Teeel, Wattle Flat, and Sofala. | Six | 2 or 4 horse coach | $180 \quad 0$ | 31. Dee., 1874. |
| 43 P. Coyle .............. | Hill End | Sofala, Tambaroora, and Hill | do ...... | 4 -horse | 28200 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 10. to be paid for every seat required hy Govern for Postal Ingpectors or Mail Guards. |  | End. |  | coach. |  |  |
| $44 \mathrm{Jno}$. Tobin ............ | Limekilns | Peel and Limekilns | Onc ...... | Horsebrek | 220 | 31. Dec, 1875. |

J-continued.

| Contractore' |  | Postal Lincs. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Froquency } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Compuica. } \\ \text { fion. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annusi } \\ \text { Amount puy- } \\ \text { able to } \\ \text { Contractors. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mrate of } \\ \text { Trmination } \\ \text { contracte. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Names. | Addressea. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | No. of timed jer meek. |  | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. d. |  |
| * 45 Wm , Hall | Millamurra ...... | Peel and Millamurra | Two | Horseback | $30 \quad 00$ | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 46 J. Drew ... | Ilford ........... | Sofala and Ilford | do | do | 50.20 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 47 Timothy M Carthy... | Box Ridge. | Sofala and liox Ridge |  |  | 2500 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 48 Thos. Lynch ........ | Palner's Oakoy... Louisn Creck...... | Sofala, and Upper Turon (junction of P'almer's Onkey Creek with the 'L'uron River.) Tambaronra and Touian Croek. |  |  | 49 10 38 100000 | 31. Dec., 1873. 81. Dec., 1874. |
|  | Louisn Creck...... | Tambaroora and Iouian Croek.. | One ...... 'threo. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & . . . . . \\ \text { do } \\ \text { d }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 81 Dec., 1874. 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 50 Danl. Mayne ........ | Bathurst ......... | Bathurst and Glanmire, via Kelso. | Threo....... | do ...... | 4000 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 51 Peter Lema |  | Bathurst and Chambers' Creek | do | Waggon- | $150 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 15s. to be paid for every sont required by Govern ment, other than those Mrail Guards. <br> (Transferred <br> to H |  |  |  | ette, 2 horses. |  |  |
| Payton, from 18th September, 1873.) |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| +52 T. Eather ........... | do ........... | Bathurst and Tiglinton (to travei via Kelso in time of floods). | Two ...... | Horseback | 1500 | 31 Dec., 18\%5. |
| $53 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{B}$. Koon ........... | Oberon . ........... | Bathurst, O'Comnell, Mutton's <br> Fall, Oberon, lish River | do . | do ... | 14100 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| Do. | do ........... | Oberon, Black Springe, Jerrong, Curraweela, and Taralga, vin | Ono ...... | do | 84 00 | 31 Dee., 1874. |
| 55 Cobb \& Co. ............ | Sydney ........... | Yokeborough. <br> Bathurst, Calooln, LongSwamp, and Trunkey Creck, ria Denis Yeland. | Threc...... | Horseback or coach. | 13200 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 6\% Wm . ligan | Teapot Smamp... | Caloola and Teapot Smamp ... | Onc ... | Horseback | 16134 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 57 Danl. Mayno ........ | Bathurst ......... | Batharst, Cow Flat, and Rockley, via Gcorge's Plains. | Two ...... | Coach, 2 or more horaes | $80 \quad 00$ | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 58 才ns. M'Phoe | Swallow's Nest ... | Rockley and Swallow's Nest ... | Onc ... | Horseback | 220 | 11 Dee., 1875. |
| 69 7. O'Brien... | Rockley | Rockley and Trunkey Creek .. | do | do | 250 | 31 Dec., $187 \overline{5}$. |
| 60 Do. | do | Trunkey Oreek nid Tuena...... |  | do | 350 | 31 Dec., 1876. |
| 61 Cobb \& Co. ...... | Syduey ............ | Bathurst, Evans' Plains, Blayney, and Carcoar; and Carcoar and Cowra. | Six $\qquad$ <br> Three. $\qquad$ | Horseback or conch. 2 or more horsos. | $5700^{\circ} 0$ | 31 Dec.; 1874. |
| $62 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{P}$. Jones | Cowrs ........... | Cowra, Goolagong, and Forbes | do ... | Horscback | 1400 | 31 Dee., 1874. |
| 63 S. Patterson, junior.. | Blayney............ | Blarney and Tecsdale .......... | One ... | do | 236 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 64 Denis O'Brien ......... | Mount Macquarie | Carcoar and Mount Macquarie |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec., 1873. 31 Dec., 1873 . |
| 65 Chas. Boss ............ | Leamington'lees- dale. | Carcoar, Mount Macquarie, and Trunkey Creek. |  |  | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 66 John Fragan | Carcoar ............ | Cowrs and Grenfcll ..........: | Three. | do | 150 | 31 Dec., 187 B . |
| 67 M . M'Gill...........$~$ | Cowra ........... | Cowra and Canowindra, via "The Talands." | do | do ... | 6910 | $31 \mathrm{Dec} ; 1870$. |
| 68 A. W. Collis .. | Wond's Flat...... | Cowra and Wood's Flat ........ | do . |  | 520 | 31 Dec, 1878. |
| 69 K. J. Gosper ......... | Forest Reafs...... | Lucknow nnd Forest Reefe..... | Two ... | do | 400 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 70 Donalr M'Donald ... | Iecly .............. | Guyong, Byng, and Icely ...... |  |  | 60.0 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 71 Joseph Irvine $\qquad$ x2 to he paid for esery eeat required by (iovernment, uther than those far Prastal Inapectors or Mail Guardh. | Toogong ........ | Orange, Heifer Station, Cudal, Toogong, Murga, and Forbes. | do ...... | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { conch, } & 2 \\ \text { or more } \\ \text { horses. } \end{array}$ | 39610 | 31 Dec., 1874 |
| $72 \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{M}$ Lean ........... | Forbes | Forbee, Monwonga, and Condo. | Two ..... | Horscback | 1280 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 73 W. Dresscr :........... | Condobolin | Condobolin, Eauabalong, Hillston and Mooliga!. | do .... | do . | 370 00 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
|  <br> J. Wagner. | Castlemaine, Victorin. | Booligal and fay................ | do :. | do | 1200 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 75 P. \& T. Jayce ......... | Cudgec Creek, Young. | Forbes, Grenfell | do | do | 2400 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| $76 \mathrm{E} . \mathrm{Ryan}$............. | Forbes ......... | Forbes, Bushman's Lead, and | Three. | Horscback | $\begin{array}{llll}105 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec., 1873, |
| 77 W. F. Wrnno ......... | Orange ........... | Orange and Cargo | do | 1-whoeled vehicle, 2 horses. | 13000 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 78 Angustus Coulson | do | Orange and Ophir | Ono ..... | . Horeeback | $40 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| (Transferred to W. <br> Adam, from 1st April, 1873.) <br> (Transferred to Joln Rice, from 1st October, 1873.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 R. J. Whiteford ...... | . do | Orange, Springside, Cadia, and |  | do | $69 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| B0 John Callanan......... | Molong ............ | Molong and lronbarle ........ | . 'Lhre..... | .. do ...... | 9800 | 31 Dee., 1873. |

* Contractor allowed f 40 per annum extra, to extend Contract to (nariz Ridge, from 1st February, 1873,
$\ddagger$ Contructor allowed $£ 7$ 10s, to relinquish Contract from lst July, 1873 .

J—continued.

| Contrastors' |  | Postal Lines. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prequancy } \\ & \text { cof of } \\ & \text { canioni- } \\ & \text { cation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anunn } \\ & \text { Amount pay- } \\ & \text { nompot o } \\ & \text { Contractors. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { termination } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contrncts. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Namos. | Addrestes. |  |  |  |  |  |
| *81 Geo. Coleman | M | Molongand Obley ria Buckenbah | No. of times Two ...... | Horseback | f s. d. <br> 75 0  | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 82 Thos. Brady | Canoul | Obley, Dandaloo, and Canonbar. |  |  |  | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Transferred to N. } \\ & \text { Morrison, from } 1 \\ & \text { July, 1873.) } \end{aligned}$ |  | (Contractor to travel once n week ria Nyingan, and once a week via Duladay and Old John's Stations). |  |  |  |  |
| 83 Jas. A. Ryan ......... | Dubbo | Olley aud Dubbo, ria Wambanpalane and the Springs. | Onc | do ... | $60 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 84 Thos. Matthews $\qquad$ (Transferred to Thos. Cook, from 1st March, 1873.) | Warren ........... | Warren and Mount IIarris, via Drungalee. | do | do | $\begin{array}{ccc}63 & 0 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 85 Chas. Delany ......... | The Mole, Wellington. | Mount Harris and Wammerawa |  |  | 7500 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 86 Neil Morrison | Brewarrina | Cannonbar and Brewarrima (to travel along the left bank of the Marra Creek). | do | do | 10500 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 87 John Lumn | West Bourke ... | Bourke and Belalic, or Finngonin, or Bourke's and Cumeron's, | do | do | $80 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 88 John Smith. | Bourke | Cuttaburra Creck. <br> Bourke and Hoodsrille, via Ford's. Bridge, Fanta-bullabulla, and Brindingabba. | Once a fortnight. | do | 8900 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 1 Gco. Abbott. | Liverpool ......... | SOUTHERN ROADS. Liverpool, Denham Court (on return by Kimp's Creek), and Bringelly. | Six. | do | $69 \quad 00$ | 31 Dec., 187.5. |
| 2 James Waterworth ... <br> 2s. 6 d . to lee paid for cyery sent required by Goverriment, for Portal Jnspectors or Mail Guards. <br> 3 Jane Wasson | Camden.. Bromnlow | Rnilway Station, Campbeltown; and Post Ofices, Campbelltown, Narellan, and Canden. | Twelve ... | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Conch, } & 2 \\ \text { or more } \\ \text { horses. } \end{array}$ | 69100 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 4 Thos. Cummings | Cobbitty | Narellan and Cobbitty. |  |  | 336 | 31 D |
| 5 Jas. M'Clecrey | Wollongong | Railway Station, Campbelltown; |  | 4.wheel | 40000 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 10. to be paid for pyery seat required byan thoso for rostal Inspectors or Mail Guards. |  | aud Post Oflces, Campbelltown, Appin, Woonona, and Wollongong. |  | corch, 2 or more horsos. |  |  |
| 6 Jas. Jhomson | Kiama | Wollongong, Fig-tree, Charcona |  |  | 1050 | 31-Dec, 1878. |
| 7s, Gd, to be paid for every seat requirtd by Govornfor lostal Inspectors or Masil Guards. |  | Creek, Dapto, Albion Park, Jamberoo, and Kiama. |  | and by velhicle whon practicable. |  |  |
| 7 Wm . Cooke ........... | Broughton'sCreck | Kiamn, Gerringong, and Brough- | do . | Horseback | 1140 | 31 Doc., 1873. |
| 8 Wm . Kennedy | Bolong | Broughton's Creek, Bolong, and | Threo ... | do | 480 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 9 Jas. Grey.............. | Albion Park | Albion Park and Shellharboury... | Fou | do or buggy, 1 or | 3500 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 10 Jas. Davis | Coolnngatta, ria | Gerringong and Numbn, via | Six. | 2 horges. <br> Horseback | 6500 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 11 Cbristr. Murra | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gerringong. } \\ & \text { Numba ............ } \end{aligned}$ | Coolaugatta. <br> Numba, Terrara, and Nowna, |  |  | 430 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 12 Jas. D. Caiues. |  | via Green Ifills. <br> Numba and Prree |  |  |  |  |
| 13 Levi Whito.... | Wilton | Douglass Park and Witon | Three |  | 300 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 14 Jas. Herring . | Picton | Picton Railway Station, and Post Ollice, Picton. | Two or three times claily. |  | 2200 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 15 Wm . Henebry | do | Picton and Oaks |  |  | 350 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 16 P. Reilly .............. | Onks ... | Onks and Burragorang. | Three |  | $30 \quad 0$ | 31. Dee, 1875. |
| 17 H. W. Inylor ......... | Moss Vale......... | Railway Station, Moss Vale, nud losi, Ollices, Moss Vale, and Berrima, | Iwelve | do | 650 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 18 W. Norris | Sutton Forest | Moss Vale and Sutton Forest... | Seven |  |  | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 19 Do. ... |  | Sution Forest and Cross Roais. | Four |  | 2200 | 31.10 ec ., 1875. |
| 20 H. W. Taylor | Moss Vale ......... | Moss Vule, Burrawang, Kobertson, East Kangaloon, Kangnloon, and Bowral, with a bruch mail to and from Burrawang and Wild's Mradow. | Three | do | 9900 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
|  |  | Moss Vale, Kangaroo Valley Cambewarra, Boiong and Nowra, tia the Bomaderry Ferry. | do | do ... | 1100 | 31 Dec., 18\%4. |
| 22 P. Waleh | Wandandia | Nowra, Tomerong, Milton, and | do | do | 13910 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 23 Colin MacDonald | Burricr | Ulladulla. Nowra and Burrier |  |  | 360 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 24, John Wade ........... | Mooroowoolen ... | Mooroowoolen and Murrumbinh | Thire | do | 314 | 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 25 Joseph Pallior......... | Marulan ......... | Moorooroolen and Marulan ... |  | do or buggy, 1 | 100 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 26 Do. | do | Marulan and Bungonia | do | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { horses. } \\ \text { do ...... } \end{gathered}$ | $30 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1875. |

* Contractor allowed flo per annom extra to trayel vin Cloodrich, from ist March, 1873.

J-continued.

| Contractora* |  | Postal Linos. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Conani- } \\ & \text { cation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Conyoyance. | Annual Amount payahto to Coutractors. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Ternatiation } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Namss, | Addressos. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bungonia $\qquad$ <br> do <br> Mooroowoolen .. | Bungonis and Windellama ...... 3ungonia and Jacqua | No. of times fur mern. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Horseback } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 27 Jns. Kcily, junior |  |  |  |  | 13 180 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 28 George Noble .... |  |  |  |  | 18 0 0 | 31 Jec., 1873. |
| 29 Jno. Wade ........... |  | Mooroowoolen, Long Reach, and Big Hill. | $\begin{gathered} \text { do ....... } \\ \text { Three...... } \end{gathered}$ |  | 7500 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| *30 John Mr. Mrunoz ...... | Goulburn ........ | Goulburn, Woodhouscloe, and Laggan. | Two ... | do ...... | $65 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 31 Robt. Stephens | Laggan ........... | Laggan. <br> Laggan and Crookwell |  | do ...... | 2600 | 31. Dec., 1874. |
| 32 John M. Munoz | Goulburn ...... $\{$ | Laggan and Peelwood <br> Peelwood and Tuena. |  |  | 8000 | 21 Jec., 1873. |
| 33 H. $\boldsymbol{A}$. F. Waldro | Fullerton ........ | Laggun and Fullorton ............. | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { do } & . . . . . . \\ \text { One } \\ \text { do } & \ldots . . . . .\end{array}$ |  | 20 | 31 Dec., 1573. |
| (Iransferrod to W . Ritichic from 1st May, 1873.) <br> 34. J Johnson |  |  | do |  |  |  |
| 34. J. Johnson ........... 35. | Crookwell ........ | Crookwell and Binds ........... | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Two } & \ldots . . . . \\ \text { do } & \text {...... } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { do } & \ldots . . . \\ \text { do } & \ldots . . . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 70 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 31 Dec., 1873. <br> 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 35 J. Millane, jux. ...... | Wheeo ............ | Goulburn, Mummel, Wooree(Pomeroy), Gullen, and Wheco. (Contractor to conveyletters, dc., on mail-days to and from the Wheeo Post Office and the Wesleyan Chapel at Wheco.) | do ....... | do ....... | $70 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 36 Gor. W. Cook. | Thena ........... | Bindu, Junction Point, and Tuena. | do ....... |  | 550 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 37 13. M'Sorl | Bisda ............. | Wheco, Reild's Flat, and Cowra.. | Ono $\begin{gathered}\text { do... } \\ \text { do }\end{gathered}$ |  | 65 | $31 \mathrm{Dec}, 1873.$.$31 \mathrm{Dec}, 1873.$. |
| +38 A. E. M'Dounld |  | Binda, Bligga, and Reid's Flat, via Markdale. <br> Daltou and Wheeo |  |  |  |  |
| 39 M . Frost | Wheco . |  | Two <br> Six | do ...... | $\begin{array}{rrr}47 & 0 & 0 \\ 125 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 31. Dec., 1875. <br> 31 Dec., 1874. |
| 40 Jas. Malone | Braidwood ...... | Daltou and Wheeo Goulburn, Tarago, Boro, Manar, and Braidwood. |  | 4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses. |  |  |
| Half the usual fare to he paid for crery seat required by Governfor lostal Inspectors or Mail Guards |  |  | Six......... |  |  |  |
| 41 J. T. French | do | Brailrood, Jembaicumbene, Major's Creek, Bell's Creck, Upper Araluen, Aralnen, Redbank, and Crown Flat; with a branch mail to and from Bellevue aid Reidsdale. (Contractor to proceed from Bridwoul to $A$ ralues, vin, Jenbaicumhuno and Major's Croek fix tilueanwrek; returning vis Bell's Creck, alx timea a week.) | do $\quad . .3$ | 1 or more horse and coach. | $\} 16500$ |  |
| 3s. ©d. to be paid for every seat repuired by Governmont, other than thowe for Postal Inspectors or |  |  |  |  |  | 31 Dec, 1873. |
| Nril Gunrds. <br> (Trimsiemred to Toh |  |  | Two ... |  |  |  |
| -Kingsland, from 1st Jnmury, 1873.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 Willinm Lsnch ....: | Mullendorreo ... | Crown Flat, Lower Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya. | Six ........ | Horseback | 185 | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \text { Deo., } 1873 . \\ & 31 \text { Dec., } 1874 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| (Cancolled, bee Supple. mentary Notice.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$43 Soln Moran ........ | Queanbeyan ...... | Tarago, Bungendore, Quennbeyan, Rob Koy, Michelago, and Cooma; or Boro, Bungendore, Queamboyan, Rob Roy, Michelago, and Coomb. | Threc..... | 4 -whecled covered coachos, 2 or more horses. | 444100 |  |
| Threc-fourths the usual fares to be paid fur every scat required by Government, other than those for l'ostal Inspectors or Mail Guards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 Rd . Williame | Boro .............. | Boro and Mulloon................. | do ...... |  | 25117 | 31 Dec., 1873. <br> 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 40 1fenry Ball. | Cooma ............. | Cooma, Adaminuby, via Russell's and Kiundro. |  | do :.... |  |  |
| 46 Robert Crowe. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seymour, } \\ & \text { Cooma. } \end{aligned}$ | Cooma, Adaminaby, Tussell's, and Kiandra, via Middling Bank. | do | do ...... | 11000 | 31 Dec., 1875. |
| 1.7 Tno. Wark | Molonglo Queanbegan |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}37 & 0 & 0 \\ 39 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 48 Tar. O'Neill. |  | Buagendore and Molonglo ...... Queanbeyan and Lanyon......... | Threc...... do ..... | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { do } & \ldots . . . . \\ \text { do } & \ldots . . . \end{array}$ |  | 31 Dce., 1874. 31 Joc., 1873. |
| 49 John Butler............ | Coma ........... | Cooma and luackley's Crossing. place, via Gegedzerick, Charemount and Woolway. | I'ro ...... |  | 12000 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Transferred to M. M. } \\ & \text { M'Gregor, from } 1 \text { st } \\ & \text { April, 1873.) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 Path. Spellman | Gregedzerick ......Cooma ........ | Gegedzerick and Jindabyne Cooma, Numeralla, and Ballalaba via Whinstonc Valley. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { do. } . . . . . . \\ \text { Onc } \end{array}$ | do | $\begin{array}{rrr}45 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \text { Dec., } 1875 . \\ & 31 \text { Dec., } 1875 . \end{aligned}$ |
| 51 1f. Goodwin..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| § 52 Gro . Reed | Bombala .. | Cooma, Nimitybelle, \& Bombala Cooma and Bohundamh | Twododo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | $\} 364100$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 Dec., 1873. |
|  |  | Bobundarah and Bombala, via Gumningral and Buyckalong. |  | do ...... |  |  |
|  |  | Bombalit zand Delegnte, via |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| 53 Jom Hop |  | Bombala Catheart, Pambula, and Eden | Two |  |  | 31 Dec., 187 |
| 54.9. Brown... | Brown Mountain | Nimitybelle and Kameruka...... | One |  | 180 | 31. Dee., 18\%4. |
| 55 Neal Deency | Corrowong Mnjor's Creok <br> Braidwood $\qquad$ | Delegate and Corowong Major's Creek, and Ballalaba .. Ballalaba and Farfield. $\qquad$ Braidwood and Wiudellama | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Two } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do.... } \\ \text { Onc } \\ \text { do } \\ \text { do }\end{array}\right\}$ |  | 350 | 31 Dec., 1575. |
| 56 M. Monarghur. |  |  |  | do | 5200 | 31 Dec., 1873. |
| 57 Owen Malonc |  |  |  |  | 2800 | 31 Dee, 1575. |

*Contrator nltowed f20 per annum, for additional wórk performed by hitr, through increase in bubk of mails from 1st January, isia.

 Cooman, $\mathrm{f}_{2} 3+4$ per annum.

$\mathbf{J}$-continued.



J-continued.


* Contractor nilowed $£ 150$ per annum extra to con:rey mails by coach, from 1 st August, 1873 .
$\dagger$ Contractor ellowed $£ 232$ per nanum extra, to convey mails by coach, from 1st July, 1873.

J-continued.


* Contractor allowed $\pm 50$ per annum extra, to convey naila an nelditional once a week, from lat Mareh, 1873 .
$t$ Contractor allowed CG5 per anaum extra, to convey mails an additional once a weck, from 1st March, 1873


J-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Contractara'} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{lostal Lince.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Frequency } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Cominunces- } \\
\text { tion. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Mode of Солуеуance.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Annunl } \begin{array}{c}
\text { Annunt pay. } \\
\text { able toy } \\
\text { Contractors. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dato of
Termintion
of
Contracts.} \\
\hline Names. \& Addrenses. \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& - \& \begin{tabular}{l}
No, of times \\
per week.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& s. d. \& \\
\hline 21 Jus. M'Inherny ...... \& Port Macquaric... \& Port Macquarie, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellen- \& One \& Horseback \& \(49 \quad 0 \quad 0\) \& 31 Dec., 1878. \\
\hline 22 M. Casey :............. \& do ......... \& Port Macquaric, Ennie, and Hurslay. \& Two ... \& do \& 3400 \& 51 Dce., 1875. \\
\hline 23 Chris. Felten ......... \& Kempscy ......... \& Kempsey, West Kempsey, and Warncton. \& do .. \& do .. \& \(20 \quad 0 \quad 0\) \& 31 Dec., 1875. \\
\hline 24. Goo. Henderson ...... \& Nambucca River.. \& Fredericton, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour, ria Nambucea and Bowtarillo. \& do \& do \& 11800 \& 31 Dec., 1875. \\
\hline 25 Thos. Farrowell ...... \& Wilson's River, via Yort Mac. quarie. \& Telegraph Point and Rolland's Plains. \& do ...... \& do ... \& 2700 \& 31 Dec., 1874. \\
\hline 26 S. Elliott ............... \& Rainbow Reach... \& Summer Island and Rainbow Reach. \& do ...... \& do ... \& 150 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 27 R. T. Fitzgerald \& West Maitland... \& Morpeth, East Maitland, and \& Seven. \& do., or by \& 6900 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 28. to be paid for every sent renuired by Government other than those for lostn Inspectors and sas
Gunds. Tund. \& \& West Maitland. \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \text { or } 4 \\
\& \text { horso. } \\
\& \text { coach. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \\
\hline 28 John Gordon ......... \& Waratah \& W \& \& Horseback \& 1000 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 29 James Thomson ...... \& Hamilion ......... \& Waratah, Lambton, and Walleend (including the delivery to the residents of letters, de., of the Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend Post Offices daily). \& \& do \& 9900 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 30 H. Fry \& Paterson \& East Maitland, Largs, and Pater- \& Scren..... \& \& \& \\
\hline 4s. to be pald for every seat requireil by covernment, other than those for Postail
Inrpectors and
Mail Gunrds. \& \& con, with a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville. \& do \& Horscback \& 9600 \& 31 Dec., 187x. \\
\hline 31. Geo. Brooker, junr... \& Gresford \& Paterson, Vacy, and Gresford... \& Thre \& \& 3200 \& 31 Dec., 1875. \\
\hline 32 Do. ... \& do \& Gresford and Lostock \& Two \& \& 1600 \& 31 Dec., 1875. \\
\hline 33 W. G. Sivyer ......... \& Eccleston .. \& Gresford, Lewinsbrook, and Eccleston. \& Ono \& do \& \(\begin{array}{llll}18 \& 3 \& 4\end{array}\) \& 31 Dec., 1874. \\
\hline 34 J. F. Foster... \& Mount Vincent... \& East Maitland and Mount Vin. cent. \& Threc...... \& do \& 36100 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 35 Do ........... \& \& Mount Vincent and Cooranbong \& Two \& do \& 23100 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 36 R. J. Fitzgcrald ...... \& West Maitland.... \& RailwaySlation, Higl-strcet, nud Post Offee, West Maithand. \& Twenty-elght or more. \& Coach, I or 2 horses. \& \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 37 Gco. Thompson \& do ......... \& West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Mihheld, Cesenock, and Woilumbi, with branch post to and from Milliteld and Ellalong. \& Three..... \& Horseback and by 4-wheeled conreyance, 2 horses. \& 11000 \& 31 Dcc., 1875. \\
\hline 38 H. Brown,............. \& Laguna ........... \& Wollombi and Laguna........... \& do ...... \& Horseback \& 1500 \& 31 Dcc., 1874. \\
\hline 39 Jas. A. Trulloch ...... \& Branxton ......... \& Railway Station and Post Olfice, Branxton. \& Fourteen or more. \& do ...... \& \(20 \quad 0 \quad 0\) \& 31 Dec., 1874. \\
\hline 40 Wm . Claxton, senr.... \& Singleton ......... \& Railway Station and Post Oflice, Luechinsar. \& Thirteen or more. \& Spring cart \& 2900 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline *41 S. Fitzgorald, junr.... \& West Maitland... \& Morpeth and Hinton \& Seren..... \& Horgeback or by 2 or 4. horse conch. \& 1600 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 42 R. J. Fitzgerald \& do ........ \& Hinton, Seaham, Clarenco Town, Brookficld, and Dungog (if floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, Contractor must travel via West Mait: land and the Bclmore and Dunmore Bridges). \& Threc..... \& 2 ortiliorse coach. \& 7500 \& 31 Dcc., 1875. \\
\hline 43 Joscph Collicr.. \& Dungog ........... \& Dungog und Bundon Grovo...... \& do ...... \& IHorsebnck \& 2800 \& 31 Dec., 1875. \\
\hline 44 Thos. Curran .. \& Bandon Grove ... \& Bandon Grove and Undcrbank \& \& \& 1500 \& 31. Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 45 Colin Cowan ......... \& Monkerai ... \& Dungog and Monkerai ............ \& do \& do \& 12100 \& 31. \\
\hline \&  \& Montorai and Langworthy's ... \& do : \& do ...... \& 800 \& 31 Dec., 1873. \\
\hline 47 Thos. Law
...........

48 R. Snclson
. .......... \& Miller's Forest ...

Singleton \& Morpeth and Miller's Forest Post Offices (or 1. mile beyond the present site of Miller's Forest Post Office in case of the removal of that office.) \& Six ........ \& $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { do } & . . . . . . \\ . & \\ & \\ \text { Onnibus }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ \& 31 Dec., 1873. <br>
\hline 13. to be pnid for cecry кent required by Government, wther than thnse Mnil Guards. \& Singleton ........ \& Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton. \& Fourtecn or moro. \& Omnibus, 2 or more horses. \& 2000 \& 31 Dec., 1873. <br>
\hline 49 F. Parmeter ......... \& Warkworth ...... \& Singleton, Warkworth, and Jerry's Plains, vin Cockfighter's Creek, and in time of flood, via Thories's. \& Three...... \& Horseback \& 5300 \& 31 Dec., 1875. <br>
\hline $50 \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{M}$ 'Gregor ........ \& Fordwich ......... \& Singleton, Vere, and Fordwieh \& do ... \& do ...... \& 3500 \& $31 . \mathrm{Dec}, 1874$. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 1s per diem extris to convey whast slathaul the mails which arrivo at MLorjeth after the train has left there, from Jot January, 1873.

J-continued.


* Arrangemeats made with Contractor to convey mails from Glenuic: Alatform fustead of from the C'amburwell Railway Station.

J-continued.


$\dagger$ Contractor ailowed tis per nnuum extra to conrey mails an additional once a week. from list odiber, 18is
$\ddagger$ Contrnctor to iravel Main Rosd from Yalaroi to Tonlonna, instead of travelling via Mungle Crect.


J-continued.


[^16]J-continued.
Particelars of a Contract entored into for the Conveyonce of Post Offco Mails, frqm the 15th January, 1873.


Particolabs of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Offico Mails, from the 1st Fobruary, 1873.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Line. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yrequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Conmuni- } \\ & \text { cation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Coureynner. | Annual Amount payable to Contructor | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Termination } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contruct. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name | Address |  |  |  |  |  |
| 121 | Richard M. Bate ......... | Tilba Tilba ...... | Soctimbe Rond. <br> Cobargo and Tilba Tilba......... | No. of times per week. <br> One $\qquad$ | Horseback | $\begin{array}{lll} \boldsymbol{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |

Particulars of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Maile, from the 15th February, 1873.

| No. | Contractors |  | Postal Liner, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Compunizi- } \\ & \text { éetion } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & \text { Anount pay- } \\ & \text { foble to } \\ & \text { Contrectora } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Termination } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contracts. } \end{array}, \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Names. | Adurosses. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wistbra Road. |  |  |  | $1873 .$ |
| 89 | Martin Sheahan ........ | Junction Reefs, ria Lyndhurst. | Lyndhurst and the function ... Southeps Roap. | Two ...... | Horgoback | 2800 | 31 Dea. |
| 122 | George Noblo ........... | Bungonin ......... | Bungonia and Jacqua | One ...... |  |  | 31. Dec. $\begin{array}{ll} 11 \\ 31 \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}$ |
| 123 | John Bourko ........... | Murrumburrah ... | Murrumburrah and Cumningham's Creek. <br> Northery Rosd. | Two ...... | do ...... | $4000$ | 31 Dec. |
|  | Edward Warland ...... | Tingha | Stanborough and Tingha | do |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 31 Deo. 1875. 81 Dec. |
| 495 |  |  | Armidale and Grafton, via Gara Station. | One ...... | do $\begin{array}{rr} \\ & . . . .\end{array}$ | 1800 |  |

 + In llou of Contract No. 95, Northern noad, in general lisi.

Paritcolans of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st March, 1873.

| No. | Contractar's |  | Postal Line. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Communi- } \\ & \text { cation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Convesauce. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ \text { Amount pay- } \\ \text { Ablo to } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Ternination } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contract. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nambe. | Adurcss |  |  |  |  |  |
| *90 | Mnleolen Morrison ...... | Walgett...... | Western Road. <br> Bourke and Cobar $\qquad$ | No. of timet per meek. <br> One $\qquad$ | Horseback | $\begin{array}{ccc}\boldsymbol{X} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 130 & 16 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1873 . \\ 31 \text { Dec. } \end{array}$ |

* Contractor allowed $£ 20$ per annum extra to travel pia Cornish, Scotish, and Australian Copper Mines, from 1 st Junc, 18 Bi 3 .

Particutars of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1873.


[^17]$\mathrm{J} \rightarrow$ continued.
Partioutars of Contractia entered into for the convoyance of Post Office Mails, from tho 1st April, 1873-contintod.


Pariticblans of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post O爪ico Mails, from the 1st May, 1873.


Particulars of a Contract entered into for the conveyanco of Post Office Mails, from the 12th May, 1873.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Line. | Frequency of Communication. | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ \text { Anount pay- } \\ \text { able to } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Dato of } \\ \text { Termination } \\ \text { nent } \\ \text { Contract. }} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name. | Address. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Southren Road. | No. of times per weck. |  | \& s. d. | 1875. |
| 125 | Joseph Limond | Moss Vale... | Railway Station and Post Office, Moss Vale. | Fifteen, or oftener. | Horseback | $30 \quad 00$ | 31 Dec. |

Particulars of Contracts entered into for the convegance of Post Offico Mails, from the Lst Juno, 1873.

| No. | Contractors' |  | Postal Lines. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Communi- } \\ & \text { cationi- } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Conveynnce. | AnnualAnount pay-nble taContractors. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dnte of } \\ \text { Termination } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contracts. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Names. | Addrosges. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sottiterx Road. |  |  | \& s. d. | 1875. |
| 126 | Robert Ficary ........... | Bringelly ......... | Wilcannia and Hoodspillo ...... | Once a fortuight | Horseback | 16500 | 31 Dce. |
|  |  |  | Wbstren Road. | No. of times |  |  | 1873. |
| 93 | John Matthews ........ | Lambing Fiat, near Blayney. | Blayncy and Brown's Creek ... | Two ...... | Horseback | 1400 | 31 Dec. |
| 123 | J. J. Thompson ......... | Byron, via In- | Inverell and Ashford, ria Byron | Ono ... | Horseback | $60 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec. |
| 129 | Chas. Taggart ........... | Warkworth ...... | Warkworth and Howo's Valley | do | do | 250 | 31 Dec. |
| 130 | P. Byron, jun. ............ | Wellingrove ...... | Wellingrove and Vegetable | do | do | $50 \quad 00$ | 31 Dec. |
| 131 | Henry Cassidy ........... | Cooiah ........... | Coolah and Denison Town .. | do | do | 3800 | 31 Dec. |

Partictlars of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st July, 1878.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Line. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yrequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Comminn- } \\ & \text { eation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mouc of Conviyance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & \text { Amount pay- } \\ & \text { able to } \\ & \text { Contractor. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { Termination } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Contract. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name. | Address, |  |  |  |  |  |
| 127 | Elizabeth Rixon ......... | Bega ......... | Soutienn Road. <br> From Tarthra (on arrival of ateamer) to Post Office, Dega. | No, of times <br> jer weck. <br> One $\qquad$ | Forscbnck | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1874 . \\ 31 \text { Dcc. } \end{gathered}$ |

## J-continued.

Pairiculans of a Oontract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Oillco Mails, from the 1st August, 1873.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Liuc, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yruquency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Communi- } \\ & \text { cation. } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annunl } \\ \text { Amount pay- } \\ \text { nblo to } \\ \text { Contractor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Termination } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contract. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name. | Address. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94 | P. Phillips | Harticy.. | Western Road. <br> Hartley and Hartley Vale ...... | Nin. of Umes jus wrek. <br> Five $\qquad$ | Horsebnek | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 20 & 0 & \\ & \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1874 . \\ 31 \mathrm{Dcc.} \end{gathered}$ |

Particulars of a Contract entercd into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 15th August, 1873.


Pantroclars of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st September, 1873.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Line. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Freiuency } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { conmuni- } \\ \text { eation. } \end{gathered}$ | Modo of Conreyauce. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annunal } \\ & \text { Anount pry. } \\ & \text { alle to } \\ & \text { Contractor. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Tcruinatlou } \\ \text { onf } \\ \text { Contract. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name. | Address. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 132 | John Byrnes... | Tableland, Decpwater. | Nortiters Road. <br> Deepwater and Black Swamp, vin Tableland Tin Mines. | No. of times pro week. <br> One | Horseback | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{f} & \text { s. } & \mathrm{d} \\ 60 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 1874. <br> 31 Dec. |

Particulars of Contracts entered into for the Couvoyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st October, 1873.

| No. | Contractors' |  | [Tostal Lines | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Compmuni- } \\ & \text { contion. } \end{aligned}$ | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ \text { Anonut pay- } \\ \text { nbbe to } \\ \text { Contrictors. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Terninntion } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Contricts. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Names. | Addresses. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 128 | P. M'Innes .............. | Goulburn ......... | Southman Roaju. <br> Goulburu and Middle Arm ... | No of times Onc $\qquad$ | Horsaback | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 1874. <br> 31 Dec. |
| *110 | T. W. Simes | Maryland ......... | Nottifern Road. <br> Maryland and Ruby Creck...... | Two ...... | IIorscback | $75 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 31 Dec. |

* In licu of Contract No. 119, Northern Road, in general list.

Particolars of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 15th November, 1873.


* In lien of Contract No. 73, Northeru Ropad, in gencral hist.

Particulans of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Omice Mails, from the 1st December, 1873.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Line. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { frequency } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { cationioni- } \end{aligned}$ | 3rode of Conveyance. | Annurl$\begin{gathered}\text { Amonte pay } \\ \text { able to } \\ \text { Coutractor. }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Tutnination } \\ \text { Contract. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name. | Address, |  |  |  |  |  |
| *93 | Z. and S. Burton ......... | Swun Hill, Vic. toria. | Soutmizry Road. <br> Wentworth, Pooncarie, Menindic, and Wilcannia. | So. of times per week. <br> Onc $\qquad$ | Two-horse coach. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{\prime} & \text { E. } & \text { d. } \\ 950 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1876 . \\ & 31 \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ |

- In liou of Contract $\mathrm{K}_{0}$. 83 , Southern Road, in general list.

Pabticulars of a Contract entered into for tho Conveyance of Post Oflice Mails, from the 1st December, 1873.

| No. | Contractor's |  | Postal Eine. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Froquency } \\ \text { of } \begin{array}{c} \text { of } \\ \text { comitioni- }- \\ \text { cation. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Mode of Conveyance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual } \\ \text { Anout pay- } \\ \text { shte to } \\ \text { ontrnctor. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Date of } \\ \text { Termination } \\ \text { inf } \\ \text { Contract. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name. | Address. |  |  |  |  |  |
| *42 | W. H. Tully.............. | Mullenderree ... | Southeme Road. <br> Crown Flat, Lower Aralucn, Mullenderree, and Moruya. | No. of timét <br> Six | Horseback | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1876 . \\ & 31 \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ |

Requns showing the number and amount of Money Orders issucd, and the number and amount of Monoy Orders paid at each Office in New South Wales during the year 1873.

| Name of Oflice. | Orders lesued. |  | Orders Pajd. |  | Name of Oflice. | Orders Issued. |  | Ordere Praid. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bur | Amount. | umbor. | Amount. |  | Number. | Smount. | Number. | Amount. |
|  |  | $\mathcal{L}$ s. d. |  | $\boldsymbol{£}$ s. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |  |  | f 8. d, |  | £ в. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |
| $\Delta$ berdeen | 95 | $10418 \quad 2$ | 35 | 22413 3 | Hay | 290 | 1,273 160 | 61 | $246 \quad 6 \quad 2$ |
| Adsminaby | 172 | $63614 \quad 4$ | 6 | 3150 | Herham | 118 | 57239 | 204. | 95592 |
| Adelong. | 971 | 4,008 141 | 21.4 | 940611 | Hill End | 2,360 | 0,548 0-3 | 990 | 4,430 513 |
| Albury | 358 | 971157 | 436 | 1,813 210 | Home Rule | 579 | 2,367 28 | 124 | 476116 |
| Appin.. | 42 | 15382 | 42 | $22312 \quad 3$ | Hoskius Town | 1 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Araluen | 482 | 1,594 810 | 487 | 1,916 610 | Inverell | 1,500 | 7,933 110 | 183 | $83015 \quad 8$ |
| A rmidalo | 930 | 4,313 161 | 597 | 2,645 150 | Ironbarts | 371 | 1,705 303 | 157 | 7881710 |
| Ashfield | 116 | 410710 | 98 | 31512 7 | Tamboroo | 61 | 24481 | 24 | 48171 |
| Arisford | 50 | 216112 | 48 | 357011 | Kcl.so | 263 | 1,172 $12 \quad 5$ | 78 | 363117 |
| Bnllina | 257 | 1,223 810 | 66 | $38311 \quad 3$ | Kompsey | 271 | 1,082 001 | 194 | 801.77 |
| Balmain. | 351 | 1,071 510 | 206 | 831121 | Kiama . | 64.7 | 2,619 1211 | 198 | 672147 |
| Balranald | 158 | $827 \quad 27$ | 24. | 1:15 $10 \begin{aligned} & 10\end{aligned}$ | Kiandra | 278 | 1,129 110 | 26 | 146105 |
| Barraba | 166 | 618143 | 47 | 34216 | Lambton | 637 | 3,368 13 3 | 72 | 344141 |
| Rateman's Bay ... | 170 | 84101 | 23 | 96168 | Lawrence | 152 | 50017 | 46 | 20019 0 |
| Bathurst | 2,351 | 9,811 1111 | 2,104 | 9,031 1411 | Jidṣdnle. | 117 | C02 16 | 90 | 53019 |
| Bega | 500 | 2,146 21 | 132 | $53110 \quad 6$ | Lionevilie | 134 | $\begin{array}{llll}714 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | 49 | 310199 |
| Bendemecr | 196 | 672711 | 58 | 338158 | Lismore | 523 | 2,620 118 | -8 | 24245 |
| Berrima | 314 | 1,031 $18 \quad 9$ | 110 | 477181 | Jithgors | 455 | 2,055 14 5 | 19 | $\begin{array}{llll}46 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Binalong | 50 | 19498 | 12 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ | Jittle Har | 127 | 38482 | 8 | 311610 |
| Biugera. | 274 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,287 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | 105 | $76519 \quad 2$ | Liverpool | 242 | $750 \quad 75$ | 190 | 746190 |
| Blayney | $\bigcirc 145$ | 563110 | 85 | 1641111 | Lochinvar | 94 | 351 | 230 | 1,083 92 |
| Bodnlla | 379 | 8,864 98 | 12 | $63 \quad 5 \quad 9$ | Lucknow | 27 | 133117 | 3 | 5160 |
| Bombala | 480 | .2,356 130 | 136 | 703116 | Lunatic Reefs | 147 | 7509 | 36 | 204143 |
| Butany |  |  | 1 | 2140 | Major's Creck | 178 | 66399 | 101 | 403 3 |
| Bourke | 621 | 2,765 150 | 56 | 189129 | Manly . | 23 | $\begin{array}{llll}69 & 7 & 2\end{array}$ | 41 | 164109 |
| Buwenfells | 78 | 371142 | 55 | 25151 | Maryland | 15 | 76.90 | 12 | 88159 |
| Buwna | 5 | $14 \quad 70$ |  |  | M'Muhon's Reafs | 4 | $2015 \quad 3$ |  |  |
| Braidrood. | 768 | 2,584 1311 | 427 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,632 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | Merimbula | 169 | 611117 | 40 | 133189 |
| Branxton | 382 | 1,816 3 3 1 | 238 | 1,700 1311 | Merriwa | 311 | 1,192 14 1 | 43 | $\begin{array}{lll}167 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Brewarrina | 173 | 67170 | 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}45 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | Milton | 96 | 33835 | 28 | 142108 |
| Bringelly .. | 43 | 13635 | 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}71 & 7 & 5\end{array}$ | Micheiago | 7 | 11180 |  | ......... |
| Broughton Creek | 131 | 433199 | 34 | 14057 | Moama | 71 | 2931310 | 24 | 68311 |
| Bundarrs | 290 | 1,544, 142 | 22 | 6312 G | Molong | 1,141 | 9,209 3 3 7 | 57 | 23418 |
| Bungendore | 204 | $\begin{array}{lll}735 & 2\end{array}$ | 74 | 392168 | Molonglo | 1, 40 | 9407 | 5 | $25 \quad 810$ |
| Burwood | 23 | $68 \quad 86$ | 56 | 282138 | Monga | 149 | 702147 | 6 | 3598 |
| Burrown. | 481 | 1,839 $\quad 2$ | 87 | 385 | Mooroowoole | 190 | $72917 \quad 0$ | 96 | 497113 |
| Bushman'sLead ( $a$ | 313 | 1,367 1310 | 50 | 1991810 | Morpeth | 324 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,076 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 275 | 1,123 3 |
| Caudon | 184 | 583145 | 227 | 1,019 $8 \quad 9$ | Moriya | 987 | 5,444 167 | 201 | $94715 \quad 7$ |
| Campbelltown ... | 350 | 1,397 15 8 | 204 | 9181010 | Moss ${ }^{\text {Fal }}$ | 197 | 641190 | 95 | $367 \quad 8 \quad 0$ |
| Camperdown | 36 | 123189 | 73 | 2031312 | Mudgeo | 1,779 | $7,998 \quad 35$ | 609 | 2,609 127 |
| Cammonbar | 77 | 26409 | 20 | 77102 | Murrnmbu | 241 | 1,121 1511 | 72 | $\begin{array}{llll}373 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Carcoar | 488 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,912 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 110 | 475 | Murrurundi | 1,477 | 7,393 5150 | 814 | 3,823 15-3 |
| Cargo.. | 142 | G25 69 | 64 | $264 \quad 23$ | Muswellbrook | 879 | 3,131 72 | 462 | 1,972 196 |
| Casino | 267 | 88919.0 | 139 | 505138 | Narrabri. | 409 | 1,962 122 | 76 | 306172 |
| Cassilis | 872 | 6,6711010 | 62 | $\begin{array}{llll}351 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | Nnttai | 288 | 1,096 194 | 180 | 901139 |
| Chamber's Creek | 208 | 1,095 $10 \quad 2$ | 92 | $551 \quad 6 \quad 4$ | Nelligen | 824 | 1,091 00 | 50 | 2081611 |
| Clarence Town | 154 | 511.04 | 53 | $260 \quad 7 \quad 3$ | Nerrigand | 91 | 326 $3 \quad 7$ | 28 | $85 \quad 78$ |
| Coolah | 167 | 681511 | 9 | 56174 | Nowcastle | 2,888 | $11,851 \quad 3 \quad 3$ | 1,373 | 5,170 181 |
| Cooma | 541 | 2,212 $16 \begin{array}{ll}6 & 4\end{array}$ | 196 | 761484 | Nertown | 390 | 1,334 211 | 495 | 1,852 1314 |
| Coonnbarabra | 2,005 | $\begin{array}{llll}17,813 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | 36 | 2241.1 | Nimitybelle | 162 | 5081511 | 9 | 28810 |
| Coonamble. | 139 | 499197 | 19 | 61165 | Nowra .... | 156 | 605186 | 45 | 149144 |
| Cooranbong | 116 | 390122 | 19 | 143 4 1 | Numba | 141 | $691 \begin{array}{lll}69 & 3\end{array}$ | 60 | 19711 3 |
| Coroma | 212 | $\begin{array}{llll}766 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | 42 | 19820 | Nundle | 530 | 2,568 45 | 237 | 1,006 171 |
| Cow Flat | 24 | $94 \quad 00$ |  |  | Oberon | 209 | 769147 | 48 | 255109 |
| Comra... | 483 | $3,003 \quad 2 \quad 3$ | 35 | 14588 | Obley . | 66 | $23818 \quad 6$ | 7 | 25145 |
| Otundlotown | 67 | $24810 \quad 3$ | 39 | 174611 | Orange | 1,364 | 5,611 121 | 524 | 2,470 128 |
| Currnwang. | 126 | 6051011 | 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}91 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | Paddlington | 133 | 388100 | 72 | $260 \quad 20$ |
| Dalmorton, | 88 | 525510 | 14 | 86192 | Parkes .... | 507 | 2,377 17 | 90 | $46317 \quad 0$ |
| Denman | 143 | 401197 | 26 | $\begin{array}{llll}78 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | Parramatta | 480 | 2,155 171 | 036 | 4,163105 |
| Deniliquin ......... | 248 | 872118 | 123 | 49462 | Parramatta-street | 98 | 34724 | 23 | 71160 |
| Dubbo ............ | 398 | 1,449 419 | 164 | 68185 | Paterson | 273 | 1,866 1510 | 84 | 45689 |
| Dungrog | 391 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,723 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | 74 | 35611 | Penrith | 345 | 1,196 1611 | 274 | 1,049 1310 |
| East Maitland | 501 | 1,848 3 3 3 | 343 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,356 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | Picton | 219 | $910 \quad 3 \quad 9$ | 111 | $49315 \quad 2$ |
| Fden | 489 | 3,306 1414 | 51 | 220161 | Pilliga ........... | 124 | $\begin{array}{llll}359 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 7 | 1978 |
| Emu | 51 | 19083 | 67 | $21715 \quad 3$ | Port Macquarie... | 595 | 2,731 $16 \quad 5$ | 185 | 8641211 |
| Euston | 151 | 819106 | 4 | 21110 | Pyrmont ......... | 105 | 37219 | 94. | 38662 |
| Fernmount | 118 | 41610 | 15 | 55.36 | Queanbeyan ....... | 594 | 2,001 139 | 157 | 681139 |
| Forbes | 549 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,473 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | 176 | 751120 | Raymond Terrace | 218 | 793192 | 176 | 668187 |
| Gladston | 103 | 441132 | 11 | 43127 | Redfern ........... | 207 | 80033 | 273 | 776131 |
| Glebe | 136 | 52937 | 104 | 42661 | Reedy Flat ...... | 13 | 51.06 |  |  |
| Glen Innes | 719 | 3,507 51 | 138 | 62757 | Richmond ......... | 273 | $84717 \quad 5$ | 150 | 697130 |
| Gosford | 232 | 1,245 4111 | 65 | $32912 \quad 2$ | Rockley | 372 | 1,644 31 | 48 | $\begin{array}{llll}251 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ |
| Groulburn | 1,667 | 6,572150 | 1,491 | 6,348 111 | Rocky Mo | 257 | 1,091 19 4 | 25 | $125 \quad 3 \quad 0$ |
| Grafton | 1,168 | $\begin{array}{llll}5,264 & 3 & 5\end{array}$ | 647 | 2,9291810 | Rydai.. | 270 | 0910 | 84 | 4051210 |
| Grenfell | 712 | 2,726 97 | 341 | 1,358 3 3 6 | Ryde ... | 57 | 127130 | 48 | 1631711 |
| Gudgong: | 2,002 | 8,838610 | 566 | 2,425 7 7 5 | Rylatone | 117 | 490114 | 26 | 10305 |
| Cundngai | 712 | 2,841 10 | 217 | $933 \quad 210$ | St. Leonards ...... | 99 | 343780 | 67 | $223 \quad 3$ |
| Gundaroo | 136 | $460 \quad 20$ | - 44 | 2951711 | Scono. | 607 | 2,217 610 | 274 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,653 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Gunnedal | 570 | $\begin{array}{ccc}3,055 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | - 79 | 419173 | Singleton | 1,078 | $4,26610 \quad 0$ | 858 | 4,275 70 |
| Guming | 325 | 1,588 178 | 73 | $342 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 11 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | Sofaln... | 409 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,573 & 6 & 11\end{array}$ | 1.38 | $\begin{array}{llll}774 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Guyong ... | 10 | 33 9 | 2 | 10000 | Solferimo ......... | 203 | 912159 | 92 | 458139 |
| Hargrnves ......... | 89 | 295174 | 67 | $\begin{array}{llll}445 & 15 & 8\end{array}$ | South Head Road | 233 | 813.911 | 89 | $263 \quad 38$ |
| Hartley ............ | 316 | 1,65! $12 \quad 6$ | 72 | $27419 \quad 5$ | Stroud ............ | 285 | 1,503 $12 \quad 7$ | 59 | 5101 |

K-continued.

| [Name of Office. | Orders |  | Orders Paid. |  | Name of Office. | Orders Issued. |  | Orders $\mathrm{raid}^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Amount. | Amount. | Amount. |  | Amount. | Anount. | Anount. | Amount. |
|  |  | £ в. d. |  | £ E. d. |  |  | $\pm$ s. d. |  | £ s. d. |
| Tambaroora | 617 | $1,461511$. | 213 | $1,064{ }^{3} 4$ | Warren ........... | 42 | 192120 | 5 | 15130 |
| Tamworth | 971 | . 3,09488 | 598 | 2,949 514 | Waterioo | 131 | 564.12 4 | 245 | $880 \quad 0 \quad 8$ |
| Taralga | 103 | 383137 | 59 | 320189 | Wattle Flat ...... | 292 | 1,000 66 | 318 | 1,629 104 |
| Tarcutta | 96 | 388139 | 14. | 8700 | Watson's Bay | 5 | 1296 | 1 | 500 |
| Tarec | 225 | 883 4 11 | 61 | $29713 \quad 7$ | Wee War ........ | 171 | 69129 | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 710\end{array}$ |
| Ten-mile Creek | 292 | 1,057 36 | 22 | 145164 | Wellingrove ...... | 101 | $526 \quad 5 \quad 8$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Tenterfield | 451 | 2,100 77 | 129 | 589174 | Wellington | 376 | 1,833 12 | 128 | 5891511 |
| Terama | 312 | 1,024 1011 | 53 | 151 14. 10 | Wentworth | 177 | 863150 | 43 | 185136 |
| Tocummal | 69 | 33465 | 10 | 32129 | West Maitlund ... | 1,274 | 5,180 118 | 2,567 | 11,410 12 |
| Trunkey Creek | 352 | 1,872 919 | 154 | 978165 | Wilcannia | 164 | 797111 | 20 | 12785 |
| Tuena... | 304 | 1,475 11.6 | 117 | 810101 | William-strect ... | 245 | 95518 | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}117 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Tumberumbs | 80 | $32517 \quad 7$ | 78 | 61237 | Windeycr ........ | 126 | 7868 | 64 | 342611 |
| Tumut | 502 | 1,982 8181 | 125 | 489891 | Windsor | 415 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,504 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 482 | $2,217{ }^{5} 57$ |
| Ulladulla | 52 | 18761 | 21 | 82411 | Wingham | 366 | 2,631 $15 \quad 5$ | 34 | 1401711 |
| Uluarra.. | 110 | 4541810 | 16 | 91133 | Wiseman's Ferry | 13 | $120 \quad 5 \quad 5$ | 23 | $87 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| Upper 'Adelong... | 45 | 1791311 |  |  | Wollombi | 228 | 1,099 108 | 79 | 4041511 |
| Uralla | 605 | 3,669 50 | 79 | $325 \quad 7 \quad 2$ | Wollongong | 737 | 2,885 710 | 350 | 1,454, 6 |
| Urama... | 173 | 582144 | 33 | 17588 | Wombat. | 69 | 276136 | 58 | 325185 |
| Vegetable Creek... | 83 | 486149 |  |  | Woollahra | 95 | $\begin{array}{llll}356 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | 72 | $\begin{array}{llll}266 & 6 & 5\end{array}$ |
| Wagga Wagga ... | 832 | 4,052 126 | 266 | 1,001 51 | Woonona | 123 | $530 \quad 210$ | 46 | $196 \quad 2 \begin{array}{ll}196\end{array}$ |
| Walcha | 370 | 1,828 1316 | 163 | $\begin{array}{llll}969 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | Yass | 752 | 2,757 18 3 | 366 | 1,476 68 |
| Walgett.. | 115 | 6381711 | 17 | $\begin{array}{lll}71 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | Young | 849 | 3,378 19 5 | 402 | 1,670 003 |
| Wallerawang (b).. | 185 | 1,052 418 | 83 | 4621 | Sydney | 13,448 | 59,702 $11 \quad 5$ | 48,702 | $229,13517 \quad 3$ |
| Walleend | 768 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,467 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | 131. | 628 O 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waratah | 471 | 2,259 8 6 <br>    | 149 | $\begin{array}{lll} 610 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warialda | 491 | 3,937 47 | 4.2 | 24018 5 | Total | 92,744 | 420,294 40 | 82,886 | 381,871 |

(a) Name of offce olnnged to Parkes, 1 December, 1873.
(b) Name of oflice changed to Lidsdalo, 15 August, 1873.

## L.

## Gorrinment Safings' Banks.

Retubr showing the names of the rarious 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, during the year 1873; also the amount at the credit of Depositors on 31st December, 1873.

| Name of Branch. | Date of establishment. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Acounts } \\ \text { ocounned } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { ons. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Accounts } \\ \text { cosed } \\ \text { during } \\ 18 i 3 . \end{gathered}$ | NamberofAccountaremain-ing onenat ctose of1875. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balances } \\ \text { on } 31 \text { Becen- } \\ \text { ber, } 187 \% \end{gathered}$ | Total Deposits, including Interest. : |  | Total Withdrawals. |  | Balance at Credit of Depositors at close of 1873. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Numbe | Amount | Number | Amount. |  |
| Aberdeen. | if llec., $\mathrm{z871}$ | 11 | 6 | 2 | 15 | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 4 } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 264 & 13 & \text { II }\end{array}$ | 19 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { ¢ } & \text { s. } \\ 743 \\ 79 & 19 & 1\end{array}$ | 8 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { £ } & \text { R } & \text { d. } \\ 824 & 18 & \text { d }\end{array}$ |
| Adelong . | 11 Dec., 1871 | 14 | 40 | 12 | 42 | 33.152 | 106 | $564 \quad 910$ | 31 | 2691610 | 32882 |
| Albury ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 Oct., $1881^{\prime}$ | 26 | 27 | 11 | 42 | 271106 | 167 | 70797 | 38 | 29274 | 6S6 23 |
| Araluen . | 1 Sept., 1872 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 4723 | 37 | 36427 | 15 | 8550 | 7510 |
| Armidale ................. | 1 Ocl, 1871 | 12 | 28 | 4 | 36 | 2571312 | 64 | 1,969 12 3 | 21 | 35880 | 1,868 18 2 |
| Ballina.................... | I Sept., 1872 I Oct., 187 I I | 17 | ${ }_{31}$ | $\cdots$ | 77 | 253610 | 259 | 1,639 17 7 |  |  |  |
| 13nthurst | 1 Oct, 1871 | 72 | 95 | 34 | 133 | $\begin{array}{r}253 \\ 3,445 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 259 339 | $\begin{array}{lll}1,639 & 17 & 7 \\ 5 \times 34 & 15 & 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{43}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,09 \\ \mathbf{3 , 0 9 3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,494 <br> 6,695 <br> 7 |
| Begn... | 1 Sept. 1872 | 26 | 30 | 9 | 47 | ${ }^{84} 149$ | 109 | 1639 6 | 18 | -385 18 I | 3386 \% |
| Berrima | 1 get., 1871 | 20 | 23 | 5 | 38 | 82016 | 58 | $1,092 \quad 38$ | 21 | 30314 | 1,209 3 10 |
| fambala | [if $1 \mathrm{lcc} ., 1871$ | 4 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 271104 | 17 | 392126 | 3 | 21175 | 6425 |
| Braidwood | 1 Oct., 1871 | 47 | 23 | 8 | 62 | 1,154 42 | 158 | 2,290 18 \% | 54 | 529 11 6 | 2,9151010 |
| Burwood | 1 Sept., 1872 | 4 | 6 | 2 | ${ }^{8}$ | 4190 | 13 | 13805 | 3 | 1356 | 1291311 |
| Camden ...... | 1 Oct., 1871 | 23 | 44 | 3 | 64 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,268 & 3 & 11 \\ 834 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | 126 86 | 2,350 2,876 8,71 | 30 |  | 3,1331510 1,2815 |
| Campbelltown ... | 1 Oct., 187x | 23 | 24 | 7 | 40 | 834 ○ 8 | 85 | 87671 | 24 | 42888 | 1,281 19 I |
| Camperdown | II Dec., 1871 | 3 | 27 | $\cdots$ |  | 464 II | 62 | I,512 25 | 10 | 129211 | 1,429 415 |
| Casdlis... | 1 Scpt., $187^{2}$ | 12 | 3 r | 4 | 38 | 13314 | 79 | 1,690 16 | 13 | 98145 | $\begin{array}{lll}1,29 & 4 \\ 1,25 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Cooma | 1 Oct., 187 t | 27 | 25 | 5 | 47 | 5251710 | 57 | 67817 - | 15 | 17750 | 1,027 9 га |
| Courra | 1 Sept., 1872 | 2 | 12 | 3 | It | 7149 | 15 | 2421811 | 6 | 35 0-3 | 315135 |
| Hentiliqu | ${ }_{11}$ 13ec., 1871 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 24 | 55717 o | 58 | 31448 | 14 | 44210 | 430 - 8 |
| Dubbo .......... | $1 \mathrm{mboc}$. , 187 y | 8 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 1351211 | 18 | 83.15 | 5 | 44.0 | 17445 |
| Finst Maltland | $10 \mathrm{ct},. 187 \mathrm{x}$ | 6 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 14390 | 14 | $\begin{array}{llll}280 & 16\end{array}$ | 2 | 155130 | 268123 |
| Frrnmoun | 1 gent. 1872 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 57147 | 31 | 10514 | 4 | 58 | ${ }^{105} 87$ |
| Gladstone | 11 I Sept., 1872 | 35 | 26 | 10 | 5 | x,812 187 | 1 | 1,11313 658 | 3 r |  | ,938 |
| Gliche ... | I Oct., 187 I | 5 | 5 | 2 | - | 6467 | 30 | 105 10 10 | 6 | 358 | 1349 |
| Gouburn .t........... | 1 Oct., 1875 | 32 | $7^{6}$ | 8 | 100 | 3,112 90 | 302 | 4.949128 | 65 | 1,046 40 |  |
| Graftou | 1 Oct., 187 x | 16 | 20 | 10 | 26 | 414 16 | 57 | $62312=$ | 12 | 172 76 | 86619 |
| Grenfell | 15, Tan., 1872 | 68 | 52 | 43 | 77 | 2,656 29 | 240 | 2,415 12 I2 | 76 | 2,694 53 | 2,377 105 |
| Gutgong ................. | $15 \mathrm{Jnn}$. | 28 | 56 | 28 | 56 | 5544 ix | 264 | 2,672 147 | 70 | 85463 | 2,372 1313 |
| Gundagai .............. | 1 I ]ec., 187 x | 11 | 8 | 4 | 15 | 2674 | 42 | 7417 | 8 | 5046 | 51 0 <br> 1  |
| Kilunu ... | 1 Oct., 1871 | 19 | 27 | 4 | 42 | 636169 |  | 1,179 ${ }^{1}$ | 13 | 363141 | 1,452 288 |
| Jiverpool Molong | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { I Oct., } \\ \text { I Oct., } & 1871 \\ 1871\end{array}$ | 15 20 | 21 | 3 <br> 2 | 33 23 | 302 2 3 <br> 485   <br> 7 6  | $\stackrel{89}{31}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}720 & 19 \\ 201\end{array}$ |  | 2085 |  |
| Mroong ${ }_{\text {Mrgeth }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { Oct., } \\ 1 & \text { Oct., } \\ 18871 \\ 187\end{array}$ | 20 29 | 35 | 10 | 23 56 5 | 485 7 <br> 458  <br> 10 11 | -31 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}201 & 19 & 1 \\ 1,821 & 14 & 8\end{array}$ | 20 | $\begin{array}{ccc}94 & 1 & 5 \\ 430 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}594 \\ \text { 1,850 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mudgee | 1 Oct., 187 x | 33 | 45 | 22 | 56 | 1,156 158 | 203 | $\begin{array}{r}1,821 \\ 2,006 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59 | 1,137 148 | 1,025 5 5 <br> 2,025   |
| Murrurundi | 1 Oct., 587 y | 34 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ | 20 | 54 | 1,149 II 0 | 119 | 3,087 611 | 35 | $\begin{array}{ll}1,760 \\ 1,8 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2,485 \\ 2,47 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Muswellhrook | 1 I ]ec., 1871 | 24 | 22 | 7 | 39 | $722 \times 3$ | 101 | 88314 II | 13 |  | 1,231 12 <br> 12  |
| Narrabri $(a)$........... | 2 June, 1873 | ... | 24 | 1 | 23 | ........... | 51 | 63624 | 2 | 2364 | 612160 |
| Natta $\qquad$ | $1{ }^{1}$ Sept., 1872 | 4 4 | 30 | 5 | 66 | ${ }^{159} 9610$ | 161 | $594{ }^{1}$ - | ${ }^{19}$ | 10279 | 651101 |
| Newastle Newtown... |  | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 283 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 178 150 |  | 201 360 | $\begin{array}{lll}1,447 & 2 & 11 \\ 1,572 & 13 & 5\end{array}$ | [584 | 9,024 19 10 | 99 | 1,618 511 | 8,85316 ro |
| Orange | If Dee., 187 x | 36 | $6:$ | 23 | 360 74 | $\begin{array}{r}1,572 \\ \hline 628 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | -129 | $\begin{array}{r}3.33818 \\ 2,218 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 60 | 1,576 678 678 17 | 3,335 0 <br> 3  <br> 2,161 7 <br> 1  |
| Oxford-street (b) ...... | In Aug., 1873 | ...... | 296 | 39 | 257 |  | 827 | 7,150 218 | 127 | $\begin{array}{ll}1,028 \\ 1,513 & \end{array}$ | 2,121 <br> 6,12 |
| , paddington (b) | If Auk, 1873 |  | 142 | 20 | 122 |  | 485 | $\begin{array}{ll}1,261 & 19\end{array}$ | 23 | 1413 | 1,148 <br> 16 |
| Purramatta. | 1 Oct., ${ }^{1871}$ | 27 | 30 | 15 | 42 | 513134 | 13 I | I,O8I 51 | 38 | 6279 \% | $\begin{array}{r}957 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |
| ]'arrimatta-strect (b) | II Aug. $\mathrm{I}^{873}$ | … | 99 | 13 | 86 |  | 259 | 3,125 is I | 23 | 83563 | 2,290 8 го |
| l'enrith …............ | ${ }^{1}$ Oct., 1871 | 17 | 19 | 2 | 34 | 27257 | 95 | 955 \% 10 | 11 | 112310 | 1,1I5 27 |
| Port Macquarle......... | 11 Jec., 1871 | 39 | 47 |  | 76 | 823115 | 148 | 1,798 17 It | 45 | $592 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 5\end{array}$ | 2,030 4 \% |
| I'yrmont ............ | 1 Oct., 1871 | 7 | 13 |  | 14 | 14122 | III | 22135 | 27 | 17136 | 6412 I |

I-continued.

| Fame of Dranch. | Mate ofestablishment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Acounte } \\ \text { opened } \\ \text { opting } \\ \text { duris. } \end{gathered}$ | Number <br> Accountr <br> closed <br> 1873. |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bnlances } \\ \text { on 31 Deecm- } \\ \text { ber, 1871. } \end{array}$ | Total Deposits. |  | Total Withdrawals. |  | Balance at Credit of Depositors. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number | Amount. | umber | Amount. |  |
| Queanbeyan | 11 Dee, 1871 |  | 6. |  |  |  | $\approx 9$ |  | 8 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 162 & 13 & o \end{array}$ |
| Kaymond Terrace... | 1 Sept., 1872 | 28 | $36^{\circ}$ | 8 | 56 | 427818 | 104 | 1,128 15 | 28 | $4 \sim 214$ | 1,133 99 |
| Redfern .............. | 1 Oct., 1871 | 18 | 39 | 12 | 45 | 614 Ix 10 | 200 | I,401 4 I | 23 | 5366 | 1,479 99 |
| Richnond | If Dec., 1871 | ... |  | ...... | . |  | ..... |  | ..... | ...... | ......... |
| Rylstone (a) ............ | $2 \mathrm{Junc}$, | ... | I | ...... | 1 |  | 2 | 30120 | $\cdots$ |  | 30120 |
| Scone ................... | 11 Dec, 1871 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 132 14.0 | ${ }^{17}$ | 531 535 2 | 2 | ${ }^{56} 16 \mathrm{II}$ | 607125 |
| Singleton................ | $1{ }^{1}$ Oct., 1871 | 167 | 56 | 18 | 205 | 2,006 106 | 338 88 | 2:911 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 70 | $\begin{array}{llll}889 & 5 & 1 \\ 615 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 4,027 166 |
| Tanworth ............... | II Dee., 1871 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 22 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 28 | 13 | 39 | $\begin{array}{llll}594 & 0 \\ 640 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | 84 | $\begin{array}{r}949 \\ 1,406 \\ \hline 1511 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 28 12 | $\begin{array}{lll}616 & 6 & 8 \\ 208 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}927 \\ 1,749 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ciladulla... | 1 Sept., 1872 | 3 | 11 |  | 14 | 201158 | 21 | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ 197 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 12 | 295 65 | 1,7494 373 |
| Wagga Wagga | $11 \mathrm{Dec},{ }^{1871}$ | 30 | 29 | 8 | 51 | 454 I 3 | 88 | 3761810 | 21 | 280 | 55017. |
| Waratah ................ | If Dee., 1871 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 20 | 90159 | 55 | 79734 | , | 2841311 | 6035 |
| Wraterlon .-........... | 10 Oct., 1871 | 24 | 33 | 15 | 42 | 69194 | I8r | 424129 | 35 | 165 - 5 | 329 II |
| Wee Waa (a) ............ | 2 June, 1873 |  | 27 | I | 26 | ……… | 64 | 498 2 24 | 2 | 150 |  |
| Wellington ........... | ${ }_{15}$ Dec., ${ }^{1871}$ | 10 | 21 | 1 | 30 | 22083 | 96 | $\begin{array}{r}95212 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 7 | 10422 | $\begin{array}{llll}1,068 & 18 & 8 \\ 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Yest Maitlaud $\qquad$ | I Oct., 187I | 24 | 27 | 7 | 44 | 1,192 15 1 | 96 |  | 20 | $\begin{array}{llll}708 & 5 & 3 \\ 321 & 9 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}3,496 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 409 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| William-street (b)...... <br> Windsor | II Aug., 1873 I Oct, 1871 | 17 | 177 28 | 20 | 157 41 | $2.34715 .1 .{ }_{6}$ | 482 84 | 3,820 <br> 3,454 <br> 3 <br> 14 <br> 14 | 52 24 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}321 & 9 & 10 \\ 498 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ | 3,49910 5,30314 |
| Wingham .............. | 11 Dec., 1871 |  | 3 | 1 | 7 | 49145 | 8 | 14015 | 2 | $35 \mathrm{I4} 3$ | $154 \times 5$ |
| Wollambi .............. | 11 Dee., 1871 | 5 | 6 |  | 12 | 6711 - | 43 | 17320 | 3 | 6310 | 177 |
| Wollongong ........... | 1 Oct., 187 x | 34 | 66 | 24 | 76 | 5,737 710 | 192 | 3,587 Io 3 | 56 | 1,617 <br> 28 <br> 28 | 3,707106 |
| Woollahra .............- | 8 Feb., 1872 | 53 | 60 | 26 | 87 | $323 \quad 3$3 | 364 | 803179 | 60 | 2883 | 838184 |
| Woon0na................. | II Dec., 1871 | 25 | 30. | 7 | 48 | 1,052 1615 | 148 | 1,972 6 8 <br>    <br> 83 19 6 | 30 | $\begin{array}{llll}655 & 5 & 1 \\ 341 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | 2,368 1 1388 18 18 |
| Yass ......................... |  | 24 32 | 29 42 | 14 | 39 64 | $\begin{array}{cccc}645 & 13 & 4 \\ 380 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | 103 159 |  | 31 36 | 241 518 518 |  |
| Sydney................... | I Sept., 187 I | 764 | 1,034 | 415 | 1,383 | 37,546 12 1 | 4,063 | 81,160 II 5 | 1,509 | 30,888 00 | 87,81929 |
|  |  | 2,589 | 3,935 | 1,155 | 5,369 | $\begin{array}{lll}80,943 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | 15,000 | 189,851 210 | 3,655 | 64,724 13 | 206,069 17 5 |

(a) Established, 2nd June, 1873.
(b) Established, IIth August, 1873 .
F. W. HILI,

Controller.

Goternment Safings Banhe.
Statement of Accounts, from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.
Accotnt of all Dcposits received and paid from Ist January to 31st December, 1873; together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of the jear 1873.



Savings Bank Department,
Sydney, 10th March, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing Account has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Goverument Savings Bank.
C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

## L-continued.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets, to 31st December, 1873.

| Balance due to Dopositors to 31et December, 1873, including Interest | $\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{f} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 206,069 & 17 & 5 \end{array}$ | Invested in Four per cent. Funded Stock.. Interest computed to 31st December, 1873 ( 3 months) <br> Invested in Treasury Bills. ( 35 Vict. No. 4) <br> Interest to 31st December, 1873. (3 months) <br> Cash Balance at credit of Trust Account, on 31st December, 1873 : <br> Cash in hands of Controller... 4,813 124 Less Amount paid by Country Agents $\qquad$ <br> Deficiency of Assets $\square$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \boldsymbol{£} & \text { e. } & \text { d. } \\ 30,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0 \\ 70,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 875 & 0 & 0 \\ 95,224 & 5 & 3 \\ & & \\ 3,325 & 1 & 4 \\ 6,345 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 206,063 $17 \quad 5$ |  | 206,069 17 5 |

Profit and Loss.

| To Interest to Depositors, from 1st Scptember, 1871, to 31st December, 1873 <br> ," Departmental Expenses <br> ", Premium paid on Investment............ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \mathfrak{f} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 6,718 & 15 & 3 \\ 1,150 & 9 & 6 \\ 1,670 & 17 & 10 \end{array}$ | By Interest computed on Investments to 31st December, 1873 $\qquad$ <br> Balance $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathscr{E} & \text { s. } & d \\ 3,194, & & \\ 6,345 & 10 & 9 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $9,540 \quad 2 \quad 7$ |  | 9,540 27 |

Balance brought down
$\pm 6,34510 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$.
F. W. Hill, Controller.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Postmaster Genoral.

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826
$$

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA-BY.LAWS.)


Colonial Secretary's Office;<br>Sydney, 5th August, 1874.

## BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.

## Br-Laws.

Trie following Amended By-lars, made by the Council of Wagga Wagga, regarding payment of rates, suppression of nuisances. management of streets, \&c., preservation of trees, \&e., control of reserves. and extirpation of weeds, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Couneil, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867 ."

HENRY PARKES.

## Abrinded By-laws.

## Pabt 2.

Resolved that section 84 be altogether rescinded, and the following substituted :-All rates levied or imposed by the Council, under the provisions of the 164th clause of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or under any other section thercof, shall be payable, after thirty days notice, at the office of the Council Clerk and Treasurer, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.

Part 4.
Stuppression of nuisances.
1st. If upon the representation in writing of any ratepayer of the Borough, or by other means, the Inspector of Nuisances shall have reason to believe that the house. closets, drains, hogstyes, yards, or watercourses of any premises are in an unclean state, or injurious to health, or offensive, or that any aceumulations of dirt. or offensive matter, or the carcasses of any animals likely to become offensive, are therein or upon any lands within the Borough, the aforesaid Tnspector of Nuisances shall forthwith give to the occupier (or if unoecupied, to the orner of any such premises or lands), a notice in writing to be served in the manner set out in the 164th clause of the Municipalities Act, to cleasse the same, or remore any accumulations of rubbish, or offensive matter, or any careass, within twenty-four hours from the time of the service of such notice. If the said premises be not cleaned, and such muisance, offensive matter, or dead animal, removed at the expiration of the said iwenty-four hours, the owner or occupier of such premises or lands shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

9-
2. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power (after having given six hours previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, by leaving sucli notice on the premises), at all times during the day, to enter into and upon any yards, private lanes, closets, stables, hogstyes, or alleys, for the purpose of inspecting the state thercof; and any person or persons opposing, improperly interfering with, resisting, or assaulting the said Inspector in the execution of his office, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, to be recovered in a summary way.
3. Any Inspector of Nuisances (having received information, or being personally cognizant of the fact that any premises or lands are unclean or offensive), who shall neglect to inspect the same forthwith, or who shall wilfully fail to perform lis duty promptly, in any manner, shall be liable to a penalts not exceeding fire pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Part 5.

Management of streets, roads, pathoays, fe.

1. No person shall wilfully or negligently do or cause to be done any damage to tho kerbing, pathways, streets. roads, or gntters of the Municipality, nor drive any wheeled vehicle, nor ride, lend, or drive any horse, or horses, cattle, or other animals mpon or over the footpaths, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.
2. In all cases where access is necessary from a street or road to any yard, private wry, lane, or premises. the person or persons requiring and using the same, slall form and maintain at his, her: or their own cost a crossing over the footpath through the full depth thereof, to be formed
and constructed as the Council or their surveyor shall direct, under a penalty not exceeding firo pounds nor less than ten shillings: Provided that in all cases where the Council shall consider crossings necessary, and the person or persons interested shall fail to make applieation for the construction thereof, the Council shall have power to form auy such crossings at the cost of the owners of such propertics to which such crossings lead, and may sue for and recover the cost thercof in any competent Court.
3. No person or persons shall remove night-soil nor other offensive matter within the said Borongh except between the hours of eleren o'clock p.m. and four o'clock a.m. Any person or persons offending against this Bylaw shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.
4. Any person who shall within the Municipality needlessly ride or drive in any manner any horsc or other animal carelessly or furiously, or in such manner as to create alarm to any person or persons, or eudanger the safety of individuals in any public place, street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public amusement, shall be liable to be appreheoded by any constable and brought before a Justice of the Peace to be summarily dealt with, and shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Part 7.

Preserting trces, shrubs, and other property.

1. Any person who shall wantonly damage, cut down, destroy, or remove any ornamental tree or shrub, or remove or destroy any timber of any description within the limits of the Municipality, shall be liable on conviction for such offence to pay a penalty not exceeding ton pounds nor less than ten shillings in addition to the ascertained value of such tree, shrub, or timber so damaged, cut down, destroyed, or removed.
2. Any person or persons detected in the actual commission of any of the offences sct out in this seventh portion of the Municipal By-laws may be apprehended by any constable and taken before a Justice of the Peace to be summarily dealt with.

## Part 9.

## Control of reserves.

Any person or persons desirous of occupying any of the reserves within the Borough with carts, drays, or other vehicles, or with tent or booth or other description of stand whatsoever, for the purpose of disposing of liruit, vegetables, or any description of articles, wares. or merchandise, shall make application to the Council Clerk for a license for that purpose, and shall pay for such license in advance a fee of ten shillings per week; any person who shall occupy such reserves or any of then in manner aforesaid, without having first obtained such license, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than one pound.

## Part 10.

Extirpation of weeds.
The Council may at any time cause an inspection of all lands to be made within the Municipality by an officer appointed for that purpose, whose duty it shall be on making such inspection to report to the Council on the state of the growth of the Scotch thisile, Bathurst burr, cotton plant, or other weeds that may be detrimental to good husbandry on all such lands, and the Council may direct such oflicer to serve a notice on the owner, tenant, or occupier of any such lands to destroy all such weeds within a reasonable time, not being more than thirty days nor less than seven days from the date of service of such notice, and if such owner, tenant, or occupier shall fail or neglect to destroy all such weeds within the time required by such notice, he or she shall forfcit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every such offence, and the Court may order all such weeds to be destroyed at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier forthwith, in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted as aforesaid, and the Council may recover such expenso from the owner, tenast, or occupier of said lands.

I, George Forsyth, Mayor of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, certify that the foregoing By-laws have been approved of by the Council of the Borough.

GEO. FORSYTH, Mayor.

# MUNICIPALITIESS. <br> (BY-LAWS-LEICHHARDT.) 



# Colonial Secretary's Office, 

Sydney, 28th October, 1874.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT-BY-LAWS.

Thy following By-Laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, to regulate the interment of the dead within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the adrice of the Erecutive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

By-Laws for Regulating the Intehment of thr Dpad within the Municipal District of Lercheardt.
The By-Law No. 33, part IV, made 30 March, 1872, is hereby repealed.

1. No person or persons shall open any new cemetery or burial-ground within a distance of one hundred yarda from any existing cometery or burial-ground within the said Municipality.
2. Every grave or vault shall be of the depth of seven feetat the least, and not less than seven feet distant from any other grave or vailt, and not more than two adults shall be interred in one grave, within the said Municipality.
3. No body shall be interred within the distance of one hundred feet from any public building, place of public worship, school-room, dwelling-house, public pathway, road, or place whatsoever, within the said Municipality.
4. No interments shall take place before the hour of $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. nor after the hour of $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., within the said Municipality.
5. Every person who shall commit a breach of any of these By-laws shall, for a first offonce, be liable to a ponalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than fire pounds, and for crery subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding the first-mentioned amount, nor less than ten pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Leichhardt, in Council assembled, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.
, JOHN WETHERLLL,
W. Beambs,

Mayor.
Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. <br> (BY-LAWS-MONICLPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT.) 



Sydney, 20 th November, 1874.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, to regulate and fix the times of holding their Meetinga, and also regulating and fixing the time and place for payment of rates, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKESS.

Bx-Laws for enabling the Council of the Municipality of Leichhardt to regulate and fix the times of holding their Meetinge, and also to regulate and fix the time and place for payment of rates.
The By-law No. 1 of part I, and the By-law No. 3 of part II, are hereby rescinded.
All Meetinge of the Council shall be held on such days and at such hours as the Coincil shall, from time to time, by resolution appoint.

All persons liable to pay any rates, fines, or assessments, shall pay the same at such place on such days and at such hours as the Council shall, from time to time, by resolution appoint.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Leichhardt, in Council assembled, this twenty.first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN WETHERILL,
W. Beames, Council Clerk.

# MUNICIPALITIES. 

(MONICIPAL DISTRICT OF YASS-BY-LAWS.)


Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydncy, 31st July, 1874.

## MUNICJPAL DISTRICT OF YASS.

## By-laws.

Tres following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Yass, to regulate their own proceedings, collection of rates, and the general good rule and government of the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the "Municipalitics Act of 1867 ."
henty parkeg.

## Municipat District of Yass-Br-Laws.

To regulate the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Fass, the collection of rates, and the general good rale and government of the Municipality.

1. The Council shall meet at the Chambers on every alternate Friday, at 2.30 p.m., unless such day shall be a public holiday, in which case the Council shall appoint some other day for the meeting.
2. If the Mayor shall be absent fifteen minutes after the hour appointed for any mecting, the Aldermen present shall at once proceed to elect a Chairman: Provided always that if the Mayor sliall afterwards attend, such Alderman shall leare the chair, which shall be taken by the Mayor.
3. The names of all Aldermen present at every mecting of the Council shall be taken down by the Council Clerk and recorded on the minutes.
4. The following shall be the order of the business at all ordinary meetings of the Council :-
5. The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting-no: discussion being permitted on such minutes except as to their accuracy.
6. Statement of accounts showing moneys received and paid since last ordinary meeting, and the present state of the banking account of the Municipality.
7. Reading correspondence and, if necessary, ordoring thereupon.
8. Presenting and reading petitions.
9. Presenting and dealing with reports from committecs and minutes from the Mayor.
10. Orders of the day as specified on the business paper.
11. Motions of which notice has been given,

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6-\Lambda
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## 8. Notices of motion.

9. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council : Provided that it shall be competent for the Council to take any particular matter out of the regular order in which it stands on the business paper, and in like manner to order that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence al a future meeting.
10. Except in committec every Alderman shall stand whilst speaking, and shall address the chair.
11. If two Aldermen shall rise to sweak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall deeide which Aldermañ is entitled to speak first.
12. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in committee, or in explanation: Provided always that any Alderman having previously spoken on the original question shall be entitled to speak once on cach amendment, and that the mover of the original question slall have the right of final reply.
13. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion.
14. No Alderman shall make any offensive personal reflections uppn, nor impute any improper motives to, any other Alderman; and any Alderman so offending shall, immediately upon being thereto required by the Mayor or Chairman, withdraw such offensive expressions and retract such imputation of motives, and mako an apology satisfactory to the Conncil. Any Alderman refusing so to apologise and to withdraw such offensive expressions or imputations shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
15. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at avy time call to order any Alderman whom he may deem to be out of order.
16. Any Alderman may call the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any Alderman being out of order and to any point of order.
17. Erery point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising; and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be final and conclusive.
18. All questions shall be put through the Mayor or - Chairman.
19. The Mayor or Chairman shall have a deliberative and a casting vote, and may take part in all discussious and proceedings of the Council, but shatl not move or second any motion.
20. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been seconded and also reduced into writing and signed by the mover.
21. To second or subsequent amondmeut, shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.
22. If an amendment be carried, the question as thereby amended shall become the question before the meeting, whercupon any other amendment upon it may be moved.
23. If any amendment be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question before the Council, and so on for any number of amendments: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.
24. Any Alderman may demand the production of all papers and documents relating to the subject under discussion.
25. Upon the request of any Alderman the question under discussion shall be read by the Council Clerk.
26. Any Alderman may call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and rotes of the Aldermen shall be recorded in the minntes. Any Alderman, other than the Presiding Adderman, present, and refusing to vote on such division, shall be liable for every sueh offence to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.
27. Any member of the Council may protest against any resolution or vote of the Council. Notice of intention to protest must be given at the meeting when such resolution or vote is come to. and the protest itself, in writing, must be handed to the Council Clerk not later than three days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if in the opinion of the Council such protest be inconsistent with truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may by resolution of the Council be ordered to be expunged.
28. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to unother specified day, and the member upon whose motion the dehate shall be adjourned shall be enistled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.
29. All notices of motion shall be in writing, and slatl be dated and signed hy the Alderman giving such notice, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leare of the Council.
30. Any Alderman having given notice of motion, and being unavoidably absent upon the day appointed for its consideration, may appoint any other Alderman to move the mnition standing in his name.
31. No motion, the effect of which if curried would be to rescind any motion which has already been resolved on by the Council. shall be entered on the business paper. unless a call of the whole Council has been duly granted and made for that purpose.
32. A call of the whole Council may be ordered by any resolntion. of which due notice shall hare been given, for the consideration of any motion or malter of business before stech Council.
33. Any motion for adjoumıment shall, if seconded, be at once put without diseussion, but if such motion be negatired it shall not be competent for any member to make a like motion until after the lapse of a quarter of an hour.
34. All petitions shall be received onls as the petitions
of the individuals signing the sanee. of tho individuals signing the same.
35. It slall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that its language is unobjectionable; but it shall rest with the Council if such petition is reccived.
36. On the presentation of any petition the only question that can then be entertained by the Council shall be that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a committee: Provided that any petition which has been receised may be taken into consideration upon notice of motion in the usual manner.
37. Upon the opening of any tender, or during the appointment of any offiecr, strangers may be ordered to withdraw.
38. All letters shall be opened by the Mayor or Chairman, who shall aequaint himself with their contents before, reading them to the Council.
39. Whenever it is determined by the Council to carry out any work by contract, public notice calling for tenders shall be given by advertisement in a local paper, and by a notice posted on a board outside the Council Chambers for one week at the least.

35 . On resnlution the Council may resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of any question hrought regularly before them. In committee of the whole all the rules herein laid down for the conduct of the ordinary business of the Council shall be obscrved, except the rules limiting the number of times of speaking and requiring the Alderman to stand whilst speaking. All reports of committees of the whole shall be made by the Chairman viva voce, and slatl be recorded in brief in the minute-book, but no such report shall by reason of such entry be considered as adopted by the Council.
36. The appointment of special committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged: Provided that such committees may at any time be dissolved by a vote of the Council.
37. Besides such special committees as shall from time to time be appointed, there shall be three standing committees elected annually, namely, a By-law Committee, a Finance Committee, and an Improvement Committec, each of which standing committees shall consist of not less than three Aldermen, and shall include one Alderman from each ward of the Municipality.
38. The By-lars Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all By-lars which may be required for the good government of the Municipality, and shall supervise the administration of such By-laws and adopt measures for their enforcement.
39. The Finance Committee shall deliberate and report upon all questions affecting the finance of the Municipality which shall be committed to it by resolution of the Council; it shath also examine the accounts and watch over the financial administration of the Municipality generally.
40. 1t shall also be the duty of the Finance Committec to inspect all looks of account, records, statements, and menoranda, from time to time; to ascertain that the same are properly kept; and to report at once to the Council any inaccuracy or appearance thercof which they may have discovered in the kerping of the same.
11. No money shall be paid by the Council until the account for the same shall have been examined and reported upon by the Finance Committee.
42. The Inprovement Committee shall inspect all public works in progress within the Municipality, and may call the attention of the Council thereto by report at all times, and to the state of any public strect, lane, or thoroughfare, and to any other improvement which may bo required within the Municipality; and shall cousider and report upon all questions relating to improvements that may be committed to it by a resolution of the Council.
43. Each Chairman of a standing committee shall kecp a record of the procecdings of such committee in a book to be used solely for that purpose; sucls book shall be the property of the Council, and shall be produced to the Council when required.
44. The standing committees shall be appointed within thirty-one days after the commencement of cach municipal year.
45. Every committee may take cridenee upon any question or questions of fact, and a minute of such evidence slatl in all cases be appended to their report.
46. The report of every conmittee shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such committes.

47 The Chairman of any committee may direct the Council Clerk to call mertings of such committee at such time as he may deem expedient.
48. Except in cases of emergeney, as hereinafter specially provided for, no work aflecting the funds of the Municipality shall be wndertaken until the probalble expense thereof shall have been frst ascertained by the Council.
49. No payments out of the funds of the Corporation slall be made but such as are authorized by the Council; and all payments shall be made on a marrant signed by the Mayor or Chaimman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

50: Tor works of emergency requiring immediate attention, and for necessary current expenses between the meetings of Council, a warrant may be issued by the Mayor, with the assent of any two Aldermen, authorizing the expenditure of any sum or sums not exceeding in all twenty pounds ( $£ 20$ ) : Provided always that the particulars of such expenditure be reported to the Conncil at their next meeting, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.
51. All stationcry, books, records, papers, maps, agreements, plans, deeds, charters, muniments of or relating to the Municipality, shall bo kept at the Conncil Chambers, and shall be in charge of the Council Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe curtody of the same.
52. All such records other than the minute-book and other books. and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to clections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; upon the face of every such record to which there is any reference in the minute-book, there shall be a note of the page whercin it is so referred to.
53. No member or officer of the Council shall show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not being an member of such Council without leave had and obtained from such Council, except as provided by law, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
54. No person shall remove from the Council Chambers any such book, record, or paper of the Conncil without leave for such remoral having been first obtained from such Council; and any person offending against this bylaw shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds: Provided always that leave for the temporary removal of books or other records for the purpose of posting up entries, preparing returns, or performing any other neccessary duty may be granted by the Mayor to the Council Clark or other officer of the Council. Such leave shall be in writing, and shall specify the books for the removal of which leave is granted: Provided also, that nothing hercin contained shall bo held to affect the further liability of any person so removing any book, record, or paper as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing the same, or to an action at law for detention of the same.
55. Any person wilfully destroying, defacing, or altering any books or records of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.
56. The Mayor sball have the custody of the corporation scal, and shall affix it, to all documents creating an obligation on the Council, in the presence of the Council Clerk, who shall duly verify the impression of the same by his signature. In cvery case such document shall be signed by the Mayor.
57. No member or officer of the Council shall take any impression of the corporate seal.
68. No appointment to a permament office under the Council shall be made until the salary for such office be fixed, and advertiseinents shall have been inserted in a local paper stating the nature of the oflice and inviting applications to be sent in thercon: Provided that the Council may appoint without advertisement any salaried officer of the Council to any other permanent office to which no further salary is attached, or to any office requring only occasional attention, and when payment for such duty is to be proportionate only to the extent of duties performed; and that the Council may employ from time to time, as may be found necessary, workmen or lubourers on the public works of the Municipality.
n9. The dutics of all oflicers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by regulations made from time to time by the Council.
60. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, who shall pay due deference to his instructions and directions, whether in writing or otherwise, in all cases where such instructions and directions have reference to the performance of any matter or thing within the sphere of such officer's or servant's duties under the Corporation.
61. All complaints against officers and servants of the Municipality must be in writing, and signed by the person or persons complaining, and shall be addressed to the Mayor, who shall have power at once to investigate them. All explanations by the person or perions complained agninst shall be in writing, and placed before the Mayor, who unon inrestigating the case shall state in triting his
opinion as to what order should be made thereon, and such complaints and explanations, with the Mayor's opinion, slall be laid before the Council at its first meeting and be dealt with forthwith.
62. The officers of the Council shall be appointed annually, and the engagement of any officer may be determined at any time by a vote of a majority of the whole Council : Provided that one month's notice shall be given to every such officer whose services are to bo so dispensed with, and that any officer may resign his appointment by giving to the Council one month's notice in writing of lis desire and intention to do so: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed in any way to affect the powers of suspending officers, and of dismissing men for misconduct, vested in the Council by the 152ad section of the " Municipalities Act of 1867," 31 Vic. No. 12.
63. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Corporation shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Council.
64. In all cases where sceurity shall be required by the " Municipalities Act of 1867 ," the suretics offered shall be approved of by the Council; and it shall not be competent for the Councll to accept as surety any of its members, or any person holding office under the Council.
65. All moners received by any officer of the Council shall immediately, or within twenty-four hours after the recoipt of the money, when possible, be paid by such officer to the Treasurer, together with a statement in writing setting forth the particulars thereof. On receipt of which the Treasurer shall sign a voucher acknowledging the receipt of such payment, and shall pay the amount thercof into the Bank within twenty-four hours after such receipt thereof.

## Rates

66. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the 164th section of the " Municipalities Act of 1867 " (31 Vic. No. 12), or under any other section thercof, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section or sections, shall be collected half-y carly; and every such instalment shall be held due and payable on such days as the Council may by resolution appoint at the time of imposing such rates; and all such rates shall be payable at the office of the Council Clerk during office hours, that is to say, between the hours of eleven a.m. and three p.m. of every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week.
67. Any person who may have been assessed and served with a rate-paper in crror, shall, within seven days from the date of service thereof, return the same to the Council Clerk, failing which he shall be liable to pay to the Council the amount of rate for which such assessment has bcen made.
68. If the omper, tenant, or occupier of any property within the Municipality, for which he or she is assessed, shall give up the possession of such property, he or she shall within seven days from the date of giving up possession there of deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing showing and setting forth the name and address in full of the person to whom possession of such property has been given. And if any property shall be subdivided in the interval between one assessment and another, and sold or lat to two or more persons, the tenant or owner who previously occupied the whole of such property shall, within seven days from the time of such subdivision taking place, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing setting forth in full the area, rent, and names in full of the owners or occupiers of such subdivision; and any owner, occupier, or tenant failing or neglecting to give such notice as is herein required, shall, on conviction, be lialle to a fine not exceeding two pounds.
69. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish to the Mayor a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid, at the expiration of the period fixed for the payment thereof. And it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulter to be sucd for the amount of such rates in a court of competent jurisdiction.
70. A Bailiff for the purpose of enforcement of rates shall be appointed by resolution of the Council upon notice, and shall be liable to remoral from office in the same manuer. He shall find two sureties, who shall be approved of by the Mayor, and who shall enter into a bond of $£ 25$ (tweenty-five pounds) each on lis behalf, that he shall well and truly perform all the duties imposed upon him as such Bailiff.
71. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all Jevies by distress for the recovery of rates, to conduct all sales of goods distrained upon, and to receive and forthwith account for all moneys paid over to him or arising from such sales. and to pay into the hands of the Council Clerk, within forty-eight hours after the reccipt thereof. the amount or amounts which shall have been recovered in discharge of such rate or rales for which distress has been enforced as aforesaid.
72. If the amount for which any distress shall have been made be not discharged, with all costs, on the cxpiration of five days after such distress, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained upon, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction (due notice of such sale having been previously given), on the promises, or such other convenient place within the Municipality as he may think it best in the interest of the defaulter or owner to remove them to for such purpose; and immediately after such sale shall pay over to the late owner, or any one authorized in his or her behalf, any surplus proceeds of such sale, as may remain in his hands after deducting the amount due for rates, and all necessary expenses authorized by the Council in distraining and selling the said goods.
73. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form of Schedule $A$ hercunder annexed, under the hand of the Mayor, or Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to peform the duties of that officer.
74. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hercto annoxed, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall not be found any person with whom such inventory can be left or delivered, then the same may and shall be posted in or upon some conspicuons place on the land or premises, and a copy of such inventory shall be delivered without charge by the said J3ailiff to the person distrained upon, at any time within four weeks after distress, if demanded.
75. The Bailiff, on making distraint, may impound or otherwise secure the property seized, of what natare or kind soever it may be, in or upon such place or places, or in or upon such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as he shall consider best fitted for the purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatever, after the expiration of the five days aforesaid, to come and go to and from such place or part of the aforesaid land or premises, where such goods or property may be impounded or secured as aforesaid, in order to view, buy, and carry off or remove the same on account of the purchaser or purchasers
76. The owner of the property distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct the order in which such property shall be sold, and the Bailiff shall thereupon dispose of such property'in the order as dirccted by the owner thereof.
77. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the uses of the Council the following costs and charges, namely :-
s. d.

For every distress marrant
2 ;
For lerying distress and making inventory ......... 50
For possession each day or portion thereof ......... 36
All charges incurred for advertising, and fire per cent. on net proceeds of goods.

## Schedule A.

## Form of Distress Warrant.

I (A.B.), Mayor of the Municipality of Yass, do lereby authorize you (C.D.), Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house or upon the land and premises of (E.F.), situate in (G.) street Yass (or otherwise as the case may be), for ( $£$ s.. d.), being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the 187 for the said dwellinghouse (or land or premises), and to proceed thereon fur the recorery of the said rates according to lar.

## Dated this

day of
(A.B.), Mayor.

## Schfidie B.

## Form of Inventory.

I have this day in virtue of warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Yass, dated
187 distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premisces) of (E.J.), situate at within the said Municipality, for
lveing the amount of rates due to the said Muni. cipality to the day of
Dated this
day of
(C.D.), Bailiff.

## Drmiention and Extinguishing of Fires.

78. For the better prevention of fires, it is provided that no person shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other such inflammable material, or any stack of wheat, hay, grain, or other inflammable material or contents within fifty yards of any building in any portion of the town, under a penalty, upon conviction, not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way; and if the said stacks or fences be not removed within such period after conviction as the Council may order, the person offending shall be liable to further prosecution as in tho first instance.
79. No person shall erect any building of bark or roofed with that material or with calico within the populous part of the town. except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only; any person so offending shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way, and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine.
80. Any person who shall knowingly allow of fire, gunpowder, or any combustible or inflammable material, matter, or thing whatsoever, to be kindled, stored, or placed in, about, or upon, any portion of his premises, or premises over which he has control, in such a manner as to endanger adjoining buildings or the public safety, shall upon conviction forfeit a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and slall be further liable to a like penalty for every twenty-four hours during which he shall allow the said fire, gunpowder, or combustible matter to remain in or about his said premises after the first conviction.
81. Any person who shall wilfully set firc to any grass, stubble, or other inflammable material in the open air within the Municipality, without giving at least twentyfour hours notice of his intention to do so to the owners or occupiers of the adjoining land or premises, shall be liable, upon conviction, to pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.
82. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or other property slaill be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as slall be required by the Mayor or by any Alderman or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf and then present, for extinguishing such fire. And every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.
83. There shall be paid out of the funds of the Munieipality to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with water at the place of any such fire as hercin provided, and delivered the same as required, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owner of such cart as shall have first in order attended with Joads of water at the place of such fire, such further sum by way of reward as the Council may have determined.
84. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the carreing and sale of water us shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Jivery such cart or vessel contalined therein for the holding of water for sale shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed rater-cart," printed on such cart in legible letters.
85. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be sct forth the name and surname and place of abode of
the applicant; and for every such license there sball be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st December next ensuing, after the granting of the said Jicense.
86. Any person hawhing or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.
87. The driver of every licensed water-cart shall fill his cart only at such place or places as may be appointed by the Council ; every person offending against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

## Brelaws enforcing Pudlic Decency.

88. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, street, road, or place of public resort within the Municipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the crening, and not being provided with and wearing a proper and decent bathing-dress when so bathing as aforesaid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum wot exceeding oue pound for every such offence.
89. Any individual who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or ber person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in view thereof, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for crery such oflence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

By-laws for the care and management of the Roads and Public streets and Pebhic Thorovgifares of the Municipal District of Yass.
10. The Council shall, within the Municipality, have the care, construction, and management of all roads and public streets and public thoroughfares within the Municipality, other than the main southern road, which may have been or may hereafter be duly proclaimed or marked out, or in actual public use as such.
91. In any street or road, where it may be deemed necessary to cut or fill up to a greater depth than three feet, the Council shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings and fillings, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for seven days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and notify the same in a local newspaper; and no objections thereto shall be entertained by the Council, unless made within twenty-one days after such notice shall have been given.
92. No person shall encroach beyond the building-line in any strect or lane, by the crection of housen, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstructions whatsoever, without consent of the Council.
93. No driver, carter, or other person, shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the culverts, kerbstones, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway, but shall upon conviction pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds.
94. Any person whosoever who shall wilfully drive, lead, or ride any horse or cattle, or any other animal, along any pathway (except in crossing such pathway to or from any premises adjoining the same), or shall permit any horse or cattle to stand upon any pathway, or any part thereof, within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
95. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or roads, or to remove stone, foam, sand, gravel, or any other substance whatsocver, from any of the roads, grounds, or strects of the Municipality without the authority of the Council. Any person so offending shall be liable to a fiue not exceeding five pounds.
96. No person shall be allowed to obstruct any road, strect, or public thoroughfare within the Municipality, by building materinls, drays, carts, or anything calculated to obstruct and hinder free passage, without the sanction of the Council in writing; and no person shall be allowed to leave waterholes, or excavations for cellars or other purposes, unfenced, or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers-by; and at all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstructions shall be required to provide lights on either side, and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise. Any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
97. If any person or persons shall drive, or cause to be driven. any cart or other velicle with any night-soil, or shall take away or remove any noisome matter in cart or other vehiele, through or in any of the streets, roads, or public places within the said Mrunicipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and ten at night ; or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as wilfully to turn over or cast any night-soil, or other offensive matter, in or upon, or near, any of the said streets or public places; or shall deposit or cast out the night-soil, hereinbefore described, from such carts as aforesaid, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-place than shall be directed by the said Conncil ; or shall allow any such carts to stand nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-pluce than shall be directed by the said Council,-he shall for every such offenec forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound and not, more than ten pounds; and in case the person so offending camnot be apprehended, then the owner of such cart or other vehicle, in which such night. soil or offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person offending, shall be liable to pay and forfeit such penalty as aforesaid.
98. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer in any part of the lanes, roads, strectis, or thoroughfares within the Municipality; or shall move or cause to be moved any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone. or other material, wifhout leave first had and ohtained from the Council, or persons having lawful charge of such lanes, roads, streets, or thoroughfares respectively; or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said lanes, roads, strcets, or thoroughfares, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such oflence a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
99. Any person who shall ride or drive through any lane, road, strcet, or public place, negligently, carclessly or furiously, to the common danger of the public, shall upon convietion pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pouvds.
100. Upon representation by any two respectalle householders that the house, premises, yard, eloset, or drains of the adjoining premises, are a nuisance or offensive, the Mayor or any two Aldermen shall cause an iuspection to be made of the premises complained of, and if any such premises slaall be found to be a nuisance, or otherwise offensive, notice in 'writing shall be given to the proprictor, or resident of such promises, that if within seven days after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed, the proprietor or tenant of the aforesaid premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
101. Upon representation by any two respectable householders that the house or premises adjoining is one of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or any two Aldermen to cause the resident of such house to furnish the Conncil a liat of the names, sex, birth-place, and occupation of all the inmates of the said house, and upon non-compliance with the request, or if, upon consideration, the Mayor or any two Aldermen still consider the house to be one of ill-fame, the Mayor shall cause a notice in writing to be served on such householder or resident to discontinue and abate the said house of ill-fame within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice, otherwise to be liable to a penalty not excceding one pound for every day, or part of a day, which such house of ill-fame shall remain unabated within the Municipality.
102. Auy person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, or river, or creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or direct from its channel any such sewer, canal, or watercourse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall pay the costs of removing such nilth or obstructions, or of restoring such watercourse or canal to its proper channel, at a cost not exceeding fifty pounds in the whole.
103. Any person $\pi$ ho shall wash or cause to be washed any wool, hides, skins, or any other offensive matter, in any river, creek, or watercourse mithin the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
104. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to suffer any kind of swinc, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or cattle belonging to him, or under his or her charge, to stray, to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any lane, road, or street within the said Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such animal a sum not less than two shillings and sixpence nor more than
two pounds: Provided that the Council, or any onien or ofticers appointed by them, may impound any swine. horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or cattle found straying or going about. or depasturing in any lane, road, or street, within the Municipality.
105. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be lanuled or drawn, upon auy part of the strcets, roads, or public places, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon whecled carriages; or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon whecled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of sucli street or public place, to the injury thereof, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, over and above the damages occasioned therely; and it shall be lawful for any constable or any other person to lay an information against any person whom he shall find in the act of committing any such offence.
106. If any person shall in any street or road throw, cast, or lay, or shall permit or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriageway or footway of any such street or road, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, shcep, lamb, or other cattle in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or orer, or to be on any such carriage or footway, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.
107. If upon the certificate of any one or more duly qualificd medical practitioner or practitioners it appears to the Council that any premises or part thereof within the limits of the said Municipality is in such a filthy or unwholesome state that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, or that the whiterashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or premises, or any part thereof, wouid tend to prevent or check infections or contagions, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such premises to whitewash, cleansc, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the said owner or occupicr, to whom notice is so given, shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified on the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default. And the said Council shall, if they think fit, cause such premises to be whitewashed, cleansed, or purified, and for such purpose the officers, servants, and Forkmen of the said Council shall have power to enter the same, and the expense incurred by the Council shall be paid by the owner or occupier.
108. It shall be lawful for any officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, when and as often as he or they shall see fit, to visit, enter upon, or inspect any house, premises, slaughter-yards, tanneries, fellmongering or boiling-down establishments within the Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the same, both within and without, as to he or they may seem needful; and any owner or occupier of the same who shall neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.
109. Any person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveged, in or through any public place or street the carcase or any part of the carcase of any
slanghtered anmal, without a sufficient and prope. covering to conceal the same from public vicw, or whic slall rarry about lintehers' meat for sale, without properly coveriny the same as aforesaid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.
110. Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have on his premises any doy or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, lane, or street. or any other place within the said Municipality, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds.
111. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post set up for publie convenience, or shall extinguish such lamp, shall, over and above the expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for ceery such offence a penalty not more thin three pounds.
112. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, wall, fence, gate, parapet, sluice, culvert, sewer, watercourse, post, bridge, pump, or any other public property withint the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the sume; and if such damage be milfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound and not exceeding twenty pounds.
113. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, lark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, or plant of any kind growing in or upon any street or place under the management or care of the Council, shall forfeit a sum not excceding ten pounds.
114. It shall be larful for any ratepayer, or any other person residing within the bounds of the Municipality, to give such information as may be necessary for the conviction of any person offending againat any of these By-laws.
115. Every person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall, when no specific penalty shall have been provided by such By-laws, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.
116. All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipality, to be appropriated as the Council may determine.
117. In all cascs where the word Mayor is used in these By-laws, it shall, unless the context indicate a contrary meaning, be construed also to include and signify any Alderman lawfully acting for the time bcing for such Mayor. And the word Municipality shall be understood to signify the Municipality of Yass, and the word Council shall signify the Council for the Municipal District of Yass.
118. In the By-laws of this Mmicipality any words in the singular number shall be taken to include and impart the plural number, and any words in the masculine gender shall be taken to in like manner include the feminine gender, and aice versá, unless the same shall be repugnant to the sense and construction thereof.
119. Any person who shall resist, or obstruct, or interfere with any officer of the Council, or any other person doing or performing any duty or Act under any of the By-laws of the said Municipality, shall forfeit and puy for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

JAMES COTTRETL.
Mayor.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(reservbd froin sale ditth, surveted, for tile prrabrfation or water suppli or other public purposes.)


ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale until survered, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1. (From 1 June to 31. October, 1874.) .

| No. of Papers. | No. nf Reserve. | Localty. | Area, | Government Gazette in Fhich the deecrip tion is publlahed. | Foll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oc. 74-1100 | 1152 | County of Townsend, North Carroonboon Run, Murrumbidgee District $\qquad$ |  | 2 Junc, 1874 ... | 1655 |
| 74-1036 | 1153 | Extension of Reserve 636 at Blind Gunya, County of Townsend, Tuppal Creek Kinn |  | Jun, 18 .. |  |
| 74-1099 | 1154 | County of Townsend, Miranda Run, Murrum- |  | " | " |
| 74-1098 | 1155 | bidgee 1istrict |  | " | " |
| 74-1098 | 155 | County of Townsend, Thalaka Run, Murrumbidgee District |  |  |  |
| 74-1034, | 1156 | Bundylumbah Run, Marrumbidgec Diatrict |  | ", . | " |
| 74-1043 | 1157 | Extension of Reserve 541, Snvernake Mun, District of Murrumbidgee |  |  |  |
| 74-1066 | 354 | Near Carrabooma Sheep Statiou, south bank of tlic Mechi, Derra Run, Gwydir District | about 380 acres | " .. |  |
| 74-1067 | 355 | North side of Brown's Creek, Nippi Nippi |  | " .. |  |
| 74-1062 | 111 | Waterlhole, Derra Run, Qwydir District At the Bir Sandlill |  | " | " |
|  |  | Run, District of Darling .................. |  |  |  |
| " | 112 | Xampooloo Waterhole, Prunclla and Yendo Blocks, District of 1)arling |  |  |  |
| 74-1035 | 643 | Craigengulen Run, Murrumbidgee River, Dis- |  | " |  |
| " | 644 | Junction of the live-mile Creek with the Mur- |  |  | " |
|  |  | rumbidgec River, Craigengullen Run, 1) istrict $^{\text {a }}$ of Lachlan |  |  |  |
| 74-100.4 | 645 | County of Gipps, Jnke Cowal, Moora Moora |  |  |  |
|  |  | Run, District of Lnchlnn ...i......... |  | " | " |
| 74-1027 | 132 | Peter's Waterloole, Potacingogan Rum, Districtor |  | " | " |
|  |  | Albert ............................... | 1 square mile | " | " |
| " | 133 | Salt Busin Waterhole, Outer Minden Rum, District of Albert. |  | " | " |
|  |  | Districe of Aubbrt. |  |  |  |
| Oc. 74-1027 | 134 | Minden Run, Gum Waterholc .... | 1 square milo | " | " |
| " | 135 136 | Brainard Run, at Loug Waterhole Outer Minden nud Outer Brainard Muns |  | \% .. | " |
| " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 137 | Outer Brailard Run, Conkatoo Waterhole | 11 qquare mile |  | ", |
| 74-1028 | 128 | Werrimbela Run, Brick Kiln Sandhill .... |  | ". ... | 1656 |
| " | 130 | Potimcingoga Ran .... |  | , | " |
| 74-3010 | 460 | County of Ashburnhau, Naradaudnry Rum, Lachan Piver | 960 acres |  |  |
| Ms. 74-2260 | 50 | Countios of Durhm and Brisbanc, parish of |  |  | " |
|  |  | Mamarnn..................................... |  | 5 Sune, 1874 | 1717 |
| 74-2639 | 332 | County of Richmond, parish of Riley County of Gough, parish of Bundar |  | ". ... | " |
| $74-1857$ | ${ }^{333}$ | County of Sandoun, parish of Elton |  | ", $\quad \because$ | ", |
| 74-1446 | 358 | County of Gregory, Tongamba Run .............. | 3 qquare milcs | " | ", |

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| No. of P 'apors. | No, of neserve. | Socality. | Arca. | Goveroment Gazette in wheth tha doscrip. tion is published. | Folio. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ms. 74-3450 | 341 | County of Sandon, parishes of 1)ouald and Duval | 50 acres | 7 Suly, 1874 | 2089 |
| $74-3858$ | 648 | County of Forbes, parish of Mulyan | 3 |  | , |
| A1n. 73-6283 | 463 | County of Ashburnham, near tho Canoblas .... |  |  | " |
| Mis. 74-4819 | 35 | County of Argyle, parish of Nattery, Woilondilly Rirer | 640 | 14. Tuly, 1874 ... | 2195 |
| 74-3776 | 376 | County of Murchison, parish of Turrawarra ... | about 100 | 21 July, 1874 ... | 2233 |
| 74-3775 | 377 | Do. parish of Durham... | about 250 | " | " |
| 74.3527 | 652 | Countr of Montcagle, parish of Coba, portion 58 | 20a. 9r. 17p. | " ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | " |
| 74-3526 | 653 | Do. parish of Bungalong .... | 7t. 1r. 34p. | " ... | " |
| 74-3350 | 480 | County of Aslbburnliant, Yana Run, Lachlan River | $2{ }^{2}$ square miles | , | , |
| " | $390$ | County of Ashburnham, Eugowra Run, Lachlan River | 2,380 |  |  |
| 74-4105 | ${ }^{363}$ | Counties of Napier and Gowen, Ullimambri Run |  | " $\quad \cdots$ | ", |
| Aln. 72-7867 | 26 | County of Dudley, parish of Oreon .................. | 80 acres | ", ... | " |
| Me. 74-4249 | 1177 | County of Goulbarn, parish of Jerra Terra.... | ${ }_{1}^{160}$ | " $\quad .$. | , |
|  | 1178 | Do. do. ... | about 720 | $\because$ | " |
| 74-4100 | 1179 | County of Urana, parish of Coonong | about 3 sq. miles | " .. | " |
|  | 1180 | Do. do. | about 10 ucres | " | : |
| 74-4106 | 1181 | 10. | about 1,190 " | " ... | " |
| " | 1182 | Creck No. Comon................................................. | about 1,2\%0 | " ... | 2234 |
| 74-3866 | 1183 | County of Townsend, parish of Belmore | 320 " | " | : |
| 74-3853 | 1184 | County of Wynyard, parish of Obernc.. | 82 " | " | " |
| 74 3601 | 218 | County of Dampier, parish of Tanga ........... | 42. | " ... | : |
| 74-4298 | 711 | Comty of Darliug, parish of Borinde, Manilia River | 143 | , .. | " |
| 74-4177 | 712 | County of Potlinger, parish of Premer ......... | about 3012, | " | " |
| A12. 73-155053 | 654 | County of Monteagle, parish of Congern | 230 " | " |  |
| Ms. 74-4248 | 364 | County of Lincoln, parish of Terramunganine | 28 : | ", ... | " |
| 74-2665 | 1185 | County of Townsend, parish of Thulnbin......... | 1,433 " | ".. |  |
| 74-4920 | 1186 | County of Hume, parish of Mindmarsh | 4.0 | " ... | 2235 |
| 74-4307 | 656 | County of Moutcagle, parish of Bendick Murrely | 1,760 | " $\quad \cdots$ | " |
| 74-4176 | 655 | 1)o. parish of Brumdah | 87\%. 2r. 30p. | " . | " |
| 74-4250 | 713 | County of Buckland, parish of Telford | 61 acres | : | " |
| 74-503 | 714 | County of Wellington, parishes of Windeyer and Warratra | about 8 sq. miles | $\begin{array}{cc}n & \cdots \\ & \\ & \\ \end{array}$ | 2236 |
| Oc. 74-1344 | 481 | Condumble Mountain, Eurimbola Run..: | nbout 1 sq . mile | 24 July, 18\%4 | 2277 |
| Ms. 74-4279 | 1187 | County of Buccleugi, on the Cotway Run | 2 equare miles | " ... | , |
|  | 1188 | $\mathrm{D}^{\text {Do. }}$ do. | 1 eguare mile |  | 2314 |
| 74-4 | 810 | County of Townsend, Salt Plains Riml ........... | about 1,700 ucres | July, Ist | 2314 |
|  | extension. |  |  |  |  |
| 74-4099 | 20 | County of Wellingtod, parish of Mulyan. |  | 29 Tuly, 1874 ... | 2335 |
| Aln. $73-10115$ | 36 | County of Finu, parish of Lhago, Bango Creels | 14 acre | $\because \quad .$. | \% |
| Ms. $74-3504$ | 47 | County of Durham, parish of St. Julian ........ | 80 acres | ", ... | , |
| 73-7581 | 48 | Do. parish of Underbank $\ldots .$. . | 4.2 " | \% ... | " |
| 74-4498 | 18 | County of Northumberland, at Burnt Bridge Creek, Coorumbung | 3a. 2r. 35p. |  |  |
| 74-3326 | 55 | County of Brisbane, parish of Limor ............ | 230 acres | ", ... |  |
| Aln. 73-10114 | 37 | County of King, purish of Yass, Yass River ... | 17 " | " ... | 2336 |
| Ms. 74-3992 | 342 | County of Wardinge, parish of Cope's Creek ... | 134\% | - " | , |
| $74-4701$ | 219 | County of Wellegley, parish of Bungarby ...... | 40 " | " ... | " |
| 74-3946 | 220 | County of Beresford, parish of Murrumbecka | 40 " | " ... | " |
| 74-3947 | 221 | Do. do. did | 40 | " $\quad .$. | " |
| 74-4.152 | 222 | County of Dampier, parish of Murrabrine, Drs River | 140 " | ". ... | " |
| 74-3191 | 714 | Country of Pottinger, parish of Noombi, Nooubi Run |  | ", ... | ", |
| 71-4259 | 715 | County of Jamison, BobbiwaaCrcek, "The Fork" | 1,430 | \% ... | " |
| " | $374$ <br> exteurled |  |  | " | " |
| 74~3704 | 716 | County of Parry: parish of Crawney ........... | $30 \frac{1}{2}$ acres | " ... | , |
| 74-4697 | 717 | County of Jamison, parish of Mynli Hollow ... | 102 " | " ... | " |
| 74-3673 | 713 | County of Inglis, parish of Burdekin ........... | about 380 " | \% ... | " |
| 74-4693 | $112$ | County of Bucklaud, parish of Corridoon | about 750 | : | " |
|  | southern extension. |  |  |  |  |
| 74-4277 | 365 | County of Lincoin, parish of Terramungamine, Terramungamine Rum, Macquaric River...... | 1,640 | " | 2337 |
| " | 366 | County of Lincoln, parish of Coolbargie ......... | 1,040 \# | ". ... | " |
|  | 367 | Counties of Lincoln and Ewimmur, Moonal Run | about 1 Eq. mile | " ... | " |
| 74-3642 | 378 353 | County of Buruelt, parish of Mrailn ........... | 180 acres | " ... | " |
| 74-4566 | 353 southerly | County of Arrawattu, parish of Gramen ......... | 146 | " $\quad \cdots$ | " |
| 74-4300 | extension. | County of Urana, parish of Callirel ........... .. | 832 „, | " ... |  |
| 74-4556 | 1190 | County of Townsend, parish of Werkenbergal | 733 | " ... | " |
| 74-3873 | 1191 | and Towool <br> Do. parishes of Derruluman | about 3 sq . milca | " ... | $;$ |
|  | 1192 | County of Townsend, parish of Tawarra ......... | $2{ }^{4}$ " | " | " |
| 74,-4212 | 1193 | County of Wabool, parish of Bundynlumbala ... | 1,600 acres | " ... | " |
| 74 -4700 | 1194, | County of Wynyard, parish of Oberne ........ | 82 " | ", ... | " |
| 74-4104. | 1195 | County of Wakool, parish of North Carroonboon: | about 1,600 : | " $\quad$. | " |
| 74-3707 | 1186 | County of Waradgery, the Dry Lagoon, Groly Run $\qquad$ | 84.0 | " ... | \% |



7

| No. of Papers. | No. of Regerve. | Locality. | Arcm | Government Cazette ia wbich the description is published. | Follo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ms. } \begin{array}{r} 74-5312 \\ 74-5855 \end{array} ~ \end{array}$ | 723 | County of Pottinger, parish of Clift | 4,892 acres | 18 Aug., 1874 | 2507 |
|  | 246 | County of Lincoln, parish of Warrie ............ | 1,056 ', |  | " |
|  | southern |  |  |  |  |
| 74-3441 | oxtension. <br> 811 <br> northerly | County of Townsend, Zara and Salt Plains Runs | 8 squaro miles | 11 ... | " |
| 74-5312 | extension. 724 | Countr of Pottingor, parishes of Brothers and Coolanbilla |  | " ... | " |
| " | 725 | County of Pottinger, parishics of Doona, Clift, and Weston.. | 3,008 " | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Oc. L. 74-1639 | 487 | Gunningbar Creek, Cookermudgeren Run ....... | ................ | 21 Aug", $1874 . .$. | 2529 |
| 74-1640 | 488 | Macquarie Rivar, Dooran Run ............ |  | " ... | " |
| 74-1641 | 489 | Gunningbar Creek, Cookandoon Run |  | " $\quad$. | " |
| 74-1642 | 490 | Jo. Eenaweena Run .... |  | " | " |
| 74-1651 | 346 | Terrible Vale Creek, Terrible Fale Run . |  | " ... | " |
| " | 347 | Do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do $\ldots$...... | ................ | " $\quad$. | " |
| 74-1625 | 348 1210 | Terrible Vale Run, New England District ...... |  | " | " |
| 74-1643 | 491 | Enrien Creek, R, Wellington District. | . ................ | i, | " |
| Oc. L. 74-1680 | ...... | County of Murchison, parishes of Bingora and Molroy | 26늘 square milcs |  |  |
|  | 323 | Molroy <br> County of Ashburnham, Naiima Run |  | 25 Aug., 1874, .... | $2 \stackrel{3}{41}$ |
| 74-1679 | extended. 423 extended. | Do. <br> Tragerie Run |  | - ${ }^{\text {a gr, }}$ | " |
| Ms. 74-5823 | 726 | County of Buckland, parishes of Clift and Ferrier | about 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ eq. miles |  | 2542 |
| 74-5845 | $\begin{gathered} 332 \\ \text { northern } \end{gathered}$ | County of Cooper, Lachlan District ............... | 5 square miles | $\cdots$ | " |
| 74-5445 | extension. $492$ | County of Ashburnham, Brymedura Rum | about 1,000 acres |  |  |
|  | 493 | Do. Cumble Creek | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ square miles | " | " |
| 74-5597 | 1211 | County of Townsend, parish of Mundiwa ...... | $1,000 \text { acres }$ | " | " |
| Oc. 1. 74-1'1689 | 1212 | Do. parish of Dahwilly........ | 2,560 „ | 28 Aug., 1874 | 2599 |
|  | 368 369 | County of Baradine, Goorianawa Run ............ | ................ |  |  |
| 74-1678 | $\begin{aligned} & 369 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | Tenandra Run, District of Bligh |  | " $\quad \cdots$ | " |
|  | 371 | Do. do. | .................... | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$... | " |
| 74-1674, | 372 | County of Napier, on the Caigan Run |  | ". | " |
| 74-1689 | 373 | County of Baradine, Goorianawa Run | 1 square mile | " | " |
|  | 374 | Do. do. | 1 " . | " | " |
|  | 375 | Do. do. | 1 | , | " |
| 74-1674 | 376 | County of Napier, Tucklan Creek Run. | 1 " 60 | " ... | " |
| 74-1788 | 494 | County of Gordon, Burrawonga Run . | 960 acres | " ... | " |
|  | 495 | Do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$.. | 960 " | " | " |
| $\begin{aligned} & 74-1702 \\ & 74-1689 \end{aligned}$ | 496 727 | Upper Mudhall South, and A 1 Runs ........... | ................. | " | " |
| Ms. 74-4211 | 727 50 | County of Baradine, Baradine Run ............... County of Durham, parish of Avenal, portion |  | " | " |
|  |  | 42 ….................. | 20 acres | 1 Sept., 1874 ... | 2621 |
| $74 \_2516$$74 \sim 5415$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1077 \\ \text { eastern } \end{array}$ | County of Waradgery, parishes of Midgecleugh and Melrose. | 528 , | - |  |
|  | extension. 802 |  |  |  | " |
|  | northerly |  | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ square mile | ".. | " |
| " | cxtonsion. 803 | Do. | 4 . square miles | ' | " |
|  | ended. |  |  |  |  |
| " | ${ }^{804}$ | Do. parish of Woorooma | about 704 acres | " | " |
|  | southerly extension. |  |  |  |  |
| " | $805$ | Do. do. | 592 " | " . | " |
|  | southerly |  |  |  |  |
| " | $394$ | Do. parish of Colvin | 4. square miles | " | " |
|  | northerly |  |  |  |  |
| 74-5005 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { extension. } \\ & 1219 \end{aligned}$ | County of Buccleuch, parish of Killimicnt ...... | 320 acres |  |  |
| 74-4955 | 1220 | Do. parish of Goobarralong... | $90 \cdot$ | n | " |
| 74-4956 | 1221 | Do. - do. ........... | about 448 " | " | " |
| 74-1635 | 1222 | County of Townsend, Nyangay Run............... | 1,172 ", | " . | " |
| " | 1223 | Hill Run <br> Do. . Taylor's Swamp, Bald | 640 " | " ... | " |
| " | 1224 | County of Townsend, Bald Hial Run ............ | about 430 " | " | " |
| " | 1217 | Do. Bald Hill Dam, Nyangay | about 800 " |  |  |
|  | 1218 | Run …....................................................... | about $800 \%$ | " | ", |
| 74-5256 | 1128 | County of Denison, parish of Coreen, Coreen |  | " |  |
|  | northerly | Creek | 965 | , |  |
|  | extengion. | Do. do. do | 1,4 | " ... | 2622 |
| " | Boutherly |  |  |  |  |
| 71-3959 | extension. $50$ | County of Hume, Murrumbidgee District ..... | 1,420 " | " $\quad$. | " |
|  | northerly |  |  |  |  |
| 74-4634 | extension. 728 | County of Inglie, parish of Moonbi .............. | 320 " | " .. | " |
|  | northerly |  |  |  |  |
|  | extension. |  |  |  |  |


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| 74－5598． | $\begin{gathered} 580 \\ \text { enstern } \\ \text { cxtension. } \end{gathered}$ | County of Pottinger，parish of Tamerang ．．．．．． | J，280 acres | 1 Sept．， 1874 ．．． | 2622 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aln. } 74-884 \\ \text { Ms. } 74-4487 \\ 74-4656 \\ 74-46 \overline{6} 7 \\ 74-4800 \\ 74-5413 \\ 74-4770 \end{array}$ | 670 | Comaty of Montcagle pavish of Murringo North | 72 ： | ：$\quad .$. | ＂ |
|  | 380 | County of Burnett，Gramen Run ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．： | 610 ＂ | ＂，．．． | ＂ |
|  | 497 | County of Ashburnham，Warrigal Run ．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{640}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | ＂ | ＂ |
|  | 498 490 |  | 5．square miles ${ }^{320}$ | $\because \quad \cdots$ | ＂ |
|  | 499 | County of Narramine，Ellengeruh Run ．．．．．．．．．； County of Tincolu，parish of Geurio | $5 \frac{1}{5}$ square miles | ＂ | ＂ |
|  | 1．21．4 | Counties of Denizon and Urama，on the Tocum－1 wal and Jorijderie Road | 3 ã square miles | ＂ | ＂ |
| 74－5415 | 1.215 | County of Wakool，parishes of Windouran， Colvin，Gerabbit，and Ninllum $\qquad$ | 30 square miles $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | $\cdots$ | ＂ |
|  | 1216 | Counties of Wakool and Narudgery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．！ | 20 ＂ | ＂，．．． | ＂ |
| 74－4304 | 483 | County of Wellington，at the Gum Sapting Waterholes | abont 2 \＆ |  | ＂ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 74-4958 \\ & 74-3450 \end{aligned}$ | 1213 | Countr of Wynyard，parish of Emeralic ．．．．．．．．．．； | about 32 acres | ＂，．．． | ＂ |
|  | 341 | County of Sandon，purishes of Donald and Dural | 50 | 8 Scpt．， 1874 ．．． | 2703 |
| 74－6027 | 730 | County of Buckind，parish of Gunnadilly ．．．．．${ }_{\text {i }}$ | about 1，000＂ | ， | ＂ |
| 74 －5\％670 | 731 | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Do．do．${ }^{\text {do．．．．．．．．l }}$ | 350 ＂ | ＂ | ＂ |
|  | 1225 | County of Wynyard，parishes of Adelong and Wondalga | about 530 \％ | ＂ | ＂ |
| Oc．L． $71-1717$ | 500 | Mickabil Run，Lachlan River，Wedliugton Dis－ trict ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 11 Sept．， 1874 ．．． | 2772 |
| 71－1719 | 501 | Do． Kyargarthur Rum，Jachlan River，Wellington |  | ， | ＂ |
|  |  | District ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ＂ | ＂ |
| 71－1720 | 503 | Do．do．do． |  | ＂ | ＂ |
| 74－1721 | 504 | Do．do．do． |  | ， | ， |
| 74－1854． | 505 | Micknbil Run，Lachan River，Welliugton Dis－ trict |  |  |  |
| 54r－1799 | $\underset{\text { wortherly }}{61}$ | Countiy of Clarendon，parish of Eunonyareenyu， Einonyarecnya Run | out 1，120 acres | ＂ | ＂ |
|  | extension． |  |  |  |  |
| 74－184．4． | 671 | County of Gipps，Cowal Run，Lachlan District | about 640 ，＂ | ＂$\quad$. | ＂ |
| 74－1875 | 672 | Do．Uglo Block A Rum，do． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＂ | ＂ |
| 74－1813 | 673 | Countr of Bland，Murolebale Rim，io． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＂．． | ＂ |
|  | 674 | Jo．do．do． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＂ | ＂ |
| 74－1852 | ＋675 | County of Tornsend，No．North Watool Run， |  | ＂ | ＂ |
|  |  | Murrumbidgce District ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ＂ | ＂ |
| 74－1774 | 732 | Pool Camp，Pilliga Rum，Liverpool Plains District | 1 squarc mile | ＂ | ＂ |
| Ms． $\begin{array}{r}74-1715 \\ 74-5580\end{array}$ | 139 | Corega and Weinteriga Runs，Albert District ．．． |  |  |  |
|  | 18 19 |  | 3，610 acres | 15 Sopti， 1874 ．．． | 2801 |
| － | 13 | Do．parishes of Three Turill and <br> Doulagummala．． | 2，464＂ |  |  |
| Oc．L． 74181828 | 506 | Kickatoo Run，Wellington District ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 18 Sept．， 1874 | 2820 |
| Oc．L． $\begin{array}{r}\text { \％} \\ \hline 74-1828 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 507 | Mickabil Rum，Wellington District |  | ，.. | ＂ |
| 74－1860 | 131 | Ballanbinyed Run，Warrego District ．．．．．．．．．． |  | ＂．．． | ＂ |
| 74－1883 | ${ }^{676}$ | Lachlan River，Wagonga Run，Jachlan District | about 3，200 acres | ＂ | $\because$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 74-1884 \\ & 74-1907 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6}^{677}$ | Do．Billingerambil Run，Do．abo | about 3，200＂ | ＂．．． | ＂ |
| $74-1907$ |  | Yuglo or JFumbug Creek，Bolagurry Gulman Run |  |  |  |
| 74－1901． | 756 | Chah Sing Run，Murumbidgee District ．．．．．．．．． |  | ＂，$\quad$. | ＂， |
|  | estended． |  |  |  |  |
| ＂ | extended． |  |  | ＂ | ＂ |
| Ms． 74 －5858 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 1227 | Jo．do．${ }_{\text {d }}$ d．．．．．．．．． | about 800 acres | ， | ＂ |
|  | 382 | County of Burnett，Gunywarildi Run，Grydir District |  | 22 Sept．，18\％．4．．． | 2846 |
| ＂ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & \text { northerly } \end{aligned}$ | County of Burnett，Gourable Run，Gwydir Dis－ trict $\qquad$ | 640 acres | ，．．． | ＂ |
| 74－5720 | 218 | County of Bulter，parish of Ruby，Clarence District | 39 ＂ | 23 Scpt．， $1874 . .$. | 2864 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 74-5769 \\ & 74-5728 \end{aligned}$ | 378 | County of Lincoln，parish of Tenandra ．． | 32才，＂ | ＂．．． | ＂ |
|  | $517$ | County of Pottiager，parieh of Promer | abont 230 ＂ | ＂．．． | ＂ |
|  | castern extension． |  |  |  |  |
| 74－0484 | 679 | County of Forbes，parish of Merriganowry．．．．．． | 14.5 | ＂．．． | ＂ |
|  | 680 | Do．parish of Gooloogong ．．．．．．．．． | 120 ＂， | ＂ | ＂， |
| 74－6227 | 681 | County of Wajjecrs，parish of Corrong，at Corrong |  |  |  |
| 74－0゙482 | 682 |  | about 5 sq ．miles 202 acres |  | $\ddot{\#}$ |
|  | 126 | County of Eorbes，parish of Goonigal ．．．．．．．．．．． | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles | ＂ | $\because$ |
|  | westerly |  |  |  |  |
| 74－5485 | $\begin{gathered} \text { extension. } \\ 126 \\ \text { casterly } \end{gathered}$ | Do．Goonigaldoorignng Creek | 2 |  | ＂ |
| Ain．74－13154 | extension． |  |  |  |  |
|  | 683 | Do．parish of Mulyan，Thachlan River |  | ＂ | ＂ |
| A17． 74 －3520 | 684 | County of Ifarden，parish of Mylora ．．．．．．．．．．． | 2419 neres | ＂．．． |  |
| Ms． $74-5723$ | 685 | Do．do．．．．．．．．．．．． | about 120 ［＂， | ＂，．．． | 2865 |
| 74－6226 | 689 | Do．parish of Harden ．．．．．．．．．．． | about 9 ＂ | ＂．．． | ＂ |
| 74－6145 | 687 | Countr of Forbes，parish of Eualdrie ．． | 40 | ＂．．． | ＂ |
| $74-5867$$74-5866$ | 349 | County of Greshan，parish of Worra ．．．．．．．．．．． | nbont 4 | ＂，．．． | ＂ |
|  | 350 351 | County of Clive，parish of Romney ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | about 350 | ＂.. | ＂ |
| 74－5768 | 351 | County of Gough，parish of Beardy Plains ．．．．．． |  | ＂$\quad$. | ＂ |


| No. of Yapers. | No. of Reserve. | L.ocality. | Area. | Government Gazette in which the description is published. | Folio. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. $\begin{array}{r}74-5 \\ 74-5 \\ 74-4 \\ 74-4 \\ 74-56 \\ 74-5 \\ 74-5 \\ 74-5 \\ 74-4 \\ 74-4 \\ 74-5 \\ 74-5 \\ 74-5\end{array}$ | 352 | County of Gough, parish of Scone. | 14 acres | 23 Sept., 1874... | 2865 |
|  | 353 | Do. parish of Smanbrook ..... | 17a. 1 r .30 p . | " ... | " |
|  | 354 | County of Arrawatta, parish of Bownman..... | 160 acre | " $\cdot$. | " |
|  | 226 | County of Dampier, parish of Murrabrine. | 43, ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |  | , |
|  | 227 | County of Aucklend, parish of Zurammic ...... | 6a. 1r. 23p. | " $\quad$. | " |
|  | 1228 | County of Hume, parish of Rand................ | about 6 sq. miles | " ... | " |
|  | 1229 | County of Boyd, Murrumbilgce District......... | 640 acrey | \% ... | " |
|  | 1230 | County of Buccleuch, parish of Wagra ........ |  | " | " |
|  | 1231 | Do. parish of Adjungbilly ... | 2 square milcs | " ... | " |
|  | 1232 | County of Wynyard, parish of Book Book ...... | 25 acres | " | " |
|  | 1233 | County of Buccleuch, parish of Brungle ........ | 60 | " $\cdots$ | 866 |
|  | 1234 | County of Wynyard, parish of Book Book ...... | 52 | " ... | 2866 |
|  | 508 | County of Gregory, Horseshoe Waterhole ...... | 2,480 | $" \quad \cdots$ | " |
| 44-5\%883 | 6098 | County of Forbes, parishes of Mulyan and |  | " $\quad \cdots$ | " |
| - 741-6227 |  | Merriganowry ............................... | 116 | " $\quad$. | " |
|  | 689 | County of Waljeers, parish of Corrong, Lachlan River | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | ", ... | " |
| 74-6149 | 21 | County of Phillip, parish of Wollar.............. | 12 ; | " | " |
| 74-5864 | 140 | County of Auckland, parish of Bredbendoura... | 2,253 " | " | " |
| 74-5226 | extended. |  | 253 |  |  |
| 74-5853 | 690 | County of Waradgery, parish of Waradgery, |  |  |  |
|  |  | portion 16 ............................. | $168 \frac{1}{2}$, | " ... | 2867 |
| 74 -5730 | 733 | County of Pottinger, parish of Wondobn........ | 1,609 " | " ... | " |
| Aln. 74-7322 | 1236 | County of Hume, parish of Stitt, Billabong Creek | about 16 |  | " |
| 74-5587 | 379 | County of Leichhardt, Maraba Creek ............ | about 640 " | ", ... | " |
| Ms. $74 \sim 5$ | 355 | County of Gough, parish of Boyd, New England | 18 ". | " | " |
|  | 356 |  | $14_{1} \%$ | " | " |
| 74-5726 | 219 | County of Buller, parish of Wylie, Clarence District |  | ", ... | " |
| 74-5724 | 220 | County of Buller, parish of Bookookoorara...... | 350 | " | " |
| 74-5227 | 221 | County of Richmond, parish of Camira ........ | about 240 | $\because \quad$. | " |
| 74-5484 | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 691 \end{aligned}$ | Do. parish of Dobie. County of Forbes, parishes of Mulyan, Morongln, | 160 | " ... | " |
|  |  | Brouln, Merriganowry, Goodoogong, Bindn, Nanima, Bandon, Cumbijowa, and Wongnjong $\qquad$ | about 35 sq . miles | " | 2868 |
| 74-5729 | 357 | County of Arrawatta, parish of Byron... | 41. acres | " ... | 2869 |
| 74-51.66 | 816 | County of Waradgery, parishes of Abcrcrombie and Trynam | 1,271 |  |  |
| 74-5509 | 1237 | County of Denison, parieh of Mulwula............ | 1,340 " | \% ... | " |
|  | 1238 | Do. parish of Bormanoomana... | 960 " | " $\quad .$. | " |
| " ${ }^{\prime}$ | 1239 | Do. do. | 2,100 " | " | " |
| 74-5721 | 1240 | ${ }^{\text {Do. }}$ do. | 108 " | " | " |
| $74-5725$ <br> $74-3159$ | 638 | County of Gough, parish of Mitchell ........... | 7 | " | " |
| $74-3159$ $74-4606$ | 1241 | County of Earden, parish of Demondrilie | 2653 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$, | 25 Sept", $1874{ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2886 |
| M.L. $73-4302$ | 693 | County of Burke, Bungumbil Run, Merool Creek | 2 square miles | 29 Sept., 1874 ... | 2936 |
| Oce. 71-1717 | 500 | Mfickabil Ran, Wellington District .............. |  | 2 Oct., $1874 \ldots$ | 2958 |
| M8. 74-5421 | 501 | Do. <br> do. |  | 6 Oct" $18.4{ }^{\prime} \cdot$ | 3006 |
|  | 735 736 | County of Pottinger, parish of Bingle ........... Do. parishes of Tamerning and | 3,000 acres | 6 Oct., 1874 ... | 3006 |
| , |  | Calala | bout $10 \frac{3}{5}$ sq. mile |  | " |
| " | 737 | County of Pottinger, parishes of Goran and Bando $\qquad$ | 5ı' ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | " |
|  | 738 | County of Pottinger, parish of Merrigula ...... | 3,326 acres | - ... | " |
| -586 | 739 | Do. parishes of Urangera aud <br> Tamba $\qquad$ | 1312 square miles |  |  |
|  | 218 | County of Arrawatta, parish of Wyndham | 3 " |  | 3007 |
| 74-5861 | southerly |  |  |  |  |
| M. $\begin{array}{r}74.5860 \\ \hline 4.6345\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { extension. } \\ 386 \end{array}$ | County of Courallie, Tareclari Run ...... |  |  | " |
|  | 1244 | County of Waljeers, parish of Bungarry, Iake |  |  | " |
|  |  | Bungarry............................ ........... | nbout 3, 852 acres | " | " |
| 74-6294 | 1245 | County of Waljeers, parish of Pimpara ....... | . 2,585 $\quad 1$ | " ... | " |
| 74-59170 | 1246 | County of Buccleuch, parish of Blowering | 87 | " | " |
| $\begin{aligned} & 74-5969 \\ & 74-4102 \end{aligned}$ | 1247 | Do. parish of Killimient ...... |  | " ... | " |
|  | 132 | Talaa Run | 22, equare miles | " ... |  |
| 74-"̈4295 | 133 | County of Gunderbooka, at the Big Jillabong... |  | ", ... | ", |
|  | 228 | County of Pampier, parish of Cadjangarry ...... | 1448 acres | ; ... | " |
| $74-6295$$74-6682$ | 694 | County of Forbes, parish of Morongla ........... | about 120 " | " | " |
|  | 384 | County of Courallie, Bulleruc Run .. |  | " ... | " |
| 74-5.5038 | 385 | 1)o. do. |  | " ... | \% |
|  | 21 | County of Wellington, parishes of Trudgett and Warrie | $2{ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ square miles | " | 3008 |
| - $\begin{array}{r}741-6057 \\ \\ 74-6026 \\ \\ 74-37 \% 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22 | Counts of Wellington, Mulyan Creek ........... | about 420 acres | \% ... | " |
|  | 1242 | County of Mitchell, parishcs of Jerry Jerry and Mundows | 9,780 |  |  |
|  | 734 | County of Buekland, parish of Moan ........... | about 950 " |  | " |
|  |  | County of Ashburnham, Boree, nad Mandagery Creek | 950 |  | 3011 |
| R.S.B. 74-1120 | 1 | Counties of Lincoln, Gordon, Narromine, Oxley, Gregory, Clyde, and Cowper | 320 equare miles | 30 Oct., 1874 | 3259 |
| " | 2 | Counties of Gregory and Canbelgo | 2 | „ ... | " |

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| No. of Papers. | No. of Reserve. | Locality. | Area. | Government Gazette in which the deacription is pubished. | Folio. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R.S.B. 74-1120 | 3 | Countics of Cowper and Clyde | 2 equare milcs | 30 Oct., $1874 \ldots$ | 3259 |
|  | 4 | Counties of Narran, Clyde, and Cowper ........ | 20 " | " ... |  |
|  | 5 | Counties of Cowper and Clyde .................. | 60 " | " ... | " |
|  | 6 7 | Counties of Clyde, Gregory, and Oxlcy ........ | 195 | ", ... | " |
|  | 7 | County of Gregory, at Mount Forster ............ Counties of Gregory and Orler, near Warren.. | 18 23 | 31 | " |
|  | 8 | Counties of Gregory and Ozler, near Warren... County of Clyde, Darling or Barwou River..... | 23 28 | " $\quad .$. | " |
|  | 1.0 | County of Do.yde, Maring or Barwou River...... | 23 | " | " |
|  | 11 | County of Gregory, near the confluence of Marra |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | and Duck Creeks ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Counties of Gregory, Flinders, Ox.................... | 13 | " ... | " |
|  |  | Kennedy, and Ashburnham ................... |  | " ... | " |
| " | 13 | Counties of Canbelgo and Gregory, Bognn River | 50 | " $\cdot$. | , |
| " | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | 33 " | " $\quad$. | " |
| " | 16 | Counties of Gordon, Narromine; Ewenmar, |  | " $\quad$. | " |
|  |  | Gregory, and Teichhardt ................. ... | 140 |  | " |
| " | 17 | County of Narromine, Macquarie River ........ | 10 | " ... | " |
| " | 18 | Counties of Oxicy and Ewenmar ............... | \%0 | " $\quad$. | " |
| " | 19 20 | Counties of Narromine, Gordon, and Ashburnham Counties of Narromine, Kenuedt, and Gordon.. | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | " $\quad$. | " |
| ", | 21 | County of Lincolu, parish of Geuric, Mucquaric | 62 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | " | " |
|  |  | River ...................................... |  | " $\quad \cdots$ | " |
| " | 22 | County of Lincoln, parishes of Mickety, Mulga, and Geurie | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \\ & 5,900 \\ & \text { acres } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| " | 23 | County of Lincoln, parish of Murrumbidgerie... |  | " | " |
| " | 24 | Do. parishcs of Geurie and <br> Murrumbidgerie parishcs of. Geurie and | 712 " |  | 3260 |
| " | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ \text { northerly } \end{gathered}$ | County of Cowper, Byran Kun, at the Model Hut $\qquad$ | 48 square miles | " ... | " |
| " | 59 <br> southerly <br> extension. | Do. du. | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | " $\quad$. | " |
| " | ......... | Counties of Canbelgo and Gregory, Bogan River | $11 \frac{1}{2} \quad \text { " }$ | " $\quad$. | " |

[^18]
## CROWN LANDS. <br> (abstract of a stie for á viliage.)



ABSIRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1 (from lst June to 31st October, 1874).

| City, Tomn, or Village. | Area for City, Town, or Villago. | Area for Suburbs. | Locallty. | Government Gayette in which mblished. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Village of Brocklehiurst |  | - 122 acres | County of Lincoln parish of Terra- |  |
| Village of Brockichurst | 774 acres | 122 acres | County of Lincoln, parish of Terramungamine. | $21.51 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{S}^{\text {, }} 187$ |

$$
.850
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## CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND POBLIC PURPOSES.)

F尹reserteo to 护arliament, pursuant to $\mathfrak{M c t} 25$ Firt. No. $1,5 c c, 5$.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

| Place, | County. | Allotment | Section. | Jocality, | Area. | To what purpose dedicated. | No. of Tapers. | Cat. No. of plan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Armidnte. | Sandon |  |  | City of Armidnle | a. $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { r. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 3 & \\ 0 & 35\end{array}$ | Site for Church of EugInad ........ | 74-1534 | c 409-1984 |
| Bathurst............ | Bsthurst ............ | Fart of | 8ec. 43 | City of Bathurst... | 50 | Episcopal Residence ................ |  | c 379-1984 |
| Rellinger ............ | Rnleigh | ......... | ......... | Parish of South Bellinger | $\begin{array}{lll}7 \\ 7 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | General Cemetery ...................... | ${ }_{7}^{73-5297}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {c }}$ 267-1884 |
| Bungendore ${ }^{\text {and.... }}$ Bungowannah | Murtay .......... | Portlon |  | Parish of Wambone | 120 | Public School | ${ }^{\text {, } 4744}$ |  |
| Coonabarabran... | Gowen | 8 \& 9 | 1 | Town of Coonabarsbran | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 23\end{array}$ | Chureh of England Church | $\cdots 2092$ | c 411-19St |
| Coman, parish of | Guraberland ...... |  | ........ | IIawkesbury River.................... | 120 | Wesieyan Church and Minister's Hestdence. | 73-6120 | c 375-198 |
| Crookwell ........ | King | 1,2,463 | 17 | Town of Crookwell | 120 | Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery. | 74-2603 | $\begin{array}{ll} \sigma^{\circ} & \begin{array}{l} 3.1763 \\ \text { Rollt.: } \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Currajong ......... | Ashburnham | Portions | 65 \& 56 | Partsh of Currajong ................. | 120 | Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence. | „ 684 | c 398-1954 |
| Dalmorton | Gresham ........... | 183 | 14 | Village of Dalmorton | 120 | Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery. | \% 4045 | c 377-1084 |
| Fllenborough | Maca |  |  | Farish of Ellenboroug | 720 | General Ccmetery..................... | [3274 | - 403-1954 |
| parish of. Gerringong... | Cam | 7, 8, \& 9 | 6 | Village of Gerriogong .............. | 120 | lublic School | \% 4816 | G 1-1536 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | , 2892 | p 16S-1978 |
| Gocup .............. | Wynyard ........ |  |  | Paribh of Minjary | 20 | grant. |  | -165-1073 |
| Gonbang ............ | Ashburnham ...... |  |  | Town of Goobang | 120 | Church of Enigland Chnreh and parzonage. | " 5SS | c 302-1984 |
| Grafton .. | Clarence | 1, 2, \& 20 | 66 | City of Grafton ..................... | 120 | Lutherna Church and Ministor's Residence. | ${ }^{3} 8599$ | c 309-1981 |
| Grafton |  |  |  | City of Grafton |  | Public \$harf........................... | \% ${ }^{43} 85$ | - 6i-3-359 |
| Gundy ............... | Brisbane | 3,4, \& 5 | 8 | Villare of Gundy | 120 | Presbyterian Church and Manse | \#3528 | - 405-1984 |
| Howe's Valley ... | Hunter |  |  | Parish of Bulga. | 7 1 2 0 | General Cennetery ..................'s | " 1180 | c $410-1481$ c 412 -148 |
| Lewis londs Creck | Bathurst ............. | Portions | 59\& 60 | Parish of Worceste | 120 | Wesiayan Church and Ninistrr's Residence. | \% 2190 |  |
| Maryland ........ | Buller |  | 0 | Village of Maryland ................. | 200 | Public School ...................... | " 6959 |  |
| Moama............. | Cadell .............. | 1, 2, 3, \& 4 | 12 | Towb of Mnama ..................... | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Public School | " 4734 |  |
| Nem Bristol ...... | St. Vincent | Portion |  | Parigh of Bbervor |  | P'ublic Selnol -...... | "1393 |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Orange................ } \\ \text { Parkes ............. } \end{array}$ | Ashburnham ...... | Portion of | sec. 39 | Town of Orapge | $7{ }_{7}^{7}$ | General Cemetery | $" 686$ | c $3971-1081$ |
| Rossncath .......... | Murray ............ | Portion |  | Parish of Currandooly ................ | $2{ }^{2} 00$ | Public School ....... | 1898 | 9 222-1978 |
| Scbastopol ........- | Clarendon ......... | Portion | 10 | Parlsh of Sebastopol. | $2{ }^{2} 000$ | Public Schont | 73-5690 | P 202-1978 |
| Tambaroora ...... | Wellingtou ........ | $5 \& 12$ | 10 | Town of tambaroo | 10 | Primitive Methodist Cburch aud Minister's Residence. | 74-4698 | c 885-1894 |
| Tuggerawang, parish of. | Murray ........... | Portions | 104 \& 105 | Tuggeramang Road ................. | 120 | Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery. | 73-7596 | c 389-10S |
| Upper T'arcutta... | Wynyard | Portion |  | Upper Tarcuttn ..................... | 20 | Public schoon ....................... | " 76944 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p } 210-1978 \\ & c 300-1484 \end{aligned}$ |
| Uututbee............ | Wynyard | Portions | 18 \& 19 | Farish of Umutbec ................. | 120 | Church of England Church and Parsonago. | " 5274 |  |
| Wandsworth ...... | Hardinge ......... |  |  | arlsh of Moredun | 720 | General Cemetery ..................... | 74-808 | $\begin{gathered} \text { c } 397-1984 \\ \text { Roll. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Wilson's Rudges... |  |  |  | Parish of Lismore | 720 | General Cemetcry ...................... | " 2066 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{c} 509.198 \mathrm{l} \\ \text { Roll. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Findsor ........... | Cumberland ...... |  |  | Town of Windsor | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 3 & 33 \\ 0 & 2\end{array}$ | Yublic Recreation |  | ............. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Do. } \\ \text { Yabs } \end{gathered}$ | ......... | ..... | …........ | Town of Yass .............................. |  | Town Hall .......... Public Recreation | 74-5786 | ............. |

## MR. H. E. STRATFORD.

(Chlighis nghinst, as CROWN danjos agrne and cherk of petry bessions at casino.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1874.

RETURN (in part) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th January, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"Copies of all Charges and Complaints made against Mr. H. E. Stratford, "both in his capacity as Crown Lands Agent and Clerk of Petty Sessions " at Casino, up to the 31st December last, together with all Correspondence, " Minutes, and Papers, relative thereto."
(Mr. Bawden.)

## SCHEDULE

No. ..... PAGE.

1. Letter from Mr. James Stocks, J.P., to Colonial Secretary, complaining of non-attendance of Clerk of Petty Sessions at his oflice. 16 Septembor, 1872. Minute thereon, 15 October, 1872 ..... 8
2. Letter, same to same, further complaint, respecting irregularity in attendance of Clerls of Petty Sessions. 18 October, 1872. Minute thureon, 24 October, 1872 ..... 3
3. Letter from Principal Under Secretary to Bench, Casino. 26 October, 1872 ..... 3
4. Letter from same to Mr. Stocke, informing of reference to Beuch. 26 October, 1872 ..... 4
5. Reminder from same to Bencl, Casino. 4 December, 1872. ..... 4
6. Letter from Police Magistrate, Casino, forwarding Minutes of inquiry into complaints, with report of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Bench on No. 1, and remarks theréon A, B, C. 3 Decernber, 18724
7. Letter from Mr. Henry Cook, complaining of refusal of Clerk of Petty Sessions to register a cortain mortgago deed. 26 November, 1872. Minute thereon, 9 1)ecember, 1872 ..... 6
8. Letter from Principal Under Sceretary to Bench, Casino, for report on No. 7: 17 December, 1872 ..... 7
9. Letter from same to Mr. Cook, acknowledging reccipt of No. 7 , and informing of reference to Bench. 18 December, 1872 ..... 7
10. Letter from Police Magistrate, Casino, forwarding explanation from Clerk of Petty Sessions on No. 7.-D. 30 January, 1873 ..... 7
11. Letter from Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Cook, informing him of explanation of Clerk of Petty Scssions on No. 7. 11 January, 1873 ..... 7
12. Telegram from Mr. R. G. Balmer, Casino, reporting absence of Clerk of Petty Sessions from oflice. 3 January, 1873 ..... 7
13. Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Balmer, in reply to No. 12. 4 January, 1873 ..... 8
14. 'Ielegram, Principal Under Sceretary to Bench, further reapecting No. 12. 4 Innuary, 1874 ..... 8
15. Statement from MIr. Balmer to Principal Under Secretary, in explanation of No. 12 ..... 8
16. Letter from Mr. R. G. Balmer to Principal Under Secretnry, further respecting Nos. 12 and 13.10 Janary, 1873. Minutes thercon, 15 March, 1873. ..... 8
17. Letter from Principal Under Secretary to Benci, for specific report on No. 16 ..... 9
18. Letter from Bench to Privcipal Under Secretary, reporting on No. 16. 26 March, 1873. Minute thercon, 8 April, 1873 ..... 9
19. Report of Clerk of Petty Sessions on No. 16. 24 March, 1873 ..... 9
20. Letter from Police Magistrate to Principal Under Secretary, reporting continued irrcgularity of Clerk of Petty Sessions in attending at his office. 8 April, 1873 ..... 10
21. Letter from Principal Under Secretary to Bench, in reply to No. 18. 22 April, 1873 ..... 10
22. Letter from Police Magistrate, Casino, to Principal Under Secretary, reporting continued irregularity in attendance of Clork of Petty Sessions at his office. 2 May, 1873 ..... 10
23. Letter from Mr. Balmer to Principal Undor Secretary, further complaining of non-attendance of Clerk of Petty Sessions at his office. 18 April, 1873. Minutes tbercon, 23, 28 April; also, Minute of Police Magistrate in explonation ..... 10
24. Letter to Mr. Balmer from Principal Under Secretary, in reply to No. 23. 19 May, 1873 ..... 11
25. Letter from Clerk of Petty Scssions to Principal Under Sccretary, requesting a copy of No. 29. 3 July, 1873 ..... 11
26. Jetter from Principal Under Secretary to Clerk of Petty Sessions, in reply to No. 25. 15 July, 1873 ..... 11
27. Letter from Clers of Petty Sessions to Prineipal Under Secretary, requesting to bo furnighed with copy of No. 18. 29 July, 1873. Minute of Principal Under Secretary thereon. 15 August, 1873 ..... 12
28. Letter from Mr. A. C. Simpson to Attomey General, stating he had been overcharged by Clerk of Petty Sessions for ab summons, \&c. 4 November, 1873 ..... 12
29. Letter from Under Sceretary, Law Department, to Registrar, Small Debts Court, for explanation!of No. 28. 19 November, 1873 ..... 12
30. Letter from Registrar, Small Debts Court, Casino, to Under Secretary, Law Department, roporting on No. 28. 8 December, 1873 ..... 12
31. Letter from Mr. Thomas Duster to Coloninl Secretary, complaining of Land Agent, Onaino. 27 November, 1873. Minutes thereon ..... 13
32. Report from Land Agent on No. 31 ..... 13
Circular to Bench of Magistratos, referred to in Polico Magistrate's letter, 8 April, 1873, No. 20 ..... 18

## MR. H. E. STRATEORD.

## No. 1.

J. Stocks, Esq., J.P., to Tre Colontal Secreiary.

Casino, 16 September, 1872.
Sir,
I. much regret to have to complain of the mon-attendance of Mr. Stratford, C.P.S., Casino, at his office during the usual office lours, more particularly from 9 to 1030 am . I have repeatedly had occasion to call upon him during the time mentioned on Couri and other busiuess comected with his ottice, but could only obtain attention by attedding after the hour mentioned, and as I reside about 8 miles distant from Casino the delay thas caused involves much loss of time and disarrangement of my other engagements. Was the matter of complaint an occasional instance only it would not have been noticed, but as it is a constani practice, a frequent source of annoyance and complaint by the public, with no appearance of improvement, I have no alternative but to report him. On a recent occasion, aftor being delayed by his absence till 11.35 a.m., and remonstrating with him on the loss of time thus caused, he replied in most offensive and insulting remarks and tones, informing me "he should not allow me to mike any complaints against him any more than one of the outside public", the allusion being made to my name being on the Commission of the Peace. I need scarcely say I had no desire and made no attempt to make any complaint, except in a private capacity. I will however now state that his conduct to me generally in his official capacity is disrespectful and insulting.

I do myself the honor to request that this matter as well as others connected with the duties of his office may receive early inquiry.

I have, de.,
JAMES STOCKS, J.P.
The Bonch of Magistrates, for report.-H.P., B.C., 15/10/72. H.H.

No. 2.
J. Stooks, Esq., J.P., to The Colonial Shcretary.
,
Casino, 18 October, 1872.
Sin,
On the 16th September last I did myself the honor to write to you respecting the frequent and inexcusable absence of Mr. Stratford, C.P.S. and Land 'Agent at this place, during office hours, by which I have been put with many of the public to frequent and very amnoying inconveniences, and that notwithstanding many complaiuts have been made both to Mr. Stratford personally, to Mr. King, the Police Magistrate, and through the public Press, no remedy appeared obtainable. I requested that early inquiry might be made into the accuracy of the complaints, but hitherto I have heard nothing further of the matter.

Should any inquiry bo instituted I. shall then bo prepared to make other complaints, more seriously nffecting Mr. Stratford's conduct as C.P.S., yiz., of frequent impertinent and insulting behaviour in his official capacity, exhiliting the animus of a partizan in taking the depositions of witnesses in Court, and of having furnished a mutilated copy of depositions for the use of the defendant in a recent committal case heard at the Police Court, Casino.

Agrin requesting that early inquiry may be made into the matter,
$\qquad$
JAMES STOCKS; J.P.
This further complaint may be also forwarded to the Bench of Magistrates, Casino, for report, and Mr. Stocks informed.-H.H., 24 Oct., /72. The Bench and Mr. Stocks, 26 Oct., 1872.

> The Principal Under Secretary to The Bench of Magistrates, Casino. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 October, 1872.

## Gentlemen;

Referring to the letter from Mr. James Stocks, J.P., complaining of the absence of the Clerk 150 october, 1872. of Petty Scssinns at Casino, during office hours, recently transmitted to you, $I$ am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to refer to you for inquiry and report the accompanying copy of a further communication from Mr. Stoeks, preferring various charges against Mr. Stratford.

No. 4.

No. 4.
The Principal Under Secretari to J. Stocks, Ese., J.P.
Colonial Sccretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 October, 1872.

## Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform gou that your letter of the 18 th instant, preferring various charges against the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino, has been referred to the Bench of Magistrates, to whom your communication of the 16 th ultimo has also been transmitted for inquiry and report.

I have, \&c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.
Tife Princtpar, Under Secretary to Tife Bencif of Magistrates, Casino.
Colonial Sceretary's Office, Sydney, 4 December, 1St2.

## Gentleman,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to invite your attention to my letter of the 20th October Inst, and to my blank cover of the 15 th of the same month, and to request that the desired report therein called for, relative to the complaints preferred by James Stocks, Esq., J.l., against the Clerk of Petty Sessiona, Casino, may be furnished as early as possible.

I have, \&e.
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.
The Police Magistrate, Cagno, to The Principal Under Secretary.
Police Office,
Casino, 3 December, 1872.
Sir,
I do mysclf the honor to hand you the enclosed documents named in the margin, together with the report of the inquiry held by the Bench, respecting the charges preferred by Mr. James Stocks, J.P., against Mr: H. E. Stratiord, Clerk of Petty Sessions and Laud Agent.

I beg to state that no witnesses were called, simply because the Bench looked upon the inquiry as one bearing on Mr. Stratford's conduct towards Mr. Stocks personally, and witnosses could only prove Mr , Stratford's absence during offico hours, which was admitted.

## I have, \&e.

JOHNSON G. KING, P.N.,

## [Enclosures.]

A.

Enquiny into the oonduct of Mr. II. E. Stratford, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Onsino, ordered by the Oolonial Secretary on the complaint of Mr. James Stocks, J.P.

## Complatint.

1. Frequent noll-attendance at his oflice at usual office hours, more particularly from 9 to $10 \cdot 30$ a.m. As instance, 28th October he was to have been here to have held a Land sale at 11 a.m., as notified in the Gorernment Gazette. He did not arrive at his office till 10.50 on that day, and refused to hold the sale till 1 p.m. He refused to sell to me personnlly after my drawing his attention to the notification in the Government Guzette, stating as his reason" he had nothing to do with the Gazette, and knew nothing about the time mentioned there, and that, he would fix the time of sale according to his discretion." No notice of any kind whatever was given for holding the sale referred to, except a pencilled notice affired on the outside of his (Mr. Stratford's) oflice, and seen affired on the outside of his (Mr. Stratiord's) ollice, and seen
by me for the first time a few minutes previous to the time by me for the fi
gazetted for sale.
gazetted for sale.
2. On the 30 th August went to Mr. Stratiord's office on Court businessat $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., at $10 \cdot 10$, and $10 \cdot 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., waited till $11 \cdot 25 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., and waited again till 12.6 p.m., when Mr. Stratford arrived. On informing him of my repeated visits, he demanded to know my business; on being informed it was Court business, ho replied, " I will not allow you to make any complaints against mo any more than any of the outside public."
3. In the case of M‘Auliffe $v$. Stratford, adjourned for the third time, the Court was opened by Mr. Stocks; proceedinge were deferred until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to admit of Mr. Stratford's being present; still being nbsent, it was further adjourned till 12 noon, the Court being then opened by Mr. Buadock and Mr. Stocks. Mr. Stratford arrived shortly afterwards, but did not appeay before the Bench until twiee requested by the Police.

## Replis.

My office is open to the public at $100^{\prime}$ clock dnily, in accordance with the practice of the Government offees in Sydney. This matter fully explained in letter to Mr. King, P.M. On the 28th October the land sule was held at the usual hour. I ammot aware of being obliged to suit the convenicnce of any ono member of the public. Land saics are usually held between 12 and 1, to suit the general convenience. What I stated to Mr. Stocks was, that I was obliged to exercisc нomo discretionary power in altering the lime, notwithatanding it was advertised in the Gazette for 11 o'clock. Anything olse which Mr. Stocks has put into my mouth is simply untrue. I posted a sale list on my notice-board, on which I gave notice in blue poucil mark (it is impossible to write with ink on the board) that sale would take place at 1 o'clock.

On the 30th August I was at the Bank on business more than once. On the last, oceasion referred to by Mr. Stocks, I had just come in with a Bank draft, just obtained, in my hand, when Mr. Stocks thus accosted me, "Mr. Stratford, I have been waiting 20 minutes for yon, and I won't stand this sort of thing you know." I said, "I did not know," and asked him whether he came on Police business or other. He canse on land business ; therefore I intimated to him that he must not take any libertice in my oflice any more than any other of the public, and that if he felt aggrieved he could complain, but not to me. Anything else than this is simply not true.
3. Mcatulife n. Stratford. As the circumstances detaited happened in Norember, 1871, I really camot say anything about this, except that I havo no recollection of ever being requested by the Police to attend, and that Mr. Stocks wiehes to convey by implication some state of things which did not exist.
4. Jand Sale-Grazette notice-To be held at 11 o'clock, a.m. A considerable number of people werc present to atitend the ewle. Aftcr waiting till 12, Mr. Stocks and many others left, others remaining till 1 o'clock, some refusing to attend at all nfter that hour. Mr. Stratford did not arrive till $1 \cdot 1.5$ p.m. Sale not held till 1.35 p.m.
5. Absent from office on the 16 th Norember all day during office hours, in consequence of which executions then sought for could not be obtained.
The ubove being merely given as particular instances of numerous others of like nature.
(6.) Insulting behaviour to Mr. Stocks in Mr. Stratford's official capacity. On 30th August Mr. Stratford demanded, in a very insulting mamner, to kuow my business. Without attempting to afford any satisfaction, or the least explanation of the cause of his absence, and on being informed that Mr. Stocks' business was Court business, he replied in sume mamer and tone that he would not allow Mr. Stocks to make any complaints against him any more than any other of the outside public.
7. On the 28th October, respecting land salos, when, on drawing his attention to the notice in the Gorernment Gazette, his conduct in answering was clearly meant to be disrespect ful and insulting. Mr. Stratford's manner for some time past, both in and out of his office, has been of like kind.
8. Exhibiting the amimus of a partizan, Mr. Stocks has bad frequent occasion to complain of this when on the Bench. The most glaring iustance of that nature being in the case (heard before this Court) of Brown r. Britton. Mr. King in the case joining in the rebuke administered, at the same time informing Mr. Stratford that he must cither bo more careful and correct in firture, or he wonld hare to be reported.
Notwithstanding this rebuke he afterwards proceeded to make a caricature of the depositions, by omitting sereral words requirod to make them common kense. On that occasion Mr. Stratford further omitted scyeral important statements bearing favournbly on the part of the case referring to defendant, until attention was called to the omissions during the proceedings. It was n well known fact, at that time, that Mr. Stratford had exhibitod antipathy towards tho defendunt privately. The second case was held in this Court on 16th September, being Regina v. Kerriff. In caso Mr. Arthur Glennie Bundock was the principal witness for the prosecution when he gave in lis evidonce tho following statement: "I am a gentleman, nad reside at Nyangarie;" that etatoment, with others, wha read over on the completion of Mr. Bundock's evidence at the time. On recciving a copy of the depositions, that sentence roforrod to was omittod, and also the same omission in the donosition-book. From a copy of the original depositions, sent from the office of the Attorney General, the sentence reforred to is again omitted. Mr. Stocks was present at the hearing of the case, and heard the statement made, and subsequently read over or professed to be read oror, by Mr. Stratford, for the information of the witness and the Benoh.
N.B.-The last omission complained of is the one referrod to by Mr. Stocks, as constituting the mutilation of the clepositious supplied to the defendant for his counsel; but Mr. Stocks has since ascertained from copy of original depositions, supplied by the Honorablo the Attorney Gencral, the sentence complained of was not contained in the origianal depositions.
Immediately the copy of depositions came into Mr. Stocks's possension he recognized the omission, and drew Mr. King's ond Mr. Stratford's attention to it.
4. No date given, but the Innd sale was held at the usual hour. I probably had leayo of absence, if the plirase "Did not arrive until 1.15 p.m." means anything.
5. Yes. I was absent on leave (day afice géneral holiday).'
6. This has been answered by No. 2. I would observe that there is the same mis-statoment in this as in the former complaint. The business was land business, not Court business. Had it been Court busiuess. I should have considered it my duty to have put up with any aira Mr. Stocks might think proper to give himeelf. As he did not come into my office as it Mancistrate, and did give himself undue aire, I answered him as before stated.

Previously answered. I am not aware of going out of my way in being disrespectful to Mr. Stocks, as a Magistrate; on the contrary, I am conscious of going out of my way to be attentive to him in that capacity. In any other capacity l . hopo it is not incumbent upon me to exhibit towards him, or any man, a cordiality or respect which 1 do not feel.
The nffront contained in this complaint, throughout the whole of it is couched in such general terms that it is impossible to unswer it seriatim. Here are the depositions however, and I would beg that unless the Magistrates reporling upon it ean uequit me of the charge of partizanship with publicans and others, they (the papers) mary be sent down to Sydney to see if there they will be able to discover the fact complained of. The Police Mrgistrate will doubtless remember low it was Mr. Stocks' own fault, that the evidence as enken worrl for word did not combine to make sense. Mr. Stocks complained of the very words not being taken down; when the very words were taken down he ngain complained that they did-not make sense. It is hardly necessary for me to deny omitting " important atatements," or any stalements. If however it had been the case, Mr. Stocks need not lave signed tho depositions until the important statements lad been inserted.
I hardly understand what Mr. Stocks meang by my exhibiting violent antipathy towards defendant persomally. I think this charge requires some explanation. All I cna say in explanation is, that I think many a man a rullian or a hound, and I keep arsy from him accordingly. I do not exhibit violent antipathy to him-why should I?
The 2nd caso quoted is Regina v. Kicrriff. In that onse Mr. A. G. Bundock began his evidence, when asked by the Bench-What are youp by enying "a gentleman." As he howerer amended that statement by "I am engaged in codar cutting," and as the latter statement did affect the onse on hand, aud the former did not, morcovor, as both would have appeared not quite compatible, I wrote down and read off as found in depositions. Any other statement by Mr. Stocks is simply untrue.
Mr. Stocks did me the honor of giving me tho lio (ns J.P., I presume, on this occasion), and insisting that the word gentleman was in the original depositions. Now that he finds that it is not he will doubtless not think it worih while rotracting (if he should, I will excuse lim from so doing).

So much for the mutilation of public documente.
Ererybody heard Mr. Bundock say "I am a gentloman," but it never was entered or reud with the depositions. It is hardly likely I should read out what was not there.

With the exception of this last complaint, I need hardly point out to the Magistrates thut all i, ine evidence collecter, especially as regards time, must have been of somebody else's collecting, that in fact Mr. Stooks has litte exidence of his own to go on; it is consequently of little value as from hins.

## B.

The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino, to The Police Magistrate, Casino.
Sand Office, Casino,
5 October, 1872.

## Sir,

I. have the honor to reply to yours of the 30 th ultimo. My office is open to the prblic daily at 100 oclock, and I Not on mand whe neror aware of the publie having suffered inconvenience therefrom during the two yeare I have been here-nor during Mr. Moon's period of oflice. Moreover, I only follow the prictice of the Gorermment Departments in Sydney,-none of which are open to the public until $10 o^{\prime}$ clock, and all close again at 3 to the public. I remain invariably until 6 , and threc hours again in the evening; and I have never during ong hour of thoge ten refusod or hesituted to trangnet any and every tody's business.

As to "keeping the office open," I am not aware that IT have at any lime left the office in the day time, execpt on husiness of tho Government. As I bave no subordinate I do not see how to aroid elosing the ollice when If have to go to the Bank, or the post, or elsewhere, on business.

As Clerk of Pedly Sessions I am unquestionably entirely under the control of, and answerable to, the Poliec Mafistrate. I do not think I have orer shown that I think the contrary. As Land Agent I an under the control of, and answerable only to my own Department, - ihat is, the Under Secretary for Lands, to whom, if you hare any doubt in the matter, I would beg to refor yous.
ing areary explained the matter of the land sale to the heax of my lepartment, both by telcgan and lattor, ale sonding him a copy of the paper containing the paragraph of falsehoods, I conclude there is no necessity to go into it again.

I have, \&e.,
H. E. STRATEORD,

Clark of Petty Sebsions.

## C.

Report of the Bench of Magistrates, Casino.
Poliae Office, Casino,
26 November, 1873.
Sir,
In accordance with instructions contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo (72-8,259), desiring us to inquire into and report upon cortain clargcs made by Mr. James Stocks, J.P., against Mr. Henry E. Stratford, the Clerk of Petty Scssions und Land Agent heres-

We have the honor to slate that the inquiry has been held, and this day concluded with the following resuit:-
Charges.-Non-attendance at his olice at usual oflice hours, more particularly from 9 to $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
As a rule the office has not been opened before 10 o'clock a.m., and not always then. Mr. Stratford'b ronsons for not opening it carlicr will be found in his defence, and in the letter appended, addressed by him to the Police Magistrate, of their sufficiency we carnot judgo.

2nd charge.-Poatponement of land sales.
Mr. Stratford in his defence admits this postponement, and claims a discretionary power in altering the time, and in the letter to the Police Magistrate, appended, says, that he has, explained the matter to the head of the Lands Dopartment.

3rd charge. --Insulting behariour, in his oflicial capucity, towards Mry. Stocks.
We do not find that Mr. Stratford has been guilty of insulting behaviour to Mr. Stocks, as a Magistrate. On the oecasion referred to be was not acting in that capacity, and the evidence diseloses a hostile animus on both sides.

4th charge-Exhibiting the mimus of a partizan in taking the depositions of the Court.
This is not proved, and the accompanying memo., by the Folice Magistrate, who is cited as a witness by Mr. Stocke, will show that he har obserred no foundation for it

5 th charge.-Mutilating depositione.
This rery serious charge, and the equally sorious onc, aince brought by Mr. Stocks, of reading to the Court words not in the depositions, we consider to be entirely disproved; the first by copies of the original depositions procured from the office of the Attorney General, which do not contain the words which Mr. Stocks said had been omitted in the copies he mentions, and the secoud, by the evidence of Mr. John C. Irving, one of the presiding Magistrates, which is to us clearly conclusive on the subject, -he was looking at the dopositions at the time Mr. Stratford was reading.

## We have, see.

JOHNSON G. KING, P.M.
W. W. BUNDOCK, J.P.

ALEX. MACKELLAR, J.P.
JOHN C. IRVING, J.P.
Memo.--T have never observed Mr. Stratford evince any animus of a partizan, on the occasion referred to, or on any other occasion; indeed such an iden never entered my hoad. I have, however, sereral times severely rebuked Mr. Stratford for his carcless manuer in taking the depositions, and his persistently putting down the words in his own language, and not in that of the witnesses.

JOHNSON G. KING, P.M.
No. 7.
Mr. H. Cook to The Colonial Secretary.
Woodburn, Richmond River,
26 November, 1872.
Sir,
I beg to request information as to the following matter of complaint against H. E. Stratford; Esquire, C.P.S. at Casino.

In July last I called upon Mr. Stratford, in his office, about half-past 2 of the clock, to request him to register in his proper office books of the Small Debt Court and the District Court a mortgage. I then produced, made in my favour to secure to me the due payment of, a promissory-note for the sum of 138.

Mr. Stratford refused to register the mortgage rcferred to ; the only reason he gave for refusing to register it was that it was written on paper and not on parchment. I obtained some parchment from Grafton, $13 \mathrm{in} . \times 12 \mathrm{in}$, as directed by Mr. Stratford, had the mortgage written out on it, and called on him again to request him to register it, but he still refused to do so, stating that it should be written the other way on the parchment. He further put me to considerable trouble and loss of time by requiring me to call at his office at different times during his proper office-hours, in consequence of his frequent absence therefrom. In consequence of Mr. Stratford's repeated refusal to register the mortgage referred to, and the dolay resulting therefrom, the time allowed for its registration has elapsed again, and the claim it was intended to secure remains unsecured, though the party owing me the amount has been at all times anxious to complete the necessary papers for that purpose. His manner towards me on the different occasions I have called upon him has been most impertinent and insulting. The last time I called upon him he told me be would not register it; that it was no use taking anything to him not drawn up by a lawyer; and that if $I$ did, he would not attend to it. I believe the mortgage was properly drawn up; and I was prepared to pay any fees that might be charged. Will you have the goodness to causcome to be informed whether I have any redress for the loss and incovenience caused me by Mr. Stratford's conduct?

I am, \&c.,
HENRY COOK.
May be forvarded to the Bench of Magistrates, Cnsino, for' Mr, Stratford's explanation, There are other complainte atill amaiting report.-H.P., $\theta$ Dec., 1872.

No. 8.
Tee Principal Ukder Secretary to The Bencie of Magistrates, Casino.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Syduey, 17 December, 1872.

## Gentlemen,

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter received from Mr. Henry Cook, preferring 28 November, a complaint against the Clerk to your Bench, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you ${ }^{2872}$ will be good enough to obtain and forward to me Mr . Stratford's explanation on the subject.

I have, \&c.,<br>HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 9.

The Principal Under Sechetary to Mr. H. Cook.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 Deccmber, 1872.
SII,
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of the 26 th ultimo, preferring a complaint against the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino; and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Bench of Magistrates.

I have, \&c.
HENRY HALLORAN.

> No. 10.
> The Police Macistrate, Casino, to. The Principal Under Secretary. , Court Ifouse,

Casino, 2 January, 1873.
Sin,
I do myself the honor to enclose you Mr. Stratford's explanation, with reference to a com. plaint proferred against him by Mr. Henry Cook, of Woodburn.

I have, \&c.,
J. G. KING, P.M.
[Enclosure.]

## D.

Mryo. :-Mr. Henry Cook (at present under committal, as the Bench will be airare, to next Quarter Sessions, for catele stealing) brought me a memorina of mortgage, as is within stated, for registration.
I am instructed by Act, 11 Victoria No. 4, and also specially by the Registrar General, to make theso registrations in a certain form,-being Schedule $B$ to that Act.

Mr. Cook's memorial being quite out of form, I read to him the clauses of the Act, and also the Registrar General's instructions, on more than onc occasion; aud on tro occasions sketched for him ab rough copy of the form of Schedule, so that he might copy it on his parchmont, -notwithstanding which, he acems cither to have utterly failed in comprelending what was required, or to hire been obstinately bent upon having the mortgage registered in his way and in no other, as he paid no attention to the instructions I had ngain and again given him, until I was obliged to declinc to register it at all, -advisiug hina, when I saw that he would not understand, to take it to a professional man. Indced, I adrised him to this course all along, forseeing difichilty from the very first. Nerertheless, he quite understood that if ho brought me the document properly prepared, I was rendy to register it. (Why not?) Mr. Cool has all times proved a most troublesome person to deal with in any business he had to transact nt this office, partly from ignorance and stupidity, and partly from (what I may term) flashness; and in the present case he has certainly only himeolf to blame.
H. E. STRATFORD, C.P.S.

Court House, Casino,
31 December, 1872.

> No. 11. The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. H. Cook. Colonial Secretary's Office, 11 January, 1873.

Sir,
Referring to my letter of the 17 th ultimo, relative to the complaint preferred by you against Mr. Stratford, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Casino, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that an explanation has now been furnished by that officer, from which it appears that the memorial of mortgage presented by you for registration under the Act, 11 Victoria No. 4, was rejected by him as not being in accordarice with Schedule B of that Act.

I have, \&ic.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 12. <br> Telegram from Mr. R. G. Balmer to The Colontat Secretary.

3 January, 1873.
Require subpœena; also file pleas in cases for Court, Monday. Clerk absent; waited for one and half hour. What am I to do?

No. 13.
Telegram from The Princlipar Under Secretany to Mr. R. G. Bameer.
4 January, 1873.
Bercir instructed to desire Clerk instantly to attend to duty.

No. 14.
Telegnan froín Tife Principal Under Secretary to The Bexgi of Magistrates, Casiro.
4. January, 1873.

Mr. Balmer complains that Clerk is absent from duty. Let him be desired instantly to attend to duty.

No. 15.
Mr. R. G. Balmer to The Principal Under Secretart.
Statement of Mr. R. G. Balwer respecting the conduct of Mr. E. E. Stratford, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Casino.
On Friday, the 3rd Tamuary, I waited at the office of the Clerk of Petty Sessions from 2 to $3.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., at which hour, the Clcrk not being in his office, I reported the circuunstance by telegram to the Colonial Secretary. On coming out of the Telegraph Office I saw the Clerls coming to his office from his own private residence, which is in the opposite direction from the Bank; it was then about twenty minutes to 4 p.m. I theu went into the office of the.Clerk of Petty Sessions, and said-" Mr. Stratford, I have been waiting here since 2 o'clock, and have considered it my duty to report the matter to the Culonial Secretary ; I want a subpena and summons." Mr. Stratford then ordered me out of the office and declined to grant the instrumenta applied for. I left the office with the intention of going to a Magistrate, when I met the Police Magistrate and complained to him. The subpoona and summons were then granted.

I was much inconvenienced through not obtaining the subpena in time, as the Court was to be held on the following Monday, and my witness resided at Coraki, a distance of eighteen miles. This man was a principal witness in a case of defamation of character, and had he not been present I should have lost my case.

The office of Clerk of Petty Sessions is very seldom open before 10 a.m., and is frequently closed from 2 to 3 p.m.

ROBT. G. BALMER.

## No. 16.

Mr. R. G. Balmer to The Cofonial Secretary.
" Express" Office, Casino,
10 January, 1873.
Stu,
I am in receipt of your telcgram of the 4th instant, and in reply beg to state that I fail to sce any benefiti can be conferred or any change effected in the conduct of the Clerk of Petty Scssions at Casino by referring the matter to the Bench, as the gentienien composing it reside at too great a distance from the township to be able to give their time and attend to order the C.P.S. to attend to his duties.

However, I may state, that I was compelled to wait from 2 p.m. to $3: 30$ (telegraph time) in order to obtain the documents required, and then I was only criabled to obtain them, after being insulted and refused, by an appeal to the Police Magistrate, who fortunately happened to be in town.

On Monday last (6th instant) I found in the cases in which I was concerned that my pleas wero all attached to the wrong summonses, and consequently I was caused a considerable amount of trouble.

A sunilar negligence on the part of the C.P.S. occurred this day. A man named M'Phee, who had ridden in the rain some 16 miles, was compelled to wait exactly the same time as $I$ was subjected to on Friday, 3rd instant, in order to obtain certain documents from the C.P.S.

Now Sir, I submit, whatever the C.P.S.'s private feelings may be against me, he has no right in tho discharge of his official duties to act the part of a partizitio in any matter. I have cortainly in my capacity as a public journalist been compelled to notice his conduct,-which is the common talik of the district.

I leave the matter in your hands, believing full justice will bo done, and $I$ respectfully submit that the public servantrwho can act the part of a partizan in any case which comes before a Court of Justice is unworthy of the high trust reposed in him.

In conclusion, I bave heard it stated that the C.P.S. was at the Bank on duty connected with his office, ou the occasion I reported; I thereforo desire to give such statement an unqualified denial ; he was in his private residence, and came from there.

I have, \&e.
ROBT. G. BALMER.
The Bench may be requested to report specifically as to Mr. Stralford's attendance at his offee, his performance of his dutios, and generally as to the complaint herein made. The Police Magistrate will of course be in a position to answor such references.

Appd.-H.P., 15/3/73.

No. 17.
Stite Prlychpal tymer Sichetady to The Pótice Magisurate, Casino.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Syduey, 15 March, 1873.
Sin,
Winh reference to my tolegram of the 4th January last, to the Bench of Magistrates at Casinio, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to trausmit herewith copy of a further communication which has been received from Mr. R. G. Balmer, complaining of the conduct of the Clerk of Petty Sessions at 10 Jnn., 1853. Casino, and to request that I may be furnished with a specific report from the Bench of Magistrates as to Mr. Stratford's attendance at his offico, and performance of his duties, and gener:ally as to the complaint made by Mr. Balmer in the enclosed letter.
I. have, \&e.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 18.
Tre Bencur of Maotstratis; Castio, to Thar Comonial Secretary.
*
Police Office, Casino,
26 March, 1873.
Sir,
We have the honor to report that, in accordance witi the request contained in your letter of 15th instant (No. $73 / 454$ ), we have inquired into the charges brought against Mr. H. 'E. Stratford, C.P.S., by Mr. R. G. Balmer.

We think Mr. Balmer was not influenced so much by a wish to serve the public as by the desire to satisfy his private ill-feeling and animosity towards Mr. Stratford. At the same time we feel it our duty to state that Mr. Stratford does not open his office according. to the instructions laid down in your circular of 5th August, 1870, and in your telegrams of 13th January, 1873. Neither the opinions of the public, nor the frequent remonstrances of the Police Magistrate, have hitherto had any effect upon him. It will require a power stronger than either to oblige him to conform to the regulations.

Both the public and the Bench have, to a certain extent, been placed at defiance by Mr. Stratford -not by a flat refusal to comply with the written orders from your office, but, by a persistent continuance in the irregularities.

We have, \&c.,
JOHNSON GEO. KJ.NG, P.M.
ALEX. MACKELLAR, J.P.
Mr . Stratford may be informed that, unless he obeys the instructions which have been given, his removal from the Public Service will be recommended.-H.P., 8/4/73.

## No. 19.

Report of Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino, on No. 16. Reported upon by the Bench without forwarding this my statement.

## What I remember about the within complaint is as follows:-

I recollect Mr. Balmer walking into my office one day in the begiuning of January, and behaving, as he often does, in a threatening and insolent manner, the cause whereof appeared to bo this:-

Mr. Balmer brought me an account for goods sold and delivered to M. M. Cohen, requesting a summons in the Small Debts Court, and I accordingly made out a plaint, which he having read, observed that the goods were not delivered, and I accordingly interpolated the word "not," and drew the summonses -plaint No. 12 herewith.

Having, I concludo, subsequently found out what I took the trouble to explain to him beforehand, viz., that the case could not hold good, his next course was to storm into my office, and shout and rave at me, demanding in a most insolent and threatening tone another summons, and boasting that he had reported me to the Colonial Secretary (as I gathered from being so long at dinner.) S replied-"Very well, and that when he came into my office in a pcaceable and quiet manner he could have what he wanted." I subsequently drew out another plaint and summons for him-No. 17 herewith (an absurdly frivolous case, which was dismissed)-but I would like the opinion of the Bench as to whether the plaint and summons in No. 12 are not drawn in accordance with the account therewith.
2. Mr. Balmer had plenty of time on which to get his subpœona, the summons having been taken out in 1872. If he chose to leave it until the last moment the "inconrenience" to him was the result mercly of his own neglect, and it is quite a freak of his imagination to suppose the witness in question had any share in deciding his case.

The public invariably keep me hard at work at the office until nearly 2 o'clock, and then is mostly the onls opportunity I have of going to the Bank before it closes. Mr. Rudd will verify this. It is most probablo indeed, almost certain, that on the day mentioned I went round to the Bank before going to dinner to get my draft for Saturday's post; hence I was a little longer away from the office than if I had gone straight home to dinner.

My office is, is I have before stated, open to the public at 10 o'clock, in accordance with a practice of the Department, in which I have been for ten years.

The land business is so heary in this district that unless I have some time in the day uninterrupted by the public I could never enter up the work done. The Lands Department with all its branches is never opened to the public until 11 o'clock, and closes again at 3 for this very express purpose.

74-B

I would beg in conclusion to suggest, passing by the question of how Mr. Balmer, of all persons, comes to consider it his duty to report my supposed short-comings, not to the Bench but to the Colonial Secretary-that it is not the public who have to complain of me or who do complain. It is on all occasions Mr. Balmer and perhaps two others (no more). I spond ten hours a day in this office every week day of my life, and, as 1 . have before remarked, never refused to do anybody's business at any time, night or day; and it seems to me that I may fairly ask my Bench, with all respect, to protect me from the spiteful and frivolous attacks of this person, which tend only to embarrass me in the performance of my manifold duties and raise up undue prejudice against me at head quarters. Ife has unsuccessfully attacked me with the Minister for Lands, with the Attorncy General, with the Curator of Intestate Estates, with the Colonial Secretary before, and now again ; nad if I am, as I . hope to be considered, at all a useful servant of the Government, this course of proceeding is very much calculated to check and impair that usefulness. If I am not a useful servant I ought not any longer to hold my appointment, but I naturally look to my immediate superiors, the Beach, to decide this question (certainly not to any such porsons as Mir. Balmer and his clique), and if favourably, to emancipate me, by a decided expression of opinion, from the virulence of these persons.
H. E. STRATFORD.

Land Office, Cásino,
24 March, 1873.
Mr. Balmer's statement about my conduct or habits "being the talk of the district" is merely a repetition or extension of much libellous and offensive matter which has appeared in the columns of his paper, and is intended only to prejudice me in the eyes of those who are not here to ascertain the untruth thereof.

No. 20.
The Ponice Magistrate, Casino, to The Pringipal Under Secrefarf.
Police Office, Casino,
S April, 1873.
Sir,
I do myself the honor to report, for the infermation of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that Mr. Stratford, the C.P.S., still fails to observe the instructions contained in your circular of the 5th August, 1870, and telegram of 13 th January last, as be made his appearance at the office this morning at 10.20 .

I have, \&c.,
JOHNSON G. JING, P.M.
No. 21.
The Principal Under Secretary to The Bench of Migistrates, Casino.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 April, 1873.

## Gentiemen,

In acknowledging the reccipt of your letter of the 26 th ultimo, reporting on the comphinits made by Mr. R. G. Balmer against Mr. H. E. Stratford, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Casino, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that Mr. Stratford may be juformed that unless ho obey the instructions which have been given in regard to attendince at his office, his removal from the Public Service will be recommended.

I have, \&c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.
No. 22.
Cife Police Mambtrate, Casino, to The Princlpar, Under Secretaryy.
Police Office, Casino,
2 May, 1873.
SIR,
In acknowledging the receipt of your lettor of the 22ud ultimo, requesting that Mr. Stratford might be informed that unless he obey the instructions which have been given in regard to attendance at his office, his removal from the Public Service would be recommended, -

Thare the honor to state, that the lettor was read to Mr. Stratford in the prosence of three Magistrates, but regret to say that it appears to have had no effect whatever in causing any alteration in Mr. Stratford's attendance at his office.

I have, de.
.JOHNSON G. KING, P.M.
No. 23.
Mr. R. Ga. Batamer to Tife Conontal; Secretaix.
Casino, Richmond River, 18 April, 1873.
Sir,
I have again to direct your attention to the absence of the Clerk of Petty Scssions (Casino) from his official duties during the past week.

Allowing the Clerk his holidays, on my calling at his office for the transaction of legal business on Weduesday afternoon, I find that be has not been in his office from the Thursday previous; hence you will observe that the office was closed on Saturday 12 th April, Tuesday 15th, and Wednesday 16 th instant, 10 the great inconrenience of the public at large.

I would also draw your attention to the fact that instead of the Clerk of Petty Sessions being in his office to attend to his duties, the public have apparently to attend at his convenience.

As certain hours are appointed by the Government for the transaction of business at these offices, I cannot see that the Clerk is justified in absenting himself during his proper hours, even should he be in attendance after those hours.

Indeed the general opinion appears to prevail, the C.P.S. at Casino is one of those favoured individuals who can do just as he likes, whether it suit the public convenience or not.

I shall leave this matter in your hands, merely remarking that every instance of absence of the C.P.S. at Casino from his office at the proper hours shall be duly reported by me until such time as it shall be put a stop to, and until such time as the C.P.S. shall learn to treat those whose business compels their occasional attendance at his office with that respect which he is bound, as a Government officer, to exbibit towards the public.

## - I have, \&e., <br> ROBERT GORDON BALMER, <br> Proprietor, R. R. Express.

The Report of the Bench of Magistrates may be requested hereon.-23 April, 1873.
The Police Magistrate, Casino-H.H., B.C., 28th April, 1873.
Permission was granted to Mr. Stratford to absent himself from the office during the time mentioned.-Jounson G. Kina, P.M.

No. 24.
The Princtpal Under Secretary to Mr. R. G. Balmer.
Colonial Sccretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 May, 1873.
Sib,
In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, calling attention to the absence of the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Casino from his official duties during the Faster week, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Police Magistrate of the district, to whom your communication was referred, reports that permission was granted to Mr. Stratford to absent himself from the office during the time mentioned by you.

## I. have, \&c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 25.
The Clerk of Petty Sissions, Casino, to The Principat Under Secretary.
Cisil Service Club, 3 July, 1873.
Sir,
I have the honor to request that I may be allowed to copy or see the papers relative to a complaint made by one Balmer, at Casino, as to my not opening my office at that place at 9 o'clock.

In this matter I was called upon by my Bench for a written report (which I furnished exhaustively) Not on hand for the purpose as I concluded of its being forwarded (otherwise why wot a viva voce examination) to head quarters.

As I have reason to believe that it was not so forwarded, I am desirous of knowing what was forwarded in its stead, as well as what sort of statement was made by complainant, against whom $I$ am about taking legal proceedings for a libellous use of my name in his newspaper.

I have, \&ic.,<br>H. E. STRATFORD.

No. ${ }^{26}$.
Tile Principat Under Secretary to The Clerk of Petty Sefsions, Casino.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 July, 1873.
Str,
In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a copy of the letter of complaint against you, addressed to this officc by Mr. Balmer in April 18ith April, 187s; last.
2. With regard to Mr. Balmer's previous letter of the 10th of January last, a copy of which was sent to the Police Magistrate at Casino on the 15th March last, and the report made by the Bench on that subject on the 26 th March last (it is presumed recorded), I am desired to state that you can make yourself aware of the contents of those papers by reference to your office records.

> I have, \&c.,

HENRT HALLORAN.

No. 27.
Time Clerk of Petty Sesstons, Casino, to The Proncipal Under Secretarx.

Court House, Casino,<br>29 July, 1873.

Sin,
Referring to the matter of sundry complaints made to you about me by one R. G. Balmer, of this place, against whom I have commenced proceedings for libel at the next sittings (1st September), I do myself the honor to request that I may be favoured with copies of the reports made by this Bench on his complaints, as I am advised by my solicitor ( $M$ r. Foott, of Grafton) that it will probably be necessary to sherw all the papers arising in the case, and these particular ones as evidence of malicious ill feeling, and of the special description of injury to character and repute.

These reports of the Bench did not pass through my hands, neither are they recorded in this office.
I. have, \&c.,
H. E. STRATEORD.

Forwarded to the Police Magistrate at Casino, that he may afford such copies of the correspondence herein as he may deem requisite.
B.C., 15 A ugust, 1873.-H.H. To be returned.

No. 28.
Mr. A. C. Simpson to Tile Attorney Generaf.
Casino, 4 November, 1873.
Str,
I beg respectfully to bring the following little matter under your notice, and to request that you will give it your consideration, and favour with an early reply :-

On the 29th October ultimo I applied for a summons under 10th Victoria, No. 10, to the Clerk of Petty Scssions, which he granted, and for which he charged me the sum of 5 s., service not being included. Will you kindly inform me if the Clerk of Petty Sessions is justified in charging me that amount; and if not, please instruct him to refund the overcharge?

I am, \&e.,
ALFRED C. SIMPSON.

No. 29.
Tife Undẹ Secretary to the Crown Law Department to The Reqtstrar, Small Debts' Court, Casino.

Attorney General's Department. Sydney, 19 November, 1873.
Sir,
I am directed by the Attorney General to request the favour of your report upon the annexed copy letter from Mr. Alfred C. Simpson, of Casino, complaining that you charged him 5s. for a summons issued under the Small Debts' Act, 10 Vic. No. 10.

I am, de.
W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 30.
The Cleri of Petty Sessiong, Casivo, to Tife Under Secretart to the Crown Law Derartment.
Court House, Casino, 8 December, 1873.
Sir,
In attention to your letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding for my report a complaint from Mr. A. C. Simpson, of this township, I do myself the honor, now that the case complained about has been heard, to report as follows :-

This complainant is in the habit, when he wants a summons, of sending a third party to my office for it, instead of coming himself and explaining his casc. The said third party knowing nothing whatever of the circumstances, and being unable to auswer any questions concerning it, I am therefore obliged to do the best $I$ can in drawing the plaints and making out summonses from the accounts sent, holding the money handed to me until the appearance of the principal to explain matters. In this instance, instead of coming to me, he has preferred complaining to you that I hold 5s. on account of this case (which I do), when he lnows perfectly that he had only to present himself at ny office to have the matter adjusted. He is an illconditioned and mischievous person, and bis complaint mere personal ill feeling. If he had told me. he was going to serve the summons himself I should, of course, have returned him 2 s . out of the 5 s . As it stands, the case, which was heard only to-day, is so undisposed of that there will be nothing to return to him, as the Bench instructed him (on the merits of the casc) to take out a fresh summons, that already taken out having failed entirely through complainant's mismanagement. I have explained it all to the Police Magistrate, who finds no fault with my action in the matter.

I may remark, in conclusion, that this complaining to head quarters, instead of laying it before my Bench, which would appear (under correction) to be the proper course, is part of a scheme which this person and his friend (the newspaper printer), against whom I have an action for libel pending, two of the worst claracters in the community, havo engaged to my detriment and injury, the result of which may be seen in the motion of Mr. Cunneen before the House Iast week. I have, however, to congratulate myself that the complaints made against me are all from the same persons, and of an equally frivolous nature with this one.

I have, \&c.,
IH. E. STRATFORD.

## No. 31.

Mr. T. Duster to The Colonial Secretary.
Big Grass, Lismore, 27 November, 1873.
Snn,
Having occasion this day to attend for the purpose of selecting land at the Land Office, Casino, in the course of business the Land Agent was very insulting, and called me in no very polite terms a "damned jackass," without any provocation whatever.

Now, Sir, I. submit that no person whatever has a right to use such language, and especially a Government officer, and I trust you will endeavour by the exercise of your anthority to puta stop to this insulting language being used by this officer. I may state that he is not over polite to male or female, whose business call them to his office.

I am, \&c.,
THOMAS DUSTER.
Mr. Stratford to be asked for explanation.-G.W.A., 21/1/74.
Send to Bench with request that Mr. Stratford will furnish explanation.-W.E.P., 23/1/74. The Bench of Magistrates, Casino, B.C. Tho be returned.

Mr. Stratford will please explain.-J.G.K., P.M., Casino, 3 Feb., 1874.
Explanation herewith.-H.E.S., 17 Feb., /74.

## No. 32.

Report of Land Agent, Casino, to 'The Bench of Magismrates, Casino.
The statement in the within letter is simply a gross and infamons falsehood, and the letter itself an impudent imposture-the first, both as to the epithet alleged to lave been made use of, and as to the implied want of proper cirility to male or female; and the last as having been written not by Thomas Duster but by Mr. R. G. Balmer (now under committal for libel on my prosecution), who has merely used this man as a tool in order to indulge his personal ill feeling towards me.

As Mr. Balmer has not shown himself particuliarly scrupulous in preferring his charges against me. on various occasions, I submit that any complaint in which he now has a hand may well be looked upou with suspicion.

The very dating of this letter shows deception. If it had been bona fide, why not have dated it at Casino, where it was most assuredly written? The complaint would have had equal force.

I will take the first opportunity of proring to the Bench where this letter was writien, and under what conditions it was signed.
H. E. STRATFORD.

Circular tetten refrrafd so in Pohice Magistrate's metter, Sth April, 18í3, No. 20. Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 5 August, 1870.
Genthimmen;
I. am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state for your information, and in order that youmay cause the rule to be observed by the Clerk of Yetty Sessions of your district, that in future Clerks to Benches of Magistrates are to attend at their offices every week day during the same hours as other Public Officers, viz.:-

From 9 A.m. to 4 p.m., excepting on Saturday, when the attendance is from 9 A.M. to 1 r.m.
I have, \&c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.
The Bench of Magistrates, ______
[18.]
Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

Ordered by the Legislativc Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1874, A.m.
STATEMENT with respect to Conditional Purceases under the Crown Lands Aumenation Act of 1861 , from the passing of the same to

| Year. | Deposits of 25 per cent. | Rofunda. | Net Depasits. | Balances of 75 per cent. | Balances paid. | Balance still due. | Interest paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1862 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { L } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 88,888 & 4 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { £ } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 4,100 & 2 & 6 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 254,364 & 5 & 9 \end{array}$ |  | $\pm$ s. d. | $\pm$ \&........... d. |
| 1863 | 63,902114 | 5,146 11.4 | 58,756 - 0 | 176,268 ○ 0 |  |  | ................... |
| 1864 | $41,679 \quad 410$ | 5,833 10 8 | $35,84514 \quad 2$ | 107,537 26 | ....' |  | .......... ......... |
| 1865 | 37,862101 | 4,40384 | 33,459 19 | 100,377. 5 | 34,393 171 |  | 6,548 11: 7 |
| 1866 | $89,663 \quad 6 \quad 2$ | 5,986 14 2 | $83,67612 \quad 0$ | 251,029 16 - | 22,994 66 |  | 12,456 $10 \quad 9$ |
| 2867 | 59,5031710 | 11,051 14.5 | 48,452 | 145,356 103 | $13 ; 382190$ |  | $15,00210 \quad 1$ |
| 1868 | 59,879 [ ${ }^{\text {\% }} 6$ | $8,451 \quad 3 \quad 6$ | $51,428 \quad 1 \quad 0$ | 154,284 3 3 0 | 10,601 $17 \quad 5$ | $3,301,66518$ or | 18,129 $10 \quad 4$ |
| 1869 | $99 ; 33234$ | 7,9021010 | 91,429 126 | 274,288 176 | 19,525 166 |  | $24,360 \quad 8 \quad 7$ |
| 1870 | 93,749 144 | $8,117 \quad 3 \quad 5$ | 85,6321011 | 256,897 129 | $18,348383$. |  | $30,05719 \quad 7$ |
| 1871 | 89,60815 - | 7,55216 | 82,0551810 | 246,167 i6 6 | 17,396 11 5 |  | 38,001 $13 \quad 9$ |
| 1872 | 187,396 116 | $9,386 \quad 4 \quad 2$ | 178,010 7 | 534,031 20 | 24,692 818 |  | $45,676 \quad 3 \quad 5$ |
| 1873 | 347,929 $13 \quad 7$ | 14,345 411 | $333,584 \quad 8 \quad 8$ | 1,000,753 60 | 38,354 ○ 4 | ( | 54,402 3 |
|  | 1,259,395 1611 | 92,277 | : $1,167,118126$ | 3:501:355 i7 6 | 199,689 196 | 3,301,665 18 - | $244,63511 \quad 4$ |

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th November, 1874.

# GOLD MINING LEASES. 

(REPORT OF MR. HARRIE WOOD, ON MODE OF DEAIING WITII APPLIOATIONS FOR.)

Orflered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1874.
[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to a Question asked by Mr. Conmes, on the 23rd day of June, 1874.]
PROGRESS REPORT of Mr. Harrie Wood, to the Honoralle the Minister of Lands of the Colony of New South Wales, on the mode of dealing with applications for Leases of Auriferous Tracts.

Sydney, 15 December, 1873.
Snn,
Adverting to your letter of the 31st October last, in which you do me the lionor to request me to examine and report upon the working of the Gold and Mineral Lease Branches of your Department, and also upon all matters in connection with the mining for gold and other mincrals in this Colony, I have the honor to state that I entered upon the duties so entrusted to me, with the intention of completing my inspection before submitting a report, because it was my desire to furnish an exhaustive report upon the whole of the subjects with the least possible delay. In prosecuting my duties however, I. became convinced that there were dangers attending the mode of dealing with applications for leases, especially with applications for leases of auriferous tracts, which as they may result in inconvenience to the Government, loss to the Treasury, and injury to the public, should be made known to you forthwith, in order that by prompt. and vigorous action they may be as far as practicable averted.
2. I have already coliected a mass of information relating to the several matters referred to me, which $I$ should be glad to embody in a report, with a view to directing attention to some important reforms that are urgently nceded, but in pursuance of the request you were pleased to make when I had the honor of waiting upon you to day, I shall confine this report to the, matter of application for leases of auriferous tracts and the transfer of the subjects of such applications.
3. Applications for leases of auriferous tracts are made to the Gold Commissioner or the Mining Registrar, and are forwarded through the District Gold Commissioner, to the Honorable the Minister of Lauds, and are by the Minister subnitted to the Executive Council, for approval or otherwise. These applications are approved of, or refused, and if approved of, the approval is notified in the Government Gazette before survey is made of the land applied for. Until survey of the land is made, the Minister and the Executive Council have nothing to guide them in coming to a decision as to whether the lease applied for should or should not be granted, except the report of the District Gold Commissioner, which is based upon the report of the Gold Commissioner, who does not ordinarily inspect the land applied for-does not know (except so far as he can glean from the usually vague description given by the applicant) where the land is situated, and who as a rule simply reports that no objection to the application has been lodged with him.
4. Such being the mode of dealing with applications for leases, it is quite clear that unless objection be made to an application, and special attention be thereby drawn to it, any application for auy. land, whether available or not, or any number of applications for the same. piece of land, may be approved of and may be gazetted as approved of and the money deposited with each of the applications may be passed into the Treasury as the rent in advance of such land.
5. It has frequently happened that after an application has been approved of, and notice of approval has been published, it has been found on survey that the land, or some portion of it, was. not available; sometimes because the land was in the legal occupation of persons other than the applicants, and sometimes because the land had been alienated prior to the date of application or prior to the date of survey, and then the lease has been refused.
6. It is well known that during the recent mania for mining specilation large sums of money were paid for the interest which a person who had pegged out and applied for (or for that matter had applied for without pegging out) a pieco of land acquired by reason of having made such application and paid the prescribed deposit. In thesc cases the production of the receipt for the deposit was frequently taken as evidence of title, and in such cases the purchaser could so far have no good cause of complaint against the Government; but if, prior to the purchase, notice should have been published in the Government Gazette to the effect that the application had been approved of, and that a lcase of the tract applicd for will be issued (vide form of Gazette notice), and that the purchaser did bond fide rely upon the receipt
and the promise contained in the Gazette, and did pay the consideration money in consequence of that promise ; and if, subsequentiy, the Government, finding the land was not available, refused to issue the lease, I submit, with very great respect, the purchaser would be entitled to recover from the Government the money he bad paid for the interest in the land.
7. In order to realize the extent of the danger, it must be borne in mind that there are applications which were made, say two years since, which have been approved of more than a year since, and in respect of which no survey has yet been made. In some cases the second year's rent has been paid, but in others it has not; for example, in the Western District there are at the present time seventy-nine applications for leases of Crown lants, aud twenty applications for leases of Church and School lands, which the District Commissioner salys would have been sent down for cancellation on aceount of the second year's rent being overduc, but the surveys have not been made, and they cannot be cancelled before survey. I must confess it is not clear to me why the applications camot as well be cancelled before as after survey, though it secms guite clear to me they cannot be cancelled at all for non-payment of rent:* lt is quite possible then that in the case referred to in the preceding paragraph tihe purchaser nay even have paid the second ycar's rent, which would strengthen his claim upon the Government. Morcover, since the interest acquired under an application for lease may be transforred in the office of any Mining Registrar, and such Registrar will thereupon issue in certificate under his hand to the transferree, the purchaser might further fortify his claim in that manner.
8. If the Government would be responsible to make good the loss sustained by the bona fide purchaser, it might be put to serious inconvenionce and possibly to loss, if a person, acting in collusion with the applicant, were to claim compensation under similar circumstances, especially if the Government could not prove that these persons were acting collusively:
9. In addition to the danger referred to there are others which are more particularly attributable to the length of time which elapses between the date of application and the date of issue of the lease. The auriferons tracts applied for cover a great extent of territory, and are for the most part contiguous to gold workings, or in the direction of the known or supposed trend of some lead or lode. If the boundaries of the 1 racts applied for wore originally defined in accordance with the regulations, the boundary marks are now in a great many cases removed, and there is nothing on the ground to indicate that the land has been or is the subject of an application for lease. The applicants for leases are not required to commence, and as a rule do not commence, mining operations upon the land until after the issue of the lease, and consequently thore is no physical occupation of the land by the applicants, and unless by the merest accident the applicants reside in the locality they do not look after their interest in the land.
10. There being nothing on the ground to indicate that it is in the occupation of other persons, it might at any time be taken up under miners' rights, and the gold be extracted from it, while the applicant who has paid rent for the right to extract such gold is waiting for the issue of the lease. Th such a'case it thight be said the applicants for the lease should bave looked after their own interest; but even if that be admitted, it cloes not relievo the Govermnent from blame. But suppose a frontage lead or a quartz lode should be found io be running through such land, and the Gold Commissioner not knowing the land to be the subject of an application for lease should run the base line through such land, and put persons other than the applicants for the lease into possession of the land as for frontage or quarta clains, and these persons should, under such possession, extract from the land the gold to which the applicants for the lease aro entitled by reason of their, priority of possession, the payment of rent, and, if the application has been approved of, the promise to issue a lease. In such a case, I submit, the applicant for the lease would be entitled to claim compensation from the Government for the gold taken out of the land under the express authority of the Goid Commissioner.
11. One instance is known in which land the subject of an application for lease was sold by the Crown; fortunately in that case the purchaser consented to take back the purchase money, and to allow the sale to be cancelled; but other cases not yet known may have occurred, and the Govermment may in that event be called upon to pay compensation.
12. It is true that, so tir as at present known, the dangers are hypothetical, but I submit it should be sufficient to show the possibility of such dangers arising in order to secure the adoption of remedial measurcs. Until the whole of the auriferous tracts applied for shall dave been surveyed, it will not be known whether the dangers referced to are not realities which have to be dealt with. But if the delay in dealing with applications for leases of auriterous tractis were prorluctive of no oiher evil consequences than the locking up of the public lands, it should be at once put an end to, because it enables those who desire to hold auriferous land for purposes of speculation to do so without incurring the obligation to work suchi. land, and thereby it retiuds the development of the resources of the Colony, and it aftects most injuriously those holders of miners' rights whose claims are surrounded by these tracts, and who, being compelled by the regulations to work their claims, are not only made to prove the value of the adjacent tracts, but whero there js water to contend with they bave also to drain those tricts. The prejudice cutertained by the working miner against leases is in a great measure due to and justified by this delay. Until lessecs shall be compelled to work the land they hold, or to leave it to others who will work it, no great improvement on the Gold Fields can reasomably be expected.
13. With veference to the form of lease in use, I hog leave to submit that unless the Act under which the lease is issued expressly states that the lease shall be deemed to contain all the covenants, conditions, and provisoes necessary to carry out the contract made between the lessor and the lessee, and sets out in express terms those covenants, conditions, and provisoes, they should be contained and expressed in the lease itself, and in order that the lessee shall be so bound by the terms of the lease that they may be enforced against bim without the lessor having recourse to the Courts for relief, he (the lessee) should bo required to exceute the lease.
14. With reference to the payment of the rent reserved under leasc, and the forfciture or cancellation of the interest acquired by applicants in the land applied for, I find there have been several changes made as to the date from which the rent commences to accruc, and the plan now adopted appears to be to compate the rent from the first day of a month nearest to the lay on which the notice of approval of the application was published. There does not appear to me any objection to this plan, provided the lease be issued within a reasonable time after publication of such notice, but when more than one year elapses between the date of such notice and the issue of the lease the necossity of enforciog payment of the
second
second year's rent may arise before the actual issue of the Iease; and in view of the final clause of the lease itself I do not see how such payment can be enforced; and if it cannot be enforced, the forfeiture or cancellation of the applicant's interest in the land for non-payment of such rent could not be sustained if questioned. If the rent accrues under the lease, in order to enforee paymont of the rent in a Court of law the lease would have to be put in, and if the lease were put in it would be seen that it contains the following proviso:-"Provided lastly and we do hereby declare that this our lease shall not take effect until the actual issue thereof by our Secretary for Lands, or other officer autiorized in that behalf by our Governor or other officer for the time being administering the Government of our said Colony, notwithstandiug that the same shall previously and in anticipation of the payment of the said yearly rent have passed the Great Seal of our said Colony," which I submit would be a bar to the recovery of the rent. In zome cases, if I am correctly informed, the interests of applicants in the land applicd for is forfeited or cancelled before any lease of the land has been prepared, and consequently before the lease can have passed the Great Seal of the Colony, and in such cases I think the applicants would be entitled to disregard the declaration of forfeiture or cancellation and to demand the issue of the lease, and this if dono would be most inconvenient to the Govermment, especially if in the meantime a lease of the samo land had been granted and issued to aoother person.
15. With reference to the practice of transferring the interest acquired by the applicant in the land applied for, I find that the officers on the Gold Ficlds justify the practice by asserting that under the interpretation clause of the Act, 30 Victoria, No. 8, and the interpretation clause of the Regulations of the 21st March, 1872 , the land so applied for is a claim. In this I think they are in orror, for though the interpretation given to the word claim is very wide, not to say loose, I submit it does not include a holding of such a nature as that acquired under an application which may at any moment prior to approval be determined at the pleasure of the Exccutive Council. After the notification of approval, the holding may come within the category of claims as defined; but inasmuch as the practico of transferring these interests is most dangerous and inconvenient, I would strongly recommend that it be at once discontinued. The Mining Registrars in whose offices these transfers are made do not as a rule keep a register of applications for lenses, and do not know who are the applicants for any given piece of land, or in fact whether any given piece of land has been applied for ; but they register any transfer of land or any interest in land which may be presented to them, and issue a certificate of transfer to the transferree without knowing whether the trinsferror is possessed of the subject of transfer. The effeet is that the applicant for a lease of land situated in one locality may make and register a transfer of his interest in such land in any other locality, and indeed a person who is not an applicant for a lease may, by frauduleutly representing himself as the applicant, make and register a transfer of an interest he does not possess. The District Gold Commissioners of the Western and Southem Gold JHields have recognized these transfers so far as to attempt to issue the lease to the last transferree, that is to say, they attempt to insert in the lease the name of the last transferree as the lessee. Of course it will be clear to any person who understands the nature of the work that such an attempt is not capable of being carried out, because though the Commissioner may have obtained a return of all transfers made up to the moment of preparing the lease (which by the way is alenost .impossible), still betwcen the date of such return and the date of the execution of the lease by the Governor there may have been other transfers made. But even if it were possible to carry out the attempt perfectly, it is to say the least very questionable whether it would be wise to do so, because as it is quite possible for a fraudulent transfer to be made, it might lead to the issue of the lease not to the rightful applicant or his Jnwful assignee but to a person who has no right whatever to the lease. If any lease should be so issued, the evil might perhaps be readily cured if it were discovered while the lease remained in the possession of the person to whom it had been wrongfully granted, but if before the discovery he had assigned it to a boná fide purchaser, the Government would be placed in a nost unpleasant pusition, inasmuch as it might be called upon by one or other of the parties to pay compensation. In any case the practice by which it is possible for the lease to be granted to any person other than the rightfil applicant, involves insecurity of teaure which will naturally tend to retard the developnent of the Gold Fields, because there is nothing which capital so much fears as insecurity of tenure.
16. Having thus invited your attention to what appear to me to be elements of danger, in connection with the mode of dealing with applications for leases of auriferous tracts, I now beg leave to submit the following particulars of the work on hand to be disposed of, so far as I have been able to ascertain, and to offer suggestions for disposing of that work speedily.
17. In the Gold Fields Branch of your Department, in Sydncy, there are some 3,400 lenses which have been prepared and signed, but which have not yet bech registered, and will not be ready for issue until registered. I venture here to submit that the mode of registering such leases is defective, and I would suggest that a suitable form of register be printed, and bound temporarily into small books, so that a number of clerks can be employed at one time upon the work of registration that as many clerks as room can be found for be at once employed temporarily-to register these leases, so that they may be issuod and disposed of at once, and that as soon as these small books are filled up they be properly bound in permanent registers.
18. There are in the Mineral Branch of the Surveyor General's Department some 100 applications for leases of auriferous tracte, in respect of which survcys have been made, but the diagrams have not boen prepared, and the officer in charge of that branch says the diagrams cannot be prepared from the information supplied. I would suggest these should be returned to the Mining Branch of your Department, and the officer in charge should be able to deal with them satisfactorily.
19. In the Westera District since the 24 th August, 1571, 4,598 leases have been applied for, viz. :4,443 of Crown Lands, and 155 of Church and School Lands, and these applications have been dealt with as follows:-

| On Crown Lands, surveyed | ... | ... |  | 2,857 | 2,930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On Church and School Lands, do.... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 2,83 |  |
| On Crown Lands, unsurveyed |  |  |  | 1,172 |  |
| On Church and School Lands, do.... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ${ }^{1,72}$ |  |
| On Crown Lands cancelled... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 414 | ,244 |
| On Church and School Lands do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,598 |

Of the 2,930 auriferous tracts surveyed, leases of 868 have been prepared, and forwarded to your Departmeut in Sydney.
20. Tin the Southern District, 1,70; leases bave been appliod for, and leases of all the tracts which have been surveyed have been forwarded to your Department in Sydues, except 16, which are delayed pending the receipt of the record number.
21. Formerly leases of auriterous tracts were granted by the District Commissioners, but these lenses were subsequently declared invalid by the Crown Law Officers, but up to the present time they have not been re-issued in proper form nor has any attempt been made to re-issue them.
22. Tn the Southern District there are some hundreds of applications for leases in the hands of the surveyors for survey, but these surveys ought to have been made long since. I would suggest that notice be sent to these surveyors that unless they can make the survers and forward the phas forthwith, they must return the papers to the District Commissioner, and in the event of their returning them, other surveyors should be at once employed to make the surveys.

It appears that hitherto, on account of the smillness of the fee, the surveys' have been made without comnections. I would strongly recommend that the connections be insisted upon, even though the Governmemt should have to supplement the fees, because without connections the surveys cannot be charted.
23. The Commissioner of the Western Gold Ficlds is preparing leases of the tracts which have been surveyed, at the rate of from 200 to 300 per month. At that rate, supposing no fresh applications should be made, the whole of the leases applied for in tho Western District will not be ready for signature in less than twolre months; but, inasmuch as $15 \pm$ applications have been made during the past three months, the average per month may fairly be set down at not less than fifty, so that unless greater speed be secured in the preparation of leases the work will probably be in arrears for many months longer; and if a fresh rush for leases of auriferous tracts should oceur before the existing arrears have been cleared off, great confusion will inevitably ensue.
24. The great rush for leases of auriferous tracts is urged as an excuse for the extraordinary accumulation of work and delay in the preparation and issue of the leases; but, I submit, the accumulation and delay are ovidences of defective management. An extraordinary pressure may be regarded as a correct test of the efficiency of a system, and if the machinery break down or become disorganized under the pressure, it may safely be assumed that it is not efficient.
25. In view of the large number of applications to be dealt with in the Western Distriet, I would suggest that the applications which have noti yet been referred to surveyors should be arranged according to the respective localities in which the land applied for is situated. That as many additional surveyors as may be necessary should be at once employed on the district, understanding that they will not engage in any work, other than the survey of auriferous tracts, until all the surveys required of them respectively shall have been completed; that one of the additional surveyors be sent to each of the localities in which surveys have to be made, and in which there is, at present, no mining surveyor located; that such surveyors be at once instructed to make the surveys and proper connections with the utmost expedition consistent with accuracy, and to furnish plans thereof as soon as the survey of each isolated tract, or each group of tracts, shall have been completed; that the surveyors who are at present employed should be directed to proceed forthwith to make the surveys entrusted to them, and to furnish the plans thercof, or to return the instructions for such surveys to the District Commissioner, so that he may instruct other surveyors, and if any surveyor has on hand a greater number of surveys than he can make, say within one month, he should be directed to return the surplus to the District Commissioner. In doing so he should be required to retain those relating to tracts nearest to the locality in which he is stationed, and to return those most remote from such locality.
26. That the applications in respect of which surveys have been made and plans furnished should be arranged according to locality ; that as many as will lreep the staff in the office of the District Com-missioner-cmployed say for two months-be retained in his office, and the remainder be sent to the Lands Department in Sydney, and that such a staff be there temporarily employed as may be necessary to prepare the leases, register them, and chart the surveys. That as fast as the plans of auriferous tracts are sent in by the surveyors the applications to which they relate be handed to the staff in the District Office, or be forwarded to Sydney, so that the whole of the employés, whether in the district office or in Sydney, may be kept constantly employed until the whole of the arrears shall have been worked off.
27. The District Commissioner of the Southern Gold Fields should be able to prepare the leases applied for in his district as fast as the plans of the surveys shall be furnished to him.
28. The leases prepared in the district offices should be forwarded as soon as ready to the Departmeat in Sydney for execution and registration.
29. The leases, as soon as they have been executed and registered, should be sent to the local Gold Commissioner, with instructions to him to notify the applicants that they are required to take delivery within a certain period named in such notice, and that if they fail to do so the leases will be returned to the Department in Syduey for cancellation. The reason for recommending that the leases be sent to the several Gold Commissioners for delivery, is that in most cases the applicants reside in the district, or have an agent who resides in the district, and if any applicant desire to take delivery in Sydney, the lease can easily be returned to the Departmenti in Sydney for that purpose.
30. With reference to future applications, I would strongly recommend that instructions be sent to each Gold Commissioner to the effect that forthwith, upon receipt by him of an application for a lease of an auriferous tract, he shall forward to the mining survefor stationed nearest to such tract a full description of the tract applied for, and an instruction to make survey thereof, and furnish him with a plan as speedily as possible, and the Gold Commissioner should be required to retain the application till the plan shall have been received by him, and then (unless objections shall have been made thereto and shall not have been disposed of) the Cold Commissioner should forward the application, together with the plan and his report thereon, to the Department in Sydney, cither direct or through the District Commissioner. ]3y this means all new applications will be disposed of as they are made. I seo no reason (except when objection is made to the applications) why a lease should not issue within one month from the date of application. If the survey were made as it should be, during the fourteen days allowed for objections, there should be no difficulty in preparing, oxecuting, registering, and delivering the lease in another fourteen days.
31. The defects of the present system of dealing with applications for leases of auriferous tracts, referred to in the foregoing report, may be summarized as follows: -
(1.) The danger of promising to grant a lease of land not available, and being compelled subsequently to refuse it.
(2.) The danger that money may be paid for the applicant's interest in the land, relying upon the promise to grant the lease, and that the purchaser or the Government may suffer in consequance of the subsequent refusal to grant the lease.
(3.) The danger that between the date of the promise to grant a lease and the survey of the land, the Gold Commissioner may jut persons other than the applicants for the lease into possession of the land, and such personn may extract gold, the property of the applicants.
(4.) The dauger that land the subjectio of an aplication for lease may be sold by the Grown after the promise to grant the lease.
(5.) The locking up of auriferous lands from the miner, and retarding the development of the Gold Ficlds.
(6.) The dauger of improperly forfeiting or cancelling the interest of an applicant for a lease, and granting a lease of the same ground to other persons, and then having to compensate the applicant whose interest was improperly forfeited.
(7.) The danger that in attempting to issue the lease to the last transferree of the applicant the lease may be granted to the wrong person.

- I have, \&c.,

HARRIE WOOD.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# mining branches of the lands department. 

(REPORT OF MR. HARRIE WOOD, ON WOREING OE.)

Orderol by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1574.
[Lail upon the Table of the House in answer to a Question asked by Nfr. Combes, on the 2srd day of June, 1874.]
SECOND PROGRESS REPORT' of MIr. Harrie Wood to the Honorable the Minister for Lands.
Sydney, 21 January, 1874.
Sir,
In my Report dated 15th. December ultimo I invited your attention to the unsatisfactory mode of clealing with applications for leases of auriferous tracts, to the defects in the form of lease, and to the inconvenience and dimgers likely to ariso from the delay in issuing the leases, and urged upon you tho desirability of adopting a different method of dealing with future applications, and of disposing of the arrears of work as expeditiously as possible.
2. I have now the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of your instructions, I have inspected the thealiber offices of the several Gold Commissioners mad Mining Registrars at the following places in the Western and Southern Gold Fields Districts, namely:-Bathurst, Sofala, Hill End, Hargraves, Mudgec, Gulgoug, Wellington, Stony Creek, Molong, Orange, Toogong, Forbes, Parkes, Grenfell, Young, Cowra, Carcoar, Trunkey, and Mitchell's Creek, and I have paid hurried visits to as many other Gold Fields in the Western District as the circumstances in which I was phaced would permit.
3. My original intention was to visit every field on which mining, whether for gold or for other Inntility to visit metals or minerals, is being or has been carried on, but I found that on account of the number of these eery Held. ficlds and the extent and character of the territory intervening, to do so would occupy a great many months, and would involve a larger outlity of money in travelling expenses than I felt justified in incurring; I therefore contented myself with a burried examination of those ficlds through which I passed, or which I could reach easily and incxpensively.
4. The vast extent of country, apparently auriferous, which has not been prospected, surprised me Extent of aurino less than the uumber of leads and lodes now almost deserted, which evidently have never been terous counitrythoroughly tested. The impression made upon me during my tour is, that the auriferous resources of this Colony are almost incxhaustible, but that through neglect or mismanagement not only has no inducement been offered and no assistiance aftorded to those who rould develop those rewources, but the prublic lands have actually been locked up from them. Prospectors, whether capitalists or labourers, are the most prosmesingusoful class of miners in the Colony, and deserve all the eucouragement and assistance the state can give iuportance of. them, because their labours, if successful, open up new fields of enterprise and new sources of weilth. They are, in fact, public benefactors, but they are likely to reccive but beant recognition or aid so long as the collection of dircet revenue from the Gold Fields is regarded as of primary importance, and the development of the auriferous resources is considered of secondary importance. There are many thousands sand locked up of acres of land, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Western Gold liclds, held under application for thdor nplicap lease. Many hundreds of the acres so applied for have not yet been surveyed, and owing to tho length of time which has elapsed since the applicants took possession of the laud the boundary marks have, in many instances, been removed. The mincrs know, generally, that a great extent of land in the vicinity of the several Gold Fields has been applied for, but they do not know the exact sites which have been so applied for, and consequently they do not know with certainty what ground is open to be taken up under miners' rights. They may desire to prospect a cortain tract of country, but they are deterred from attempting to do so by the fear that it may be the subject of an application for lease. and that if they discover gold in it the applicant for the lease may get his lease issued, eject them from the ground, and take the fruits of their skill and industry.

That new fields are not being opened, or that new discoverics on old fields are not being maule, is canses if mainly due to the causes above named, but the general depression on the Gold Tields appears to be ascrib- diptesesiun out able to other causes,-such, for example, as the "floating of Companies," as practised during the recent
mining mania, which has frightened capitalists from investing in mining ventures, and has demoralized the miners, by teaching them that money is more readily and more easily made by selling than by working their claims. At Gulgong, where comparatively few claims have been floated, and where the miners have been content with such profits as they can by their industry cetract from the earth, the quantity of gold won compares favourably with other fields. It is true that there are throughout the other fields numerous notable instances of most praiscworthy iudustry and perseverance, but there are also on most of the other fields I visited a great number of claims which are not being worked at all, or are being worked without that onergy which is usually regarded as necessary to success.

Some of these claims arc held by Companies who expended large sums of money in the purchase of them, but reserved very small and utterly insufficiont sums for working them, and some are held by working miners, who still entertain hopes of selling them. Another cause of the depression is the want of suitable machinery and appliances, and the want on the part of the working miners of the means to obtain them.

The law as it at present stands seems to afford no facilities for the co-oporation of capital and labour. The mines are held either by co-operative Companies of working miners or by joint stock Compamies, and there is betwcen these two classes a feeling of autagonism (more or less strong in different localities) which appears to me to be prejudicial to the mining interest. There are some mines which can be more advantageously worked by joint stock Companics thau by co-operative Companies; these are generally such as require powerful and expensive machinery, and where the profits depend more upon the quantity than the quality of the material operated upon.

There are other mines which can be nore advantiageonsly worked by co-operative Companies, because no expensive machincry is required ; the appliances necessary are simple and inexpensive, and only a small quantity of material requiring special or local experience in the getting has to be operated upon. There is a third class of mines which can be more profitably worked by co-operative miners, on account of the nature of the country and the character and quantity of the material to be treated, but which co-operative miners cannot work without the means of obtaining the requisite machinery and appliances. not appear to be sufficient security to the capitalist to induce him to embark in such ventures, but such protection could easily be provided as would render such ventures perfectly safe. Capitalists might then be induced to take part in prospecting renturcs, most of which are at present carried on by co-operativo miners, and there is much of this most useful kind of work which cannot be undertaken without the aid of capital. Another cause of the depression is, that many of the miners and mine managers lack the skill to arrange and conduct their works in such a mamber as to extract the greatest quantity of gold from a given quantity of material at the smallesti possible cost, and hence many mines which ought to pay for working lave been abandoned as unprofitable. A School of Mines, if properly conducted, would tend to remedy this cvil. Numerous instauces can be found where alluvial leads have been workod till drifts containing water, or some other impediments, have been met with, and then they have been abandoned, whereas, with proper management and suitable appliances, the impediments could be overcome and the water in the drift could be utilized, as for example,-in puddling the wash-dirt in a machine erected on the claim, instead of carting the wash-dirt at great cxpense to a creek niles away from the claim, to be treated at a public machinc. Again, leads have been abandoned because in perhaps one or two claims the yield of gold has fallen below the average yield obtained from the claims higher up the lead, whereas had the works been prosecuted a little further down the lead, the alluvium would most likely have been found sufficiently rich to pay for working. The same thing appears to have happened with reference to quart\% reefs or veins; they have been worked down to the water level, or down to some imaginary line, below which the quartz is supposed to run out or to cease to be gold-bearing; or a portion of the reef or vein which is very poor, or is barren of gold, has been driven into, and thereupon the reef or vein has been abandoned; whereas, with proper appliances to raise and utilize the water, the quart\% might in many instances be worked more profitably below than above the water level, or, in the case of the quartz appearing to run out, or being poor or barren, by sinking deeper or driving further, the reef or rein would probably be found to make again, or gold-bearing stone would be cut. of these abandoned leads and lodes, because if such information were available for publication it is highly improbable that they would be allowed to remain long unworked.

If evidence were needed to prove the value of properly prepared authentic statistical records, it is abundantly supplied by the leads and lodes from which large quantities of gold are said to have been got, and which are now neglected because their value is not generally known. While on this subject I may mention that I have endenvoured to ascertain whether the miners would voluntarily supply such statistical information as would be requisite, and though I fiud a very large number of them would gladly do so, I regret to say I fear many would refuse; and as the collection of statistics, to be of the greatest value, must be general and accurate, and as the public is clearly entitled to the fullest information respecting the resources of the public estate, I would strongly recommend that the holders of auriferous, metalhiferous, and mineral lands, be compelled to supply such information and such samples as the Govornment shall from time to time require, and that the penalty for non-compliance be a fine enforceable by the officers charged with the duty of collecting such information and statistics.

## Mining titles and records.

F. Delay in 1ssuing leases.
6. The titles to mining tenements are as a rule far from perfect, and the muniments of title are so defective as to be of little or no practical valuc.

Some leases applicd for as far back as the year 1871 have not yet been issued, and indeed very few if any leases are ready for delivery. Only four leascs the applications for which are of comparatively recent date appear to have been issued, except those which were improperly issued under the hands of the District Gold Commissioners.
Leasos defective,
Many of the leases lave been so carelessly prepared that they would, if issued, be utterly worthless Leazes not in duplicate. as deeds of title. They are not proparcd in duplicate, consequently, when the lease has been delivered to the lessec, the Government holds no document which would be eridence in a Court of law of the contents of the lease.

Instead

Instead of preparing the leases at the Department in Sydney, and forwarding them (as required by Prepnantion and the Regulations) to the Gold Commissioners, For delivery to the lessee, they have been prepared by the District Gold Cominissioners, and forwarded to the Department in Sydney for delivery, though the form of the lease requires that the date of delivery shall be condorsed on the lease by a Commissioner.

No proper register has been provided for the registration of leases.
No proper
register.
Many of the areas intended to be held under lease are surveyed without connections, and the lapse survess not of time between the survey of the sites and the issuing of the lease is usually so great that the survey connected. marks will probably in many cases be obliterated before the lessec is required to go into possession, and in such cases the land proposed to be leased.will not casily be discoverable, even by survey; and ceven whero the survey has been connected a re-survey will in some cases (owing to the lapse of time aforessid) be necessary, in order to put the lessee into possessicn of the demised land. In the cvent of a lessee being put upon strict proof of his title, he will in many cases find it most difficult to prove that he is in possession of the exact portion of land intended to be demised to him, and in the absence of a proper register he will find great difficulty in proving that he has complied with all the requirements of the law prior to the granting of the lease. Holdings under miners' rights are, as a rule, not survejed, and some are not moldings under registered, the title being made to depend upon continuous possession, actunl or constructive, under miners' mivers' rights. rights in force. The survey of some claims-as, for example, on frontage leads and quartz reefs-is usually surcy or frontmade by the Gold Commissioner; who frequently has no instrument, and is not supposed to know how to tyo clizims nid usc one, yet he is required to lay down the base line of frontage leads and quartz reefs, and to lay off the boundary-lines between the claims along the lead or reef. These boundary lines, in the case of frontage paan nul bounleads, slould, according to the Regulations, be att right angles with the base line, and should be balf a mile dary jinus ond in leugth.
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It is scarcely possible that a Gold Commissioner, unless he have proper instruments, and be proficient $\begin{gathered}\text { Rane and boun- } \\ \text { dary } \\ \text { hin }\end{gathered}$ in the use of them, can lay down these boundary lines with such precision that they will, at a distance of a Gory linem- by quarter of a mile on either side of the base line, indicate the exact position which the boundary line should missionrr. occupy between two adjacent claims; and yet, in the event of the holders of one of these claims being charged with encroachment upon the other claim, he wili have to adjudicate upon the matter, and will perhaps decide fold commisthat an encroachment has been made and award damares thercfor, when in point of fact there is no actual cate upon their encroachmont, but there appears to be one, because the dividing boundary line is out of position. I am own acts of opinion the frontage system should be abolished; but if it be retained, $I$ would strongly recommend that the base and boundary lines be laid down by a surveyor, and a proper plan showing the position and Frontage clams, extent of each claim be kept in the Mining Rugistrar's Office; and in the event of the base line being sear, should be altered, the new base line and the positicn and extent of the clains thercon be delineated upon such plan I would strongly recommend that the base line on quartz reefs be abolisled, and that the length and width of quartz claims being defined the miners be allowed to take them up on any unoccupied portion of a lode
7. The books it preat in use by the Diving Registrars appear to consist of on old set of book tuarts rects.
7. The books at present in use by the Mining Registrars appear to consist of an old set of books mining Reesis and a newer book, intended, I presumc, as a gencral register to supply the piace of the whole or the greater trars tand part of the books forming the old set. Of the old set of books I may say they are most unsuitable in ond set of hooks form, and they are complicated by reason of the number of them. The entries are made in these books unsuitable, in the order of time, without any reference whatever to the subject. For cxample, say six men hold a claim jointly. On a certain day one of theso men applies to be registered and an entry is accordingly made; other people holding interests in other claims apply to be registered, and each one is registered and the entry numbered in proper consecutive order. After a few days another of the six men applies to be registered, ind is registered possibly two or three pages from the first man, and so on in respect of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth man ; the result being that, though the six men hold one claim jointly, their names are spread over a great many pages of the book, and in order to find the registered holders of a given claim search has to be made through a number of pages, and in many cases the search would be ineffectual but for the local knowledge of the Mining Registrar. In short, these books resemble a not very well kept waste book instead of a woll kept ledger. The transfers are registered in another book kept on exactly the same principle, so that there is not only the difficulty of finding the original holders of a claim but the very much greater difficulty of finding the transferrees; and in order to find the transactions relating to a given claim the Mining Registrar bas to search through perhaps several books, which aro kept in such a manner that he would be almost sure to overlook some of the entrics. The new vew registration book is practically the same in form as one prepared by me some fifteen years ago, but an crror has been book duftetive. made in preparing or printing this book which has led to some confusion in the use of it. The book should contain separate columns for recording liens and tronsfers respectively, but the column intended for liens only is headed "Liens or Transfers." The Mining Registrars state that when the new usc of now book form of book was supplicd to them they were instructed to dispense with the old set of books, not uuderstoout. but as they did not understand the use of the new book, and no instructions were seut to them, or conld be got as to the use of it, they have in some cases not used it at all, and in some cases have misused it. Fach Mining Registrar seems to have been left to his own devices, and nearly every one has succeeded in adopting some mode of using his books or performing the duties of his office different from any other. As an evidence of the want of proper instruction and supervision, I may be wnit of instruc. permitted to refer to two cases. One Mining Registrar informed me that he was in the habit of destroy- $\frac{\text { tions to Miniug }}{\text { Registrasa }}$ ing all original documents as soon as he had recorded the contents, because they would accumulate and become troublesome, and there could be no use in keeping them when the subject matter had been recorded in the register. The other Mining Registrar, being unable to understand the proper use of the new form of book, and being especially anxious to avoid using it improperly, and having been directed to discontinue the use of the old set of books, refrained from making any entries till he could obtain the necessary instruction, and he simply pasted all applications, trausfers, \&ce., \&c., into a book in the order of receipt. I may state, in passing, that I explained the use of the new form of book, and I think he will have made the entries since my visit. In one particular, however, the Mining Registrars appear very generally to agree, namely, in that they should make any registration or any transfer they are asked to mike; but thero are some few exceptions to this rule, in which the Mining Registrass appear to have realized the importance of their duties, and to have taken great carc, before making any registration or transfer, to satisfy thomsolves that such registration or trausfer ought to be made.

Some few of the Registrars seem ilso to have recognized the importance of references from one book to another, for the purpose of connecting an entry in one book with an entry relating to the same subject in another book, but even in the best leept of the books there is great room for improvement.

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$t$ bransfer, \&c., \&c. of clams is objectionable, becanse where the subject of rerristration is, or is rupposed to be, equidistant, or nearly equidistati, from the ollices of two Mining Registrars, and two parties are seeking to obtain registration of the same piece of gromd, one party may ro to one office and one party may go to the other, and thus the question of priority, upon which title would mainly depend, may be unnecessarily complicated. Where the law requires registation to be made in the offee noarest to the ciaim, fine Courts have, I think, usually, if not invariably. held that it means the office nearest as the crow flies, and in some parts of this Colony the oflice which is nearest; as the crow flies would be so difticult of access from the claim, or could be reached only by a long and circuitous route, whereas another oflee, though not so near in fact, is so much more conveniently situated that the miners would bo almost sure to go to it; thus not only may transactions relating to the sime clam be recorded in two or more offices, but ine registrations may be held to be bud and the title defective, by reason of such registration having bcen marle in an office which is not the nearest to the chaim. In order to avoid these evils, I would sugrest that the boumdaries within which each Mining Registrar can make registrations slould be clearly defined, and in fixing these boundaries the convenience of the miners should be nade the chief consideration. The only inconvenienco that can arise from the bounds within which a Mining legistrar can act being fixed is, that; the position of the boundary lines may not be known sufficiently well to prevent the minors whase claims aro near the boundary lines from going to the wrong office; but this may be obviated by adopting, as far as practicable, rivers, ranges, dc., dc., as boundaries, and where arbitrary lines have to be employed, by marking the position of such lines on the surface. It would be necessary to provide that a claim whici is partly in one district or division and partly in another may be registered in either, but that all trinsactions relating to the claim which require to be recorded by a Mining Registrar must be recorled in the office in

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I do not consider the Mining Registrars are deserving of blame, becauso thoy have been ealled upon to perform duties of which they hiud no previous knowledge, and they have had no one who understands the work to instruct them. They all appear most anxious to discharge their duties efficiently and to obtain such information as will enable them to do so.

I would recommend that proper instructions be issued forthwith to all the Mining Registrars, pointing out clearly how the several books and forms should be used, and generally how they sbould perform the duties prescribed by the Regulations. In my Progress Report dated 15 th December ultimo, I. referred to the practice of transferring the interests in iuriferous tracts acquired under applications for gold-mining leases, and to the daugers that mirht arise from attempting to issue the lease to the last transferree. I beg leave now to point out that if it shall appear to you desirable that the lease, if practicable, be granted to the last transferree of the interest, it will be necessary to trace the transfors from the original applicant to the last transferree, and to see that cach such trausfer has boen made by the person authorized or possessing the right to make it. I also beg leave to invite your attention to the practice of amalyanating the arcas held under such applications as aforesaid. It is not clear to me that such amalgamations have any legal eftect, but if they lave, the Government may be made to demise a greatier extent of land under onc lease than is desirable, and if they have no legal effect the holders of sueh areas may be deceived by the practice, and therefore it should be restricted or discontinued.
8. The practice of requiring the miners to apply to the nearest Mining Registrar, for registration, the system of registering mining titles; bat in view of the important influcuce which secarity of tenure exercises upon the investment of capital in mining ventures, and the extent to which a good system of registration may be made to contributc to that security, I would strongly recommend that in finturo the greatest care be exercised in preparing the requisite forms and registers and in devising the best sebeme of registration (I am prepared at any time when required to submit for approval in detail a completo scleme) of mining titles; and that when prepared and adopted, modeln of the several forms and reristers be filled in and forwarded to ench Mining Registrar, with full explanations and instructions, so that the Registrars cannot fail to understand their work, and so that they will be compelled to adopt one minform plan of performing their duties throughout the Colony. Uniformity is almost as important as efficioncy, because without uniformity it is most difficnlt for the miners who travel from oue locality to another to know how to proceed to make their titles, and the production of a number of reyisters supposed to be used for the same purpose, yot each kept in a totally differentimamer from the other, must be most confiring to the judges by whom questions of title have to be decided.
Survey shmble
survey shmint
10. I beg leave here to submitituat, as litigation is enstly, not only ion the litiganas but also to the State, and that as mining disputes genemally arise out of matters relating to the initiation of the title or the position of boundary lines, survey of the land should in every case precene registration, and excepia in
plan or arouad haulif firiut axistratiuth Breixtration aridence of tith the rase of frontuge claims, a plan of the gronod resistered should appear on the face of the register, and regristration should be made conclusive evidence that every act required to be done prior to registration had beon properly and duly tome, and no person shouh bo allowed to go behind the registration for the purpose of attacking the titile; hut in order that this may be done with satety, it will be necessary not only that a smrvey shall be made of the land before registation, bat that the surveyor shall ascertain that the land surveyed will not interfore with the rights of other persons. Wifhout a survey and plan it is impossible to prove what patticular piece of land is the subject of registration, and registration to serve any uscful purpose should be a record of the title of a certain person, or set of persons, to a certain picce of land, the position and extent of which is clenrly and accurately defined.
Miniug Surceyors not th net h
 as Min. beg leave to submit thit, except in spechan cascs, minng surveyors should not be employed as Mining Registrars, because as Survegors they are chiclly necupied in the field, and as Registrars they are required to be in their offices. Their training as Survejors does not fit them for the performance of the duties of a Mining Registrar, and, as a rule, they employ an assistant, over whom the Government has no control, to make the registrations, whereas the person who actually makes the registrations should be directly responsible to the Government.
Mining Survey
Mini 12. In my Progress Report of the 15 th December ultimo I. pointed out that a larger number of . Mining Surveyors should be cmployed. I would now submit that these gentlemen, as soon as the work of the Department will admit of it, should be required to pass an examination in mine surveying, as well as in land surveying, so as to ensure that they arc competent to make underground as well as surfice
and, in order that there may be no confusion in the surveys, and that locality maps of each division may be properly compiled, the Mining Surveyors should be required to establish proper boundary marke along thin wher bure stationed with a certain division and and having chargo of all surveys of mining lands within that division, will not only havo an divisions. opportunity of making hinself thoroughly acpuainted with the mineral resources of that division, but it will be his direct interest, as woll as his duty, to make those resources known, and to assist to the utmost of his ability in procuring the speedy development of them. If the frontage system be retained, each Mining Surveyor should be required to lay down the base lines of frontage Jeads and quartz reefs within his division, and to mark of claims thercon, and to make proper plans thercof, and for the performance of these duties a small fee should be provided. Each Mining Surveyor should be required to report periodically to the Department as to the observance or non-observance by these lessecs of the working conditions sureny of frontof the leases within his division. In the selection of Mining Surveyors for these divisions I would suggest nge clitus, se. that, the qualificitions in other respects being equal, those should be preferred who possess a knowledge Quailication of Gcology, so that they may be capable of reporting to the Jopartment upou all matiters that will be likely yevora. to lead to the discovery and devclopment of now auriferous, metalliferons, and mineral deposits. At the Allowanes to prosent time some of the Mining Survoyors appear to receive from the Goverument an allowance of $£ 200$ per annum in addition to the fees prescribed for the work they perform. I consider that, having regard to tho work they are required to perform for the Government, the allowance is excessive, and I am inclined to think that an allowance of $£ 100$ per amum, or ceven less, would be amply sufficient to pay for the sorvices they render to the Government. It might sometimes happen that the Government would require special services which would justify the payment of some additional allowance, but each case in which such services are rondered could be more adyantageonsly denlt with ou its merits. Owing to the absence of the Mining Surveyors in the Western District from their offices I had no ineans of ascertaining how their duties are performed, but, so far as I could learn, no locality map is kept, as required by the Regulations, Mining Surin any of the offices. Some materials lave been collected in the District Commissioner's office at Bathurst, verors do not so far as regards surveys of some auriferous tracts, which will be of service in compiling locality maps of maple. the Western Gold Fields, and to some extent portions held under mineral lense have been charted in the Minoral Tease Branch of the Surveyor Generial's Department in Syduey. In the Southern District sur- Anriferoustrncta veys of aurifcrous tracts are made by licensed surveyors, who are not under the control of the District connuexinue Cominissioner; and in consequence of the tracts being remote from each other and from surveyed land, and of the smallncss of the survey fee, the surveys have been made without comections. No attempt has so pronitity map been made to prepare a locality map in the Southern Distriet; and, in consequenec of the auriferous tracts fis Sounthern laving been surveyed without connections, it will be impossible to chart them until surveys for the purpose of connectiog and fixing the positions of the several tracts shall have been made. Theso surveys may possilly be made at a comparatively trifling costi if other tracts be applicd for in the noighbourhood of those already sürveyed. In the Western District the District Commissiouer has not had to depend wholly upon the services of licensed surveyors, but both in the Western and Southern Districts the District Commissioners complain of the difficulty they experience in getting surveys of auriferous tracts made by Diffenty of licensed surveyors, who will not male these surveys as long is they have on hand other work which pays gets ing unt surierthem better. In the Southern District hundreds of applications for auriferous tracts are said to have veych. been referred to licensed surveyors more than a year back, and have not yet been surveyed. There is no Sarcoy fout too doubt the prescribed fees for the survey of anniferous tracts are too small, cspecially where the tracts are isolated and the connections are long and through difficult country. Still I think there are surveyors, who are not more profitably employed, who could be got to undertake these surveys and make them without delay.

The difficulty of getting surveys of auriferous tracts made expeditionsly is mainly due to the fact in Cuss of delay that the surveyors have other work in hand, and that they do not recognize the authority of the District anririmusuis ructs. Commissioners. Tt would be in the highest degree advantageons if some arrangement could be made sipurvisisn or which would work harmoniously, so that the surveys of mining lands would be subject to the supervision survegorn of the Surveyor General, because thereby the ablest supervision will be sceured without additional expense, but unless the controlling powers work harmonionsly the work will be delayed and inportant iiderests may suffer. I would suggest that all surveyors cmployed in surveying lands for mining parposes be appointed Mining Survoyors, and as such be nate officers of tho Mining. Departuent, and bo under the direction of the Ifoad of that Departanent, so far at least as regards the work to be done, and tho time and order of doing it; but that so far as regards the mamer of doing the work; they should be subject to and responsible to the, Surveyur General. There docs not appear to ne to be niny necessity to provido by Act of Parliament that the Surveyor Genemal shall have control of the Mining Surveyors, becnuse the control enn be given by the Government, and if it should be found that such an arrugement docs not work satisfactorily the Government could make such alterations as would be uecessary; but if it form part of an Act of Parlianent I presume it could not be altered without the sanction of Parlianont; and, no matter how urgently the altoration might be required, it wuld not be made when Parli:unent is not sitting.
1.3. The Aet 20 Victoria No. S, clause 4, provides that the Governor, with the cidvice of the Minerse righte e Exccutive Council, shall cause a miner's right to be gravted to any person applying for the same, \&e.; and clause 6 of the said Act contains a similar provision respecting business licenses. I deem it my duty to Isenes or miners, call attention to the thet that neither tho Distriet Gold Connissioners nor the Gold Commissioners who righterser ne ne hare been in the habit of signing miners' rights and business licenses, lold tuy anthority from His Excellency the Governornor from the Bxecutive Council to wrunt such rights or licensc, and to submit that without ruch authority the validity of the docunents as a basis of title may be doubtful, and if guestioned it would be necessary to prove that lifis Execlloucy the Governor in Council had caused such right:or license to be granted. The miners' rights or business licenses, though signed by the District Gold Commissioner or the Gold Commiseioner, are issued, that is to say sold, by the Mining Rogistrars; and seeing the Commissioners bold no specific authurity to grant such rights and licenses, there docs not appear to be any good reason why such rights and licenses should be signed by them; there does, lowever, appear to be the following reasons why they should not be signed by them :-

1st. The District Commissioner has to sign a large number of blank farms, to be filled up as obicerions mon reguired by the Mining Registrar ; and if theso furms be lost or stolon, as they have been on several wer, heng sigund occasions, the person finding or stealing them has only to fill up the forms and they at ones become miners' sioners. riglits or business lieenses under the hand of a Commissioner.

Should be signed
by officer who
seils them.
scils them. $\qquad$ and licenses, they might surely be entrusted to sign them; they would sign cach right or license at the
time of issuc, and if any blank forms should be lost or stolen they would be comparatiely valueless, because unsigned.
Error in form of
mining rights.

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Special checks required if ante-unted or post-dated.
Miners' rights for longer period
than one year. 3rd. The forms which are printed as though issuable under the 25 Victoria No. 4 are frequently without being corrected, and are in some cases actually issued in that form, and it is difficult to fix the blame of so issuing them upon either party, whereas if they were signed and issued by the same person, he would clearly be blamable for any error. The present system of checking the collections of revenuc from the sale of miners' rights and business licenses is good as far as it goes, but it is defectivo in the matter of inspection, and it would be very costly to employ such a number of inspectiors as would be necessary to render the inspection effective. The plan now existing is to charge each officer who sells miners' rights and business licenses with the number of blank forms supplied to him, and to require him to make periodical returns of the number of miners' rights and business licenses respectively sold by him, and the number of each kind of the blank forms on hand; but the inspoctions requisite to test the accuracy of these returns are not made at such times as the circumstances of the case require; and as the mere numbers sold do not indicate accurately the amount of revenue collected, the comparing of tho numbers sold and on hand with the number of blank forms supplied is not conclusive evidence that all the revenue collected from this source has been properly accounted for. For example, it would be quite possible that the butts of the miners' rights or business licenses issued prior to the 30th June in any year may be dated as though such rights or licenses had been issued in July, aud thus they would appear to represent only one-half the amount actually collected. In order to prevent any loss of revenue from post-dating the butts of miners' rights aud business licenses, and in order to provide an inexpensive mode of checking the collections of such revenue, I would suggest that each officer who may be authorized to issue such rights and licenses should be required to furnish a monthly statemont, made up to the last day of each month, of all the rights and licenses issued by him during that month. That the Commissioners should, when required, compare snch statements with the butts of the rights and licenses sold, and with the blank forms on band, and that on the evening of the 30th June in each year, each officer authorized to sell such rights and licenses should be required to produce to the Commissioner of the Gold Ficld Division or District, as the case may be, all the butts of the miners' rights and business licenses issued by him during the interval between that date and the preceding inspection, and all the blank forms of such rights and licenses he may have on hand. The Commissioner should be required to report forthwith to the Department the result of each inspection, and to forward with each such report the butts of all rights and licenses sold, except those in any book then in use, and at each inspection the Commissioncr should initial and date the butt of the last issued right or liceuse. If miners' rights are to be ante-dated, a special check will be required upon the collections made in the month of January; and if miners' rights may be issued in the month of December of one year for the next calendar year, a special check will be required for that month. If miners' rights should be issuable for more than one ycar, the difficulty of chocking the collections of the officers who sell such rights will be greatly increased, unless there be a distinct form for each

Miners' rights as basis of title objectionnbic.

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Deposits
Mining
Registrar

Printed receipts somo caseg. of the periods for which such rights are issuable; and I do not feel justified in recommending the adoption of so many distinct forms, because the expense of preparing them would be great, and I do not beliere any great number of them will be issued for a longer period than one year. I am inclined to think that the Public Revenue might under any circumstances be sufficiently protected by the statements and inspections aforesaid, if the inspections be well timed and the Commissioners exercise proper vigilance, and avail themselves of such information as the public registers and the production from time to time of miners' rights afford. It is to be regretted that miner's rights should be made the basis of titte, because as such they lessen the security of tenure, and that should by all means be avoided, becauso insecurity teuds to prevent the investment of capital and encourages litigation, which is costly not only to the litigants but also to the State. It may be necessary to make the miners' right the basis of title to unregistcred claims, because there does not appear to be any other ready means of compelling the holders of such claims to purchase miners' rights, but there is no necessity for making them the basis of title to registered claims, because the holders of such claims could be made to produce their miners' rights at the time of obtaining registration, and thereafter whenever a miner's right expires they might be required to produce the new one and have the number and date thereof recorded, and the Mining Registrar might be charged with the duty of cuforcing observance of this requirement. with applications for leases of aurifcrous tracts. The Clief luspector of Public Revenuc kindly furnished me with a statement of the mode of checking the accounts kept by the Gold Commissioners, of such collections, from which the following is an extract, namely:-"The check, however, upon their (the Gold Commissioners') collections in connection with leases of auriferous tracts is not so satisfactory. The local Commissioners furnish bi-monthly returns to the Commissioners in charge, and these are of course inspected and compared with their books as well as with applications for leases which are numbered consecutively in the local Commissioners' registers, and again, in the books of the Commissioner in charge, to whom they are forwarded; should, however, a Conmissioner onit to register an application for al lease, there would be no means of detecting such omission unless the applicant should complain to the Commissioner in charge that he had not obtained his lease. Each officer is furnished with a book of printed receipt forms, and, in common with Collectors of Revenue generally, has been instructed to use these only. Any departure from these instructions coming to the knowledge of the Government renders the officer violating this rule liable to instant dismissal from the Servicc. The butts of these reccipts are therefore to a certain extent a check upon the Commissioners' collections." I find that in several localities applications for auriferous tracts and the deposits therewith are received by the Mining Registrar under clause 2 of the additional Regulations of the 8th May, 1s72, though the registers of applications are not always kept nor the certificates countersigned by the Mining Registrars, as required by such Regulations. I also find that many of the officers who receive deposits made with applications for leases of aurifcrous tracts do not use the printed receipt forms. Some nay they lave never been supplicd with such forms, and others say they have applied for such forms and have been unable to obtain them. I. mention these facts to show that the checks, not very effective at best, are less effective than they are supposed to be. But even if the printed receipt forms were used by every officer the butts would need to be inspected at short intervals, and, considering the extent of country to be
travelled
travelled over, this would be very expensivo if not impracticable. I would suggest that, in addition to the Nemode of forms now supplicd to the applicants, for the purpose of posting on the ground applied for and on the checking Mining Registrar's Office, another form, setting out the date of the application, the number of the application, the situation and extent of the land applied for, and the amount deposited with such application, be furnished to the applicant, and that he be required to fill up this last-mentioned form, and to forward it forthwith to the Head of the Department; and for this purpose the addross might be printed on the back of such notice, so that there would be the least possible trouble imposed upon the applicant. And in order that the applicant should not overlook or neglect to forward this notice to the Head of the Department, directions respecting it might be printed in large type upon the other notices. On receipt of this notice at the Department in Sydney, the contents should be registered in a proper book, and, at short intervals of time-say once in ench week-a list should be sent to the Treasury, showing the sums said to have been paid to the several officers charged with the duty of receiving such deposits. As to the payment of rent after issue of the lease, 1 would invite your attention to the fact that rents are now paid to the of rent after issue of the lease, I would invite your attention to the fact that rents are now paid to the Conlecions of
District Gold Commissioners, notwithstanding the following words are contained in the lease, namely : fent of nuri-
forous racin "Yielding and paying therefor unto us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year during the continu- in terms of lease. ance of this lease, the clear rent or sum of
by yearly payments thereof in advance, ench and every year, into the hands of our Colonial Treasurer for the time being of our said Colony, at the Ireasury in Sydney, in our said Colony, \&c."-and suggest either that the form of lease in this particular or that the practice of paying the rent to the District Gold Commissioner be altered. I cannot see why the rents received under mining leases of every description should not be collected in the same manner.
15. Some of the objections taken by me to the form of the lease for gold-mining purposes apply Defects in form with equal force to the form of the mineral lease. The mineral leases have certainly been prepared with greater care than the leases of auriferous tracts, but nevertheless, some of those which have passed the great seal of the Colony contain errors which require to be corrected. These ervors are due, I believe, to Firrors in the fact that the form of the lease is such as to require certain dates, \&c., \&c., to be filled in, but which, mpacral leases. being dependent upon the date of cxecution of the lease by His Excellency, and that date not being known beforehand, have been filled in after the lease has been executed. I need not, I presume, explain that it is most objectionable to insert new matter into a deed after it has been executed, and ihat in every case where such a thing has to be done the alteration should be initialled. The difficulty of knowing beforehand on what date a lease will be executed is due in a great measure to the delays in dealing with applications for leases of mineral lots, and the accumulation of work consequent thereon. A form of lease could easily be prepared which would be free from the defects referred to in my Report of the 15 th ultimo, and which could be completely filled up before being submitted to His Excellency for exccution. Instead of preparing the mineral leases in duplicate, the practice has been to make an exact copy of cach teasess not arelease, to issue the original to the lessee and to retain the copy, consequently the Goverument does not duplicate hold any document that would be admitted in a Court of law as evidence of the contents of the lease. The cost of making the original and the copy must be just as great as preparing the loase in duplicate, the only differenco being that lis Excellency would have to sign two forms instead of one in cach case. Owing to rorm of appucathe defective form of application for mineral leases, the description and address of the lessee cannot be ammaded. inserted as they should be in the leases. . I would suggest that not only should the form of application be amended in this particular, but it should contain a form of agreement by which the applicant would consent to forfeit the deposit paid, and all right to or interest in the land applied for, if he fail to pay any rent which may become due in respect of such land before the issuo of the lease, or if he fail to cxecute and take delivery of the lease when called upon to do so. No proper register has been provided for the registration of mineral leases, and the leases are made to bear the same number as the application, instead of each' lease being numbered consecutively in the order of registration. The work of this office Arrears of work appears to be very wuch in arrear, partly owing to the delay in making surveys of mineral lots, and in Mranch. partly to the fact that the officers have ceased to prepare mineral leases, except such as are specially asked for. $\Delta$ bout 18,546 applications for mineral leases have been received. $\$ 11$ leases bave been issued out of or sent from the Lands Office, but of these sixty-nine are still in the Office of the Registrar General, awaiting delivery. In October last thero were 3,657 leases awaiting the preparation of duplicates, 2,515 leases awaiting the insertion of the Christian names of lessees, and 283 miscellaneous, making a total in the office of 6,455 leases not completed. At that date the earliest application which had not been dealt with bore date the 1Sth June, 1869. It may be true that many of the leases applied for are not now required, but it appears to me that is no excuse for allowing the work to accumulate in the Department. Steps should be taken to compel the applicants to take delivery of their leases, or to abandon their applications, so that they may be cancelled, in order that the land may be open to be taken up by those who are willing to work it. The Auriferons land District Commissioner of the Southern Gold Fields appears to be of opinion that many of the applications held under mincral lens for mincral leases have been made for the purpose of securing tracts of auriferous land; and if that opinion applications. be well grounded, it is an additional reason why these leases should be issued and worked, or be forfeited. There does not appear to be any means provided of enforcing observance of the conditions under which observanec of these leases are granted, and I would suggest that, in the event of mining surveyors being appointed to conditinns and specific districts or divisions, they should be required to report from time to time upon the observance of mineral leases. the conditions of such leases within their respective districts or divisions, so that such steps as may bo necessary in that behalf may be taken by the Department. With reference to the renewal of mineral Term and leases, permit me to call your attention to clause 73 of the Regulations, which provides that mineral leases reuewnl of may be granted "for periods not exceeding fourteen years, with a right of renewal, \&c.," and to clause 81; which provides that " lessees may, on application during the thirtcenth year of their lease, obtain a renewal." Of course under clause 73 a leaso for a shorter period than thirteen years could be applied for, but then mader clause 81 the lessee could obtain no renewal. This is not perhaps a very serious matter, because it is scarcely likely that any one would be willing to pay the fine of not less than $£ 210 \mathrm{~s}$. per acre for the ronewal of a lease, seeing that under the provisions of the 19th clause of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1 the lessee could obtain the feo simple of the land for $£ 2$ per acre, and, I presume, he need pay only twenty-five per centum of that amount down, and pay interest on the balance at five per centum per annum, which would be very much less than the rent reserved under the lease. I beg leave, with very Sale of mineral great respect, to invite attention to the question whether it is expedient to encourage or even to permit advisable? lessees to purchase the fee simple of the mineral lands demised to them. By comparing the provisions of the Acts 25 Victoria No. 1 and 25 Victoria No. 2 it will be seen that, under clause 19 of the former Act,
the lesseo who las oxpended $£ 2$ per acro in mining operations upon the land demised can purchaso such land at $£ 2$ per acre, notwithstanding the throe years required in other cases havo not expired; whereas, under the third sub-section of clause 22 of the latter Act the lessee is required, in addition to paying a dent of 5 s. per acre, to expend at the rate of $£ 5$ per acre on the land within the first three years of the lease. Thus, without taking the rent into account, the cost of the land in fee simple is less (especially to those who do not wish to carry on mining operations) than holding under a lease. If the lessee hive the benefit of clause 18 of the former Act, he can, by expending $£ 210 \mathrm{~s}$. per acre, hold the land for an indefinite period at a nominal rent, with the right at; any time, on payment of a further sum of $£ 110$ s. per acre, to acquire the foo simple of the land instead of paying under his lease ess. per acre per. ammo rent, having to expend $\mathfrak{E}$. per acre upon the land within the first three years, and having to pay £2 10s. per acre for a renewal of the lease. With such strong inducements to purchase the land, it seems to me matter of surprise that any one, especially that those who have taken up the land for speculative purposes, should hold it under lease. In dealing with this question, the first consideration appears to me to be, does the selling of the mineral lands tend to the devclopment of the mincral resources of the Colony; and if it does, would it not be wise to sell the auriferous as well as the other mineral lands. I. respectfully submit the solling of the mineral lands does not tend to ensure the development of the mincral resources, because the owner of land in fee can work it or not as he pleascs; and if all the mineral lands in the Colony were held in fee simple, it would be optional with the owners whether they would extract the minerals or permit them to be extracted. No doubt landowners, as a rule, are anious to put their land to the most profitable use, and it may be urged that this feeling would be sufficient to prevent them from locking up the minerals permanently; but suppose the owners of these lands, witll the view of obtaining larger profits, should refuse to mine them till the rate of wages shall have been reduced, in such case the prosperity of the Colony might be to some extent retarded; whereas, if these lands were held under lease, the Crown could enforce the proper working of the mines, and the State would receive : revenue from the land until the minerals had been exhausted, and then, in all probability, would realize a much larger sum of moncy from the sale of the land than is now obtainable. I have endeavoured to find the reason why the applicant for a lease of mineral land should not pay for the survey of the land applied for in the same manner as the applicant for a lease. of an auriferous tract has to do, and the only reason that presents itself to me is that the lessee of mineral lands may purchase the land demised to him; but I submit that the applicant for a mineral lease should not escetpe the obligation to pay for the survey simply because he enjoys a special privilege which he nay or may not exercise.
16. Until the Wardens shall be chosen it would be premature to express an opinion upon their individual fitness to exercise the very large judicial powers proposed to be conferred upon them; but I trust I shall be pardoned for stating that it will scarcely be possible for any but lawyers of very considerable experience to discharge some of the duties properly; and that lawyers, unless they liave had experience as Wardens, would not be likely to perform all the functions of a Warden satisfactorily. The Gold Commissioners, who have doubtless had considerable experience in the settlement of mining disputes, and who possess most useful local knowledge, are perhaps in some respects suitable to occupy the position; but it is quite clear that, at the outset, even they will not be sufficiently skilled in the law they will be called upon to administer, and they must be trained by means of appeals and special cases; in other words, they will have to be trained at the expense of litignats. It is therefore of the highest importance that the law should be settled as speedily as possible, so that the gentlemon appointed may have something to guide them in applying the law to the evidence placed before them. And in order that
the Wardens shall have the full benefit of the decisions and rulings of the Judges of the higher Couris, I would suggest that complete reports of all appeals and special cases be printed and a copy sent forthwith to each Warden, and that these reports be kept for reference and be bound, and that the publi-
Reports of special
appeala.

Two clansee of
Wardenge cation of Digests be encouraged and facilitated, or, if necessary, be undertaken by the Government. If the Gold Commissioners be employed as Wardens, I would suggest that they be divided into two classes, and that those possessing the greatest experience and ability be stationed on the most important Gold Ficlds, and be paid higher salaries than those who possess less experience. If the Wardens bo required to perform the duties of Police Magistrates also, as I think they should be, I would suggost that the magisterial duties be made ancillary to the duties of Wardens, and that these gentlemen be paid as Wardens. Assuming that at the outset the Wardens will not possess the requisite legal linowledge, $T$. submit it would be only fair to afford litigants the option of proceeding before a Judge who knows the law, instead of compelling them to proceed before a Warden who does not know it. This could be accomplished simply by giving the District Courts, in addition to the proposed appellate jurisdiction, an original jurisdiction to hear and determine all suits cognizable by a Warden. It could do no injury in any casc to give litigants this option, and it would prove a groat boon to the parties to ally suit which involves nice and intricato points of law, because it would frequently saye the expense of a special case or of an appeal, and the decisions of the learned Judges of the District Courts would be of the greatest service as guides to the Wardens. With reference to the proposal that all appeals from the Wardens to the District Courts shall be in the nature of rehearings, I beg leave to point out-lst. That an appeal in the nature of a rehearing is very much more cxpensive than a simple appeal, and does not tend to settle the law so well as an appeal to a higher tribunal upon the same evidence as that upon which the decision of the lower tribunal was based. It frequently happens that a rehearing leads to the production of evidence not tendered to the Court in the first instance, and consequently the decision of the Court of Appeal may be diametrically opposed to the decision of the Court of first instance, without touching the correctness of such lest-mentioned decision. 2nd. That a rehearing is not necessary in all cases of appeal, and suitors should not be forced to adopt the more expensive form of appeal when the simpler and chenper form would be more suitable and more efficacious. 3rd. That an appeal to a District Court involves in some instances serious delays which may be avoided in cases of simple appeals. 4th. That the double appeal in certain cases provided would be avoided if an appeal could be had direct from the Warden, or from the District Court in its original jurisdiction, to the Suprome Court or to the Mining Judge. If it be deemed inexpedient to adopt the be of appeal I have suggested, I would respectfully urge that either party to any suit before a Warden state a special case upon the whole matter in dispute, or upon any particular point arising out of the suit, for the opinion of the Supreme Court or of tho Mining Judge. In order to avoid the delay which would
attend the seftlement of special cases and appeals if sent to the Supreme Court, and in order to securc Appointanent of uniformity of decision in the higher Court, 1 would suggest that a Mining Judge (who should oceupy the position of a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court) should be appointed to hear and determine all special cases and appenls from the District Courts or from the Wardens' Courts. 'That all such speciai cases and. appeals be heard in Sydncy, where litigants can obtain the services of the ablest lawyers at the least cost, so that none of the Judge's time shall be wasted in travelling from place to place, and so that such appeals and special cases may be disposed of promptly.

If the Mining Judge were able to devote the whole of his attention to the study of Mining vanue of Law, and the whole of his time to the settlement of such appeals and special cases, his decisions decisions. should be not only uniform, but in the highest degree valuable to the District Court Judges aud Wardens, and he should be able to dispose of the appeals and special cascs as they arise without delay. The evidence tendered to the Court of first instance should be taken down in writing, so Evidence rhould that in the event of it being needed for the purposes of an appeal it may be sent up to the higher Court; be inken down and the Judge of the appeal Court should have power, in the event of the evidence sent up being defective or insufficient, to issue a writide bene esse directing that such further evidence as shall appear to such Judge to be necessary be taken. By this means, litigants will in many cases be spared the expense of bringing wituesses great distances and maintaining them while wating for the appeal to be called on and disposed of; and, in fact, the cost to the Country and to the litigants will be comparatively almost nominal.
17. The functions of a Miuing Department may be embraced uuder three heads, namely :-1st. To Functions of afford such information, instruction, and assistance as will lead to the discovery and development of the mining auriferous, metalliferous, and mineral resources of the Colony, by attracting and directing labour to the most promising districts, by encouraging the wise incestment of capital in sound mining ventures, by showing how the several hinds of material should be treated in order that the greatest quantity of such metals and minerals as possess an cconomic value may be extracted therefrom at the smallest possible cost ; in other words, by showing where the richest deposits may be found and how the poorest deposits may be most profitably worked. 2nd. 'to provide such security of temure of the mining lands as will encourage and justify the expenditure of capital and labour thereon, and will guard those engaged in mining ventures from the cost and annoyance of having to defend their titles against unwarantable attacks, and from the fear of such attacks which insecurity of tenure engenders; and at the same time to provide such safeguarde as shall be necessary to prevent the mining Jands of the Colony being locked up fromi the miner. 3rd. To provide the simplest, cheapest, rendiest, and most effective means of obtaining zedress of wrongs and settlement of dispontes arising out of, or relating to, the carrying on of mining operations or the occupation of mining lands.

It is generally admitted on all hands that the mineral wealth of this Colony is vory great, but there collection of appears to bo the greatest difficulty in obtaining such specific, definite, and reliable information as is statistirs animp practically useful. Up to the present timo no attompt appears to have been made to collect such in- reports. formation as is obtainable respecting that wealth, and to arrange and publish the information in such a manner that the capital and laloour in this Colony may be directed into profitable channels, and that capital and labour may be attracted into the Colony from without. It appears to me that one of the most important duties of the Department will bo to undertalse this work, and to set about it with such vigour that the evils arising from past neglect may be speedily cured; and it is to bo hoped the Department will not rest until the fullest information respecting the mineral deposits in all parts of the Colony shall not only be obtainable in Sydney, but shall be published wherever capital and labour awaitiug employment can bo found. Without desiring to underrate the value of dry statistics, or the collection of Collection of mincrals for scientific purposes, I submit that the labours of the Department in collecting and publishing samples, \&c. statistical information respecting the mining operations, and ix collecting and cxhibiting samples of the several minerals obtainable in the Colony, should be mainly directed to a practical end; mamely, to make known as widely as possible what minerals have been found, in what localitics, in what quantities, and of what value they have been found, and what lands known or supposed to contain such minerals are open to be taken up. It camnot be expected that the Department will be in a position for some time to come Geolozical to undertake any extensive geological surveys, but there are sereral localities in the Westeru District of surregs. special interest, of which such surveys should be made without delay; and if they were made under the able direction of the Surveyor General there can be no doubt the benefit to the miner and to the Colony at large would be very great. I desire to call attention to the following localities, which are in my opinion deserving of special attention, namely, Brown's Creek, the Cavadian Lead at Gulgong, and the Gum Flat, Cargo. The Department should as soon as possible devote some attention to the question of timber Timber suppy. supply, with a view to providing a permanent supply of the best kinds of timber for mine works.

In some parts of the Western District the forests are being rapidly denuded of the best kinds of trees, especially near some of the mining centres. And not onily is the cost of mining timber gxadually increasing, but the effect of the denudation of the forests upon the climate and the water supply is injurious.

It is only reasonable to expect that mining operations will be carried ou upon a more extensive scale than they have been; and as the mine works are cxtended, the demand for mining timber will increase and the cost of it be more severely felt.

In fact, as a rule, poor deposits, especially if found at a great depth, can be worked profitably only on a large scale; and in many cases where the quantity of timber required is large and the margin of profit small, an increase in the cost of the timber will render the working of the deposit unprofitable and cause the works to be abandoned.
18. In order that the public shall derive the maximum of useful information from the statistics Record Room and samples referred to in paragraphs 5 and 17, I would suggest that proper registers be prepared in sitatistical regiswhich may be recorded the results of the operations of the principal, if not of all the mines in the Colony. ters. That all samples of ores, \&c., \&c., be carcfully tested and the economic value of each sample be ascertained and accurately marked thercon; and that such samples be so classified and arranged in proper cases Samples of ores, as to convey to the public the fullest information as to their character and value, and the locality from exhibited which they were obtained.

That locality maps be prepared showing the positions of leads, lodes, and other deposits, and the locality maps, position and extent of the areas of land held under lcase or otherwise. That for the purpose of affording the public facilities for inspecting these registers, samples, and maps, a large room be provided in which 84-B

Offcer in charge they may be properly and systematically arranged; and that an officer be placed in charge of such room, who
of liecord解 be able, by means of these registers, samples, and maps, to afford to any person requiring it the fullest information as to the character of every known lead, lode, or deposit throughout the Colony, the portions of the public lands which are occupied and which are open to be taken up, the yields obtained from any particular lead, lode, or deposit, or from any particular mine or mines. By means of proper references, the officer in charge should be able to point out on the locality map the position of the mine and the position and trend of any lead or lode from which ally particular sample had been obtained; and from the register he should be able to state the quantity and value of the metal or mineral obtained from that mine, so that not only could a tolerably correct estimate be formed of the value of that particular have been tested, would be made known in a manuer that would be most likely to encourage the investment of capital and to attract labour, at the same time that it would tend to prevent that rash expenditure of large sums of money in the purchase of comparatively worthless mines, which has proved so disastrous to the mining interest. In times of great excitement it is not possible to prevent in. experienced persons from rushing into unsound speculations, but by the publication of authentic information the eril may be very considerably checked. For example, the practice of selecting a small quantity of the richest stone from a quartz mine, having it crushed, and publishing the result as though it represented the average yield of the stone, is by no means uncommon, and investors have invariably been deceived thereby, because incontestible evidence could be produced that the stone had been taken from the claim, and that the quantity of gold named had been taken from the quantity of stone named ; and it would not occur to persons inexperienced in such matters to attempt to ascertain what greater quantity of stone had been taken from the mine, or what was the average yield of all the stone taken therefrom.

If proper records had been available for reference, investors would in many cases have been able to
hocords would lhow gencral ayerages.

Models of
machunes, sic.

Tisting and a ores, *. ascertain that the average yield of gold was far below that obtained from the selected parcel of quartz. The failure of mining ventures is usually ascribed, but is not almays ascribable, to the poorness of the deposit; it is more frequently due to the want of funds, or to the lack of ability to properly open up and work the mine. In a great jumber of instances, though large sums of money were paid for the claims, only a very small portion of such sums was reserved for the purpose of opening up and working them; the consequence is that purchasers have never yet been able to ascertain the real value of the claims so purchased, and it is highly probable that many of them will be abandoned by the purchasers without having been properly tested. Had the money invested during the late rush in the purchase of mines or shares in mimes been judiciously expended in actual mining operations the result would have been widely different.

It might be desirable, if sufficient space can be provided in the room referred to in paragraph 1S, to encourage inventors and manufacturers of machines, \&c., \&c., used in, or in connection with mines or mine works, to send models to the Department, for exhibition; as such models, besides being useful to the public, would be of great service to the Lecturers and pupils of the School of Mines.
and to employ a Metallurgical Chemist and Assayer for the instruction of the for the School of Mines, d by the instruction of the papils. The samples of pupils; and the collection of specimens aforesaid would be of the greatest value as a means of imparting instruction, local and general, to the pupils of the School, and both the pupils and the public could be trained, by means of such a collection, to estimate with considerable accuracy the value of ores, de., de.
dissoveries.

Schoot of Mines. It would also be of great adrantage to the public and to the pupils of the School if samples of erery description of metal or mineral, or of every substance containing minerals or metals found in the Colony, could be sent to the School, to be analyzed or examined with a view to ascertain the economic value thereof; and there is no doubt the public would gladly send such samples, if they could obtain a reliable report as to the naturo and value of them. The advantage to the pupils of the School would be the instruction; the advantage to the public would be the possible discovery of new sources of wealth.
19. A School of Mines, if established on a proper basis and properly managed, will exercise a most beneficial influence upon the mining community and the mining interest. It will enable those who are working in the mines to fit themselves for the positions of manager, captain, \&e., \&c. It will enable managers and other mine officers to acquire the highest proficiency in their respective vocations, and it will afford the means of testing and making patent the proficiency of such persons. It will provide for the training of youths for the professions of mining engineer, mining surveyor, metallurgist, assayer, mineralogist, and geologist, and also for the positions of manager and captain of mines. It will enable those who, as investors, directors, \&ic., \&c., are interested in the mines, to learn the best and most economical methods of constructing mine works and working mines, and the most approved modes of treating ores, \&c, for the purpose of extracting thercfrom the largest percentage of such metals and mincrals as possess a market value, at the smallest cost. I would suggest that the School be placed under the control of a Couucil, chosen and appointed by the Government; becausc, if the gentlemen chosen be interested in the promotion of mining science and in the development of the mineral resources, they will take care that economy be observed in the management of the School, that the instruction imparted shall be in the highest degree useful and effective, and they will seek to render the School popular, so as to
Powers of Council.
Management of
Aphointment of
Council.

Curriculum of
School.

Formation of
classes.解 Council, and that the Council have power to frame statutes and regulations for the manageinent of the School, for regulating the duties of the Liecturers, officers, students, and servants, for prescribing the course of studies, the times and modes of holding and conducting examinations, the nature and form of certificates, the fees to be paid for lectures and certificates respectively, and the conditions upon and subject to which certificates will be granted, I would suggest that the course of studies embrace:-1, Euclid; 2, algebra; 3 , logarithms ; 4, trigonometry ; 5 , description and use of mathematical instruments; 6 , drawing, including plans and sections and plotiting from field-book; 7, mine and land surveying ; 8, levelling; 9, calculations of areas and quantities; 10, principles of mining, including ventilation of mines; 11, drawing plans for the construction and erection of machinery; 12, selected specifications; 13, mechanics, theoretical and applied, with calculations of the strength and strain of matierials; 14, natural philosophy, including heat, lhydraulics, hydrostatics, the steam-engine; 15, mineralogy ; 16, geology; 17, metallurgy; 18, assaying; 19 , inorganic chemistry as applied to mining. But it is scarcely probable that classes will be formed for all the subjects at the outset. For example: students (unless previously prepared) will require considerable
instruction in pure mathematics before entering upon the study of applied mathematics; consequently, the full number of Lecturers may not be reguired for some time after the School is established. The subjects for which Lecturers will be first required are 1 to 9 inclusive, 17 to 19 inclusive, and yossibly 15 and 16. Payment of LooI would suggest that the Lecturers be paid a certain sum for each class formed, as in that mamer the turora. amount of their remuneration will be made to correspond with the scrvices reudered, and they would be interested in increasing the number of students without being dependent upon the fecs. The lectures in mathematics, mineralogy, and geology would not occupy very much time respectively, and I would suggest that if possible the services of gentlemen connectod with the Syduey University be secured for those subjects. A qualified mining surveyor should be capable of acting as Lecturer in subjects 5 to 9 inclusive; and as these classes would not occupy much of his time, the services of a gentleman connected with the Department might be secured.

I think arrangements might be made by which a thoroughly competent man could be induced to accept the position of Lecturer in Metallurgy, Assaying, and Chemistry, and to devote the whole of his time, or nearly the whole of his time, to the work of the School, without putting the School authorities or the State to any scrious expense.

As a Metallurgical and a Chemical Laboratory would be necessary for the purposes of the School, Metanurgical
Aight be used for testing samples of ores, and for makiug assays and analyses for the public. These
Ind Chamenical these might be used for testing samples of ores, and for makiug assays and analyses for the public. These and and anomery: tests, assays, and analyses would afford experience, and the best means of imparting instruction to the Assays. ©is., for pupisis, and the fecs derivable therefrom would be sufficient or nearly sufficient to pay for the services of the Lecturer.

The officer who takes charge of the Record Room and Museum of the Mining Department could Reristrur of act as Registrar and Librarian of the School, and, if there be a separate Museum in connection with the School, as Curator of that Museum. The fees for attending lectures for examination, and for certificates, Fees forlectures, School, as Curator of that Museum. The fees for attending lectures for examination, and for certificates,
respectively, should be fixed on a low scale, in order to induce as large a number of students as possible to attend the School.

After the necessary buildings and appliances have been provided, the cost to the State of main- Cost of Scthool. taining the School in a state of efficiency should not, if constituted as I have suggested, exceed $£ 1,000$ per annum. My experience leads me to think that, as a purely Government institution, the School would be much more costly and less popular than if placed under the control of a Council of gentlemen interested in the work of imparting technical instruction, and able to devote time and attention to the efficient and economical management of the School.
20. Being of opinjon that Schools of Mines should, if possible, be established upon or within ensy schonls on Mines distance of Gold Fields I made some inquiries during my recent tour as to the practicability of obtaining the on Gold Fiolds. services of competent Lecturers on the Gold lields; and, so far as I could inform myself on the subject, it appears to be quite impracticable. But I trust that in due course the means may offer of establishing classes in the several Schools of Arts on the Gold Fields, so that persons employed in the mines may be onabled to prepare themselves for the examinations of the School of Mines, while following their arocations; aud as it is of the greatest importance that all persons actually engaged in mining should be able to know by sight any mincral posscssing an economic yalue which may be met with in or about the mines, I trust each of the Schools of Arts on the Gold Fields may soon be supplied with as complete and well arranged collection of minerals.
21. The question of Water Supply for the Gold Fields will be likely to occupy the attention of Water supply. the Mining Department at an early date; and as the obtaining of a copious supply from suitable sources will exerciso a most important influence upon the Ficlds supplied, it is important that the greatest care be exercised in order that none but practicable and suitable schemes shall be adopted. If Mining Surveyors be appointed to districts or divisions, they might be required to report to the Department upon the most suitable and least expensive schemes for supplying their respective districts or divisions, with water, and to furnish estimates of the quantity of water required and obtainable, the elevation above the localities to be supplied at which the water can be obtained and stored, and the probable cost of making the supply aqailable.

## General Summary.

22. Having inspected the Offices of the Mining Branch of your Department in Sydney, and in the Western Gold Fields District, and in part of the Southern Gold Fields District, I feel constrained to report that the business of the Branch appears to be conducted without system, and without a proper appreciation of the importance of the interests dealt with.
23. The want of proper organization and general direction and supervision is painfully apparent in the accumulation of work in arreass, in the grave errors that have been made in performing the work and have been passed over without being detected, and, in fact, that no one appears to be responsible either for the delays or errors.
24. The work of the Mining Branch of your Department being to frame suitable and valid Regulations relating to the Auriferous and Mineral Lands,--to deal with applications for, and to prepare, register and issue leases of such lands,--to provide for the proper registration of titles to other mining tenements, and gencrally to manage and direct the mining affairs of the Colony,--the result obtained is as follows :-

1st. That leases of Crown Lands were granted by and under the hand of a Gold Commissioner.
2nd. That the Gold Fields Regulations are unsuitable and ultra vires.
3rd. That the Mineral Lease Regulations are defective.
4th. That the mode of dealing with applications for leases of auriferous tracts could scarcely be worse.
5th. That the form of Gold-mining Lease is bad.
Gth. That the mode of preparing, registering, and issuing such leases is bad.
7th. That the form of Mincral Lease is bad, and there are defects in the mode of preparing and registering such leases.
Sth. That the Books and Forms used by Mining Registrars are unsuitable.
9th. That many of the Mining Registrars do not understand the proper use of the Books, and can get no instructions, consequently many of the registrations are bad.
10th. That the Mining Surveyors do not keep Locality Maps in their Offices, and probably have not prepared any.

11th. That, as a rule, the Surveys of Auriferous Tracts and the contents of the areas surveyed are not checked.
12th. That the Gold Commissioners are required to make surveys, for which, as Commissioners, they are not supposed to be competent.
13th. That Miners' Rights and Business Licenses are issued without specific authority from the Governor in Council.
14th. That there is no effective check upon the Collections of Gold Fields Revenue.
15 th. That it is almost impossible to obtain specific and reliable information respecting Mining Tenements or the mineral resources of the Colony.
16th. That the quantity of work actually done is small as compared with the staff employed.
25. Many of the officers display considerable ability in the performance of particular duties, and exhibit commendable zeal in the discharge of their duties; but the work done and the mode of doing it shows how little practical knowledge has been exercised in arranging and conducting the general business of this Branch of your Department.
26. I desire to record my sense of obligation to the gentlemen whose offices $I$ have inspected, for the courtesy they have shown and the assistance they have rendered me.

I have, \&c., $\quad$ HARRIE WOOD.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW. SOUTH WALES.

## MURRAY RIVER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(AMOUNTS COLLECTED DURING EACH MONTH, FROM 1st JANUARY, 1873, TO 31sT OCTOBER, 1874.)

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 12 \text { November, } 1874 .
$$

RETURN showing the Amount of Duties collected on Merchandise entered for consumption in New
South Wales, by way of and across the Murray River, during each month of 1873 , to the 1st November, 1874.

1874.


Custom House, Sydney,
12th November, 1874.

[^19]
## Legislative Assembly.

# RAILWAY FROM THE CLARENCE TO NEW ENGLAND. (PETITION OF MAYOR OF GRAFTON IN FAVOUR OF.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 November, 1874.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the Freeholders, Graziers, Farmers, Miners, Storekeepers, Settlers, and others, residents of the district of the Clarence, in public mceting assembled,-

## Hombly Stiowetit:-

That your Petitioners are subjected to grievous loss and hindrance in the conduct of their business, and the progress of the northern part of the Colony of New South Wales is much retarded, by: the want of economical and rapid commumication between the port of the Clarence and the district of New England, comprising the towns of Glen Innes, Inverell, Armidale, Tenterfield, Wellingrove, Dundee, Falconer, and the surrounding districts, and embracing the Tin mines of Vegetable Creek, Mole Table Land, \&c.

That the districts of the Clarence and New England are of natural capabilities to sustain in permanent prosperity a large and important community.

That the population of these districts already numbers some forty-three thousand $(43,000)$, while each succecding year is marked by a remarkable and steady increase.

That since the passing of the present Crown Lands Alienation Act the extent of land purchased by such pqpulation has been enormous, as is proved by the cash returns from the respective Land Offices in Grafton, Glen Innes, Armidale, Tenterfield, Inverell, Casino, and Tweed River.

That upon the table land of New England and its western slopes there are still unalienated extensive tracts of the richest land, suitable for the production of cereals, for which the climate is so admirably adapted, as well as for the higher system of pastoral pursuits, and capable of supporting a dense population.

That this rich land is unoccupied solely because of the difficulties of communication with a shipping port,-Difficulties that would be obviated by the construction of a Railway from the port of the Clarence to Central New England, and its ultimate extension south to Armidale, west to Inverell, Goondiwindi, and the Queensland Border, and north to Tenterfield.

That the present rates for the carriage of goods by dray between New England and the Clarence amount to from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per ton per mile,-a fact that utterly precludes the entering upon agricultural pursuits in New England with a view to exportation.

That if Railway communication with the Clarence River existed, the rate would be reduced to about a penny half-penny per ton per mile upon grain and flour.

That the large and increasing population upon the coast within the districts of the Clarence and the Richmond are at present dependent for their breadstuffs entirely upon the imported article, chiefly from South Australia, by way of Sydney; and that the cost of freight of breadstuffe per ton from Sydney to the Clarence is seventeen shillings and sixpence, in addition to the freight from the country where they are produced and manufactured.

That your Petitioners are precluded from obtaining breadstuffs from Now England by reason of the cost of transmission, for although the distance from Glen Innes to Grafton is only about 100 miles, the rate of carriage per ton is six pounds, whereas with Railway communication at existing Railway tariff rates upon the Railways of the Colony, the cost would be about fourteen shillings per ton only.

That by reason of this, large sums of money are annually being sent out of the Northern Districts, for breadstuffe, that otherwise would be retained and add to the general prosperity.

That the residents of the Clarence produce sugar and many other articles entering largely into the consumption of the people of New England, but which the latter are precluded from obtaining direct, although the distance is so short, except at the exorbitant rates now charged for transit by teams.

That the extensive Tin lands of New England would be more profitably worked, and much land that is now considered poor and unprofitable would be taken up and worked at a profit if the cost of transmission of the ore to the coast were cheapened, and thus another opening would be made for the settlement of an industrious population.

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the connection by Railways of the coast with the interior will do more than anything else to inducc the settlement of the country and the development of its resources.

That your Petitioners believe that to no part of this Colony does this apply more forcibly than to the districts of the Clarence and New England.

That the present traffic between the Clarence and New England, notwithstanding existing difficulties, is, in your Petitioners' opinion, amply sufficient to justify the expense of connecting them by Railway, and that a new and highly remunerative source of Railway revenue would be opened up by the increased trade arising from the supply of each district by the other with its products at prices far less than they can be imported at, and that the capital representing the value of the products so interchanged would be retained in the Colony.

That the distance from the Clarence to a central point of Ner England is only about one-third of the distance by any other proposed Railway routes from the coast to the same point, or three to one in favour of the Clarence route.

That consequeatly, by adopting the Clarence route the cost of transit of goods and produce will be lessened in like proportion, and the settlement of the New England District best promoted.

That your Petitioners would desire to direct especial attention to the fact that the Statistical Register for the year 1873 shows that there were imported from the neighbouring Colony of Queensland, by way of Maryland alone, during that year, goods to the value of $£ 13,522$, and that during the same period produce of this Colony of the value of $£ 72,716$ was exported by the same route, owing in a great measure, your Pctitioners believe, to the extension of Railways in Queenslaud towards New England, and to the fact of there being no proper means of communication with a seaport within our own Colony.

That having in view the present state of these districts, your Petitioners would desire to direct the attention of your Honorable House to the following statistics as collected from the Statistical Register for the year 1873, under the head of "Agriculture." It is found that in the Police District of Armidale, Glen Innes, Tenterfield, Inverell, Grafton, Richmond River; and Tweed River, there are 358,422 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres freehold, and $31,517 \frac{3}{4}$ acres leasehold holdings over one acre in extent, for agricultural purposes.

That there were produced in the same districts, during the year 1873, 127,S89 bushels of wheat, 997,939 bushels of maize, besides numerous other products, including sugar, of which no accurate returns were supplied.

That during the year 1873 there were raised in the Police Districts of Glen Innes and Tenterfield Tin ore of the value of $£ 152,9167 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.

Your Petitioners desire respectfully to refer your Honorable House to the Petitions that have already been presented on this subject in various Sessions of Parliament.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises intoyour favourable consideration, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House may seem requisite.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. .
THOMAS FISHER,
Mayor of Grafton,
and Chairman of Public Meeting above referred to, - for and on behalf of Meeting.

# RAILWAY EXTENSION. 

(PEtition of inhabltants of qundagai, coopamundra, and surroundng districts, in fayour of 1 BRanch LINE 'IO GUNDAGal.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1874.

To the Honorable tho Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Colony of New South Wales, Sydney, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders, Licensed Graziers, Farmers, Miners, Storekecpers, Innkecpers, Settlers, and others,-

## Humbly Showetil:-

That your Petitioners are residents in the several towns of Gundagai, Cootamundra, Jugiong, Tumut, Adelong, I'umberumba, and the districts thereto adjacent, viz.:-Coolac, Muttama, Kimo, Nangus, Gobarralong, Adjungbilly, Wagra, Brungle, Tarrabandra, Gocup, Lacmalac, Sandy Creek, Bombowlee, Blowering, Gilmore, Keedy Ilat, U pper, Middle, and Lower Adelong, Shepherdstown, Grahamstown, Hillas and Yaven Yiven Creeks, Mundarlo, Bangus, and Edwardstown, comprising nearly the entire populated arcas of the five counties,-Harden, Clarendon, Wynyard, Selary, and Buccleuch.

That your Petitioners, who have for years past been daily subjected to grievous loss and hindrance in the conduct of their business, from the want of some economical and rapid mode of communication with Sydney, recognize with the deepest satisfaction the projected extension of the Main Southern Railway from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga, via Cootammdra, and now pray your Honorable House further to consider the propriety and justice of sanctioning the construction of a Branch Railway from such Main Trunk Line to Gundagai, commencing at; or near to the proposed Station at Cootamundra, and that the execution of such work shall proceed simultaneously with the coustruction of the Main Trunk Line; and your Petitioners, in support; of such prayer, would respectfully urge upon tho attention of your Honorable House the following facts:-

1. That the districts to be benefited by such Branch Line are possessed of natural capabilities to sustain in permanent prosperity a large and important community.
2. That the population already existing therein numbers some 15,000 souls, and each succeeding year exhibits a remarkable rate of increase.
3. That since the passing of the present Crown Jands Alienation Act the acreage conditionally purchased by such population has been enormous, as is shown by the fact that the cash returns from the Land Offices of Gundagai and lumut are exceeded by only three in the Colony.
4. That the products of these districts being immense, including wheat, flour, corn, wine, mineral ores, wool, tallow, fat stock, \&c., caunot fail to render the proposed Branch Sine of Railway a most important remunerative feeder to the Main Trunk Linc.
5. That by delay in the construction of such Branch Jine, the development of the resources of these districts will be materially retarded, and your Petitioners will still remain subject to all the evils of slow, expensive, inadequate, and irregular commumication with the metropolis under which they now labour.
6. That the town of Gundagai is the point towards which the traffic with Syducy from these districts naturally converges, and from its geographical position must remain so. "diand
7. That Gundagai is distant from Cootamundra, aia Coolac, by the only existing and as yet unformed road, 40 miles, and from the projected Railway itation at Yass, by the Main Southern Rond, 63 miles. That saving some 67 miles of railway transit, and adding only 23 miles of metalled road, Yass will still remain most suitable for our trade with Sydney, and all benefits from the oxtension to Cootamundra will therefore be lost to these districts.
$100-$
S. That such Brauch Railway need not exceed 28 miles in length, its prompt coustruction will obriate all necessity for any improvements on the road from Gundagai to Cootamundra, and will further save the present annual expenditure upon the Main Southern Road from Yass to Gundagai. That if fairly credited with these sums, it can be constructed at a trifling cost, compared to the advantages it renders in utilizing for such distance the Main line, and bringing to the centro of these districts the most reliable means of ensuring their future prosperity.
8. That these districts are situated about midway between Sydncy and Melbourne, and that their yearly increasing trade is already contended for by the advance of the Victorian Railway to the Murray River, at Wodonga. That if your Houorable House desires to secure to this Colony the full return of its enterprise and capital, it will be best accomplished by the prompt construction of a Branch Railway connecting these districts with the Main Line at Cootamundra.
That your Petitioners respectfully pray your favourable consideration of the foregoing statements, and in conclusion would venture carnestily to express a hope that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant the rolief hercin prayed for.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

> [Here follow 2,123 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.-1874.

## Legrslative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ELECTORAL AC'T AMENDMENT BILL. <br> (PETITION-GLECTORS OF NORTHUMBERLAND IN REFERENCE TO.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Asscmbly to be printed, 19 November, 1874.

To the Honorable the Legislative $\Delta$ ssembly of New South Wales, assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned, Electors and Residents of the Electorate of Northumberland,Humbly Showerif:-

That the Electorate of Northumberland is a compact Electorate, with well defined boundarics, which have hitherto given general satisfaction, and your Petitioners have no wish or desire that they should be in any way altered or amended.

That the interests of all the Filectors are clearly identical, and what affects one portion of the Electorate affects the whole.

That the Electoral Bill now before your Honorable House proposes to divide the Electorate of Northumberland, aud attach a portion thereof to East Maitland, which bas few (if any) interests in common with the said Electorate.

That your Petitioners, while agreeing with the principle of representation according to numbers, are decidedly opposed to the proposed division of this Electorate.

That at the time the present Electoral Law was passed there were only 934 Electors on the Roll for the Electorate of Northumberland, but the number has now increased to over 3,000 .

That the Electorate of Northumberland is entitled, by reason of the number of Dlectors on the Roll, to two Members.

Your Petitioncrs therefore pray that the Bill for the amendment of the Electoral Law, now before your Honorable House, may be so amended that the boundaries of the Electorate of Northumberland shall remain the same as they are under the Act now in force, and that an additional Member may be given to the said Electorate.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

> [Here follow 1,780 Signatures.]
$894$
1874.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL. 

(PETIIION RESPECTING-ELEOTORS OF EDEN.)

$$
\text { Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, } 20 \text { November, } 1874 .
$$

To the Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled:
The Petition of the undersigned, Electors of the Electoral District of Eden,-

## Hembly Showeth:-

1. As your memorialists understand a Bill will be presented for the consideration of your Honorable House to provide for the better representation of the people in the House of Assembly, and your memorialists have reason to believe the said Bill will provide for the division of the present Electoral District of Eden into two Electorates,-
2. Tour memorialists would desire to point out that the town of Bega is the foremost in wealth, population, and importance of the southern portion of the present Electoral District of Eden; and that the Electoral Roll of the Bega portion of the district, compiled for 1874-75, comprises 685 voters as against 366 for the Eden division.
3. Your Memorialists further desire to bring under the notice of your Honorable House the unfairness to the more important part of the district of naming the Electorate after the less important portion, thus depriving Bega of the political prominence it is entitled to as the leading town of the district.
4. Tour Memorialists therefore pray your Honorable House that in the division of the Electorate the southern portion be styled "Bega," and that the place for nominations and declaration of the poll may be the town of Bega, the town of Eden being so far removed from the principal centre of population that but few of the electors can find time to attend there.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
[Here follow 94 Signatures.]

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896
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1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ELECTORAL ROLLS. <br> (RETURN BHOWING NUMBER OF ELEOTORS ON, FOR 1873-4 $\triangle$ ND 1874-5.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.

RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Roll of each Electoral District of New South Wales, for 1873-4 and for 1874-5.

| Hlectoral District. | Number of Electors. |  | Electoral Dietrict. | Number of Electors. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1873-4. | 1874-5. |  | 1873-4. | 1874-5. |
| 1. Argyle | 2,385 | 2,461 | 30. Manero | 2,043 | 2,116 |
| 2. Balranald | 2,064 | 2,499 | 31. Morpeth | 773 | 2,769 |
| 3. Bathurst | 1,24.6 | 1,328 | 32. Mudgee | 8,8411 | 5,903 |
| 4. The Bogan | 4,638 | 5,258 | 33. The Murray ....... | 1,145 | 1,234 |
| 5. Braidwood | 2,329 | 2,149 | 34. The Murrumbidgee | 2,709 | 3,008 |
| 6. Camden . | 2,418 | 2,948 | 35. Narellan............ | 667 | 632 |
| 7. Canterbury | 5,322 | 5,449 | 36. The Nepean | 1,1.20 | 1,088 |
| 8. The Clarence. | 4,900 | 4,339 | 37. Newcastle ... | 1,502 | 1,614 |
| 9. Carcoar | 2,179 | 2,046 | 38. New England | 2,965 | 2,911 |
| '10. Central Cumberland | 2,185 | 2,175 | 39. Newtown ... | 2,778 | 2,948 |
| 11. Eden | 1,782 | 1,868 | 40. Northumberland | 2,765 | 3,095 |
| 12. The Glebe | 3,023 | 3,156 | 41. Orange | 1,876 | 2,090 |
| 13. Goulburn | 917 | 939 | 42. Paddington | 3,536 | 3,563 |
| 14. The Gwydir | 2,127 | 2,525 | 43. Parramatta | 1,499 | 1,472 |
| 15. Hartley | 1,678 | 1,897 | 44. The Paterson.. | 553 | 551 |
| 16. The Hastings.. | 3,046 | 3,022 | 45. Patrick's Plains. | 1,601 | 1,545 |
| 17. The Hawkesbury | 1,308 | 1,359 | 46. Queanbeyan | 1,220 | 1,248 |
| 18. The Hume ....... | 2,664 | 2,685 | 47. Shoalhaven.. | 1,438 | 1,492 |
| 19. The Hunter | 1,178 | 1,248 | 48. St. Leonards | 2,229 | 2,236 |
| 20. The Lower Hunter | 660 | 661 | 49. East Sydney | 11,124 | 11,409 |
| 21. The Upper Hunter | 2,812 | 2,796 | 50. West Sydney. | 8,984 | 8,852 |
| 22. Illamarra | 1,269 | 1,287 | 51. Tenterfield ... | 1,878 | 3,612 |
| 23. Kiama .... | 1,209 | 1,170 | 52. The Tumut. | 1,809 | 1,965 |
| 24. The Lachlan | 4, 449 | 4,618 | 53. Wellington . | 3,085 | 2,703 |
| 25. Liverpool Plains | 2,081 | 3,193 | 54. The Williams. | 1,341 | 1,328 |
| 26. East Macquarie... | 2,951 | 2,869 | 55. Windsor... | 565 | 554 |
| 27. West Macquarie 28. Enst Maitland . | 1,336 760 | 1,283 | 56. Wollombi | 1,115 | 1,028 |
| 29. West Maitland | 1,086 | 1,047 |  | 1,81.6 | 1,798 |

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 November, 1874.

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1874. 

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# GOLD FIELDS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. <br> (ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN, FOR 1873-4 AND 1874-5.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 Novenber, 1874.

RETURN showing the estimated Number of Electors entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts, for 1873-4 and for 1874-5.


Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 November, 1874.
$\qquad$ ,

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

(REGULATION INCREASING HOSPITAL STOPPAGES.)


## Colonial Secretary's Olfice, Sydney, 29 October, 1874.

His Excellencr the Governor, with the advice of the Exccutive Council, has been pleased, under the 7th section of the Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act (34 Vic. No. 19), to fix the rate of Hospital stoppages for men, and levys of the New South Wales Artillery, at ten-pence per diem, in place of sevenpence and sispence per diem respectively, as noted in paragraph 22 of the Army circular of 1st October, 1873.

HENRY PARKES.


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1574. 

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## VOLUNTEERS.

# (REGULATIONS AS TO EFFICIENCY CERTIFICATESS, \&C.) 

## 排resented to 鲃arliament, putsuant to $\mathfrak{A c t} 31$ Eic. $\mathfrak{f z o}$. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th September, 1874,
Hrs Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Expentive Council, to make the following Regnlations for the Volunteer Force, in substitution of clauses 57, 109, and 120, and of the forms of Certificates of Efficiency marked 13, C, F, and F, attached to clause 63 of the Regulatione publighed in the Supplementary Government Gazette of the 29th April, 1871, directs their publication in accordance with the 50th section of the "Volunter Force Regulation Act of 1867."

GEO. A. LLOYD.

## Efficiency Regtlationg.

57. To test efficiency, every Corps of Voluntecrs will be inspected once in each year by the Officor Commanding Volunteer Force or other appointed Officer.

> 63.-Forms of Certificate of Efficiency.
> Foвm $\mathbf{B}$.

For Artillery Volunteer Corps united for Drill as a Brigade. We horeby certify-
(1.) That A.B., of nttended during the

Battery, Volunteer Artillery, months ending the Commanding Officer

* drills, ordered by the
(2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company rrill, including the manual and firing exereises, and also of gan drill.
(3.) That be attended the gun practice of his Battery, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a gumer.
(4.) That he wef present at the Inspection of the Corps. $\dagger$ Head Quarters, 18 Commanding Officer. 18 Official Inspector
* (a) For Recruits within 12 months-Until ofisially inspected and dis. missed,-squad and company drills, manual and firing oxercises, gun drill, unstruction in musketry.
(h) For vinlunterrs (dismiesed recruit drin on or hefore 3ath Jume)From :3st July th 3 ist Doceubher incluztic, 8 drink, consisting of 3 battaliou parades and 5 gun dellis (inclusive of 1 gun practice).
(c) For others-Fmom Ist January to 314t December inclusive, 16 drills, Congisting of 3 battalion parades, 3 battery parates, and 10 gun drills inclusive of 1 inspoction parade aud 1 gun practice).
$\dagger$ If ahsent throurg nicknoss, the enme to be cortifled by a duly qualified modical gentleman within one reek after the parade. If absent with lenve, and a copy of such order, dat verifled, attached to the Inspection het urn,


## Detached battrales.

* (a) For Rccruits-As above.
(b) For Volunterrs (dismissed recruit drill as above)-From 1st Juiy to 31st Deecemter inclunive, -8 drills, consisting of 3 battery prarades and 5 gun drills (inclusive of 1 gun practice).
(c) For others-From 1kt January to 81st December, inclnsive, -16 drilis, consisting of 6 battery parades and 10 gun drills (inclusive of 1 inspection parnde and 1 gun practice).
f If absent througb sickness, the aame to be certified by a duls gualified medical gontloman witbin one weok after the parade. Ir absent with leave, the anmo mutt be recordod in the Batt-ry Order llook prior to Inspection, and a cony of such order, duly verifeel, nttachnd to the Inspection Return.


## Form C.

For Eingineer Volunteer Corps.
We hereby cortify -
(1.) That A. B., of the Engineer Voluntecr Corps, attended during the the
ordered by the Commanding Officer. 38-
(2.) That he posseses a competent knowledge of equad and company drill, hacluding the manual and firing exercises, as laid down in the Field exercises of Infantry.
(3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary musketry drill laid down in Brigade Orders.
(4.) That he has been properly instructed in sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.
(5.) That he was present at the inspection of the Corps. $\dagger$

Ifead Quarters,
Comminnding Oflicer
18.

Oflicial Inspector.

* (a) For Recruits within 12 months-Vintil nfficially inspected nad dis. misged,--gquad nud company drills (except light infantry), mantunt and mode of making gabions and fascintes.
(h) or mang gabions and faseine.
(h) For Voluntecrs (difmissed recruit iritl on or before 301h Tune)-From parades and 6 company paractes.
(c) For others-From Iat Janusry to 31st Decemher Inclusive, -18 drills (c) For others-From Ist Janusry to 31st Decemher Inclusive, -16 drills
congisting of 4 battalion parades and 12 onmpany parades inciusise of inspectina parada). Instruction in musketry every $2 n d$ jear.
$\dagger$ If nbsent through sickness, the same to be certified by a duly qualifled medoai gentiemna within nae weet after the parade. If absent with leave, the rame must be recorded in the Compray Order Book prior 10 inapection. and a copy of such order, duly verited, attached to the Inxpection Return.

Form E.
For Riffe Corps united for Drill as a Daitalion.
We hereby certify-
(1.) That A. B., of the Corps Volnnteer Riffes, attended during the 18 montlis ending by the Commanding Oficer.
(2.) That he possessea a competent, knowierlge of equad and company drill, including the manunl and firing exerciect, and skirmishing as a company, as lad down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
(3.) That he possessos a competent knowledge of the pre liminary musketry drill laid down in Brigade Orders.
(4.) That he was present, at the Inspection of the Corps. $\dagger$ Head Quarters, 18 . $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conımanding Oflicer } \\ & \\ & \text { Official Inspector. }\end{aligned}$

* (a) For Recruits within 12 months-Until of elally inspected and dis. missed,-squad and conipany drills, manual aud firing exerciser, instruc (b) For Folunt
(b) For Folunterre (dismissed reeruit drill on or before 30th June)-From 1st Juy to 31 st Decemher inelusire,- 7 drills, consisting of 3 baltailon (a) in other
(c) For othey-From 1st January to 31st December tachasive,- 14 drills conkisting of 7 company parades (innlusive of fich.
f If absent lhrough kickness, the same to bo cerified by a duly qualified wedical gentloman within one weok after parade. If absont with leave, and a mpy of sueh order, Anly verioni, atfached to the Insjertinn Return


## Form F .

For Rife Volunteer Corps not united for Drill as a Battalion. We hereby certify-
(1.) That A.B., of the attended during the the

Corps Volunteer Riflca, months ending * drills, ordered
by the Commanding Oficer
(2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of aquad and company drill, including the manual and firing exercises, and ekirmisbing as a company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infuntry.
(3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary drill laid down in Brigade Orders.
(4.) That be was present at the Inspection of the Corps. $\dagger$ and Quarters, $\quad$ Commanding Officer. 18

Official Inspector.

- (a) For Recruits within 12 months-Lintil officiaily inspected and dismissed, - qquad and compsny drills, manual and firing exercises, instruction in musketry.
(b) F'or Voluntecrs (dismisucd recruit drill on or hefore 30th June'--From 1st July to 31 st Decentber inclusive, -7 compnns parides. (c) For nthers-Yrim Ist January to Sist Deceniber tuclasive, -14 company parades (inclusive of 1 inspection parade). Instruction in musketry every hut year.
$\dagger$ If abselat through sickncss, the enme to be certifed by a duly fualffied medical gentleman within oue week after parade If ibsent with leave, the smeme mukt be recarded in the frrer book of the corps. prior to inspec. Peturn.


## Mustetray Ingtruotion

109. The course of instruction for Volunteors is as follows :Recruits, Second, and Third Class men-

Position drill until dismissed.
60 rounds, indiridual firing.
1st Class men-The above practice, without position drill.

## Returis.

120. Commanding Officers are required to furnish the following returns:-
(a) Annurl Return of Rfficients and Non-eficients, on or before the 1st January.
(b) Annual Inspection Returns, on Inspection Parade.
(c) Quarterly Returns, for periods ending respectively 31st March, 30th June, 30th Scptenber, and 31 st Decombor.
(d) Returns of Recruits for Instruction and subsequent Official Inspection, as required.
(e) Parade States, as required.

## 1874.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VOLUNTEERS. <br> (REGULATION AS TO PRECEDENCE OF OFFICERS OF DIFFERENT CORPS.)



Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 October, 1874.
His Excellency the Governor haring been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make the following Regulation for the Volunteer Force, in substitution of No. 13 of the Regulations published in the Supplementary Government Gazette of the 29 th April, $1 \dot{8} 71$, directs its publication in accordance with the 50th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, viz. :
13. The rélative precedence of Officers of different Corps, holding commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by a retrospect to former commissions; but if there be no former commissions to refer to, or such previous commissions be again of the same rank and date, then the relative precedence of such Officers shall be determined by the relative precedence of the Corps to which they respectively belong.

HENRX PARKES

Legiblative Assembit.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GAOLER AT ALBURY.

(REMOVAL OF M. b. bindon from office of.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 April, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
" (1.) Copies of all Document's in possession of the Government in "reference to the removal of Mr. Michael B. Bindon from the office of "Gaoler at Albury in 1866.
"(2.) Copies of all charges made against Mr. Bindon, and his replies
" thereto while a Warder in Darlinghurst Gaol, from 27th August, 1866, "to 15th November, 1869.
" (3.) Copies of all Correspondence connected with Mr. Bindon's removal " from his situation as Warder in Parramatta Gaol in 1870."
(Mr. Burns.)

## GAOLER AT ALBURY.

(1).-Copies of all Documents in possession of the Government in reference to the removal of Mr. Michael B. Bindon from the office of Gaoler at Albury in 1866.

No. 1.
Mr. Charles Gray to The Colontar Secretary.
" Royal Hotel," Albury,
18 March, 1866.
Sir,
In your reply to Mr. Buchanan's motion for the production of the depositions taken at a private investigation before the Visiting Magistrate of Yass Gaol, you said you wore convinced, from the inquiries you had made on the subject, that a great many of the galers; now in office, were unfitted for their positions. As a proof of the justness of your conclusions $\overline{\mathrm{J}}$ will give you a case in point: Mr. Bindon, the present keeper of Albury Gaol, has had charge of that establishment some eight or nine months, yet in that short space of time he has, according to his own assertion, before the Visiting Justice, overrun the gaol expense estimate by $£ 200$; but while making this statement he ever carefully avoids entering into details. Should you, as a political cconomist, wish to know how this very large sum, considering the size of the gaol, has becn accumulated, I think the best method of arriving at a just conclusion on the subject will be for you to ask Mr. Bindon for answers to the following questions, which, if truly answered will, I am certain, clucidate the matter, and will at the same time give you such an insight into that geutleman's moral character as will, I think, convince fou that he is moro fit to be a prisoner than a gaoler:-.

Question 1. How many articles of household furniture has he had made by prison labour since he took charge of the gaol?
2. Has he had two sofas, three tables, one chest of drawers, one washing-stand, one writing-desk, one bedstead, and sundry other articles, manufactared by prison labour?
3. Was there any portion of the Government material used in the manuficture of these articles; if so, how much, and of what value?
4. Did he send a requisition to the contractor for a packing case to be made into a cupboard for the use of the senior warder?
5. Did he (Mr. Bindon) order prisoner Allan to use it in the manufacture of the chest of drawers alrcady mentioned?
6. Did he order prisoner Allan to pull down a portion of the gaol palisade for the purpose of using the timber for the manufacture of household furniture?
7. Did he order prisoner Curran on different occasions to use the Government leather in mending boots, saddle, \&c., belonging to himself and the other members of his family?
8. Did prisoner Curran chargo him before the Visiting Justice with having so used the Government leather?
9. Did he produce a saddle mended with the Government leather?

- 10. Did the Magistrato order him (Curran) to be placed on low diet, and all indulgonces to be stopped?

11. Was he thus punished by you without the orders or consent of the Magistrate?
12. Was he thus punished by you to intimidate others from bringing such charges against you for the future, whether true or falso?
1.3. Do you know what became of the teo rolls of flannel, sent up from the Government store for the use of the gaol?
13. Did your wife take one roll, saying that she would make some clothing for the female prisoners of $i t$ ?
14. Did she do so; if so, what became of said clothing?
15. Do you know what became of the roll of calico, at one time in the gaol store?
16. Was there any of it used for Government purposes?
17. Is there any of it now in store?
18. Was prisoner Wineford (a tailor), employed fire days in making a toilet bag for Mrs. Bindon, the matcrial being the new Government bed-ticking?
19. Was the same prisoner three diys in making a fishing bag for yoursclf, the material being the Government bed-ticking?
20. Did you receive the Sheriff's permission to use the Government bed-ticking in making a mattress for the use of your brother-in-law?
21. Was there any of the Govermment ticking so used; if so, how much and of what value?
[Sic.] 24. Have you at various times received groceries from the gaol store, for the use of your omn table?
22. Have you ceer heard the prisoners complain that they could get no soap with which to wash their clothes?
23. Did you hear the prisoners at any time say that your wifo took all their soap for her own washing?
24. What becomes of the extra soap so often placed on the requisition, and do the prisoners use any portion of it?
25. Who uses the washing soda, so often placed on the requisition?
26. Do the prisoners get any portion of it for their washing?
27. Do you know what becomes of the canisters of pepper so often seen on the requisitions?
28. Is there one-tenth of it used for the purpose of prescriving the men's clothes?
29. What are the bottles of vinegar used for, which are'so often placed on the requisition?
30. Is one-tenth of the quantity got used for the purpose stated?
31. Did you got the Sherift's permission to employ six domestic servants, viz, -Wineford (cook), Keefe and Rhodee (laundry men), Smith (scullion), Bownar (chamberman and office cleaner), Richardoon (shooblack)?
32. Did these men receive extra tea, sugar, and tobacco from and at Government expense?
33. Who gave you authority to take sixteen new Government blankets from the store to cover your summer-house?
34. Do you think they were worth less than (£12) twelve pounds?
35. Would it not have been chenper to have bought calico at Government expense?
36. Are not the blankets now quite rotten?
37. Hare you not had from ton to twelve men constantly cmployed since you took charge of the gaol ?
38. Could not two men easily have done all the Government work which has been done?
39. Did you employ prisoner Gray to write or indite a letter to the Sheriff, stating that there was no table for the office, and that one was absolutely necessary?
40. Was there not a good table then in the office sufficiently large to accommodate six persons ?
41. Did you desire prisoner Gray to indite another letter to the Sheriff, stating that the moderator lamp, sent up from the Colonial Store, was quite useless owing to some defect in its construction?
42. Whs this true?
43. Did you not burn that lamp for months afterwards without being repaired ?
44. Did you ask prisoner Gray to draw up a letter to the Sheriff, asking for a hot-water fountain for the use of the prisoners' cookhouse, stating that it would render the boiler unuecessary, and thus save fuel?
45. Wan this true?
46. Whether it is now in your own or the prisoners' kitchen?
47. Did you not tell Gray, while writing the letter, that it would not do to let the Shoriff know everything?
48. Has the large boiler ceased to be used sinee the arrival of the hot-water fountain?
49. Did you employ prisoner Gray to indite a letter to the Sheriff, stating that the existing waterclosets were placed in a bad position, and ought to be pulled down?
50. Was their position the real reason why you wished them to be pulled down?
51. Did you tell Gray that, it was the only way you had of getting bricks to build your oven and floor your kitchen?
52. Were they used for that purpose?
53. Did you direct Gray to draw up a letter to the Sheriff, stating that it was necessary to have an addition made to the stage, and asking for permission to purchase the nccessary material ?
54. Was not the stage placed at a distance from tho yard fence purposely by the Colonial Architect?
55. Has not your addition to it rendered the sentry liable to be rushed from both yards at ouce?
56. How much did your addition cost?
57. Did you tell Gray that it was always best to get more money than was required for the work, so as you could have some timber to spare?
58. What was done with the spare wood?
59. Did yoti order prisoner Allan to make a bedstead of it for your brother-in-law?

G3. What was the value of the material so used?
64. Do you know how much oil was used during the six months previous to your taking charge?
65. Do you know that thero has been six times as much used for the same period since you took charge?
66. How do you account for this?
67. Do you know what quantity of water was used in the gaol during the six months previous to your taking charge ?
68. Do you believe that (8) eight casks per month was the medium and (14) the maximum quantity?
69. Are you aware that there is at least three times as much used for the same period since you took charge?
70. Has there been as many as forty casks used in one month since you took charge?
71. How was it used ?
72. Is the prison any cleaner now than it was previous to your taking charge?
73. Are not the cells filthy and dirty?
74. Did not your wife complain to Dr. Wilkinson that she believed that the abominable stench from the men's cells had made her sick?
75. Was the passago-door ordered to be kept shut for the future, to prevent the effluvia from the cells reaching her?
[Sic.] 78. Did you allow prisoner Gray to burn a light in his cell, using the Gorernment oil, for a mouth or more, while he was employcd making an extra fine cabbage-tree hat for yourself?
79. Were you aware that your doing so was a gross breach of the Prison Regulations?
80. Did you sell the hat as soon as it was finished, to Mr. M‘Lennan?
81. Were you not measured for it, and did it not fit you exactly?
82. How did you acquire the fruit-trees, shrubs, and vimes, planted in your garden?
83. What is their value?
84. Did you get them from a prisoner named Ererett, who was there doing a sentence in the gaol?
85. What privileges did you allow Everett for his gift?
86. Do you think that you were allowed by the Gaol Regulations to receive gifts or otherwise truck with the prisoners?
87. Did the Visiting Justice or Sheriff give you permission to cut up and destroy the new metal lid of the cook-house boiler, to make a dogr for your oven?
88. Do you think tho lid cost Government $£ 3$ ?
89. Did you direct prisoner Gray to draw up a letter to the Sheriff, stating that you had that day seen a table in the town which you thought would do for your office, giving its measurcment and price in the margin?

90 . Was not the table then in your office?
91. Had it not been there sixteen days at that time?
92. Were you not then seated at it?
93. What reason did you assign for writing this barefaced falsehood to the Sheriff?
94. Did you direct prisoncr Gray to draw up a letter to the Inspector of Prisons, describing an instrument of torture, which you called a "Restrainer"?
95. Was there any truth in that letter, beyond the fact that you had such an instrument in the gaol, that you had ordered it to be used on several occasions without the slightest necessity for so doing?
96. Have any of the prisoners reported your wife to the Visiting Justice for interfering with their work, and making use of bighly insulting language to them?
97. Has not your wife reported to the Visiting Justice every warder in the grol for suppositious offences committed against herself?
98. Have any of the warders been censured or punished by the Visiting Justice on account of her reports?
90. Has your wife done one hour's duty as matron since you took charge of the gaol?
100. Has she received any salary as matron?
[Sic.] 111. Has she employed the female prisoners, when any, as domestic servants?
111. Have the male prisoners in consequence had opportunities of having commerce with the females?
112. Did Senior-warden Penno bring Mrs. Denny (female prisoner) and Burn (male prisoner)
before you, charged with baving been found together in the gaolor's kitchen yard contrary to orders?
113. Did they receive any pumishment for this offence?
114. Did you receive the authority of the Sheriff or Visiting Justice to convert the female yard into a kitchen for your own use?
115. Supposing that a femalc prisoner be received, where will she be put during the day?
116. Ever since you took charge of the gaol have the warders had opportunities of having commerce with the female prisoners?
117. Have they been allowed to keep the key of the female prisoners' cell?
118. Does not your wife still refuse to do her duty?
119. Do you still draw her salary?

Should you get truthful answers to the above questions, and they are all easily proved; if denied, I think you will admit that there is very little hope of reformation in the characters of the prisoners under the charge of such a man,--a man whose meaness can only be exceeded by his ignorance. Fancy to yourself a man holding a responsible position under Government, who daily, since he took charge of the gaol, defrauds the prisoners of their rations to feed his own family. His education is so defective that the simplest rules of arithmetic are problems too deep for his comprehension, and of grammar he is totally innocont. How such a person ever got his present position is rather strange. Had there been an educational examination necessary previous to getting the appointment, and had no political influence been cxerted in his bebalf, I an quite sure he never would have had it. Whatever motive I may have in drawing your attention to the above facts, in connection with the management of albury Gaol, if what I state be true, and I am prepared to prove them to the letter, it matters very little. I will remain in Albury for another week to give Mr. Bindon a chance of answering these questions. Should I not be called on during that time I will consider that you have thought the evidence disclosed in his official [?] quito sufficient to justify his dismissal. In conclusion, I may now inform you that the gaol statistic sent down last month for the information of the Government is utterly unworthy of credence, I having lumped them up without the slightest attempt at truth. They had been sent back from the Sheriff's office for correction, Mr. Bindon having as usual made a series of arithmetical blunders. There is one act of Mr. Bindon's which would alone subject him to instaut dismissal, that is, his allowing a prisoner to recommend his own petition to His Excellency the Governor; that he did so I can prove to demonstration whenever you may deem it necessary for me to do so. In the meantime, Mr. Bindon can use his influence with the prisoners under his charge to defeat the ends of justice, sinco he is well aware of the step $I$ have taken.

I am, \&c.,
CHARLES GRAY.
P.S.-Tou may wish to know how I becrme acquainted with the foregoing facts; the explanation is easy. I was sentenced to three ycars' hard labour to the Albury Gaol for the crime of forgery, and was employed as Mr. Bindou's corresponding clerk.-C.G.

No. 2.

## Mintite of the Colontai Secretary.

Tre Sheriff will be good cnough to read this letter and make such observations as occur to him on the charges it contains, but not take any steps without consulting me.
H.P., 30/3/66.

No. 3.
The Sheriff to The Principal Under Secretary.
If even a small proportion of the charges herein made be true, Mr. Bindon would clearly bo quite unfit for the office of gaoler, or any other position in the Public Service. He would have been guilty of having pursued a deliberate syatem of peculation.

As regards the expenditure of the gaol, it is a matter that cannot be regulated by the gaoler, at all events to any material extent. There are the provisions for the prisoners, the cost of which is according to the number confined, and the allowances of fuel, light, \&c., which are fixed. Accounts for all these have to pass through the Visiting Justice (the Police Magistrate), are certified by him, and again examined at my office, at the Treasury, and at the Audit Office. Mr. Bindon, upon taking charge, did make many urgent representations as to the wants of the gaol, which were endorsed by the Visiting Justice, and some expense was incurred in obtaining different articles, and in some alterations, but not approaching the outlay stated. He showed, as it seemed, good reason for whatever he asked for, and I have every reason to believe that the gaol, which was formerly in a bad condition, has been greatly improved under him. In justice to Mr. Bindou I must state that he entered the scrvice under very high testimonials, and in tho responsible post of Acting Gaoler at Parramatta. There he proved himself to be an active, vigilaut, intelligent officer, and a strict disciplinarian. He has considerable knowledge and cxperienco of prison disciplinc, more so than any officer in the service, excepting Mr. Read, and takes a great interest in the subject. At least these were the impressions he made upon me while he was at Parramatta Gaol, where he made many improvements in the detail of management.

It is, nevertheless, very necessary that an investigation should be made into the statements put forward by Gray. I have thought myself, if other business will permit, of visiting the gaols in the Southern District, in which case I could make the enquiry. If I am unable so to arrange, I would suggest that an enquiry be directed. As all the mal-practices asserted could not have gone on at the gaol without involving the Visiting Justice, who has the duty of local supervision, in some share of blame, it would scarcely be satisfactory to charge that officer with the enquiry. It might therefore be made cither, as on a former occasion, by the Bench of Magistrates, or by a Police Magistrate from one of the neighbouring districts. I omitted to remark that onc statement by Gray, attributing ignorance to Mr. Bindon, is erroneous. Mr. Bindon writes a good report and a good hand.
H. MACLEAN.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 4 April, 1866.
No. 4.
Exrract of so much of Minute of the Colonial Secretary as relates to the case of Bindon.

## Tue Sifeitrf,

On reaching Albury you will be good enough to investigate the charges preferred agaiust the gaoler at that place in the letter of Charles Gray, dated Mareh 18th. The opportunities for abuse of authority at places so distant as Albury are so great that it is highly desirable that your enquiry should be a severe one, so that even in case of these special charges proving groundless nay other defects of managenent existing may be discovered, and the salutary impression may be given that no servant of the Government is beyond its power to detect and punish.

No. 5.
Retunned with my report upon the charges against the gaoler.
II. McL., 4th June, 1866.

No. 6.
Tife Acting Inspector of Prisons to Tue Principat Under Secretaby.
Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch, Sydney, 14 Junc, 1866.
Sir,
I do myself the honor to return herewith the letter of Charles Gray, formerly a prisoner in Albury Gnol, containing numerous charges made against the gaoler, Mr. Bindon.
2. In accordance with the instructions of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, on the occasion of my recent visit to Albury, I made a searching inquiry into the statements made by Gray, as well as concerning the general management of the gaol. The proceedings of that enguiry I transmit.

3: I do not deem it necessary in this report to follow the evidence through its details; but I will bring forward the more prominent points wherein the information is most complete, and state the inpressions made upon my own mind in the course of the enquiry.
4. There is considerable difficulty in arriving, by the evidence of subordinate officers and prisoners, at the truth of statements affecting the officer in chargc of a gaol, the motives for taking a side either for or against him being so strong. In the present instance the motive of ex-prisonor Gray is professedly malicious. I an disposed to the belief that a sort of combination has existed; and I have therefore considered that the evidence should be guardedly received. I have been under the difficulty of not having been able to procure the evidence of some of the other discharged prisoners; but I think that sufficient material has been obtained.
5. It will be convenient here to state the facts elicited and admitted by Mr. Bindon himself, which may appear to the Honorable the Chief Secretary to afford the means of dealing with the caso. The other portions of the proceedings will treat more generally.
(1.) That Mr. Bindon has had a number of articles of furniture made by prison labor for his private use.
(2.) That he has had boots for himself and his family made and mended by prison labor.
(3.) That in consequenco of an accusation concerning leather for mending $a$ saddle, made against him by prisoner Curran, he called the attention of the surgeon to Curran receiving certain medical comforts which were then withdrawn.
(4.) That he did make use of Government blankets for covering in the summer-housc.
(5.) That he employed prisoner Gray in the gaol correspondence.
(6.) That he purchased material for two cabbage-tree hats, which were made by prisoner Gray, and which material cost 15s.; and that one of those hats was for himself, Mr. Bindon. That he sold this hat to Mr. M'Lemnon for $£ 210 \mathrm{~s}$., thus making by the prisoner's labour a profit to himself of $£ 115 \mathrm{~s}$.
(7.) That the shrubs for the garden were procured from the relations of a prisoner in the gaol (Everett).
5. With reference to No. 1 Mr. Bindon's explanation is that he obtained the consent of the Visiting Justice to the furniture being made. It seems that Captain Brownrigg did so far consent ass to say that if it were not contrary to rule he saw no objection. I consider that there is an objection, inasmuch as it opens the door to peculation, and that Mr. Bindon should have applied for formal authority, which would have been refused. The sanction hovever of the Visiting Justice must be talken to cover Mr. Bindon's action in this mattor.
6. In reference to No. 2, I consider that Mr. Bindon did exccedingly wrong, and must or should have known that he was doing so. If he asked authority for the furniture why did he not also for the booths?
7. In reference to No. 3, I consider the conduct of Mr. Bindon in calling the surgeon's attention to the medical order respecting the prisoner, because of his having offended Mr. Bindon, to have been wrong, and showing a petty feeling unworthy of the position of a gaoler, and raising a serious question as to his justice in dealing with those under him.
8. In reference to No. 4, I consider that Mr. Bindon did wrong to use the blankets for his summerhouse, and that his excuse in saying that it was intended for female prisoners aggrarates the impropriety. I do not believe that it was intended for female prisoners; and $I$ an sure that it was not a proper place to put them in.
9. In reference to No. 5, I consider that Mr. Bindon employed prisoner Gray about correspondence that he should have entirely managed himself, and was guilty therein of an impropriety.
10. In reference to No. 6 , this is a matter about which there can be no misconception. Mr. Bindon has made a dircet pecuniary profit of $£ 115 \mathrm{~s}$. for prisoner Gray's labour. I do not see how he can in any way pretend to justify himself in having done so.
11. In reference to No. 7, I am compelled to doubt Mr. Bindon's statement that he did not know whence these plants came. They are certainly inconsiderable in value, being worth not more than 203. or 30s., but their having been obtained through a prisoner was obviously so wrong in principle that it constitutes a serious offence.
12. I do not consider that the charges of using Government material for the furniture, boots, saddle, \&c., or of appropriating the stores to his private use by Mr. Bindon have been substantiated, yet Mr. Bindon has not to my mind so entirely refuted them all as he should have been able to do. There was a laxity concerning the stores and their management which has increased the difficulty of obtnining clear proof either way, a laxity for which I think Mr. Bindon himself to be culpable.
13. Generally I have formed the opinion, setting aside the question of criminal appropriation, that while there has been much animus and exaggeration in the accusations made against Mr. Bindon, he has been culpable in subordinating the public to his own private interests. As instances; I. may refer to tho consumption of water, the scuding it out for his family washing, and the hot-water fountain, which was professedly applied for for the general use of the prison, but has been used exclusively in the gaoler's kitchen.
14. While I am still of opinion that Mr . Bindon possesses many valuable qualities for a prison officcr, that he understands his duty, and is active, vigilant, and energetic, and while I also give him credit for having made many improvements at the gaol, and well employed the prisoners for the purposes of these improvemonts, I must confess that I have not regarded his defence as having been rendered in the candid and straightforward manner that $I$ expected from him.
15. I have now to call attention to Mr. Bindon's letter of defence, herewith, dated 5th May, tho main feature of which is his statement that the practices here called in question were allowed in the convict establishments of Tasmania, where he had formerly been employed, and that he had no orders against them here. I doubt whether in Tasmania officers were allowed to use the prison labouir for their own benefit; and while admitting that it is desirable to open new prison regulations, comprising instructions for the guidance of the gaolers, and which have been delayed pending some general alterations in prison management, I conceive that it is not necessary to make orders against officers doing that which is obviously wrong.
16. Reviewing the entiro case, and eapecially the matter of the cabbage-trec hat, I am of opinion that Mr. Bindon cannot advantageously be retained in the Public Service.
17. I must further state that I am dissatisfied with the entire staff of Albury Gaol. Warder Penno was clearly enlisted for his own purposes against tho gaoler, and both the matter and manner of his evidence convinced me that he was not speaking the truth. In his evidence he states that he was giving out Government stores for Mr. Bindon's family purposes, and that he knew it to be wrong. If he were atating the truth he should be dismissed for having participated in the peculation, and, if not, for stating falsehoods. I therefore propose to dismiss him.
18. Warder Morris I find to be a man of drunken habits. He was on one occasion confined in the lockup, and fined £2 by the Bench, but the case was not made known to me. While I was at Albury a charge of drunkenness was made against him, and partially proved. I consider him to be a manl unfit for his position, and propose to remove him from the service.

The other two warders are not good officers; one of them can neither read nor write. I have, however, no tangible ground for removing them.
19. Arising out of the inquiry, there are several subjects connected with the gaol which require instructions, but 1 have refrained from dealing with them until the question regarding the officers shall have been determined.

## 1 have, \&c.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Acting Inspector of Prisons.

Enquiny respocting statements made by Charles Gray in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, dnted 18th Mareh, 1866, affecting the conduct of the Gnoler at Albury, and the general management of the gaol.

## Before the Acting Inspector of Prisons.

Charles Gray statos: In reforence to accusations Nos. 1 to 6, the gaoler has had made the articles of furniture enumerated in my letter; I baw them in course of manufacture; as regards their having been made from Government material, I state that two packing cases were brought to the gaol by the contractor's man, and that they were both used in the manufacture of a chest of drawers for the groler; I assumed that the cases were Government material, because I had written a letter from the gaoler, applying for authority to purchase them to make ration trays; a ration tray was made some months afterwards; by the portion of the palisading, I mean the lining of the fence; somo portion of it was used in the manufacture of a swinging chair for Mr. Bindon.

Examined by Mr. Bindon: I was present when the earpenters were at work at the chair ; I Eaw it manufacturod.
In reference to No. 7.-I eaw the leather taken out of the storc ; I saw prisoner Curran using it for mending the boots of the gaoler's brother-in-lawn ; I know that it was Government and not private leather; I saw Mr. Bindon give an old saddle to prisoner Curran, and tell him to put it in proper repair ; I saw the leather given by Warder Penno to Curran ; this wes about three montlls ago ; Curran represented that the leathor was insufficiont to do the whole, and Mr. Bindon esid that moro would bo procured.

No. 8. The case was heard I believe before the Visiting Justice.
No. 9. 1 also belieyo that he produced tho saddle so mended at the investigation.
Nos. 10 to 12. I am aware that the diet was reduced, and indulgences stopped for Curran after the investigation.
Nos. 13, 14, 15. I stato that since Mr. Bindon took charge, Government storcs arrived; I saw two rolle, one large and one small, of flannol; tho large one was carricd into the store, the other was not; I never saw it again, and don't know what became of it; there were no female garments made of it, and seen afterwards in the store; Warder Penno and Wright baw the stores.

Nos. 16, 17, and 18. There was a roll of unbleached calico in the storo some two months after the stores arrived; I baw it gradunily diminish, and ultimatoly disappear; no portion of it was used by prisonors.

Nos. 19 to 23. I saw the Government bed-ticking taken out of the Government store; it was given out by Warder Penno ; I saw it myself used in the way mentioned in making the articles stated; this bed-licking was purchased in the town hore; it did not conae from Syduey.

Nos, 24 to 29. I state that on repeated occasions Mrs. Bindon borrowed from the store some articles of groceries; I don't know whether they wero returned; I know that after Mr. Bindou arrived we never could get soup sufficient; I have seen the Government soap given to Mrs. Bindon's washerman ; I have heard Mr. Bindon order the storeman to give the soap to the washerman; the prisonors have repeatedly complained of want of a supply of soap; I have known quantities of solla- 1 lb. at a time-to be obtained for the gaol, and I have never seen moro than about 2 ozs. at a time used for Govermment purposes.

Examined by Mr. Bindon : Prisoner Curran has complained about the soap; I do not know if any complaint was made in the office; all the prisonera complained.

Nos. 30 to 33 . While I was in the cook-house, from tro to three montlis ago, a 1 lb . can of pepper came in ; I anw it in the office the next morning on the mantelpiece, balf cmpty; I saw it afterwards in the store, and remarked to the senior warder on its condition; he suid we are lucky to get the half of it; $I$ was called into the office by Mr. Dindon; the other half of the pepper was used to put on the men's clothes; commencing about five months ago there was procured, on requisition, from two to three bothles of vinegar in a period of four months; in that poriod I used three gills only for ink.

Nos. 34 and 35 . All the prisoners mentioned were sa employed, and did receive tea, sugar, tobacco, \&e., as billet men; I cannot state when this was.

Nos. 36 to 39. I myself garc out of the atore twelvo now blankets for the purpose stated; Warder Penno was there and prisoner Allan; I afterwards gave four more; I at the time represented that it would be cheaper to purchase calico at the Government expense ; he said thoy would not give it to him.

Nos. 40 und 41 . Mr. Bindon las, besides the men abore stated, had one employed in the garden and one with his child, and never less than ton or twelve.

Nos. 42 and 43. The gnoler did as stated.
Nos. 44 to 46 . I did draw up a letter to the Shoriff as stated, in which it was nsserted thet the groler had been burning candles in his own quartors, which was not the case. The lamp was not useless, and was burned for aflength of time aftorwards.

Nos. 47 to 51. I did draw a letter to the effect atated; it is in the lettor book; the large boilor has nevor ceased to be used ; the hot water fountain was placed immediately on its arrival in the gaoler's kitchen; it was faked for for the prisoners kitchion.

Nos. 52 to 55. I did draw the letter, as stated, and the bricks were used for tho purpose stated; the converations did take place as stated; thero was no ono cleo usually present with the gaoler and myself; the conversations wero in tho office.

Nos. 50 to 63. I stated that there wes some portion of the wood procured for the stage over, and was used to make a bedstead, which was carried into Mr. Bindon's quarters; this occurrod about three months ago ; prisoner Allau made it.

Nos. 64 tio 66 . I know that there has been under Mr. Bindon not less than forty-six gills of oil used in ono month; in the anme period the formor gaolor used only six.

Nos. 67 to 75 . The quantities of water stated have been used; I consider that the extra quantity went in baths, cxcossive quantity of washing, and watering of the garden.

Nos. 78 to 81 . I stated that I did burn the oil as stated, that I made the hat, and that Mr. Bindon sold it to Mr. M'Lennon.

Nos. 82 to 86. The plants and shrubs now in the garden were obtained from the garden of Everett's father, while he was doing a sentence here; Everett valued them at from £5 to £6; Everett was allowed to go about the grol as he liked; Everett's sister was allowed to bring him luxuries, not allowed to others, such as butter, ten, sugur, and tobacco ; also novels.

Nos. 87 and 88 . The lid was cut up as stated.
Nos. 89 to 93. The letter was drawn as stated ; it is in the letter-book; I cannot give tho date; the table had then been in tho office for sixteen days; Mr. Bindon was seated at it as stated; this present is the table.

Nos. 94 and 95 . Such a letter was written; the instrument is one of torturo; it has been repeatedly used without occasion.

Nos. 96 to 119. All the questions ns stated in my letter represent facts. Charles Gray wishos further to state that two ofice cupboards were wade in the town and placod in the oflice, but the office-room tras changed, and one remains in Mrs. Bindon's sitting-room; I am unable to give the dates for the different circumstances mentioned by me; my motive for bringing forward the accusations was,-Mr. Bindon having ordered mo back to my gang for having remonstrated against the kitchen (when I was cook) being used as a laundry for Mrs. Bindon; I remember also Mr. Bindon having called for $4 \frac{1}{2}$ yards of ticking tio make a bed for a prisoner; Warder Penno was present; it was about $2 \frac{1}{8}$ montles ago ; no bed was made of it; that is it now present over Mr. Bindon's saldle.

CHAS. GRAY.
Nos. 1 to 6. Mr. Mr. Bindon, gaoler, states:-The articles I have had made by prison labour aro-one table, one conch, one chest-of-drawers, ono toilet-loble, one writing-desk, and a swinging chair; they were made by prison labour of prisoner Alan (now discharged); they were not made from Government material ; the material I procured from the contractor Mr. M•Iennon; I produce his reccipt for timber, \&c., £6 15 s . I I purchased two packing cases from Mr. M‘Lennon, which wero used for the backs of the drawers; there was no Government timber on the place when I came; the only timber procured was for the stago and wicket and ration trays; it was all used for that purpose; the timber for Goverament purposes was
procured
procured in July and January last; the furniture was made for me in August last; I had obtained the sanction of tho Visiting Justice to the furniture being manufactured; the prisoner who made them was cook; he was consequently on full rations; he did the carpenter's work in extre time; I gave him 30 s . when he left; he got a gratuity of ex from tho Sheriff's office; he did a great deal of work in the gaol; the lining from the fence I considered to be useless; I took it down and made drain lining of it; no part of it was used in tho ehnir, which was made of some of the timber that I purcbascd from Mr. M.'Lennon; two ration-trays were made; I produce a correspondence respecting the timber for ration-trays, and also my requisition book; there were two packing enses obtained for the Government; they were entirely appropriated for the trays; they were obtained after the 22nd December, 1865; I obtained the two private packing cases used for the dravers in the previous August; I loave had no furniture made siace August; the Government packing cases could not therefore possibly have been used for my furniture.

No. 7. I never authorized the use of Government leather for my boots or saddle; there was Government leather purchased by authority of the Visiting Justice for mending prisonerg' shoes; I lad boots belonging to myself, and my brother-inlaw (a boy) mended then; I bought the leather in the town ; I have shown the receipt to the Visiting Justice, who was gatisficd on the matter ; I produce the receipl, £1 17 s . 6 d .; on the saddle some pieces of lenther were used, which were procured by my brother-in-law, -surplus leather thrown out of a saddler's shop in town when remoring; I produce the saddle; Warder Penno was present when the matter of leather was mentioned; the prisoner Curran suggested that, it could be taken from the store as more fit; I told him not to attempt to use the Government leather for anything for me for the instruction of Warder Penno, who had charge of the store; the matter was investigated afterwards on a charge by Curran before the Visiting Juatice.

Nos. 8 to 12. Prisoncr Curran did make a charge before the Visiting Justice; the saddle was produced; the prisoner Curran was not punished; he wis then receiving No. 4 ration; he bas received No. 4 ever since; he was receiving tea and sugar by order of the surgeon; a few days afterwards he was reduced from tea and sugar by order of the surgeon; I called the attention of the surgeon to the man in consequence of his charge againgt mo; the surgeon ordered the tea and sugar allowance to be withdrawn, saying that he needed it no longcr.

Nos. 13 to 15 . 50 ynrds of flamnel were received and next morning put into the store by Warcler Penno, in the charge of Warder Penno, who is responsible to account for it; he has a book for the purpose; I cannot say whether it was in one or two rolls; the charge of the store has been transferred to Wurder Morris; the books of those officers must tally with mino of stores received ; the issues arc entered in their books; I produce my book and theirs.

Nos. 16 to 18. I received 15 yards of calico from the Government; there was none in the place bofore; the only purpose for which I have authorized any to be used is for the stage.

Nos. 19 to 23. I purchased 84 yards of duck ticking by nathority to make prisoners bedding; that was all the tieking in the place; I afterwards got 20 yards from Sydney; the whole has been converted into bedding for prisoners with the exception of the remnant now produecd-6 yards-which is hung up in the offee over my saddle and the swords; I took it to make a bed; the taitor eaid it was not sufficient for the purpose, and I hung it up where it is; Winniford made a toilet bag for Mre. Bindon; it was made of ticking, but some I had purchased; Winniford was cook for me at the time; he made no fishing bag for mo.

Nos. 24 to 29. I am not a ware of Mrs. Bindon haring borrowed any groceries; I do not know of any soap being given to the washorman ; I nover ordered any to be given to him ; no complaint, of want of sonp was ever made to nee, except by one female prisoner ; the soap is received every day according to requisition, and handed over to the store warder for iesuo; the femblo prisoner complained the issue of soap was refused to her ; the case in now pending before the Visiting Justice, who has taken evidence; the soda is kept in the office, and is used entirely in the woodrork of the prison; it was in clurge of the has taken evid

Nos. 30 to 33. When I took charge of the gaol the prisoners clothing was not preserved; I procured altogether two cans of pepper; a portion of the last can is left; the ropper has been used ouly for the men's clothes; on arrival, Ihanded it over complete to Warder Pemo; I obtained only two bottles of rinegar since I havo been here, eleven montlis, for ink; part of the last bottle is left yet; the vinegar was kept in the oflice; I beliered that it was ueed entiroly for ink; prisoner Gray made the ink; I produce four bottles which were filled with ink; about a gill and a half was given by me for cach bottle; the rinegar bottle held about three or four gills.

Nos. 34 to 35 . One man is always employed-if no femnle prisoner-as cook; Winniford was so omployed; another (Richardson) is employed about ten minutes cleaning boots; the cook did the washing; one man (Rhoder or Keefe) helped the cook at wasling for a few hours every 'luesday; if the cook was employed tailoring, one or the other acted for him; Bomar was wardsman, and cleaned my quarters as well as the prison; Smith may have washed out the kitchen; these men wero all employed in the yurd, garden, or other gaol work; all these were billeted men, excepting Smith; thoy all received No. 4 ration, and all excepting Smith and Rhoder indulgences; Kecfe was billeted for emptying night tubs.

Nos. 36 to 39 . I built the sumner-lonse as a sleed for female prisoners, where they wonld be under obsorra. tion ; there were from twelve to sixtecn blankets put on; they were old blankets, though not condemned ones; they had all been used; I did not consider that the blankets were injured; they were better there than in the store; I had some tuken down and washed; they are now in use; a representation was made nbout them by a prisoner (Smith) to the Visiting Justice; it was two months afterwards that I took them down.

Nos. 40 and 41. The everage number of prisoners in the gael has been twenty-three; the average on lard labor yation has been fifteen; they were employed in leveling and gravelling the yards, removing earth, eutting wood, making tubs for has been fifteen; they were employed in leveling and graveling the yards, removing earth, cutting wood, mating tabs fore or four inches of broken stone in every yard and on the terraces; these were quagmires before; wnter-closete were removed, painting, \&c., पus done.

Nos. 42 and 43 . I did not get Gray to indite such a letter; I did so write myself; the table (produced) was not suitable for more than two persons.

Nos. 44 and 46. I did not desire Gray to write such a letier; I wrote a letter myself (letter book produced); tho letter states the lamp to have been unsorvicuble from dofective construction, and that I burnt candes in the quarters; the letter is dated 17th June; the lamp could not then be uised; I was burning candles at the time; the lamp was useless at the time; some two months afterwards I tried it agnin, and worked it for scvell or cight days; it then stopped.

Nos. 47 to 51 . I did not so employ Gray; I produce the letter I wrote myself, to the effect stated ; the fountain wab applied for for the prisoncrs' kitchen; it could not be placed therc ; it is my own kitchen, but used generally for the gaol ; the large boiler is not now used, and the fire for it is saved ; there is not so much wood now used as formorly.

Nos. 52 to 55. I did write a leffor as described; I may have directod Gray to prepare it on a slate; they were removed; I never said anything of the kind to Gray; I did have the bricks placed on the floor, or ruther a small portion of them; the bricks lay a long time-months afterwards-unased; they tre as good where they are as if up in a building or stacked.

56 to 63 . I never made the statement mentioned lyy Grity. The prosition of the atage is improvel and ean be seen; it cost \&t 7s. Gd., irrespectively of the calico ; there was no wood orer from the stage; there was no bedstead made after the stage ; the prisonor left inmediately that the stage was finished, and had no time to make unylhing more.

Nos. 64 to 66 . There was only one lamp in the gaol-there are now throe and a bull's-eye; the allowance of oil for the gaol is insufficiont, the lamps being now terosene, and have been so since my arrival; I hava omitted to apply for a regulated allowance of kerosene oil ; I believe that the oil has not been wasted; I huve giren particular orders about il, and I find now that I have applied for authority.

Nos. 67 to 68 . I do not know what quantity of water was used. before I came; the consumption alonit two months ago was forty casks monthly; I bolieve that quantity to be necessary; I have given particular instructions abouti it; the water is used for the general purposes of the prison; it is used for my fumily washing; the children are washod in from one to two buckets in the morning, but the water is afterwards used for washing the stairs; none is wasted-it is saved in every way; none was ever used in watcring the garden; it could not have boen so used without my knowlerge.

Nos. 78 to 81 . I never gave Gray permission to have a lamp; I produce my journal, wherein is entered my having found the lamp in his cell; I reprimanded the warder (Pemo) about it; I did get a hat mule by Gray; I gave himp permigsion to make two hats, one for himself and one for me; I purchased the material ; my object was to let him lave the value of a hat when he came out; I eold the hat to Mr. M'Lennon; I did not uso it myself; Mr. M'Lennon fancied it, and I let, him have it for $£ 210 \mathrm{~s}$. ; the material for the two hats cost me from 10 s . to 15 s ; I I had taken the materink from Gray for misconduct, but afterwards gave it back; my object was for the man's benefit; I did not dosire a profit on it.

Nos. 82 to 86. I know nothing about the shrubs; I saw them come, but did not inquiro nbout them; I norer spoke to Evcrett about them; my brother-in-law got them-I did not know where; I know of no extra nllowances to Everelit; I did not know that he had the novola; II refused to let things for Everett to be brought in; he might have got the books in when I first took clanrge ; the establishment thon was in great confusion, axd I was busy reorganizing it.

Nos. 87 to 88 . The new metal lid has not been so used; it was iron represented to be uscloss that I so used.
Nos. 89 to 03 . I wrote a letter of the kind myself; I produce the letter; it is dated list August, 1865; it docs not atate that I had seen a table in the room; it says I had examined one; it was here at the time; I had it on condition that if I obtained the necessary authority it would bo purchased-othcrwise, to be taken back.

97 to 119. Warder Pemo is the only warder Mre. Bindon has complained ngainst to tho Vieiting Justice; none of tho warders excepting Warder Penno was consured on compluint of Mrs. Bindon; Mre. Bindon takes chargo of all fomale prisoners on arrival, and a general charge over them when here; formerly the female prisoner-there was only one-was takon to the cell and let out by two officers; instractions were subsequently received on the subject; I understood from the instructions that the gaoler should oither let in and out the female prisoners himsclf, or that a warder should do so under the direction of the matron; I do so now in company with a warder; only one female prisoner is employed for domestic purposes; no male prisoner is allowed into the female yard excepting in company with an officer; it is only for gaol purposes that ho is allowed in there at all; prisoners Denny and Burne were never brought beforo me on such a charge; I received authority for the kitchen-which is a shod-being placed in the female yard; if there is moro than ono fomale prisoner the second is placed in the summer-house shed in front; in fine weather sha is in the yard; it has beon roported to me by the matron that Warder Wright has endeavourcd to have communication with the female prisoner ; I caused Warder Wright to be warnced against a recurrence of auch a thing; the warders have never had possession of the female prisoners cell keys; they are kept agninst a recurrenco of such a thing; the warders have never had possession of the female prisoners cell keys; they are kept
by Mrs. Bindon at night; I have thom in the day time; the prisoner is not in the cell in day-time ; prisoner Gray did not by Mrs. Bindon at night; I have thom in the day time; the prisoner is not in the cell in day-time ; prisoner Gray did not concerning it-is the instrument on the wall; I have frequently seen it used at Port Arthur; it inflicts no torture; it always brings men to resson; I have used it here twice on two very noted characters; the men were at the time in a most piolent state.
M. B. BINDON.

Ifrs. Bindon, matron, states: I remember somo flunncl coming with the stores; it was in two pieces; it was taken into the offico to be measured; it was not measured; I never spoke of making prisoners' clothes; it was removed by the morning and I suppose put in the store; I uever used anything in the gaol for prison purposes; on one occasion I borrowed a cellar full of salt from the stores, being out; I returned it; I cannot think of anything else; wo used to usc the moderator lamp; we found it would not fit; $I$ think that wo burned candles after it went out of order till we got a kerosene lamp; tho other day the female prisoner complained that she could not get her soap; that is the only complaint 1 have heard on the subject; I have always obtained the sonp and soda for my own washing; $\frac{1}{1}$ once borrowed about $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 lb . of soap from the store wurder; I returnod it to the wardsman to clean the paint.

MARIA BINDON.
Robort Meader, fourteen years of age, brother-in-lam to Mr. Bindon:-I do not know where plants and things for the garden came from; they came in the wood cart; Evorett put them in the ground; the other men were digging the holes; Everett put them wherover ho liked; no one particular looks nfter the garden; I have never scon it watered except by soapsuds and some uater that was in a hole below; I got some leather from a saddler's ehop in the town when it was removed; I gave the leather to Mr. Bindon; he took it to the prisoner in the corridor; I think he had a saddle mended with it ; it was more than enough to make the mending on the saddle that I see.
R. H. MEADER.

Prisoner Frederick Johnston states: I have never wanted for soap for washing purposes ; I used to deliver it out ; I do so now ; crery Monday morning the prisoncrs are all ranged up in ranks, and each receives lis allowance of soap; formerly the allowance was daily, that is until the last three woeks; I was washernan some montlis back; the soap used to be given to ine; it was sufficient; some was given to the prisoners on Saturday to wash themselves; all this was done undor Warder Pemoo's directions; I never saw any prisoncrs without sonp on Saturdays.

Prisoner Thomas Mfurtay has never been short of soap or other allowances.
The prisoners in the gaol haring all been interrogated state that they have always had a sufficiency of soap, cxecpting prisoner Curran, who states:-

Bofore Mr. Jindon's time the soap for each man was served out weekly-each did his own washing; afterwards, washermen wore appointed; the mon only then received asmall portion on Saturday for washing themelves, for the week; that was insufficient; I often complained to the senior warder; I never complained to the gaoler; I used to be employed for somo weeks, threc or four, on 'Iuesday's washing for Mr. Bindon's family; the coap I received for that purposo I received from Warder Penuo; it camo out of the cell used as the Governmont store; I sam it so taken out on several occasions.

Jyy Afr. Bindon: I wnshed the things in the middle yard; Mr. Penno gave me the clothes; this was somo weeke after you came here.

By Inspector: I brought a charge against the gaoler for using the Government leather for his boots and a saddle ; I monded the boote and saddle; the leather for both was served out by. Warder Penno; when Mr. Bindon first came he bought loather to make boots; I mado $n$ pair for Mrs. Bindon and two pairs for the children; prisoner M‘Laughlan made threo pairs-one for Mr. Bindon, one for Mrs. Bindon, and one pair for the boy; I sent bnek by Warder Penno the remuining bits of Mr. Bindon's leather; he afterwards wanted a pair of boots soled and heeled; I told him that I wanted leathor, as thero was none but Government leather ; he told me to take the boots and do them; I did so; there were three pairs altogether dono with Government leather ; he gave me a saddle to mend, which I also did with Government leather; when I brought the complaint I was on full diot and indulgences; I was reduced from them und still made to worl in the gaol ; I am on full diet now; I was kept on No. 5 for a fortnight or threo wecks; I made boots for Warder Penno, and mended boots for Warder Wright; they bought their owa leather.

ROBERT CURRAN.
John Everett states: I served two sortenccs in Albury Gaol-one for five months and one for one month-for illegally driving cattle and for indecent assault; the last sentence was to hard labour-the one month sentence; my family live near hore; my father is a carpenter and farmor; my father has a garden in Albury; my mother came to see me in gaol; I told her that Mr. Bindon was making a garden; I asked her for some plants; I got an assortment of plants, vines, trees, stramberry plants, and gooseberry bushes; I don't hnow the value-about $£ 3$ I think; I was ill in the grol ; the former gaolor refused to allow mo to have things brought to me by my family, although sonctioncd by the surgeon; after Mr. Tiernan left and when Mr. Bindon came I was allowed things brought by my family-a tin of biscuits, a checse, one pot of preservod gingor ; this was while Mr. Penno was in charge; since Mr. Bindon came I was allowed to receive butter-occasionally a lonf of bread and tobacco; the surgeon ordercd me to have tobacco, also tea and sugar; I did not receive any extras whilo I was under sentence of hurd labour; my motive for asking for the plants was because of Mr. Bindon's kindness to me; I had novels allowed to me in Mr. Jindon's time-"Mnator Passion," "Lady Felicia," "Spendtlirift," and "Marnaby Rudge," aud "Sullivan's. Dictionary"; my mother brought the plants; I told Mr. Bindon that I would get him the plants ; he spoke to mo several times about them before I wns out; I fetched some to Mrs. Bindon nfter I left.

By Mr. Bindon [By Inspector] : My sister keeps the "Royal Hotel"; Gray may have lodged there; I saw Gray last night; Gray was speaking about the investigation; Gray told mo I would bo wanted here; that was my reason for coming here; I live ffteen miles away; I remember a chest of drawere being mado; there was packing case wood in it; it was made in August.

By Mr. Bindon: When you first came I was very ill; I was allowed in the gaoler's kitchen by the fire; I was told tobacco had been sent for mo in my hard labour month and that it was-refused; I. was herc for four woeks and never got any soap ; I applied to the wardor for some ; my sentence expired on 1st of April ; I did not ast the grooler.

JOHN EVERETT.

Mr. Bindon,

| 1865. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Aug. 12-1 codar board, $10 \times 24$ ) | $2 \cdot 6$ |
| " 1 ", $10 \times 27$ ) | 226 |
| " 2 boards $\frac{\pi}{4}$ cedar, $12 \times 20$ | 113 |
| " $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. hardwood, 3 s . | 0 3 71 |
| " 1 doz. sofa springs | 056 |
| " 1 set castors..... | 070 |
| " 1 bott. varnish. | 060 |
| \% 1- sct table-legs | 080 |
| ", 6 knobs, 1s. $6 d$. | 090 |
| " 2 lbs, plaster of Paris. | 010 |
| \% 22 ft . $\frac{1}{2}$-in. Col. pine | 0110 |
| " 1 doz. blass paper | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " 4 bed bolts ........ | 014 |
| " 1 bott. French varnish | 0 40 |
| " $1.0 z$. dragon's blood .. | 010 |
| Scpt. 7-21 foot 8-in. cedar | 26 15 31 |
|  | 11 |
|  | 27 $1611 \frac{1}{2}$ |

Mr. Kenneth M'Letnon states: I keep a store in the town; I was contractor for this gaol; Mr. Bindon at one time procured timber from me; I produce a list of the timber, marked A; there might have been more; the timber was procured in $\Delta u g u s t$ and September last; there were also two packing cases; the nccount is for $£ 7$ 15s.; it was eettled by Mr. Bindon as a private account; I was informed by Mr. Bindou that the material was wanted for furniture; I have looked at tho swinging chair, sofa, and table in the adjoining room; these articles are made of similar matorial to that supplied by me; I caunot say whether there would have been sufficient additional cedar to make a toilet-kable, chest of drawers, and writing-desk; I purchased a cabbage troe hat from Mr. Bindon; I gave $£ 210 \mathrm{~s}$. for it; on one occasion I was at the gaol ; I don't know whether Mr. Bindon called my attention to tho hat, or that I brought up the subject myself; I think the latter, as I wanted a hat to make a present of, und I had honrd that Mr. Bindon had one ; the hat was perfectly now; Mr. Bindou eaid it was worth $£ 3$, but I agreed to give $£ 2 \mathrm{I} 0 \mathrm{~s}$. ; some of the material was bought at my store; up to within tho last six weeks I have supplied Mr. Bindon with groceries, Mr. Bindon's family consisting of his wife and four children; I consider that he drew sparing eupplics; I look over my accounts-I Ithink the accounts show a fair supply for a family of the size; the proportion of soup is the avcrage; I supplied two packing cases on the Government account; il think that two packing cases would mako more than the two ration trays here.

By Mr. Bindon: At one tinio I used to leave stores in oxcess at the gaol, and havo them accounted for afterwards; nbout two months ago I changed the system, and sapplied daily; this was on account of a differenco between myself and Warder Penno, who I understood had charge of the store.

## KENNETH M:LENNON

Mr. Bindon produces another account from Mr. Negro, for cedar, of 193 .
Warden Penno states: I know of furniture having been made for Mr. Bindon; I do not know of any Government matcrial having been used in it, unless it were packing cases; I believe two packing cases were got for the Government; they wore not used for the ration trays, nor for any Government thinge that I know of; the ration trays were made about four months ago; Mr. Bindon's furniture was commenced in August; they were at work at them for a month or aix weeks ; I can't speak positively as to when the furniture ranking was finished ; the ration trays were made from wood picked up about the place; there may be some packing case wood in them; I have had charge of the store here for some time; there was Government leather in it ; boots were made and mended for Mr. Bindon and his family ; I don't know what number ; no Government leather was hised so far as I could know in Mr. Jindon's boots; Mr. Bindon had leather of his own; four or fire pairs of boots could not have beeu made without my knowledge from Government leather ; they might hare put the sole loather, but could not have used the upper without my knowledge; I found Curran one day repairing a eaddle; it was being mended with the Government loather; he had the piece of leather beside him, and I saw where he cut out the piece.

By Mr. Bindon: I was not present when you gave the saddle to Ourran; I ncrer told the Visiting Justice that 1 was; that is the eaddle that was brought before the Vieiting Justice ; I did ndmit to the Visiting Justice that you had told the prisoner not to attempt to use Government leather in your things; I alluded then to another occasion; it was my duty to havo reported if I had scen any Government property used for your private purposes; I recollect flamnel arriving-thore were two rolls; they were both put into the office on arrival; the next day Mr. Bindon gave me one to put in the store; I nerer saw the other roll again; I have only kept an account of what has been given out of the store since about sir weeks ago or more ; on the 12 th of April there were twenty-six yards of the flannel; I see the prisoners' clothing book; it shows 14 flannels jssued; I don't think that more than six wero now ones; it takes $2 \frac{1}{2}$ yards to make a flannel-that would be 18 yards; thero was a roll of calico-it was cntered as 15 yards; the calico is entirely used ; I gave the whole of it to Winniford by Mr. Bindon's orders, to make the fly for the stage; I got none back; I questioned the tailor about it, and he said he had none left; that he was doing, something with it for Mr. Bindon; there rere 104 yards of bed tiching received into the store; it was all used for prisoners' beds, except for one which the tailor made for one of Mr. Bindon's family; I saw him make it, and I saw it afterwards in the cuarters; I saw it being emptied the other day for Mrs. Bindon; I camot say that you did not furnish tho material; prisoner Wimiford made a toilet bag for Mrs. Bindon; I zaw Winniford making a fishing bag for Mr. Bindon; Mrs. Bindon borrowed from the store, at different times, tea, sugar, rice, and potatoes; I only reccived back some rice; Mrs. Bindon told tone that Mr. Bindon ued to take them back; Mr. Bindon was in the habit of ordering me to give soap for anything they wanted washed; I did not give quito so much as would do for all the washing; this lasted up to within some weeks back; I gare the sonp every Tuesdey for Mr. Bindon's washing; somatimes he told me to give it, and sometimes I gnve it mysclf; I knew that it was not right; I didn't know what to do; Mr. Bindon has kept himself the soda and pepper, and given or taken wheu wanted; whon the summer-house was made, Mr. Bindon directed me to give out all the old blankets to cover it; Mrs. Bindon said they were dirty old things and she would not have them; I gave out good ones, some quite new, the othorg the best in the store ; there were from ten to fifteen; they were takeh off some two monthis ago ; they were discoloured, but not injured; I have scen prisoncr Gray preparing letters for the gaoler-somotimes on a slate, sometimes on papor; I saw Gray writing a letter in his cell, forwarding his petition; I have often dozens of times seon him in the office; I have often heard Gray telling the prisoner about letters to the Sherif; I have often seen him writing letters; there has been much more water used since Mr. Bindon came; in January there were 49 caeks used; there was a good deal of water used for Mr. Bindon's family; suds had been thrown on tho flowers; it used to be appropriated in washing tho prison; water was sont out of the gaol to Roche's to wash Mr. Bindon's things; it was by Mr. Bindon's orders; I know that Mrs. Bindon had accused me of stenling water from the gaol; I only once had part of a bucket; I hare seen prisoner Gray since ho was discharged; I saw him at my plase once; he was not there many minutes; I did not speak to bim about things in the prison; I sav him several times in the strect and spoke to lim.

THOS. PENNO.
Warder Morris statos: I remembor furnituro being made for Mr. Bindon; it was mado in one lot-about August last; I remember packing cases coming on two occasions; I believo tho packing cases were used for Mr. Bindon's furniture; the second lot came aome months after the others'; I do not know what they were used for; I eeo the trays produced; they seem to be made of packing casc rood; I think that one or one and a half packing case could mako the two trays; I' don't know
anything
anything about boots being made for Mr. Bindon's family; I know nothing about the washing arrangements or the soap; I know nothing about the stores before the 17th of last month when I took oharge of them; I sas the blankets on the summerhouse ; somo appoarod as if they had not been used before; my wife was washing onco for Mr. Bindon; half a cask of water was eont over to me then ; I believe. Mr. Bindon must have known of it ; I have measured the calico on the stage; it consists of about 8 yards.

## James morris, Warder.

Warder Wright statas: I remomber furnituro being made for Mr. Bindon; it was making two or three weeks; I know nothing about the stores or soap; I have heard the prisoners generally grumbling about want of soap; I mentioned it to Mr. Penno; I saw blankete round the summer-house; they were good onos; I cannot say if they were new; I bave seen five half loads of water go from the gaol to Warder Leo's ; Mrs. Lee was then washing for Mr. Bindon; I bave seen one go to Roche's; Rocho was then washing for Mr, Bindon.

WILLIAM ${ }^{\text {his }}$ WRIGHT. mark
Joln Honry Roach states: I live in Albury; my wife at one time did gome washing for Mr. Bindon; there was a cask of water bent for the washing.
By Mr. Bindon : My wife was paid 5s, for the washing; I cannot eay whether that is the usual charge.

JOHN H. ROACH.

## Gsoler Bindon to the Acting Inspector of Prisons.

H. M. Gaol, Albury,
$5 \mathrm{May}, 1866$.
Sir,
I have the honor to stato, on a second considoration, I deem it advisable to give the particulare with roferenco to my defonco.
2. With reforence to a cabbage-tree hat, mate by ex-prisoner Gray, I did tell him to mako one ; my reason for doing so was owing to his contimually applying to me, telling me he would bave no money on being discharged. I gave him the material for two hats, one for myself, and one for "Gray," thinking he might sell it on his release to ennble kim to get a living, and to keep him employed and separated from the other prisoners, lnowing what a troublesome character I had to deal with. If I had more than one hat made I would certainly admit of making a traftic of it. Finding the hat uncomfortable I sold it.
3. With reference to the blankets, they were used for the summer-house for a short time, but not for any private usethey were neither new or old; the short period they remained on the summer-house did no damago; in fact, thoy were better there than lying in the store to bo moth-caton.
4. Regarding the water being sent outeide to wash the linen, I am not aware of it. On questioning Mrs. Bindon, she tolls me she might have ordered some to be sont to the laundress, but does not remomber it. I paid tho full prico for washing.
5. The trecs and sbrubs alleged to bo supplied by Ererett's family, I am totally at a loss to know from whonoe they came; suffice it to say, I did not authorize any member of Evorott's family to procure them. Theso you saw yourself.
6. Tho flannel alleged to have beon taken by Mrs. Bindon, I think, so far as I am concerned, I can account for it. 25 yards in store, 8 shirts -4 in use and 4 given to prisoners on discharge as old ones. It appears 55 yards wne supplied.
7. With reference to the saddle, I gave positive orders to the shoemaker, in presence of Warder Ponno, who acknowlodged the same before the Visiting Justice, not on any account to uso any Government leather with anything belonging to mo. I think I have satiffied you as to the getting of tho leather in question.
8. With regard to the bed-ticking, there was 84 yards by authority purchased in town, and 20 yards by requisition, making a total of 104 yards. There was 20 beds and pillows, and 25 bags for prisonors clothing made, 26 yards in the storo. This, I think, will satisfy you.
9. If I had allowed into the prisonors ten, sugar, and tobaceo, \&c., that was brought here by ex-prisoncr Gray, Ritherton, and a member of Everett's family, these false accusations would not be made.
10. What I have done was in consequence of having no order to the contrary.
11. I may remark that those indulgences were allowed to officers in the convict department at Tasmania, where I hare been an officer.

In conclusion, I may remark that $I$ am really sorry I ever took charge of this gaol, it being in a dirty and defective state, in fact, auch as I am totally unacquainted with. The salary is so inadequato to the market, and responsibilities, that I cannot make a living.

I have, \&ce,
M. B. BINDON,

Groler.
P.S.-You could, I think, poreeive that the whole was a conspiracy between eme of the warders and diecharged prisoncrs.-M.B.B.

Gaoler Bindon to The Acting Inspector of Prisons,
II. M. Gaol, Albury,

3 May, 1866.
Sir,
I have the honor to forward you the gaoler's journal for your perusal, should you deem it necessary. My objcet in doing eo is to show you how the gaol was conducted precious to my taking charge. Your attention is called to the leaves turned down.

You will be pleased to causo the samo to be returned as records.
I have, \&c.,
M. B. BINDON,

Groler.

No. 7.

## Tife Patncipal Under Secretary to The Shebtff.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1866.
Str,
In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4 th instant, reporting upon charges preforred by Charles Gray against tho gaoler at Albury, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has read your report and the accompanying papers, and entirely concurs in your recommendation, that Mr. Bindon and the whole of the persons employed under him should be removed from their situations.
2. Having spoken at some length to Mr . Bindon, at Albury, on the state of the gaol, and gencrally on the matters which he was aware had been the subject of investigation, Mi. Parkes is of opinion, apart from the serious acts of misconduct of which this inquiry shows Mr. Bindon to have been guilly, that he is not a fit person to have charge of a prison.

I have, \&c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 8.
Mintife Paper for the Executiva Council.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 June, 1866.
Haying read the enclosed report from the Sheriff, on the subject of an inquiry made by him into charges preferred by Charles Gray against Mr. Bindon, the gaoler at Albury, and into the general management of the gaol at that place, together with the accompanying papers, I entirely coucur in the recommendation of Mr. M‘Lean, that Mr. Bindon and the whole of the persons employed under him should be removed from their situatious.

Having, while at Albury, spoken at some length to Mr. Bindon on the state of the gaol, and generally on the matters which I was aware had been the subject of investigation, I an of opinion, apart from the serious acts of misconduct of which this inquiry shows him to have been guilty, that he is not a fit person to have charge of a prison. I therefore recommend the removal of the gaoler and other officers of the Albury Gaol, from their situations.

HENRY PARKES.
No. 9.

## Mandte of the Executite Council.

The Executive Council hiving carcfully considered the report from the Acting Inspector of Prisons, on the management and discipline of the giol at Albury, also with reforence to certain charges preferred against the gaoler, are of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Bindon the gaoler, and the whole of the officers in conncxion with the same gaol, has been of such a character as to render their immediate removal from that cstablishment a mattcr of urgent necessity, and they therefore recommend that Mr. Bindon and the whole of the gaol officials at Albury be removed from their situations.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.
Extract from minute, 66/21, 20th June, 1866.
Confirmed, 26th Junc, 1866.
Approved, 27 th June, 1866.-J.Y.

No. 10.
The Priscipal Under Secretary to The Sheriff.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 June, 1866.

## Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that your letter of the 4th instant, in which you reported the result of the inquiry made by you into the charges made by Charles Gray, formerly a prisoner in Albury Gnol, against Mr. Bindon, the gaoler, as well as concerning the general management of that establishment, has been submitted to the Exccutive Council.
2. I am to add, that His Excellency the Governor, with the adrice of the Council, has been pleased to direct that Mr. Bindon and the whole of the gaol officials at Albury be removed from their situations, their conduct rendering this measure necessary.
I. have, de. .
henry halloran.

> No. 11.
> Gholel Bindon to Ther Cohontar Secremart:

Albury, June $25,1866$.
Sir,
I was rather surprised to receive my dismissal to-day. I can safely say I done everything in my power to make the gaol what it ought to be. Had I good officers this would not have occurred. If you send for the late gaoler's journal you will there find the state of insubordination the gave was in when. I took over charge. Warder Penno, who has been dismissed, was suspended six months before I took charge, and was in charge of the gaol when I arrived, and of course I placed every confidence in his integrity. If this warder had been dismissed for his misconduct to the late gaoier I would not have come in collision with him. The late gaoler, Mr. Thernan, is going to bring his case before Parliament, and I shall lay my own case before the public at some fature time. I am really sorry that I allowed nyself to bo deluded into this office, and now to be sent adrift with a young family after about thirty yoars faithful public service.
I. have, \&e.,
M. B. BINDON.

Seen.-HI.P., $9 / 7 / 66$.
(2.)-Corres of all charges made against Mr. Bindon, and his replies thereto, while a Warder in Darlinghurst Gaol, from 27th August, 1866, to 15th November, 1869.

No. 1.
The Principal Gaoler reports Warder Bindon late for duty.
Memo.-Warder Bindon has no explanation to offer, only that he overslept bimself.-M. B. Brynon, Warder, 2 August, 1867.

Warder Bindon must be fined, as in the other cases recently dealt with, one day's pay.-II. M‘Lean, 14 August, 1867.

No. 2.
Warder Bindon charged mith having been absent from duty.-Dated, 24 August, 1808.-

> Warder Bindon to The Principal Gaoler.

> Darlinghurst Gaol,

24 August, 1868.
Sir,
I have the honor to report, for your information, that yesterday, being rather indisposed from the effects of a violent cold, I was compelled to confine myself to bed for the day. In the morning I told a member of my family to go to the gaol and report me sick. It appears he neglected to do so until 11 a.m. About half an hour afterwards Warder Duval called, when I came from my bed and had an intervicw with him. He said I bad a very bad cough, and recommended me to sec the doctor the next morning. I told him I thought I would be able to take my duty in the morning, which I did, and attended at the Hospital Surgery, when Duval gave me medicine. It appears that Duval reported to the Doctor this morning that I was as fit for duty as any other man. Why not tell me so at the time ? I would then be able to get a certificate from a duly qualified medical man.

Under the foregoing circumstances I am at a loss to account for Warder Duval's prevarication.
I have, \&c.,
M. B. BINDON, Warder.
The chief warder should have reported to me immediately that Bindon was absent, or should have gone hinself, or sent the senior warder, to visit Bindon. I submit the case, with the surgoon's report and defaulter sheet, for the decision of the Inspector of Prisons.-Jno. C. Rean, Principal Gaoler, 24/8/68.

Memo.-It was reported to mo by Duval yesterday morning that Warder Bindon was absent from duty. I sent Duval to see him, and from his report I have no doubt that he was quite as fit for duty as others no better than himself. His indisposition appears to have been very slight.-Isasc Aaron, Visiting Surgeon.-Darlinghurst Gaol, August 24, 1868.

I can take no action in the casc under the report of Warder Duval, on which aloue the opinion of the Visiting Surgeon appears to have been formed. It is, of course, quite out of the guestion for tho opinion of Duval to relieve an officer from duty, and consequently for an officer to be held responsible under that report.-H. ML., 25/8/68. B.C., The Principal Gaoler.

No. 3.
Warder Bindon charged with disobedience.-Dated 14 March, 1869.
Warder Bindon to The Principal Gaoler.
Darlinghurst Gaol,
14. March, 1869.

Sir,
Being called on this morning to give an explanation for disobedience of orders last night, which eharge I deny in 1oto, the circumstances are as follows: Testerday I was on No. 10 post from 6 a.m. to $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (which is considered the worst post in the gaol); afterwards 1 had to do the reserve till halfpast 9 p.m. I then retired to resti about 11 p.m., when I was called on to do seven hours more night duty. I asked Warder Adair, who was posting the night duty, if the chief warder was made acquainted with the circumstance. He said no. I. then said I wish he would, in order that he might look at his duty roster to know whether I was the first man for night duty out of the three men on reserve. Adair went for tho chief warder and I took over the post from Warder Sullivan. It appears the chief warder wanted me to disobey orders, inasmuch as he asked me did I refinse, to which of course I said no. I may hare beg to remark that if the duty had been warned properly the chief warder ought to detail the first man out of the three reserve men to be ready to take night daty in the event of any casualty amongst the regular night daty for the week. If that was done this would not have occurred. In proof of the foregoiug I have Warder O'Sullivan as evidence.
M. B. BINDON,

Warder.

Sivce the illness of Senior-warder Lee ( 46 days), tho chief warder has had to do duty every night until lately, since when I have sanctioned warder-in-charge Adair to see the guard relieved occasionally for Mr. Bourke, in the absence of Warder Keay, late for duty. Bindon thought proper to refuse Adair to take over the post. While Adair was calling up the chief warder, Bindon thought better of it and relieved the sentry. The dictatorial commenting of Bindon in his report respecting the chief warder's distribution of the duties, I consider highly improper.-J. C. ReAD, Principal Gaoler. 15/3/69.

Let this officer be brought before mo at Darlinghurst Gaol on Monday nest, the 29th instant, at $9 \cdot 30$ a.m.-G.F.W., $24 / 3 / 69$.

Reprimanded for disobedience and impertinence, and warned.-George F. Wise, 5 April, 1869.

## No. 4.

Dated July 8, 1869.
Warders Koogh, Lovett, and Bindon charged with neglect of duty by being in watch-box.

## Warder Bindon to the Principal Gaoler.

Darlingburst Gaol',
July 7, 1869 .

## Sir,

Being called on to-day by the chief warder to give an explanation why I was in the stone box, the circumstances are as follows:-I was No. 6 , being only the second time I have been on that post since Mr. Bourke was appointed chief warder. About 11:30 a.m. this day I was depositing the keys in the small box placed on the wall, on the inside of the box in question, when the chief warder passed by, who said, "Three warders in tho box." I said I was not in the box. The senior warder and Warder Lovett were sitting in the box reading a prisoner's letter. It appears a few hours after Mr. Bourke called on the other two warders for an explanation, aud a few hours after that called on me in front of the wings and said, "Bindon, give an explanation about being in the stone box (notwithstanding that the senior warder told Mr. Bourke I was not in the box)." I said, "Mr. Bourke-I have already told you I was discharging my duty, and if I am to give an explanation, I wish to have the charge in writing about what I am going to explain about." The chief warder walked away and brought another warder with him and relicved me off my post, in presence of prisoners (sweepers about the wing), and sent me to the lodgo with instructions that I was not to do any more duty until Mr. Read came in.

I regret to say that I have not received that courteous demeanour from Mr. Bourke, as my official superior, siuce his appointment to the offico of chief warder.

I have, \&c.,
M. B. BINDON,

Warder.

No. 5.
Warder Bindon to The Siterify.
H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst,

Sydney, 22 July, 1869.
Srr,
Having been brought before you this morning on a charge preferred against me by the chief warder for being in the stone box in front of the wings a week ago, on which occasion I fully showed you that I was not in the box in question-that I was then in the discharge of my duty, - you ruled that I had no right to ask for a copy of the charge in writing, and fined me two days' pay, which I feel very much grieved at, because I have been three years a warder at Darlinghurst Gaol without the shadow of a true charge against me.

On this occasion I told you I had some grievance to make. You then told me to put it in writing. I shall do so without malice.

This morning, when leaving the wing, after doing fourteen hours duty, I said to the chief warder, "The wing is all right sir." He past of me quite close and did not answer. After going a yard past me he turned round and said, "What do you say?" I said, "I told you, Mr. Bourke, the wing was all right." "It's littlo more of your impertinencc." I feel very much grieved to be spoken to by my superior otficer in such a manner while in the discharge of my duty. I am, as I have already said, being three years a third class warder at Darlinghurst Gaol. During that time I have not received any. preferment, although I flatter myself I an thoroughly up in prison discipline. I have soen illiterate men getting preferment in preference to me. In fact there are warders here getting 3d. per diem more than me, after being seventeen years in the Public Service, and holding responsible positions, and I defy any man in the Colony to say anything against my general character. I know I have been persecuted on one or two occasions, but I have honorably acquitted myself.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I hope you will cause my removal to Parramatta Gral, although I feel very reluctant in going thither, in consequence of having been three months in charge of that gaol.

I have, \&c.,
M. B. BINDON, Warder.
As Warder Bindon cannot agree with his brother officers herc, and seems to feel aggrieved that others should be promoted before him, I beg to recommend that le be transferred to Parramatta Gaol.J. C. Read, Principal Graler, 23 July, 1869.

## Chief Warder Bourke to The Principal Gaoler.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
23 July, 1869.
Sir,
With reference to Warder Bindon's statement as to his reporting B. Wing all right, I beg to say that his manner of making the report was in the highest degree impertincnt and offensive. I told the warder so at the time.

MICHAEL BOURKE,

No. 6.
Sentor Warder Keogii to Chitef Warder Botree.
28 Scptember, 1869.
Sin,
I beg leave to report Warder Bindon for disorderly and insubordinate conduct on the evening of the 27 th instaut, in the presence of several othor warders, at the time which was likely to excite them, being at the time of the general muster of the prisoners.

He exclaimed in a loud voice, whilst uvder arms, that the duties of warders was not fairly told off \&c., dsc., which I know to be untrue.

ANTHONY KEOGH,
Senior Warder.
Warder Bindon to The Principal Gaoler.
Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, 28 September, 1869.
Sir,
I am called on this evening to give an explanation, charging me with disorderly and insubordinate conduct whilst under arms last evening: The circumstances are as follows:-

Yesterday evening whilst on parade the senior warder told off the duty for the night and then inspected the ranks. After he done so, I said, "Mr. Keogh, $I$ am going on duty six or seven times with only two short nights, except on one occasion that $I$ got three. I am also going on night duty out of my turn." Mr. Keogh said, "You get the same as other men." I said, "I do not." "Well," said he, "I shall mention it to Mr. Bourke." He donc so. Mr. Bourke came in front of the men on parade aud said, "Bindon, leave your arms at the lodge and come before Mr. Read." I done so, and was brought before that gentleman. Then Mr. Bourke preferred his charge as follows :-
"This warder states to Mr. Keogh that he is going on duty out of his turn, and that he does not get the same number of nights that other men get." Mr. Read said, "Produce the duty book to-morrow moraing."

After twenty-four hours elapsed a warder was sent to my residence, ioforming me that ho has been sent by the chief warder to tell me to send in an explanation about being disorderly and insubordinate whilst under arms on the evening of the 27 th instant.

This is the first time after the clapse of twenty-four hours that this charge bas been preforred against me. It is astonishing that Mr. Bourke did not moot this matter to Mr. Read when I was brought bofore him, notwithstanding that I was on night duty from 10.45 p .m. until 6 o'clock the following morning, and reported all correct to Mr. Bourke this morning. Why not then tell me to give an explanation about this supposed charge? I am in a position to show you that Iam now on night duty before my time, inasmuch as I have been the last man told off for duty for the last three or four times, although other men were called out before me for duty, and are not for duty this week. This is not the first time that I have been put on duty out of my turn, and I can prove it.

I have, \&c.,
M. B. BINDON, Warder.
The duty book has been examined, and there is no ground for the assertion of Warder Bindon, that he has done an unfair amount of duty.-J. C. Read, Principal Groler, 28/9/69.

It appears to be of little avail either to caution or to fine Warder Bindou on account of his disorderly conduct. He will be removed to Parramatta Gaol on the first opportunity that offers, but if in the meantime he is again reported he will immediatoly be ordered to some other gaol, not to Parranatta, unless indeed his conduct be such as to oceasion lis removal from the prison service. Let Warder Bindon be informed accordingly.-G.F.W., 4 October, 1869, B.C.

## No. 7.

Ciffer Wamder Bourke to Tie Prisctpal Gaoler.
Darlinghurst Gaol,
13 November, 1869.
Sir,
I beg to report Warder Bindon for gross neglect of duty, in leaving his post at ten minutes past 5 o'clock this morning, under arms, when in charge of E Wing, containing 326 prisoncrs.

MICHAEL BOURKE,
Chicf Warder.

Warder Bindon to The Principal Gaoler.
Darlinghurst Gaol,
Sydney, 13 November, 1869.
Sir,
I am ordered by the chief warder to send-in an explanation about being off my post this morning at $5 \mathrm{i} . \mathrm{m}$.

The circumstances are theso: Yesterday I left my overcoat in the stone box, near Mr. Bourle's quarters. When coming on duty last night at 10 p.m. I went to the box to get my coat and found that it had been taken away by some other warder. Subsequently, I found that Warder Edwards had my coat on the reserve. When I found this morning at $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. that I had another warder's coat I returnod it to the box from which I took it from, which box is situated, I may say, in view of my post, and distant about eighty yards. It is a well known fact that the warders on the post in question leave that post for sometimes a full quarter of an hour, for the purpose of relieving the gate-keeper. When this is the case of course I thought it no harm to do what I had done when it was clear daylight. When I am in front of the wings $I$ have to leave my post to call both the chief and senior warder.
M. B. BINDON,

Warder.
Memo.-Warder Bindon refers to warders leaving their post to relieve the gate-leeeper; that is indispensable, and is on another post having nothing to do with his case-on the post that he was on ; neither is it the post that he was on that calls up the chiof or senior warder. He is merely dragging in extraneous matter. Even if it were it would be only the excuse of two wrongs to make a right.-Jvo. C. Read, Principal Gaoler, 13/11/69.

Tined fourteen days pay.-G. F. Wise.
This fine was subsequently remitted, and removal substituted.

No. 8.
Warder Bindon charged with being asleep on duty.-Dated 15th November, 1869.
Warder Bindon to the Principal Gaoler.
Darlinghurst Gaol,
Sydney, 15 'November, 1869.
Sir,
I am ordcred to send in an explamation about being asleep this morning while on gate duty. I was on duty from half-past 4 p.m., yesterday (the 14th), until 6 a.m. this morning (15th), *in all about fourteen hours. I called all correct during the night, until about' a quarter to 5 o'clock this morning, when I felt very fatigued, and sat on the foram (sic) in a declining position, and I admit hearing the clock, but was half asleep and awake when the gate-keeper touched me, and said-"Mr. Bourke is calling you." I then saw that it was abcut five minutes after 5 when I called out.
M. B. BINDON, Warder.

The Sheriff to The Principal Gaoler and Gaoler, Parramatia.
Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch, Sydncy, 18 November, 1869.
Warder IBindon is transferred from Darlinghurst to Parramatta Gaol. He will report himself Memo. at the latter gaol on the 251 h instant, but will be paid from Darlinghurst up to the end of the present month.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Sheriff.
Bindon has becn ordered accordingly.-G.W., pro P.G., 24 Noy., 69.
(3.)-Copies of all Correspondence connected with Mr. Bindon's removal from his situation as Warder in Parramatta Gaol in 1870.

No. 1.
The Sheriff to The Princlpal Under Secretant.


I have, \&c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
C.C., 9 Feb., 1870.

No. 2.
Warder Bindon to The Colonial Secretary.
Parramatta, 16 February, 1870.
Sir,
Ì have the honor to bring the following subject underyour notice:-
On the 8th instant, while employed as an ordinary warder at Parramatta Gaol, it became my duty, together with another warder, to escort six prisoners from the gaol to work at sinking a well. The prisoners so passed out to our cliarge was (sic) neither ironed or handcuffed. We had to escort them through the bush, and when the prisoners arrived at a favourable place one out of the number darted into the serub. I went immediately in chase of the prisoner, and left the others in charge of the other warder. The following is a sketch of the positions we were in:-


My position.
$G_{A O L}$.
You will perceive at once that I had no control of the prisoner who escaped.
The Sheriff held an inquiry on the matter and dismissed me from my office.
Under the foregoing circumstance I hope you will be good enough to cause my case to be reconsidered, and place me in my former position in the Public Service, in which I have the honor to be for the last 35 years. I have the honor to refer to Sir Morrice O'Connell, and Captain M'Lerie, Inspector (Ssio.) General of Police.

I enclose two testimonials out of a great many that I hold.
I have, \&c.
M. B. BINDON.

No. 3.
Mintte of Tite Colonial Secretary.
Mix be referred for the report of the Sheriff. If the representation be at all correct, Bindon could hardly have prevented the escape.

$$
\text { C.C., } 18 \text { February, /70. }
$$

The Sheriff, B.C., 19 February, /70.-H.H.
No. 4.
Warder Brndon to The Colonial Secretary.
Parramatta, 21 February, 1870.
Sin,
I have the honor to state, when last I wrote with reference to my peremptory dismissal from the office of ordinary warder at Parramatta Gaol on the 15th instant, I omitted to state for your information that the Sheriff stated in his decision that having been brought before him on several occasions within the lasi twelve months for acts of insubordination-such accusation I emphatically deny in toto.

The facts are these: During Mr. Bernard's tenure of office as chief warder at Darlinghurst Gaol, which was upwards of two years, he pever had occasion to find fault with me; but as soon as the present chief warder at Darlinghurst took over office he showed at once an ill-feeling towards me. One night he accused Doctor Aaron of bcing drunk, while on duty visiting a prisoner, and because I did not sustain the charge for him he commenced watching me very narrowly; the result was that he preferred several charges against me, which I denied, and was (sic) never proved. In proof of this assertion I beg to rcfer you to Doctor Aaron, as also the production of my explanations on each occasion, together with my report against the chief warder, which was never inquired into. In consequence of this, I applied to the Sheriff for a removal to Parramatta Gaol, where I remained without any fault being found with me until the circumstance in question occurred.

I say I nerer was convicted before my superior officer for any violation of duty during my service of eighteen ycars in the Colonial Government, except on one occasion I was fined two days pay, because I asked for a copy of the charge I was called on to give, and on that occasion I was in the active discharge of my duty.

I was on two occasions dismissed from the office of chief constable; on each occasion I honorably aequitted myself by an appeal to the Governor in Council.

Under the foregoing circumstances I hope you will cause the necessary instructions to be given for me to be reinstated to my former place as warder at Parramatta Gaol, because the circumstance attending my removal from that office I had no control over. I beg most respectfully to remark, had a proper precaution been taken by the gaol authorities, that escape could be prevented by either placing an armed warder in advance at the weak point, or sending a sufficient guard, say one warder, to every two prisoners, which is the established rule. I have no profession or trade, and a young family to support.

I have, \&c.,
,M. B. BINDON.
No. 5.
Minute of The Princtral Under Secretary.
The Sheriff, with reference to former paper.-H.H., B.C., 22nd February, 1870.

No. 6.

- The Siferiff to The Princtpal Under Secretary.

Sheriff's Office, Prison Brauch, Sydney, 22nd February, 1870.
Sir,
Referring to my communication of 9th instant, reporting escape of William Grey from the gang working outside Parramatta Gaol, I have now the honor further to report that six prisoners, duly authorized to be worked outside the gaol, were taken out on the afternoon of the 8th instant, in charge of warders Lee and Bindon, who, by the most gross neglect of duty, allowed prisoner Grey to escape unobserved by them while within two hundred yards of the grol.

After a full and careful investigation on the spot into all the circumstances of the escape of this prisoner, I could not but arrive at the conclusion that the two warders in charge, being also on armed duty, were most grossly negligent; and as each one had on previous occasions during the past twelve months committed other and serious breaches of the gaol regulations, I have felt it to be my duty to dismiss them both from the prison service.

I have, \&c.,
GEORGE F. WISE, Sheriff.

No. 7.
Minute of The Colonial Secretary.
May await the return of Mr. Bindon's representations. Referred to the Sheriff.-C.C., 24 February, 1870.

## No. 8.

Tife Shertfy to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch, Sydney, 26 February, 1870.

Srb,
In returning your B.C. minute of the 18th instant, respecting the recent dismissal of Michael B. Bindon from the office of warder at Parramatta Gaol, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that the statements contained in Bindon's letter are not strictly in accordance with facts.

Bindon and Lee, two armed warders, had charge of six prisoners from the gaol, by an open road (not a "bush road") to a creek about two hundred yards distant, and in a most unaccountable manner a prisoner was allowed to escape unseen by either of the warders, although to effect his escape be had to cross the road, and to enter a paddock at a spot where there are only a few scattered bushes, and where, if these warders had only exercised the nost common vigilance, he could have been easily seen by them. He was not even pursued by Bindon for some little time afterwards, so that when first seen by him he was at a long distance off.

In company with the Visiting Justice I carefully inquired into the matter on the spot, and after my best consideration could arrive at no other conclusion than that the cscape was caused by gross earelessness of both warders, and an utter disregard of the grave responsibility entrusted to them as armed custodians of the prisoners. I may add that the Visiting Justice fully concurred in this decision.

However much I may and do regret the position of Bindon and his family, I am compelled, having regard to the safety of others, to uphold strict discipline in the management of the gaols.

I annex a short history of Bindon's career siuce his first appointment in the gaol service.
I have, \&c.,
GEORGE F. WISE, Sheriff.

## [Annecure to No. 8.]

Memo. as to Mr. M. B. Bindon since his first appointment in the Gaol Scrrice in Mnreh, 1865 :-
Appointed Gaoler, Parramatta, March, 1865.
Appointod Gaoler, Albury, May, 1865.

1) iemissed from same, by order of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in June, 1866. (Sce papers in Colonial Secretary's Olice.)

Appointod Wardor, Darlinghurst Gaol, August, 1866.
Roported by the Principal Groler, Darlinghurst,-
Late for duty, August, 1867.
Absent from duty, August, 1868.

1) isobedience of orders and insubordination, November, 1869.

Highly insubordinate conduct towarde senior trarder, July, 1869.
Insubordinate behaviour towards senior warder, whilst on armed parade, September, 1869.
Gross neglect of duty, Icaring post whilst•on ammed duty, November, 1869.
Asleep on post, November, 1869.
Removed to Parramatta Gaol in November, 1869.
Bindon bas been three times in the Insolvent Court, since 1865.
GEORGE F. WISE,
Sheriff.

No. 9.
The Principal Under Secretary to Ma. M. B. Bindon.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 March, 1870.
Sir,
In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 16 th and 21 st ultimo, on the subject of your recent dismissal from the situation of warder in Parramatta Gaol, I am directed to inform you that, in the face of the report which has been procured from the Sheriff, in reference to the circumstances under which you were dismissed, the Colonial Secretary can do nothing for you.

I have, \&e.
HENRY HALLORAN.

## Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE.

(ISTARIBUTION OF FORCE ON 1st NOVEMBER, 1874.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1874.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the Police Force on the 1st November, 1874.

| Distaict. | Stamion. | Mounted. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foor. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Super-intendents. | Inspec- tors. | sub-Inspectors. | Senior Serfreants. | Sergeants. |  | Constables. | Senior Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Senior Constables. | Coustables. |
| Metropolitan... |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. 1 Head Station | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | -• | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | 3 | 95 |
|  | Female Watch-house | . | $\cdots$ | . | - | .. ' | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | - | $\cdots$ |
|  | Pyrmont . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | .. | . | 1 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Glebe Island ...... | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | - | 1 |
|  | General Post Office.. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | $\because$ | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | $\cdots$ | 3 31 |
|  | No. 2 Head Station | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1. | 6 | 3 | 31 3 |
|  | Newtown . . . . . . . . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | $\because$ | 3 1 |
|  | Redfern. . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | 1 | 1 |
|  | Waterloo .......... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |
|  | Petersham ......... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 1 |
|  | Camperdown ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\therefore$ | . | .. | . | 2 |
|  | Ashfield . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Bark Huts . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Glche. . . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 3 |
|  | Canterbury ........ | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | - | . | . | . | $\cdot$ | 9 | 1 |
|  | No. 3 Head Station | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 8 | $2 \pi$ |
|  | Watson's Bay . . . . . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | i | - | 1 |
|  | Waverley . . . . . . . . . | -. | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Paddlington ....... | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . ${ }$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | Botany Bay . . . . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Cougce . . . . . . . . . . | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | .- | . | . | 1 |
|  | Rusheutter's Bay .. | . | . | . | . | . | . . | . | . |  |  | 2 |
|  | Woollahrat . . . . . . | - | . | $\because$ | - | . | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ |  | 1. | $i$ |
|  | No. 4 Head Station.. | . | . | 1 | . . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 2 | 5 | 17 |
|  | Balmain . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | $\because$ | 3 |
|  | North Shore. . . . . . . | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |
|  | Lane Cove ........ | . | - | . | . | . | -. | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Manly Berch ...... | . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | I |  | 1 | 10 |
|  | Water Police ...... | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . . | . | $\because$ | 1 |  | 3 | 10 |
| Northern .... | Armidale . . . . . . . . | 1 | -* | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | . | 1. | 1 | 3 |
|  | Bendemeer ........ | .. | . | . | .. | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | . | -• |
|  | Uralla ........... | .. | . | . | . | . | - | 2 | - | . | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Walcha . . . . . . . | .. | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Tenterfield ........ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 2 |
|  | Bookookoorara .... | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Inverell. . . . . . . . . . | .- | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | -• | . | 1 |
|  | Tingha . . . . . . . . . . | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 2 | . | - | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | Ashford. . . . . . . . . . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Bundarra . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdot$ | 1. | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Glen Inmes :....... | . | -• | . | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 1 |
|  | Tent Hill ........ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | - | .. | - |  |
|  | Grafton . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | .. | 1 | 4 |
|  | South Grafton . . . . . | -* | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | .. | 1 | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Maclean .......... |  | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | i | * | . $\cdot \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Lawrence . . . . . . . . . | . | $\because$ | . | . | . | * | 1 | . | - . | . | - |
|  | Solfcrino . . . . . . . . | .. | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | - | ' . | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {almorton }}$....... | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | - | 1 | 1 | . | -• | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Casino ............ | . | . | - | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Ballina . . . . . . . . . . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - . | 1 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Lismore . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | . | -• | . | .. | 1. | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Tweed . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | " |  | - | ${ }^{*}$ |
|  | Drake . . . . . . . . . . |  | . |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | * |

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| Dietrict. | Station. | Modsted. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foor. |  |  |  |
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|  |  | Super-intendents. | Inspectory. | Sub-Inspectors. |  | Ser- geants. | Sentor Constables. | Constables. |  | Ser- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Con- } \\ \text { stables. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Westerncontinued. | Mudgee. | $\cdots$ | .. | 1* | 1 | 1 |  | 4. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |
|  | Kcan's Swamp...... | . | $\ldots$ | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | . | - | .. | .. |
|  | Rylstone .......... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 1 | 1 | - | .. | .. | $\because$ |
|  | Windeycr .......... | .. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | i | . | .. | . | 1 |
|  | Talbragar.......... | .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Coolah ............ | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Mundooran . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Comabarabran .... | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 |
|  | Gulgong ......... | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\because$ | . | 2 2 |
|  | Home Rule . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
|  | Hill End. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | Hargraves | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | , |
|  | Sofala . | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | $\because$ | - | 1 |
|  | Forbes . . . . . . . . . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | . | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | . | 2 |
|  | Parkes .......... | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 |
|  | M'Guiggan's Lead | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | - | .. | . | 1 | 1. |
|  | Toogong | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Eugowra ........... | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Condobolin ........ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ddot{\square}$ |
|  | Cowra | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 1 | I | $\cdots$ | .. | 1 |
|  | Dubbo | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | 1 | . | 2 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | Wellington | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | . | .. | .. | 1 |
|  | Obley .. | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 1 | 1 | .. | . | .. | $\cdots$ |
|  | Dandaloo .......... | .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ |
|  | Warren ............ | $\cdots$ | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | .. | - |
|  | Canonbar . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | . | 2 | . | $\cdots$ | - | . |
|  | Terribile . ......... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\because$ | 1 | . | . | .. | $\because$ |
|  | Coonamble . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 |
|  | Stony Creek........ | . | .. | $\because$ | .. | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | - |
|  | On Leave. | $\cdots$ | .. | 1 | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North-castern. | East Maitland. | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 1. | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | 2 |
|  | Mount Vincent .... | . | . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |
|  | Coorumbung ...... | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | - | . | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Largs ............. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ddot{2}$ | 8 |
|  | West Maitland ..... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\because$ | 1 | 2 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{.}{ }$ | 1 |
|  | Branxton. | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Greta. . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | . | $\because$ | 1 |
|  | Cessnock .......... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 1 | . | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Morpeth ......... | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| $\cdots$ | Hinton . . . . . . . . . . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | -• | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Paterson . ......... | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
|  | Gresford .......... | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | " |
|  | Raymond Terrace .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 1 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Clarence Town .... | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
|  | Dungog. . . . . . . . . . Strout | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . 1 | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | $\because$ | . |
|  | Suullah Delah | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ". | .. | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |
|  | Newcastle.......... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | . | .. | -• | i | 1 | 3 | 17 |
|  | Hamilton ........... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Waratah . . . . . . . . . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Lambton . . . . . . . . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 1. |
|  | Wallsend .......... | . | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 |
|  | Gosford. . . . . . . . . . . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 |
|  | Wollombi .......... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Broke ............ | $\therefore$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Singleton . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | .. | 2. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | Jerry's Plains ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | 1 |
|  | Muswellbrook ... .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Denman ......... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
|  | Merriwa .......... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1. | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 |
|  |  | . <br> . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | . 1 | 1 | $\because$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Taree ............. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | . |
|  | Cundletown ...... | $\cdots$ | .. | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Wingham ........ | $\cdots$ | .. | :. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Tinonec . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Port Macquarie .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | - | . | . | 1 | " |
|  | Kempscy . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Bellinger . . . . . . . . | . | .. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| North-western | Tamworth . ....... | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 |
|  | Miurrurundi . ....... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | - | . | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 2 |
|  | Gunnedah. ......... | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\because$ | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | . | 1 |
|  | 13oggabri .......... | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\because$ | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Narrabri .......... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | $\because$ | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | . |
|  | Wee Waa .. ........ | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | Barradino.......... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 | i | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Walgett............. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | . 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | Mores ........... . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Yetman............ | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Warialda | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | 1 | - | . | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | 1 |
|  | Bingera........... | . | . . | . | .. | . | 1 | 1 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
|  | Barraba............ | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Manilla .......... | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . | 1. | . | . | $\cdots$ | . |
|  | Wallabadah . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | i | 2 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  | Nundie............ |  | . |  | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |

* Acting Bub-Inspector.

| Statios. | Mousted. |  |  |  |  |  |  | roor. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Super-intendents. | $\begin{gathered} \text { yofpec- } \\ \text { tors. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sub- } \\ \text { Inspec- } \\ \text { tors. } \end{array}$ |  | $\underset{\text { gerants. }}{\text { Sor }}$ | Sonior COH. stables | $\begin{gathered} \text { Con- } \\ \text { stables. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sor. } \\ \text { geants. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Con- }}^{\text {Con- }}$ |
| South-western Deniliquin ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ; 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Mnama .......... | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Tocumwal ${ }^{\text {Jerilderic }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 'i | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | $\cdots$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ |
| Booligal | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |  | 1 | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| Moulamein ......... | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Balranald.. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| Euston .... | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ddot{2}$ |
| Menindic . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Pooncarie | .. | . | .. | . | . |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Wilcannia. | $\cdots$ | .. | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | . |
| Mount Gipps | .. | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ |
| Hillston . | .. | . | . | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | 2 | . | . | . | .. |
| Murray ...... Alhury . | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 |
| Walbundric ......... | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | i | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Ten-mile Creck .... | . | . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| Corowa ........... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ |
| Howlong Mulwala - | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ' | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Tumberumba ....... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | .. |
| Ournie ............. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |
| Gundagai . . . . . . . . . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 3 |
| Tumut. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Adelong .......... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\because$ | 1. | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Shepherdstown .... | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |
| Reedy rlat ......... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |  |
| Wagga wagga .... | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | .. | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\because$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Urana ............ | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ |  | 2 | ̇. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Naraudera ........ | $\cdots$ | .. | . | .. | . | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Kyamba | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
| Tarcutta | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 |
|  | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 2 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . |
| Orderlies to His Excellency the $\}$ |  | . | . | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | . |
| Mint .............................. | . |  |  |  | .. | . | .. | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| total | 6 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 102 | 246 | 19 | 23 | 55 | 341 |

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 17 th November, 1874.

## Legislative Assembix.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## COAL FIELDS.

(REPORT FROM EXAMINER, FOR 1873.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1874.

REPORT from the Examiner of Coal Fields on the condition and prospects of the Coal Fields; together with the Reports of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Coal, Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, and Keroscne Shale Mines in New South Wales, and Accidents thereiu, for the year 1873.

## The Eximiner of Coal Fields to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Coal Fields Department,
Newcastle, 10th August, 1874.
Smb,
I have the honor to forward you herewith the Inspector of Collieries' Reports for the year 1873 ; and, in attention, to your request of the 16 th instant, that I would report upon the Coal Fields generally, I beg to state, -
lst. That the year 1873 has been one of unexampled prosperity, and a year that will be long remembered by the colliery proprictors and their workmen, on account of the rise in the price of coal, rise in wages, and the agreement entercd into by the associated masters and the officers and delegates of the Coal Miners' Association of the Hunter River District, by which the wages to be paid for heaving coal and other work usually done by the miners, the hours of labour to be observed at the different collieries, and the mode of settling any dispute that may arise in reference thereto, are to be arranged. This is an event worthy of notice, on account of capital and labour, and the community generally being directly interested in it, and its being one on which the future development of our coal trade so much depends.

The quantity and value of the coal raised in the different districts during the year 1873 is as follows; the gross returns have been procured as usual from the Registrar General's Office, and I have subdivided them into Northern, Southern, and Western Districts. As I. stated in my 1872 Report, the present Coal Fields Act does not necessitate the colliery proprietors sending in a yearly return to the Record Office of the quantity of coal raised, but if it was made compulsory to send them to this department before the end of January in each year, then the Reports could be sent in at an earlier date, and it is well worthy of consideration in any amended Coal Fielda Bill.

## Newcastle District:

Bituminous conl used for steam, household, smelting, cas, blacksmith's, and coking purposes.

against 90,854 tons, value at $£ 73,561$ (increase) in $18 \% \mathbf{2}$.
The Australian Agricultural Company, Co-operative, Wallsend, Waratah, Lambton, and New Lambton, are all working the same seam of coal, which varies from 9 to 12 feet in thickness: It is a bright bitumioous coal, and the specific gravity of it varies from 1.2 to 1.326 .

Anvil Creek, Greta, Four-mile Creek, Mount Wingen, and Rix's Creek.
Splint and bituminous coals suitable for steam, household, gas, smelting, blacksmith's, and coking purposes:-


## Greta Company, Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal, 1873, 100, $£ 100$.

The Anvil Creek and Greta Collieries have been formed into Companies, and are now being worked on a large scale by very influential people. It is a very bright splint and bituminous coal, the specific gravity of which varies from 1.2 to $1 \cdot 33$, and it has for many years been in great ropute as a very excellent house-fire and steam coal. These seams of coal belong to the lower New South Wales Carboniferous formation, and have marine fossil fauna above and below them, and dip at an inclination of about 1 in 6 to the west.

A deep shaft is now being sunk by the Greta Company which will add another to the many proofs we have of the errors Professor M•Coy and Mr. Brough Smyth, F.G.S., of Victoria, have made, and which they still keep persistently proclaiming to the world, as to the age of our New South Wales Coal Fields.

In a commercial point of view it is of very little consequence whether our coal belongs to the Mesozoic, Triassic, Permian, or Carboniferous formation, but to geologists and others it is of the greatest use that the truth should be told; and it is very much to be regretted that such erroncous views should be promulgated by those who have never seen the New South Wales Coal Fields, and who, from the position they hold, and the works, \&c., they compile, are in, other parts of the world looked upon as reliable authorities in such matters. It has now become generally known that we have coal and petroleum oil cannel coal equal to any in the world; yet we find that when Professor M'Coy was examined before a Select Committee, in Victoria, in 1857, that he said as follows:-" Supposing I were asked my opinion as to the scientific prospects of the coal fields here, I would then say that the two great deposits of coal known to geologists are of two very different geological ages, and nearly all the opinions which are prevalent amongst geologists touching coal fields, and nearly all the opinions which influence commercial men as to the commercial value of coal fields, are founded upon the coal fields of the older formation of England, the Continent of Europe, and parts of America. Such coal fields do not exist in this Country; that is a point I wish clearly to show, and it is one that I think has never been clearly shown to this Committee before.
"Such old, valuable, and extensive coal fields of steady yicld do notexist in this Colony. The coal fields of Australia and India belong to a much newer geological period, and have not this very reliable and valuable character on which the commcrcial and geological opinions touching coal fields generally have been based. Now, as scientific men, we would say that if you expect a very great coal field at Cape Pattcrson it will not be one comparable with these old and valued coal fields, which are very inforior in the quality of the coal to the old English and European, and some of the American coal fields, which belong to what geologists call the Palwozoic period. That is the reason why the expectations of scientific men as to the coal to be found at Cape Patterson are not so high as might be supposed. But the scientific point is this, -that as a geologist I would point out that instead of expecting such a great, extensive, and valuable coal field as the coal fields of England, you have no scientific reason for expecting anything superior to the Sydney coal fields (New South Wales); that would be a coal field of what geologists call the Mesozoic age, not at all the age of the old coal fields of England, and the coal deposits of this newer age are never so satisfactory as the older ones.
"Do you contend that the Mesozoic coal fields are not suitable for the different purposes of commerce? They are not so suitable as the palcozoic, they are not so extensive, the beds are not so thick or vorkable, nor is the quality so good over any workable area.
"If a coal field at Cape Patterson was discovered equally good with the Sydney (New South Wales) coal fields, would you consider it worth working? (Professor M'Coy:) My individual opinion is that it would not be worth working."

I merely refer to this to show the slight reliance that people in other parts of the world should place on Professor M'Coy's and Mr. Brough Smyth's statements as to the commercial value and age of our New South Wales coal fields, because it has now become an acknowledged fact that we have petroleum oil cannel coal as rich or richer than any yet found in any other part of the globe, and very thick and extensive seams of bituminous, splint, and cannel coal equal in value to any yet found elsewhere.

Professor M'Coy's reputation as a palæontologist is unquestionable, and if he were a "field geologist" he would never have committed himself to the opinions he has expressed respecting the New South Wales coal measures without a personal examination, when they are in direct opposition to those of geologists and other competent persons who have carefully examined and described them.

Catherine Hill Bay, near Lake Macquaric.
Splint and bituminous coal suitable for steam, household, gas, smelting, blacksmith's, and coking purposes.

New Wallsend Colliery. -400 tons; value, £380.
This is a new mine opened out by Thomas Hale, Esq., in the cliffs facing the Pacific Ocean.
It is situated about 50 miles north of Sydney Harbour, and a jetty has been constructed from the entrance to the seam of coal out into the sea, of a somewhat similar nature to, that on the sea-coast at Bulli in the Mlawarra District.

It is now formed into a Company, and the coal is sent away in steam-colliers to different parts of the world. The seam of coal now being worked at this colliery is 14 feet in thickness, has an excellent rock roof and floor, and dips at an angle of about $3^{\circ}$ or 1 in 20 to the west. The upper part of the seam is a splint conl of gravity about $1 \cdot 380$, and the lower part a splint and bituminous coal. The specific gravity of specimens tested from the outcrop is $1: 33$.

This seam of conl outcrops in the cliffs at such a height over the level of the sea as to enable the owners of the mine to run out a jetty into the sea from the mouth or entrance to the seam of coal, and steam-colliers come and take away the coal from the waggons filled by the men bewing the coal in the mine.

Adjoining this mine on the north, Messrs. Brown, Lamb, and others have taken up a very large extent of coal land, containing the same seams of coal as are to be found on the New Wallsend Coal Company's property. They intend either to work the coal from under it themselves or to form it into a Company; and their present intention is, I believe, to run out a jetty and ship the coal at the entrance to Reid's Mistake.

On the south of the New Wallsend Colliery, Messrs. Pope and Hardie, and Mr. Hargraves and others, have taken up large tracts of land containing the same seams of coal, and I am informed that they intend to form them into Companies, and construct a tramway and ship the coal at Cabbage-tree Harbour.

Inside Lake Macquarie Heads, the Fonorable John Robertson and others have secured large areas of mineral land with thick and good seams of coal on them, which they inform me they intend to worl very shortly.

## Southern Districto.

Coal got near Mittagong-30 tons; value, $£ 30$.

## Illawarra.

Semi-bituminous coal used for steam, household, smelting, and blacksmith's purposes.


No new mines have been opened out and worked in this district during 1873, but very large areas of conl-bearing land between Port Hacking and the Shoalhaven River bave been taken up and secured for the purpose of forming Companies to work the seams of coal existing thereunder ; and there is no doubt that in a few years many other mines will be worked in these districts, especially if the South Coast Railway, now being surreyed, is constructed.

Western District.
Hartley, Lithgow Valley, Piper's Flat, and Wallerawang.
Splint coal suitable for household, steam, gas, smelting, blacksmith's, and coking purposes.


The quantity and value of it in 1872 was sent in to me from the Registrar General's Office at 8,000 tons, valued at $£ 24,000$; but I think this must have been a mistake, and that nearly twice that quantity must have been got in that year.

The only collicries raising and selling coal in Lithgow Valley during the year 1873 wore the Eskbank and Hermitage ; but three other mines were then in course of opening out. One of them, the Lithgow Valley Colliery, is now getting coal, and has obtaiued the Govermment Railway contract for locomotive and other purposes.

Another Company, called the Vale of Clwydd Colliery, has been formed to work the same seam of coal, on land adjoining the Eskbank Colliery, and they expect to win the seam shortly by a shaft now in course of sinking. And the same seam of coal has also been opened out by Campbell Mitchell, on "land belonging to himself and others opposite the Boweufels Railway Station. The coal from this valley is, as far as is at prosent proved, a dull, splint coal, of a specific gravity of about $1: 3$, and the demand for it in Sydney and elsewhere, for house-fire and other purposes, is rapidly increasing, as the excellent quality of the coal becomes more generally known. And there is no doubt that very large quantities of coal will before very long be sent down to Sydncy from the Westeru Districts, these mines being only 100 miles distant by rail, and the scams of coal being, in most cases, 10 to 11 feet in thickness, with excellent roofs and floors, a very slight dip, and most adyantareously situated for cheap and easy working.

At Wallerawang and Middle River excellent scams of splint and bituminous coal have been proved by several parties, which are suitable for smelting, stcam, and housebold purposes; and when the Western Railway, now in course of construction, reaches nearer to our rich deposits of copper ore lying to the west of Bathurst, we may then expect to bave sevcral smelting works erected here also.

About 8 miles from the Wallerawang railway station, and over the Dividing Range, several very rich lodes of magnetic hematite (kidncy, \&c.) and other iron ores have been opened out by the Wallerawang Coal and Iron Company, and limestone; and, I am informed, a thick seam of coal, nearer to the iron, has been opened out since my inspection in December, 1873.

## Stroud.

## Australian Agricultural Company's Property.

Some very interesting longitudinal geological sections, across the dip of some of our lower Carboniferous beds, are now being laid bare and carried out by the Australian Agricultural Company, at Stroud, under my direction, which will, I trust, next year add another proof to the correctness of the views expressed by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, myself, and others, as to the marine fossil fauna and flora found above and below our lower Coal Measures.

## Examifation of the Victortan Coal Fields, and miy Report thereon.

I herewith enclose my No. 1 and No. 2 Reports (with accompanying sections) on the Victorian Coal Fields; and, at the same time, I have to express my surprise at a statement made by Mr. Brough Smyth, F.G.S., the Victorian Secrotary for Mines, in a Progress Report dated 1st October, 1873, in which he says that I have corroborated the Reports of the Coal Board.

It is ouly necessary to place the different Reports of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Smyth, and Couchman alongside my own, to refute this statement, and show that I did not agree with them in their estimated thickness, extent, and number of the Victorian seams of coal, their cconomic value, and in saying tbat " suecessful competition with the mines of New South Wales was not impossible," \&c., \&c.

I have, \&c.,
JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.,
Government Examiner of Coal Fields.
[Enclosures.]
REPORT (No. 1) on the Coal Fields of Tictoria, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal Fields, New South Wales.
J. Mackenzie, Esq., to R. Brough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S.

Scott's Hotel
Melbourne, $28 \mathrm{July}, 1873$.
Sir,
Herewith I hare the honor to forward you my Report on the places I have inspected in the South-eastern District toria.
2. I shall be obliged by your informing me whether the Honorable the Minister for Mines wishes me to cramine any other districts.

I have, \&c.,
JOHN MACKENZIE,
Examiner of Coal Ficlds.
Report.
To the Honorable Angus Mackny, M.P., Minister for Mines.
Melbourne, 28 July, 1873.
Sir,
In secordance with your request, and with the permission of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, I have visited and examined the coal and strata at The Bass, Griffith's Point, Jluc Mountains, Sandy Waterholes, Kilcunda, Cape Paterson, Strelezki, near Anderson's Inlet, Stockyard Creel, at Corner Inlet, Traralgon, and Crossover. I hare now the honor to eubmit the following Report thercon.

## Trie Bass.

A shaft has been gunk on the river bank (sec A on plan), and some coal said to bate been found in it, but owing to its being half-full of water I was unable to sec the strata sunk through,

I examined both sides of the river near the shaft, and could ohserve no trace of coal. Several days' rain prevented my secing the rock in the bed of the creek, wherc Mr. Krausé informed me there was a small vein or patch of coal, and I could not hear of any regular seam of coal having been discorered.

## Griffith's Point.

In this district I examined the cliff sections and position of the old shafts sunk for coal. The carboniferous strata, Where the shaft lettered $\mathbf{B}$ on plan has been sunk, and a small yein of coal found, are lying at an angle of $75^{\circ}$, and no workable seam of coal exists there. It is, in my opinion, only a waste of money to sink or bore further in this locality.

At $C$ on plan the strata dips nortb-east, and has been bored through to a depth of eight hundred and fifty feet below the sca-level, and no coal seam found. From here to the Sandy Waterholes (see letter D on plan), a distance of about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, a constantly ascending series of beds, consisting of conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, with drifled pieces of fossil wood, junks and strenks of coal and carbonaceous matter, are exposed in natural sections in the cliffe, but in which there are no regular seams of conl.
It is therefore useless to look for or to expect to find any worknble seams below those crposed in the cliff at the Sandy Watcrholes and Griflith's Point, as the eliff sections and borings show is that there are none.

## Sandy Watermoles.

On Mr. Turubull's land (see letter D on plan) there are seams of conl exposed in natural cliff sections, as shown on scetion I.

Theso are regular seams of coal extending orer a considerable area, and I beliere them to be identienl in geological position with those commonly called the Rock and Qucen veins at Cape Patterson, nnd that it is here where they first mako their appearance above the eea-lerel ngain on the coast west of I on plan, ncar Cape Patterson.

The coal is of very good quality, but it is rery much disturbed by faults and dips at an inclination of $21^{\circ}$ towards the north-east.

The only worknble portion of the No. I seam is eleren inches of good coul (see section No. I), and this is too thin to be of any commercial value.

No. 2 measures thirteen and $a$ half inches of good coal (see scetion); and if it had been formed with a better roof, and had been lying at a less angle, it miglit possibly have been worked by holing in the three inches of conl lying about two foct below.

## Kidounda.

I was accompanied, in my inspection of this minc, by Messrs. Krausć, Watson, and Thomas. Six different measurements taken in the main heading gave twenty inches as the areruge thiekness of the ecam of coal at E on plan. At Fion plan, about one-quarter of a mile south-west of the main heading, it is two feet in thickness.

Tho dip is about $8^{\circ}$ to the north-east, and two faulte lave been proved, one of one hundred and twenty feet, and another of twenty fect.

The coal produced is bright, bituminous, and non-caking, and the Conl Board's estimate of fifteen inches of good or round coal is, I consider, a very liberal one, and quite as much as it will yield.:

The acam extends over a large area, nind I believe it to be identical with tho one found at the Bluc Mountain and Strelezki ranges, and on the sea-coast west of the Rock and Queon veins (see letter Hi). It has a bad roof, is disturbed by faults, and near the latter, as is usually the case, the greater part of the coal is very soft and has an irregular clearage, and when exposed to the weather decrepitates. In my opinion, it will be impossible to mine it at such a price ins will enable tho proprietors to compete with the New South Wales or other intercolonial coal in the Melbourne market. The following is a section of this mine :-


I annex drawings showing how this coal is worked, and the Newcastio coal in New South Wales. (See sketch section, page 7.)

Blefe Mountarn.
At, a height of about three hundred and ten feet above the sea-levol a seventeen-inch scam of coal (see Ge on plan) is to be secn outcropping in the side of a creck. It lies at an inclination of $28^{\circ}$, dips north $25^{\circ}$ west, has brown sandstones and shales above it, similar to those at Kilcunda, and is, I believe, identical in geological position with the twenty-inch coal at that place. I consequently infer that no other thicker eemm of coal is likely to be found at a workable depth in this locality. (Sec general section No. 2.)

It is too thin to be of any commercial ralue in such a position. The following is its scetion :-

$\left.\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { Alluvial } \quad \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 2 & 0\end{array}\right]$

## Cape Patterson.

Here I find the coal measures intcrsected by numerous basallic dykes and faults, and the dip changing in inclination and direction at vory short distancos.

The undulating or folding nature of the strata exposes the basset edges of two scams of coal, excecding one foot in thickness, in three different places, at short distances apart. These might make it appear to a casual observer that they were the outerops of three others, although they are really only the same again appeariug at the surface of the ground.

Their measurements are shown in vertical section No. 3
I believe the Rock and Queen veins are identical in geological position with those before mentioned, exposed in natural cliff sections on Mr. Trurnbull's land at the Sandy Waterholes.

The quality of the cosl is good, but the faulty mature of the ground, the irregular and constantly changing dip, the thinness of the beds of coal, and distance from a slipping port, prevent its being worked at a profit.

The average of three different measurements of the Rock vein only gires two feet four inches of coal, which is divided by two bands of clny, \&e.; and the average of three measurements of the Queen pein gives two feet two and three-quarter inches of coal, intersected by no less than three bands of shale, \&e., although the Rock vein has been called and reported to be a four-foot conl, and the Queen vein a three-foot six-inch seam of coal.

The numerous borcholes put domn in this locality hare proved beyond doubt that there are no other payable seams of coal likely to be found at a workable depth here.

In a creek on these ranges, and at a height of about six hundred and sixty feet abore the level of the sca, a seam of good coal is to be seen exposed. The sandstones and shales lying orer it are similar to those at Kilcunda and the Blue Mountain, and I believe it to be the same conl as is found there.

The following is a section of it at $\mathbf{L}$ on plan:-

| Alluvial | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{ft}$ |  |  |  | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shale... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | . | $\ldots$ | . | ... | 2 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Conl | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 0 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 0 | 8 |
| Indurated clay | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | 0 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Conl ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| Band... |  | ... |  |  | ... | ... | ... |  | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Coal ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots 4$ | 0 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 0 | 5 |

The coal and strata aro lying nearly horizontal, having only a very slight inclination or dip towards the north-west. This coal has a friable shale roof, which would make it expensive and difficult to work, and as the owners of the lease have never attempted to work it, but, are boring below, in hopes of finding a more workable scam, I presume that they, like myself, do not consider that it could bo worked to a profit.

On the 28th ultimo the lessces had bored a distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet below the above-mentioned coal, and the borer told me that the strata gone through consisted of sandstones, with griy and blue shales, aud no coal.

My opinion is that they will have to bore at least twelve hundred fect before any other regular seams of coal will be met with, and that they would then intersect those identical with tho Rock and Queen veins at Cape Pattereon. (Seo general section No. 2.):

The rocks now being bored through at this place will probably hare junks and pieces of coal in them similar to those seen on the coast between Sandy Waterloles and Kilcunda; and if any should be found, a seam of coal will appear to have been struck, and will no doubt be recorded as such.

## Stockyand Crbek (Hill's Prospecting Lrask).

$\Delta$ very thin and inferior coal is outcropping in one place on a creck on this lease, and a thin stratum of bituminous shale in another.

The latter was described to me by those interested in it as a valuable seam of coal. The deposits lie at an angle of $18^{\circ}$ to $24^{\circ}$, and rest on Silurian rocks, which are to bo seen about a quarter of a mile lower down the creek. The following is their measurement (seo lettor $M$ on plan) :-


How any one having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of conl-mining could ever look upon these as workable seams of coal Inm at a loss to understand, for of all the reported discoveries of coal $I$ have ever seen, here or elsewherc, during the last twenty five years, I never saw one of less promise.

## Traralcon ( N on plan).

I was accompanied in my examination of the coal discoveries here by Mr. Krausé, Dr. Simmons (one of the Coal Committee), and Mr. Duncan Campbell. At the time of my inspection, and prerious to it, there was heary rain, which made my examination rather difficult,

I looked at the place where the coal had been found, and on proceeding a short distance higher up the creek I saw the same strata and coal exposed in a natural section abore the bed of the creek.

There was one laycr of coal two incles in thickness, and another ten. inches of shalc and coal.
This appears to be the nortb-eastorly edge of the Western Port and Cape Patterson coal basin, and the shalcs here contain similar fossil florn.

Thick beds of conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, with no workable coal seams in them, are to be seen rising from under this coal as you ascend the creek, and they rest on. Silurian rocks. Thercfore no workable coal scams will be found by boring or sinking below the bed of the ereok whero the shaft was sunk.

Whether the three hundred or four hundred feet of eandstones and shales, \&c., in the ranges over where the shaft was sunk contain any workable coal, it is impossible to say for certain without provings being made; but I think that if they did contain any thick or workable seams of conl, we should have seen some pieces or trace of it in walking round the ranges. We discovered ṇone.

## Crossovrr ( $O$ on plan).

Haring given my knee-joint a very severe wrench through a buggy accident, whilst proceeding on my journey here, I was unable to examine all the different outcrops of lignite and brown coal in this locality, as it was impossible to go to two of them without walking sereral milos through a scrubby country, which I was then unable to do.

I therefore left instructions for specimens and sections to be procured $m$ from the two places $I$ was unable to visit, and engaged two men to further test the nature of the brown coal in the drive I inspected.

After receiving the specimens and measurensents $I$ hope to be able to form an opinion as to tho value of these deposits.
To summarize the remarks made in the forcgoing Report, I may bricfly statc that, having given the whole subject my very best consideration, I have arrived at the following conclusions :-

1st. That it is useless to expend any further sums of money in searching for payable seams of conl in the Bass, Grifith's Point, Western Port, Cape Patterson, Strelezki, or Stockyard Creek districts.
2nd. That the Kilcunda, Blue Mountain, or Strelezki seam of coal might be sought for and opened out in the ranges east and north of Messrs. McCall and Co.'s lease at Strelezki, proving it at intervals of a few miles apart to determine the thickness.

3rd. That the country might be examined between the above-mentioned ranges and the river La Trobe, or northeasterly and north-westerly edge of the coal basin, to see whether the Rock or Queen veins, or their equiralents, rise to the surface agnin in this direction, and are of any value. Such an exploration can only be properly and efficiently carricd out by your Mining Department, and under a responsible person. The very excellent and valuable geological majs prepared by the late Director-General of the Geological Survey, and the more recent maps published by your present Secretary for Mipes, R. Brough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S., are proofs beyond dispute that you will, by this means, have the work done in the bost and most efficient manner possible.
I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my thanks to Mr. Krausé for his valuable nssistance in conducting me to many of the places horein reforred to, which wore very difficult of access, and also for his kind attention to me porsonally when I met with the accident at Moc ; also to Mr. Murray, for his kind attention and assistance at Cape Patterson and the neighbourhood.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.
Government Examiner of Coal Fields, New South Wales.

SKETCH SHOWING THE SEAM OF COAL WORKED AT NEWCASTLE, IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
By Join 'Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields.


Avorage dip about $3^{\circ}$.
SKETCH SHOWING IHE SEAM OF COAL NOW BEING OPENED OUT AT KILCUNDA, WESTERN PORT, VIOTORIA.
EBy Jobn Mackerzte, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Ficlds.


Dip of coal and strata $8^{\circ}$.

REPORT (No. 2) on the Coal Fields of Victoria, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal Fields, New South Wales.
J. Mackenzie, Esq., to R. Brough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S.

- Scott's Hotel,

Melbourne, 20 August, 1873.
Sir,
Herewith I bare the honor to forward you my No. 2 Report.
I have, sce,
JOHN MACKENZTE.

## Refort. <br> To the Monorable Angus Mackay, M.P., Minister for Mines.

Melbourne, 19 August, 1873.
Sir,
I hare the honor to submit my Report upon the Coal and Lignite you desired me to examine in the Crossover, Barrabool Hills, Winchelsea, and loutit Bay districts.

## Crossofer, Ligante Deposit.

In my previous Report I mentioned that, owing to an accident, I was unable to examine two other alleged discoveries in this locality, and before exprossing any opinion I thought it advisablo to have measurements and samples sent me from all the different places, the alleged discoveries being represcnted as of a much superior quality to that being worked in tho drive 1 inspected.

After putting on men for a fortnight to procure specimens, I have only receised some from the original drive.
No reference being made to the new ground, I am inclined to think that its productions are either inferior in quality or that no lignite exists thercin.

The following is an account of the strata proved in the cutting and drive opened out:-


The lignite in the drive is of a very fair quality, but is at the present time of no commercial value in such a position, as it could not compete with firewood for house-firc purposes in any of your large cities, and is not suitable for locomotive engines.

> Barrabool Himls, Geelong and Belcerine.

The lithological character of the Barrabool Hills sandstone is the same as that which lies over the seventeen inches to two feet coal in the Western Port district.

I inspected the 1,200 feet shaft and borehole made by Mrs. Thomas and others at Barrabool Fills, in which six inches of coal was said to be found. I also carefully looked over the necounts of the strata sunk and bored through in numerous places in the Bellerine district, where a vertical thiclancss of over 2,000 feet of strata has been tested, and no workable scam discovered.

I am of opinion that the above-mentioned shnfte and boreholes bave proved that there are no payable coal seams at a workable depth in either of these districts, or in the intervening country at Drysdale, Geelong, \&c.

## Worbibete, near Wincheisea.

I was accompapied in my examination of the coal worked here by Mcssrs. Stirling, Krausé, and Moran.
At a height of about 750 feet above the level of the sea, near the head of Wormbete Creek a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 -inch lajer of coal is to be seen in several places.

The following is a section of it, and the overlying and underlying strata :-

$\begin{array}{llllllllllrl}\text { Blue shale, nbout } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 12 & 0 \\ \text { Coal, } 3 \frac{1}{2} \text { inches to } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 0 & 4\end{array}$
Blue sandy shale. Sandstone.
The strats and coal dips about $7_{\frac{1}{2}}{ }^{\circ}$ to the east $20^{\circ}$ aouth.
No other seam of coal has been eeen, either higher up or lower down the creck, although there are excellent natural sections exposed to view in sereral places here, as well as in other parts of the district; it is therefore useless to expect to find a payable seam of coal in this locality.

The place is one of those described by inexperiencód people in such matters as giving "good indications," and money has been uselessly expended in driving in a $3 \frac{1}{2}$-inch coal with the hope of its becoming thicker when further developed. It was also supposed to be a "good indication" of finding a thick and payablo coal below, allhough thoy could see no conl underneath it in the natural exposed sections of strata lower down the creek, and consequently will find none by sinking or boring.

## Loftit Bay to Stony Cbeek, along the Coast.

Excellent natural exposed cliff sections aro to be seen herc, and they show us thant there are considerably more than 1,000 feet of sandstones, with shale very similar to those at Barrabool Hills, and on the Blue Mountain and Strelezki Ranges in Western Port, in which there is no coal of any walve, the thickest being about 5 inches.

A shaft has been sunk and a borehole put down by the Colac Company to a depth of about 120 feet on "grod indications," and monoy expeuded in piercing strata similar to that exposed to view in natural cliff sections adjacent to where the borehole was made.

Tbin irregular patches of coal, called " good indications," are to be seen in the cliff sections, and also, at low water, in the rocks outcropping on the beach thus:-
shart and bore.


The shaft and borchole at A only going through the same strata as are seen in the cliffs at B, B B.

## Stony Creef, near Aheey's Inlet.

I went down a shaft 45 fect deep, at the bottom of which a place has been driven about 5 yards in an inferior bed of lignite, 18 inches in thickness. Other shafts huve been sunk through the upper portion of the liguite deposit, and in one of them 4 feet of inferior lignite and sandy shale has beon cut through.

I was unable to measure a section of the different strata betreen the npper 4 fect bed of lignite and sandy shale and the lower 18 -inch seam, on account of the main shaft being timbered; but the two beds examined werc considered to be tho best.

The extont of these lignite deposits is very limited, and they hnve now been sufficiently tosted to show us that their quality is not likely to improve by any further sinking or driving, and they may therefore be regarded as of no commercial value so long ts there is any quantity of cheap firewood to be obtained.

In conclusion, it may be as well for me to state my reasons for recommending in a previous Report that any future provinge should be carriod out under the direction of your Department.

They are as follow:-
1st. Because I found that large sums of money lad been expended by the Government in supplementing sinkings and borings in different districts, at; the recommendation of private individuals, who had their own more or less crude ideas as to "good indicutions" and where coal was likely to be found.
Thus-some one in the Western Port district not qualificd to give an opinion, but who happens to have lived in a mining township in Wales or Lancashire, imagines that the surface of the ground here reminds him of a spot he know there where coal was found, and reports it as "good indications," where money should be oxpended by the Government.
Another-in Cape Otway or Winchelsen-who by chance may have been born in a coal-mining district in Scotland, sees a place which rominds him of his native county, and forthwith proclaims its "good indications," and a consequent appenl is made for Governmont funds.
A third imagines thut if there are a few inches of coal in any rock in his district a "good indication" exists to juatify sinking through it, in the expectation of finding a thicker seam below.
I have already pointed out the fallacy of such rensoning.
In another case, a borer or sinker passes through some black shale which reminds him of a similar deposit over a six or ten foot coal in Englond, and therefore concludes that a like seam will be found under the black shale here.

I have, sc.,
JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.,
Government Examiner of Coal Fields, New South Wales.

Report of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Coal and Kcrosene Shale Mines in Now South Wales, and Accidents therein, for the Half-year ending 30 th June, 1873.

John Mackenzie, Esq., Examiner of Coal Fields.
SIR,
I have the honor to forward to you, this my six-monthly Report on the condition of, and accidents in the Collieries in New South Wales, ending 30th June, 1873.

The number of Collieries working in the several Districts at the end of last year were as follows :Northern District... .......... 12 Coal and 1 Shale $=13$ Mines.


Now is to be added to the above numbers, six coal mines. Three old mines resumed and three fresh ones started in the North. One fresh coal mine started in the South, and one coal and one shale mine fresh started in the West, making at present for the-


A large amount of correspondence, all duly reported to you, has taken place during the present term, on the ventilation and other matters connected with the mines, all indicating defects in the present Act, but most of the matters of complaints having been temporarily remedied, is $\bar{I}$ trust a sufficient reason for not burdening this Report with the whole of it; however, my letter of complaints to Mr. William Farthing, of the Anvil Creek Colliery, having failed to produce any visible effect, and one of the subjects of complaint having involved legal proccedings, will justify its reproduction here, with such legal proceedings, letter, \&c.
Mr. William Farthing, owner of the Anvil Creek Colliery.
Neweastle, 2nd May, 1873.
Sir,
I have the honor to call your immediate attention to the following requirements of the Coal Fields Act of 1862, to most of which matters your notice has been directed before, but are still neglected at jour colliery.

1. The ventilation of your mine, though somewhnt improved, is still defective.
2. A proper steam-gauge should be fixed to the steam-boiler.:
3. The fly-wheel of the winding engine should be securely fenced.
4. The pit's mouth should be proporly fenced.
$\tilde{5}$. The winding ropes and coupling chains should be properly fastened to the cages, and kept in good and safe condition.

- 6. I beg also to repeat my former recommendation to fence the heapstead or landing stage, and to fix movable fences or gates at the shaft's mouth.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Inspector of Collieries.
Having revisited the colliery on 31st May and found the matters complained of still neglected, pursuant to your instructions I took out a summons, on 16 th June, against Mr. Farthing, for neglecting to fence in the fly-wheel of the winding-engine, according to the fifteenth General Rule in the Coal Fields 82-B

Act

Act of 1862 , and the case was tried on 23 rd June, at West Maitland, when Mr. W. H. Mullen appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thompson for the defence. The Police Magistrate for the District, who was alone on the Bench, thought fit to try the case under the 14th clause of the Act, which is always viewed as a sasing clause providing for matters not otherwise provided by rules; and the defendant denying the receipt of my letter of May 2nd, which was duly reported to you, although I could not positively swear to having posted it myself,-His Worship therefore dismissed the case.

## Accidents in the Mfines.

The present heavy list of ten separate accidents, resulting fatally or in serious injuries to eleren persons, is made up of five fatal and two non-fatal cases by falls of the working coal seams; two fatal cases by an explosion of fire-damp; one fatal case by being crushed to death under a full coal skip; and one non-fatal case through the sufferer falling on his arm and breaking it. A few slight cases also were duly examined and reported. Notwithstanding this painfully heavy list of accidents, I feel bound to state 'that a careful investigation into each case forces the conviction that the masters are more careful in supplying the necessary materials for sccuring the workings than the men are in using them.

The first fatal accident happened to an experienced miner named William Schambury, by a full of coal in the Bulli Golliery, on the 25th January, who lingered till 3rd February. I examined the scene of the accident, and attended the adjourned Coroner's inquest on the body at Wollongong, on the 10th February. Deceased had working with him a rather incxperienced miner, in an ordivary 8 yards board seam of coal $7 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, parting freely on top. The whole of the eridence given at the inquest proved that the Colliery Rules as to visiting the workings and supplying timber, \&ic, were enforced; that the men had plenty of timber, \&c., at hand, but neglected to use it to secure the coal, through which neglect deceased lost his life. Verdict-"Accidental death."

The second fatal accident occurred to an experienced miner named David Beard, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend pit, on 17th February. Deceased worked mates with his brother, in an ordinary 8 yards board seam of coal, $7 \frac{2}{2}$ feet high, parting smoothly on top. My examination of the scene of the misfortunc, and the evidence given at the magisterial inquiry on the body held the same day by C. F. Stokes, Esq., J.P., which I attended, disclosed that the Colliery Rules as to visiting the workings and supplying props, \&c., were strictly enforced, and that the unfortunate man lost his life through neglecting the ordinary precautions of spragging the dressed coal, in violation of the Colliery Rules. Verdict-"Accidental death."

The third fatal accident happened on 17 th February, to an experienced miner, named Ambrose Linton, by a fall of coal in the Waratah new tunnel. Deceased worked along with his brother, in an ordinary 8 -yards board scam of coal, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, parting dryly on top. I carefully examined the scene of the accident, and attended the magisterial inquiry on the body, held on the 18 th March, by C. F. Stokes, Esq., J.P. Although the inquiring Magistrate thought it unnecessary to call any of the colliery officials to give evidence, it was clear from the general eridenco that the Colliery Rules were enforced, and an ample supply of props, \&c., provided, which deceased grossly neglected to use, thereby sacrificing his own life. Verdict-"Accidental death."

The fourth fatal accident happened at the Redhead Colliery. The sufferer was an experienced miner, named William Miller. He and three other men leased the mine, and found their own timber, \&c. Deceased and one of his co-lessees worked together in two loosened pillars, 18 feet wide and $5 \frac{1}{3}$ feet high. I examined the place, and attended the magisterial inquiry on the body held the same day, 22nd February, by C. F. Stokes, Esq., J.P. The whole of the evidence showed a most reckless indifference to their own safety by the men; in fact, deceased's mate, James Wilson, confessed that had the coal fallen five minutes sooner he inust have been killed also. Verdict-" Accidental death."

The fifth fatal accident occurred on 27 th February, when two experienced miners, named William Syme and Johm Mitchell, were so severely burned by an explosion of fire-damp in the Wallsend pit that both men died shortly after. I think that the nature of this accident, and the circumstances connected therewith, demand a fuller report of the case. The sufferers worked together in one of a pair of exploring narrow boards, 12 feet wide each and 8 feet high, having a 12 feet wide pillar between them, in No. 3 district. The narrow boards were about four chains distant from the heading, bcing kept in adrance chiefly to drain the gas from the adjacent coal, and a fresh current of air circulating through them by the usual means of doors and stoppings, \&c. The men working in the other (left side) narrow board had struck "a fault" in the left or off corner a few days before the accident, whence a blower of gas issued, which occurrence they at onco reported to the Manager, as required by the Colliery Rules. The Manager there and then stopped the narrow board having gas in, and carried the air current to within six feet of the face, so as to sweep off the gas from the blower away from deceased's board,-their's being the intake, and also fixed a wooden brattice from the inner stenton or holing, to bring the air current to within six feet of the scene of the explosion; safety-lamps were given to the men, and an experienced fire-man visited the place often, to look after their safety. On the day following the explosion, after examiving its scene, I saw the sufferer Syme, who appeared in a fair way; he told me that-" 1 have had considerable experience with fire-damp in the Old Country, I therefore generally handled the safety-lamp, \&c. We had a slight explosion before that which injured us, after which I examined and found the stoppings and door, \&c., uninjured, and finding no gas by a careful examination of both boards, we resumed work therefore with nalsed lights, as usual, without however reporting the explosion to the colliery officials. In about two hours after the slight explosion the one that injured us happened. We generally carried our lights on our heads, and did not see bow the explosions originated. I cannot account for the cause of either of these, except as purely accidental, by the gas being more freely liberated at the time through the coal being livelier. The masters did all that could have been done to ensure our safety." William Syme died on the 12 th March, from injuries sustained by the explosion, and A. A. P. Tighe, Esq., J.P., held a magisterial inquiry on the body at Wallsend, on 12 th and I3th March, which I attended. The foregoing is the substance of the evidenco tendered, except the fact that deceased ought to have left the place, and reported the first explosion to the colliery officials, according to the third Collicry Special Rule, under the heading "Hewers"; had that been done, in all probability the fatal explosion would have been avoided. Verdict-"Accidental death."

The sufferer John Mitchell died on the 8th March, and having been buried on the 9 th without either inquiry or inquest, the Hon. the Attorney General ordered the body to be exhumed, and the

Maitland

Maitland District Coroner opened an inquest on the same on 14th, and concluded it on 21st March, which I attended, at Wallsend. A most searching inquiry failed to elicit anything of importance connected with the sad event beyond what is stated in the other case. It was made clear that the non-compliance with the said Special Rule cost both men their lives. Verdict-"Accidental denth."

The sixth fatal accident (seventh life lost) happened in the Bulli Collicry, on the 22nd March, to a horse-driver, named James Seaton, by being crushed to death under one of the full coal-skips coming out of the tunnel. I examined the alleged scene of the accident, and attended the adjourned Coroner's inquest on the body, held by the Wollongong District Coroner, at Woonona, on 27 th March. The eridence proved that the deceased lad was woll up to the work of horse-driving in the mine; that thero was sufficiont room for spragging the full skips before coming to the slight incline, near the end of which the accident occurred; that the driver's orders were, after putting in three sprags, to allow the sets to pass, and side only behind the last skip; and by no means on top or between them, whereas the lad was found doubled up, and dead, under the front end of the fourth or last but one skip of the set, but no person knew how he got there. The following is my own evidence, which I think will make the case clear:-"The alleged scene of the accident to James Seaton is on the horsc-road inside No. 1 Tunnel, in the Bulli Colliery, on a slight incline of about 1 in 30 , where there is 2 feet of clear space from the rail to the side props, and over 7 fect height; it is about 12 yards from the outer end of the spragging place, which is about 26 yards long, having a clear space of 2 feet from rail to props, and over 7 feet high the whole distance. The sixth Special Rule of the Colliery Rules forbids riding on the sets except by consent of the Colliery Manager, so deceased had no business to be either between or on top of the skips. I trust that the Manager will more strictly enforee the said rule in future." Verdict-" We, the jury, find that the deceased James Seaton came to his death in the coal mine at Bulli, on 22nd March last, but how there is no evidence to show."

The seventh fatal accident (eighth life lost) occurred to a wheeler named William Carpenter, by a fall of coal and jerry in the borehole pit on 23rd May. I examined the scene of the misfortune and attended the Coroner's inquest on the body, held by the District Coroner; A. A. P. Thghe, Esq., on 24th May.. The evidence showed that deceased had been a wheeler in the pit for scveral years; but owing to such work being insufficient to keep him constantly employed, he was allowed by the Manager, at his oirn request, to get a few skips of coal in what was considered a very safe place, to make up wages. That the Colliery Rules as to visiting the workings to see into the safety of the men and the supplying of timber, \&c., well enforced, and that the misfortune was purely accidental. Verdict-" Accidental death."

The three serious non-fatal accidents occurred-(two in the Borehole Pit-one an arm fracture through the sufferer accidentally falling on it-and the other, fracture of several ribs by a fall of coal and jerry) - the third a leg fracture, \&c., by a fall of coal in the Waratah New Tunnel. All of which I duly examiucd and reported to you at the time. The usual classified list of accidents is annexed to this Report.

I have, \&c.
THOMAS LEWIS,
Inspector of Mines.

A clabsified List of Fatal and Non fatal Accidents in the New South Wales Oollieries, during the six months ending 30th June, 1873.


The Examyer of Cọar Fielos to The Under Secretary for Lands.
Coal Fields Department, New castle, 7 July, 1874.
SIR,
With reference to your blank cover of the 27 th ultimo, forwarding me for a report, \&c., a letter from Commodore Goodenough, dated the 29th of May, I now have the honor to inform you that I wrote to the Government Printer for a copy of all reports.or printed documents containing any tests or information about the New South Wales coals, and that I have this day forwarded them to you by steamer.

L also send ten vertical sections of the upper coal measures, with a plan showing the extent of the New South Wales Coal Field, as far as at present examined and known to myself. And a section published by the Rev. W. B. Clarke and myself in 1863 , showing the upper and lower coal measures of New South Wales.

This is all the information that is in the Records Offico. No teats bave been made of the New South Wales coals since my tenure of office, and I can find no record of any in the Coal Fields Department. I may state, for the information of the Commodore, that we are now worling coal equal to any in
the world, and that the coal worked in the neighbourhood of Neweastle is a bright bituminous coal, suitable for steam, house-fire, gas, smelting, blacksmith, and coking purposes, the average specific gravity of it being from 1.2 to 1.326 . The coal worked at Anvil Creek and Greta, 32 miles north of Newcastle by rail, is a bright splint and bituminous coal, suitable for steam, house-fire, gas, smelting, blacksmith, and coking purposes, the average specific gravity of it being from $1 \cdot 2$ to 133 . The coal lately opened out and worked at Catherine Hill Bay, near Lake Macquaric, is a splint and bituminous coal, suitable for steam, house-fire, gas, smelting, blacksmith, and coking purposes; and the specimens I tested from the outcrop of the mine gave a specific gravity of $1: 3$ to $1 \cdot 4$.

## Westera District.

The coal worked at Lithgow Valley, 97 miles by rail from Sydney, is a splint coal, suitable for steam, smelting, house-fire, gas, blacksmith, and coking purposes, and has a specific gravity of about 1:33.

## Southern District.

At Wollongong and Bulli they work a semi-bituminous coal, suitable for steam, smelting, housefire, blacksmith, and coking purposes. The apecific gravity of it varies from 1.3 to $1 \cdot 35$. At the Fitzroy Iron Works they work an anthracite coal of a specific gravity of $1 \cdot 48$; and we also have deposits of Boghead or petroleum oil cannel coal equal, if not superior, for its richness and illuminating power, to any yet found in any other part of the world.

I have, \&ce.,
JOHN MA.CKENZIE, T.G.S.,
Government Examiner of Coal Fields.

Report of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Coal and Kerosene Shale Mines in New South Wales, and Accidents therein, for the six months ending 31 December, 1873.
Jobn Mackenzie, Esq., F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields.
SIr,
In doing myself the honor of presenting to you this my half-yearly report ending 31st December, 1873, on the state of and accidents in the New South Wales Collieries, I beg to say that in the Northern District there are eighteen mines working coal at present, five in course of opening, and two temporarily suspended-one coal and one shale mines. In the Southern District at work, four coal and one shale mines = five; and in the Western District, at work, three coal and one shale $=$ four mines. And Dr. Mackenzie is still prosecuting preliminary works at his Bathgate Shale Mine. Two coal mines were lately started near Wallerawang, both of which were suspended when I visited that district last month. The Vale of Clwyd Coal Company are sinking a coal shaft in the Lithgow $\begin{aligned} & \text { Falley. }\end{aligned}$

Total number of mines supplying the market:--Northern District, eighteen coal mines; Southern District, four coal and one shale mines ; Western District, threc coal and one shale mines; totals, twentyfive coal and two shale = twenty-seven mines.

The apparent discrepancy betrreen the present number of twenty-seven mines at work compared with that of thirty given in my last Report results from several mines which had given notice of opening not having actually started to work coal yet.

## Present condition of the Mines.

Although many bitter complaints were justly made on the defective state of the ventilation in scveral of the mines at the beginning of the present half-year, $I$ am glad to be able to say that a manifest improvement has been effected in the ventilation of the mines gencrally. The correspondeuce that has passed on the subject during the six months having already becn presented to you in various forms, and the cause of the complaints having been removed, for the present at least, I trust may be deemed sufficient reasons for not reproducing it here.

It is also pleasing to be able to repeat here that the masters and colliery managers still continue to supply abundant timber, \&c., for the men to secure their working places with. The fly-wheel of the winding engine at Anvil Creek Colliery is only partly fenced in yet.

## Accidents in Mines.

I have to report twelve separate accidents in and about the mines during the present term, five fatal and seven serious non-fatal cases. Four of the fatal cases were directly or indirectly caused by falls of working coal seams, and one through the sufferer falling under and being crusbed by a large coal waggon on the surface. Of the seven serious non-fatal cases, five resulted from falls of coal, one by a fall of stone roof, and the other through the hand being jammed in the horse's gear. The first fatal accident happened to an inexperienced miner named John Edward Mills, by a fall of coal in the New Lambton pit, on 7 th July. From the effects of the injuries then sustained, he died on 24th of the same month. The District Coroner, A. A. P. Tighe, Esq., held a Coroner's inquest on the body on 25̈th July, which I attended.

As reported to you at the time, the evidence given by deceased's mate, James Clows, showed clearly that the accident was due either to inattention to or ignorance of the requirements of the case; in not using sprags to secure the coal, of which they had plenty close by. Verdict-"Accidental death." To which the jury, all miners, desired a rider to be added to the effect,-"That colliery managers, in employ. ing fresh hands, should ascertain their fitness to work with safety to themselves, and that legislation is urgently needed on the subject."

The second fatal accident happened to an experienced and careful miner named Benjamin Salmon, by the end of the miner's pick handle which he used at the time being forced into his bowels, through a piece of coal falling against it in the Waratah Colliery, on August 29th, from which injuries he died on the 31 st of the same month; and the District Coroner held a Coroner'sinquest on the body on September 1st, which I attended after examining the place. It appeared from the eridence giren by deceased's mate
and the aspect of the place when I examined it, that the men had been wedging hard at the piece of the top lift of the seam, which is $\mathrm{S}_{\frac{2}{3}} \mathrm{ft}$. high, in the left corner of the 8 yarda board, and Salmon was standing on some fallen coal, pick in hand, close to the rib side, when over a ton's weight of the coal fell against the top of the pick, and forced the end of the handle right into his abdomen, while he was jammed against the rib side. Verdict-" "Accidental death."

The third fatal accident occurred to a labourer, named George Hanks, near the screens on the Borehole pit top, on 13 October. The sufferer died the same might, through being crushed under the large full coal waggons, while removing them from under the screens. I examined the scenc of the accident, and attended the Coroner's inquest on 14th October, held by the District Coroner, A. A. P. Tighe, Esq. The scene of the misfortune is an open space on the Railway, a few yards on the Newcastle side of the screens, on an incline of about 1 in 40 . Deceased and another labourer were moving three full coal waggons from under the screens ; and to avoid collision, \&c., the brakcs of the front and last waggons were used. To render the brake still more effective, Hanks used a long sapling over the lever of the front waggon brake, and while moving along moderately, the sapling on which he pressed accidentally slipped from underneath the curved spring, and Hanks was precipitated right under the front wheel of the middle waggon, which so severely crushed his thigh, \&c., as to cause his death the same night. Verdict-" Accidental death."

The fourth fatal accident occurred to an experienced miner, named William Charlton, by a fall of coal in the Waratah Colliery, on 22 October, who died on 9th November, from the combined effects of the accident and fits to which he was subject, according to the evidence of Dr. J. J. Nill, at the Coroner's inquest, held on the body by the District Coroner, on the 11th and 12 th of November, which I attended. I had examined the scene of and reported the accident to you on 24th October, a leg fracture by the accidental fall of coal in an ordinary 8 jards board $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high. The inquest was adjourned from the 11th to the 12 th simply because the deceased's mate, Daniel Jackson, was in an unfit state to give evidence on the former day. Verdict in accordance with the medical evidence-"Died through the combined effects of the accident in the pit and fits."

The fifth fatal accident happened to an experienced and carcful miner, named William Hookway, through a fall of coal and stone striking the maul or hammer which he was using at the time, and driving the end of the handlo of it with such force against his breast, ncar the heart, that he fell dead there and then, in the Borehole pit, on 31st October. I examined the scene of the misfortune and attended the Coroner's inquest; held on view of the body same day, by the District Coroner. The evidence giren by William Mills, deceased's mate, and George Peel, deputy overman, confirmed by the aspect of the place, \&c., when I examined it, prove that Hookway and mate worked in tops of 8 yards board, nearly 7 feet high, with a strong rock roof, but apt to scale off in thin sheets. That he was at the time wedging a piece of conl in a close corner in the right side of the place where a thin piece of stone roof was loosening over the coal; but there being no room to set a prop under it, deceased kept as clear of it as he could, but while reaching a blow to the wedge, the coal and stone fell rather unexpectedly against the hammer, the handle end of which struck and killed him, as stated above. Dr. J. T. Knaggs testified that the blow as described injured the "nerves near the heart." Verdict-" Accidental death."

The seven scrious non-fatal accidents:-One in the Co-operative Colliery-leg severely bruised by a fall of coal; three in the New Lambton Colliery-a leg fracture by a lump of coal rolling against it, a collar-bone fracture by fall of coal, and the loss of two fingers by being jammed in the horse's gear; one in the Bulli Colliery-a leg fracture through wrenching it between two lumps of coal; one in the Borchole pit-leg fracture by a fall of coal; and one in the Mount Pleasant Mine-a leg and arm fracture by a fall of stone roof.

Appended hereto is the usual classified list of fatal and serious non-fatal accidents.
I have, \&c.
THOMAS LEWIS,
Inspector of Collieries.

A classipted List of Fatal and serious Non-fatal Accidents in the New South Wales Collieries, during the six months ending 31st December, 1873.

[Three plans.]
[18. 9d.]
Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.-1874.
$.9 \dot{44}$

- Separate Appendix A.

(Sig.82)


Separate Appendix C.

## Section 3.





# WARATAH COAL COMPANY'S BILL; 

TOGETIER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTTEE,

MINUTESOFEVIDENCE,

ANJ

APPENDIX.
ordereb by the jegislative assfably to be printed, 12 November, 1874.

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# EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. 

## Votes No. 4. Fmidar, 6 November, 1874

3. Waratah Coat, Company's Buri. ("Formal" Motion):-Mr. Farnell moved, pursuant to Notice,(1.) That the Waratah Coal Company's Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, and with power to send for persons and papers.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Grahame, Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Baker, Mr. Nelson, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Cunneen, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

## Votes, No. 7. J'ucrspay, 12 November, 1874.

4. Waratah Coal Company's Bref: - Mr. Farnell, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 6 th November, 1874, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

*     *         *             *                 *                     *                         *                             *                                 *                                     *                                         *                                             *                                                 * .

CONTENTS.


## 3

1874. 

## WARATAH COAL COMPANY'S BILL.

## REPORT.

The Select Committer of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred for consideration and Report, on the 6th November, 1874, the "Waratah Coal Company's Bill,"-beg to report to your Honorable House:-

That they have examined the Witness named in the margin* (whose **minconeth evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill with certain amendments.

JAMES S. FARNELL,
No. 3 Committee Room,
Chairman.
Sydney, 11.th November, 1874.

# Proceedings of the committee. 

WEDNESDAY, 11. NOVEMLBER, 1874.

## Mentuers Present:-

Mr. Tarnell,
Mr. Cunneco,

Mr. Grahame, Mr. Nelson:
Mr. Burns.
Mr. Farnell called to the Chair.
Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committec, read by the Clerk.
Printed copies of the Bill referred, and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee. Present:-William Barker, Isq. (Solicitor for the Bill).
Charles Smith, Esq. (Chairman of the Waratah Coal Company), called in and examined.
Witness handed in a report on the proposed line by Mr. George Bewick, Inspector of the Great
Northern Line, and a plat of proposed line, which were ordered to be appended. (Sec Appondices A \& B.) Room cleared.
Question, -"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"-put aud passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.
$\dagger$ See Schedute
of Amendinents.
Clause 1 read, amended,* and agreed to.
Clause 2 read and agreed to.
Clause 3 read and agreed to.
Clause 4 read, amended, $\dagger$ and agrecd to.
New clause to stand clause 5 of the Bill, proposed by Mr. Nelson, and agreed to.
Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 1, line 4. After" through" insert " three hundred and ten acres and," and after "acres" insert "respectively."
clanse 1 , lines 13 and 14. Omit "supposed to belong to Messrs. Morehead \& Young and commonly "" known as."
clause 1, line" 15. Omit "Lambton Colliery Company"; insert "Scottish Austalian Mining "Company (Ijmited)."
Page 3, clansc 4, line 4. After " level" inscrt" in such manner as shall be approred ly the Government "Inspector for Railways on the Great Northern Railway, and the rails for such crossing shall be laid "down at the expense of the said Waratah Coal Company, under and subject to the diredtion and " approval of such inspector."
" clause 4, line 19. After "railway" insort "on each side of the ralway so crossed."
"." clause 4, line 15. Atter "gates" insert "and the person so employed shall be under the orders "" and subject to the direction and control of the engineers and officers of the proprietors of the said "railways respectively over which such crossing shall be made; and in ease it shall be found necessary "by the proprietors of either of the said railways over which such crossings are made to lay down a "second line of rails the rails for the crossings over such second line shall be laid by the proprietors " of such line at the expense of the Waratat Coal Company."
". clanse 4, line 19. After "injury" insert "and for the works made necessary by such crossing for "" carrying off and preventing an accumulation of water."
" 45 . After chause 4 insert the following new clanse to stand as clause 5 ,-
" 5 . If the Waratah Coal Compaus shall abandon, or for a period of three years shall cease to use the "branch railway which shall be made across the railways of Messrs. James Brown \& Alexander Brown "and Messrs. Morchead \& Young, then and in such case the rails for the crossings over the said lines "shall be taken up, and the said railways shall be restored to their former condition, and the Waratah "Coal Company shall pay to the proprietors of such railways reejuectively all costs and expenses that " may be incurred in the taking up of such crossings and the restoration of such railways to their "former coudition."

## WITNESS.

## 1874.

Legistaftive Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OP EVIDENCE

WAKES BRFORT:
tide selice commitee

ON THX

## WARATAH COAL COMPANY'S BILL.

WEDNESDAT, 11 NOVEMBER, 1874.
Mr. BURNS,
Mr. CUNNEEN,
Mresent:-
Mr. FARNELL,
Mr. GRAHAME,

Me. Nelson.
The Honorable J. S. Farniell, Esq., in the Chair.

William Barker, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.
Charles Smith, Esq., examined:-

1. Mr. Barker.] You are chairman of the Waratah Coal Company? Yes.
2. That Company was established in the year 1868 for the purposes of conl-mining? Yes.
3. Did the Company, in pursuance of the powers contained in the Act of Incorporation, construct the railway thereby authorized to be made? Yes.
4. And within the term of five years limited by the Act? Yes.
5. Has the Company been extensively engaged in coal-mining from the time of its formation to the present time? Yes.
6. Has been very extcnsively engaged? Very extensively engaged.
7. Are you aware whether or not it will be found necessary, for the more efficiently carrying out the works of the Company, and for the carriage and shipping of the coal obtained from the said mines, that two branch railways should be constructed in the manner proposed by this Bill? Yes, absolutely necessary.
8. In fact witbout a power to construct the branch now contemplated it would be impossible to carry coals to port for shipping from some of the lands of the Company? It would be impossible to ship coris. at all.
9. Are you aware whether any of the officers of the Government have inspected the land over which the railway is proposed to be constructed, to ascertain whether or not the proposed line is free from objection? Yes, Mr. Bewick, the Inspector of the Great Northern Line, has inspected it, and this is his report. (The witness hander in the same. Vide Appendix A.)
10. The line proposed to be constructed I believe crosses two private railways? Yes.
11. The one known as Messrs. Morchead \& Young's Railway, and the other as Fiartley Vale Colliery Railway? Yes.
12. Are you aware whether or not notices, besides the public notices, have been given to the proprietors of this line of railway proposed to be constructed? Fes, both have been specially advised, and copies of the Bill have been sent to them.
13. As to Messirs. Brown, have you had any communication of any kind frow them dissenting in any way?

No, no dissent; they rather approve of it-ithey see nothing that interferes with them.
14. With regard to Messis. Morehead \& Young, I believe the Company have been in communication with their solicitor with reference to alterations that they desire for their better protection? Yes, I understand so, and that amendments have beeu made in the Bill to meet their objections.

$$
77-\mathrm{B}
$$

C. Smith, Etq. 15. The Company have agreed to make certain alterations in tbe Bill, at the instance of Mr. Morehend, $\overbrace{\text { n }}$ for the protection of his line? What is considered necessary; and should anything further be required 11 Nor., 1874. it is an understanding thati whatever Mr. Whitton may consider to be necessary we will assent to.
16. I believe Mr. Whitton is at present absent from Sydney? Tes.
17. I believe it is agreed betwcen you and the solicitor for Messrs. Morchead \& Toung, that if in the course of the progress of this Bill Mr. Whitton shatl advise that anything further is necessary for the protection of Messrs. Morchead \& Young's line jou will assent to anything he may recommend ? Fes. 18. And the other amendments have been agreed upon between the Waratah Company and the solicitors of Messrs. Morehead \& Young? Yes.
19. And in consequence of the agreement that has been come to there is no opposition on the part of the proprictors of either line? None that I am aware of.
20. There is no private line affected but the two you bave spoken of? They are the only lines.
21. Chairman.] Through what land does this proposed line pass-Crown land or private property? (The witness produced a plan. Fide Appendix B.) It crosses a corner of Morehead \& Young's land, which is leasehold-I think it only crosses the railway there; then it erosses J. and A. Brown's 280 acres, which is leasehold, and passes over no freehold land till it comes to J. and A. Brown's 640 acres.
22. Is there a clause in the Bill for compensation, should it pass through any private land? Fes.
23. Do you know whether the proposed line crosses any public road? Not that I an aware of.

## APPTENDIX.

A.

## [Handed in by Charles Smith, Esq.]

G. Bewicl, Hsq., to D. N. Toubert, Esq., Secretary, Waratah Coal Co.

Newcastle, $28 \mathrm{July}, 1874$.
Dear Sir,
In compliance wilh the request of your Directors, contnined in your letter of the 18 th April last, I have very carcfully examined the plan and section of the proposed extension of pour Company's railway.

I have also walked orer the whoke of the ground with Messra, Ih. W. and T. P. Moody, who have very kindly given me all necessary information to enable me to form an opimion of the line, as jaid out by them, and I feel much pleasure in informing your Directors that the opinion I have formed is in every respect favourable.

On no part of the line are there any curves over which the Government engincs would not travel with ease and afety; the gradients are easy, and, considering the neture of the country the line will pass through, the works will be exceedingly light and inexpensive. If therefore proper care be taken in the construction of the necessary bridges and culverts (of which very few will be required) and the laging and ballasting of the permanent way, the Company will have a first-class railpay and a very cheap one.

I remain,
Yours, \&c.,
GEO. BEWICK.
[1 Plan.]


## Legislative Assembiy.

NEW SOUTH WALES.


#### Abstract

ROADS. (EXPENDITURE ON-FROM GUNNING TO QUEANBEYAN, viá GUNDAROO.)


Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 November, 1874.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th June, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"Copies of all Reports or Correspondence having reference to the expendi"ture or proposed expenditure of money voted or appropriated for the "Road from Gunning to Queanbeyan, via Gundaroo."

## SCHEDULE.



## ROADS.

- No. 1.
M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretary for Public Works.

30 January, 1873.

## My Dear Sutherland,

Through an unfortunate oversight the petition now enclosed was not presented to you as it should have been, more than a month ago, when it was yet time to consider its prayer in forming the Schedule of Roads for this year. The orersight is entirely mine; and I now forward the petition in the hope that out of any general vote at your diaposal you will do something on this road, and partially undo my unfortunate oversight.

Yours truly,
M. FITZPATRICK.

## [Enclosure.]

To the Honorable the Minister for Works, Sydney,-
Hon. Sir,
We, the inhabitants of Gundoroo and Gunning, anticipating the oxtension of the Grent Southorn Railway to Gunning, deem it expedient to take these carly stops towards bringing the following facts under your notice:-

1st: That the township of Gunning is the nearest point and the most convenient terminus for all traffic counected with the extensive and important districts of Monaro and Queanbeyan.
2nd. That as there alrendy czists comparatively good roads leading from these districts to the township of Gundaroo, and as the road thence to Gunning has been surveged, it ouly remains to procure a sufficiest vote for the purpose of forming and making the last-named portion.
3rd. That it is desirable that this portion should, as soon as possible, be placed upon the Schedule; and we would recommend it as a 2nd class road, under the direct control of the Department of Public Worke, with a view to its being in good order when the railway reaches Gunning.
4th. That we are of opinion that the formation of the road in question would considerably increase the traffic of the railway, and confer great advantages on the residents of the districts concerned.
5th. That a central road, as herein suggested, would effect a large saving in the cost of the transmiesion of maila in these districte (altogether obriating the necessity of sovoral existing mail routes), and, in a large measure, the saring effected thereby would contribute towards the maintenance of the road for which your petitioners now apply.
Trusting the representations herein contained will receire your early and favourablo considcration,
Wo have, \&c.,
JOSEPE J. A. STYLES, J.P.
ARTHUR AFFLECK, J.P.
(Here follow 135 other signatures.)
No. 2. ${ }^{*}$
The Under Sechetary for Poblic Works to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Public Works,
10 February, 1873.
SIR,
Referring to the numerously signed petition presented by you from certain inhabitants of Gundaroo and Gunning, requesting that a 2nd class road be made between Gunning and Gundaroo, in anticipation of railway extension, 1 am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the Commissioner for Roads projects an immediate inspection of roads southward, and upon his return the question will be taken into consideration.

I have, \&c.,
JOHN RAE.
No. 3.
M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.L.A., to Tue Under Secretary for Public Woriss.

18 February, 1873.
My dear Rae,
I wrote to you recently about the road from Gunning to Gundaroo, and you told me that Bennett would report on the road Gunning to Collector; pray correct the mistake while there is yet time.

Yours truly,
M. EITZPATRICK.

No. 4.
The Under Secretary for Public Woris to M. Fitzpatriok, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Public Works,
Roads under Trustees,
25 February, 1873.
Sir,
In reference to your letter of the 15 th instant, further respecting repairs required to road from Gunning to Gundaroo, $I$ am directed to inform you, that while referring to the road Gunning to Collector in my letter of the loth it was intended to convey that the Commissioner for Roads would inspect and report upon both lines of road which run partially in the same direction.

I have, \&c.
JOHN RAE.
No. 5.

No. 5.
Mertefe of The Conarissioner for Roads.
I think the road from Gundaroo to Gunining should be put on Schedule, 17 miles, 3 rd class, and the portion from Queanbeyan to Gundaroo to be raised to same class $=£ 255$, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P., be so informed.
W.C.B., 3/9/73.

Under Secretary, B.C. A.pproved.-J.S., 5/9/73.

No. 6.
The Under Secretary for Public Works to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.L.A.
Department of Public Works, Roads under Trustees, 8 September, 1873.
Sir, Roferring to previous correspondence upon the subject of the road from Queanbeyan to Qorning, I am now directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has approved of the portion from Quennbeyan to Gundaroo, already on Schedule, being raised from the 4ith to the 3rd class, aud the road from Gundaroo to Gunuing will be placed upon the Schedule for 1874 also as a 3rd class road at £15 per mile.

I have, \&e.
JOHN RAE.

## No. 7.

Mr. W. Affleck to M. Fitzpatricí, Esq., M.L.A.
Gundaroo, 17 September, 1873.
My Dear Sir,
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter', with thanks for your attention. If it would not be troubling you too much would you try and get Mr. Sutherland to put the whole road from Gunning to Queanbeyan under the direct control of the Department instead of trustees?

There are two very bad creeks, viz., Fairfield and Mclanglo, which will require either bridges or lst class culverts over them, and that will take a good deal of money. It is a pity, as the road is only to be a 3rd class one, that Mr. Sutherland did not give a special grant for the bridging of these tro creeks. And I think it would be necessary for the Minister to give notice to Mr. Massey not to put up his fence at Fairficld, or else it might cause some extra expense to the Government if he puts the fence up; and the men have been getting the stuff for it for the past six weeks, and will begin to erect it within a fortnight now. I think perhaps you might do this much, and thanking you for your attention thus far,

## I have, \&c., <br> WILLIAM AFFLECK.

No. 8.
The Under Secretary for Poblic Woris to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.L.A. Department of Public Works,

Roads under Trustees, 24 October, 1873.
Sir,
In reference to a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. William .Affeck, relative to the road Queanbeyan to Gunning, I am now directed to inform you that the road in question will be transferred to the Department direct, and the expenditure will be carried out under the supervision of the local officer.

I have, \&c.,
JOHN RAE.
No. 9.
Queanbeyan via Gundaroo to Gunning:
Extract of letter from Mr. L. W. F. De Salis, M.J.A., to the Minister for Works, dated 4 th May, 1874.

Mr. De Salis, senior, who has a thorough knowledge of the whole country in question, has verbally explained to you the advisability of connecting Monaro with the extension of the Southern Railway at Bredalbane (not Gunning). Bredalbane is actually only the same distance from Queanbeyan as is Gunning, viz., 46 miles, and by joining at Bredalbane, 15 miles of haulage, viz., about 5 s . on each passenger, and about 7 s .6 d . on each ton of goods, will for ever be saved. The gradients moreover are far easier to Bredalbane from Queanbeyan than to Gunning, without it is by the connection that I am recommending, along Lake George Road, that any future railway to Monaro must be taken. Besides expense to the passenger and producer, I have to point out that should the heavy future exports from Monaro be taken round by Gunning, that terrible incline on the Southern Railway, from Fish River across Mount Cullarin, will have to be faced, instead of being avoided by going direct to Bredalbane. It is possible of course that Monaro produce
produce will seek Melbourne market rather than Sydney. In this case, Xass is equally near to Queanbeyan with Gunning. Even to the selfish inhabitants of North Gundaroo, Bredalbane is equally near with Gunning, eastward, and the Jerrara Creek, when crossed by the Southern Railway, westward. A very large sum of money has been voted this year for the road between Queanbeyan and Gunning. For reasons given above, I must urge, that this, in my opinion, absurd expenditure, ought to be re-considered without delay, and I do recommend that instant orders be sent to the Road Inspector, pending further inquiry, to expend money only on that portion which is applicable also for a road to Bredalbane, viz., 12 miles or so out of Queanbeyan. From that spot a directer road turns off to Gangs Gap, on Lake George, and this our future railway will assuredly adopt.

What $I$ am urging is not of merely temporary local inpportance-it is intimately connected with the future of Monaro and of our Southeri Railway ; and therefore no time should be lost in instituting a serious official enquiry into the comparative advantages of the railronds to your present railway, viz., the existing road from Queanbeyan to Bredalbane, that we are recommending, and the proposed road via North Gundaroo to Gumning, on which, for reasons given above, I predict that the large proposed expenditure will simply be wasted.

$\qquad$ L. W. F. DE SALIS.

No. 10.
The Under Secretary for Public Woris to L. W. F. De Salis, Esq., M.L.A.
Dcpartment of Public Works,
Roads under Trustees,
21 May, 1874.
21 May, 1874.
SIR,
In reference to your letter of the 4th instant, requesting that the road from "Collector to Gundaroo, viâ Lake George," might be again placed on the Minor Roads Schedule for next year, and stating that Mr. De Salis, senior, is willing to advance money for its repair, upon receiving a guarantee to the effect that the annual subsidy will be continued, -I am now directed to inform you that no guarantee of the nature described can be given in this casc.

With regard to the road, Queanbeyan to Gunning, the expenditure of this year's vote will be suspended, except on the first twelve miles, and a further and final inquiry will be made before the Estimates for 1875 are prepared.

I have, \&c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 11.
L. W. F. De Salis, Esq., M.L.A., to The Secretart for Public Works.

Lanyon, 4 June, 1873.
SIR,
With reference to your letter of May 24th, 1874, No. 775, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion the works alluded to by Mr. Whiteside's telegram, enclosed-Gundaroo and Nelanglo Creeks-are advisable even for the local traffic of North Gundaroo, supposing, as I must believe, that a connection of Monaro with the Great Southern Railway will be deemed more adrisable viá Collector and - Bredalbane than via North Gundaroo and Gunning.

I have, \&c.,
L. W. F. DE SALIS.

No. 12.
The Under Secretary for Public Works to L. W. F. De Salys, Esq., M.L.a.
Department of Public Works,
16 June, 1874.
Sir,
Referring to your letter of 4th instant, respecting road from Queanbeyan via Gundaroo to Gunning, I am directed by the 'Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the matter will be taken into consideration when the Estimates for next year are being prepared.

JOHN RAE.
1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROADS.

( $\mathrm{H} X P \mathrm{P}$ NDITURE ON, IN THE ELEOTORATE OF MONARO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1874.

Department of Public Works,<br>Sydney, 20 November, 1874.

Return of information prepared in reply to Mr. Grahame's questions on the 10th instant, respecting Roads in the Electorate of Monaro.

Mr, Grafame to ask Tife Secretary for Public Works,--
(1.) The gross amount of money expended upon the following Roads since the 1st January to the present date?
(2.) The amount expended upon the Road from Bombala to Eden, viá Big Jack's?
(3.) The amount of money expended on the Road from Cathcart, via Tantawoola, to Pambula, during the same period?
(4.) How much of the sum of $£ 10,000$, voted for the repairs of those Roads, has been crpended, and how much is still to be expended?
(5.) When will the lapsed vote of $£ 5,3972 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$. be expended, and upon what line of road?

Question.
(1.) $£ 9,507$.
(2.) From Bombala to Junction Tantawanglo ... ... £ 1,400 0, 0

$£ 2,331 \cdot 0 \quad 0$
(3.) $£ 7,176$.
(4.) $£ 9,013$.
(5.) The vote of $£ 5,597$ is not a lapsed vote, but a re-vote of the portion of the $£ 10,000$ which had not been withdrawn from Treasury for expenditure on 10th April, 1874, when Estimate was laid on the Table of House. The whole will be expended by 3lst. December 1874.

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[3 d .] \quad 108-
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## 1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AMOS DAVIES.

## (PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 November, 1874.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of Amos Davies, of Wallabadah, contractor,-

## Humbly and respectrully Showetit:-

That your Petitioner has for a period of eleven years past devoted his time exclusively to the occupation of contracting for Public Works, under the Department for Roads and Bridges, and during the period referred to has expended large sums of money in providing suitable and efficient plant for the purposes herein referred to ; and that work is now withheld from your Petitioner, thereby depriving him of his ordinary means of livelihood, and rendering his costly working plant useless.

That your Petitioner has for screral years past been subjected to losses and annoyance by being denied facilitics of tendering for works; also that such works have been given to other contractors at a greater price than your Petitioner wouid have performed the said work, and over your Petitioner's tender. 'And that there is now being unjustly detained from your Petitioner large sums of money for work actually performed, for, no other apparent reasou than to coerce your Petitioner into the acceptance of a much less sum than is actually due and owing.

That your Petitioner is restrained from legal remedy by the Officers of the Roads Department unjustly withholding your Petitioner's certificates for the several works completed.

And your Petitioner prays, that your Honorable House will take his case into your consideration, and grant him such relief as you may in your discretion think fit.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.
AMOS DAVIES.
Wallabadah, 8th September, 1874.

## Legistatitye Assembly.

# MESSRS. MUNFORD AND BLOMFIELD. 

(PETITION OT-RELAATIVE TO ROAD CONTRAGTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24. November, 1.874.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of Edward Merigold Munford and Matthew Blomfield of Fill End, in the Colony of New South Wales, contractors,-

## Showetr:-

1. That on the eighth day of Julp, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and subsequent to that date they did, at Tambaroora, in the county of Wellington, in the said Colony, tender for certain Government road works, and afterwards execute an agreement or several agreements for certain contracts, and for the performance and completion of the same under the officer-in-charge, on bchalf of the Government of New South Wales as aforesaid, anounting in the aggregate to three thousand one hundred pounds, that is to say, upon the public roads between Hill End and Tambaroora aforesaid, and at Monkey Hill and Sally's Tlat, under the charge of their said officer, Mr. A. P. Wood.
2. That through the instrumentality of the said Superintendent and his non-fulfilment of and delays in payments on behalf of the Government when due, and his low estimate of work actually doue at the end of every month on account of these contracts, and through the said Superintendent's negligence and constant interference, your Petitioners were unable to complete their contracts within the term named. Your Petitioners were given to understand when they exccuted the agreement with the Government that if any delays were made, or that they failed iu the time for the completion, or if they should ask for an extension of time through bad wentiner, a deduction of five per cent. was to have been made out of their contracts on the completion of the said public works, on behalf of the Government, then in contemplation, and the agreements specify this deduction.
3. That the payments, et cetera, ordered from time to time were not in any case over twenty-five per cent. on the works in progress instead of seventy per cent., as agreed upon by the Government. And your Petitioners further say that during the most scvere and wet weather-of rain and smow in the months of August and September, one thousand eight hundred and seventr-two-they applied to the said Superintendent, asking for the privilege of delaying the works for a few days, as it was impossible for the mern employed to work to advantage or to do justice to the works in progress; this request was denied them and they had then no other course to pursue but to procced with the work, and the consequence was that large portions of the foundations were destroyed by the extensive traffic on the roads at this particular time, and they were compelled by the said Superintendent, on behalf of the Goverment, to keep the road open in order to consolidate the works, before placing on the metal.
4. That your Petitioners remonstrated with the said Superintendent upon the injustice of his proceedings at the time, but it was of no avail, and the consequence was that large portions of the roads had to be re-formed three and four times, which caused your Petitioners great losses, and they were placed in that position that they could not complete their contracts within the date stipulated, and that at the time of the execution of these tenders for these contracts with the Government there were no phas and specifications of the works completed for the Hill End and Tambaroora Roads, but the papers were signed by your Petitioners through the representation of the said Road Superintendent, with the understanding that the work between the two towns, Hill End and Tambaroora, were only clearing, forming, drawing, culverting, and metalling, as their tenders specify, dated the twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and thatithe plans and specifications would be ready in a few days. In the meantime your Petitioners had sub-let by scetions most part of the works, and also had men employed by the week, and when they received the plans and specifications they found to their astonishment the cuttings were in many places much beyond any reasonable requirement-that many of the men immediately gave up their sub-contracts, and the works were thrown on their hands after making advances to the sub-
contractors to a large amount. That three extra cuttings cost them over seven hundred pounds. Your Petitioners remonstrated with the said Superintendent on his demands as they were beyond all reason and requirements, but it was of no avail. Your Petitioners then made application to Mr. Samuel Bennett, the Chief Enginecr of the Roads Department in Sydney, stating their grievances, and at the request of that gentleman, or his agent in charge, they were to make a privileged report, which they did on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and-seventy-two. The consequence of this report was, that one of your Petitioners, Edward Merigold Munford, was arrested and committed for trial for writing the privileged report made by request of an officer of the Government, but subsequently, at the trial in the City of Bathurst he was honorably acquitted after having incurred gieat expense and been put to great annoyance in defending himself against said charge.
5. That at Sally's Flat your Petitioners had to take the levels, and lay out the works of the roads themselves without the assistance of the said Superintendent, who, when asked to do so, replied, "I have no time-you are quite capable of doing it yourselves." That in the other contracts your Petitioners found men to take the levels and also found sawn timber, and were not allowed payment for such work.
6. That your Petitioners, by order of the said Road Superintendent, placed men to excarate a piece of private ground in front of the new premises belonging to in Mr. Dwyer, at Hill End, with the understanding that they were to be paid extra for the work by admeasurement on the completion of the same. Such work was subsequently measured by the Road Superintendent, amounting to sisteen pounds eighteen shillings, and after paying their men this sum was refused payment-on what grounds your Petitioners cannot ascertain.
7. That for some time the said Road Superintendent would not consent to measure the metal for the roads at the quarry, in order that your Petitioners might get an advance during the said season, it being quite impossible to get the metal delivered, from the boggy state of the roads and bush; and the metal was only a few yards from the works and contract. Subsequently, and when the metal was delivered, your Petitioners were, at the instance of the said Superintendent, obliged to have the metal placed outside the water-courses instead of the centre of the road, as is generally the case, and this added a material charge to the metal account of two shillings a yard.
8. If your Petitioners could have completed the works by sections, as they supposed they could do, they would not have had to reform the road over and over again, and at so great a loss.
9. That after some considerable time had elapsed the said Superintendent did, upon consideration of the bad weather, measure a large quantity of metal at the quarries, and ordered payment of two hundred and ten pounds on that account, and gave a memorandum, which was, as on former occasions, given to the Commercial Bank Agency, and for which your Petitioners were allowed to draw cheques as an overdraft pending payment by the Govermment, but for some cause the money never was paid; the consequence was that many of these cheques did not find their way to the Bank for some few days, and when presented were dishonored. The consequence wis their credit was greatly damaged, and they, at the request of the Bank Manager, were obliged to find security for their overdrawn account, and at the same time were put to the greatest possible inconvenience and annoyance in consequence of the deception practised by the said Superintendent as aforesaid.
10. That the said Superintendent did, on about the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, pass and give a memorandum, as heretofore mentioned, for work done, for the amount of two hundred and five pounds, a portion being for Monkey. Fill and Sally's Flat contracts, namely, one hundred and twenty-three pounds; and that, after a delay ou the part of the Government for sixty-four days, your Petitioners only received the sum of eighty-two pounds on the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-awo, on accomit of the Hill End and Tambaroora Road, in part payment of this order or memorandum, leaving the balance still unpaid, the said Superintendent stating at the time that your Petitioners might get the balance the best way they could.
11.. Your Petitioners beg leave to submit that had their requests been granted, as desired in their letter and privileged report, dated the first day of November, one thousand cight hundred and seventy-two, they could have completed their contracts for the Government, as the money was actually due and owing from the Government for and on account of the work done. And your Petitioners say that the cause of their failure was entirely owing to the nonfulfilment, on behalf of the Government, through their officer in charge, of their obligations, and the action Mr. Bennett, the Chief Commissioner for the Roads Departmenti took against them in the matter.
11. During the works at Monkey Hill, when the high walls of stone were being erected and in the course of erection on the lower side of the road named to the Superintendent, your Petitioners believed that the walls would not stand without ties of timber being here and there placed through the body of the walls at right angles, but with which your Petitioners had nothing to do in their contracts. These walls, as anticipated, or some portions of them, during a torrent of rain water rushing down the mountain, fell, it being the most severe weather known for years in the locality: Subsequently, your Petitioners were ordered by the said Superintendent to take down the other portions of the walls, and to cut and place timber through tho body of the same at right angles, and remove all debris, but the said Superiutendent would not give your letitioners any satisfaction who wits to be at the expense.

Yon Petitioners remonstrated at this act of injustice, as it was impossible to do what should have been done in the first place without several hundred pounds extria expense.
13. That the said officer in charge did on several occasions accept work from the hauds of the subcontractors on your Petitioners' behalf, as completed atcording to plans and specifications, and as soon as the said officer found your Petitioners had paid their men he would condemn the whole works, and your Petitioners were compelled to make the alterations required, and at a great expense. It was therefore impossible for your Petitioners, under the circumstances, to act under the said oflicer, but were aiways ready and willing to perform, and never delayed, the said works, and were desions of finishing the said contracts subject to the Government approval, as correspoudence will show.
14. That at or ou the Hill End and Tambaroora Road the said Superintendent made several alterations and added new culverts, and increased the si\%e of others not specified in your Petitioners' contracts.
15. Your Petitioners humbly show that they have advanced in cash, on account of the said Government works, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds two shillings and sixpence, and after repcated delays only received on account the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine pounds in part payment of the said contracts, pending an inquiry, which they have in part been denied by Mr. Bennett, the Chicf Engineer for the Roads Department, leaving, as before stated, the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-six pounds two shillings and sixpence due as follows:-Monkey Hill, five hundred and thirty-five pounds one shilling and seven pence; Hill End and Tambaroora, one thousand two hundred and seventyeight pounds one shilling and one penny; Sally's Flat, three hundred and eighty-two pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take into consideration their case, in order that substantial justice may be done them in the premises.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bourid, will ever humbly práy, \&c.

## EDW. M. MUNFORD. <br> MATMHEW BLOMFIELD

Dated this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
$962$

# James WILLARD LOWE. 

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 November, 1874.
.To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of the undersigned,-

## Showeth :-

That your Petitioner arrived in this Colony with his father, the late Robert Lowe, and family, in the year 1812.

That, in the year 1823, your Petitioner's father obtained from the Government of Sir Thomas Brisbane a grant of two thousand acres of land by his giving up to the Government a valuable portion of land in the county of Cumberland.

- That at that time there was but the one track or road through the property.

That, in the year 1827, the Government, by the then Superintendent of Roads, Major Lockyer, diverted the original track or road to the southern boundary of Robert Lowe's 2,000 acres, and had a road party erecting bridges and making the road in this locality, and which road was in use for upwards of twenty years.

I'that your Pctitioner, on his father's death, in the year 1833, became proprictor of the Estate, in conjunction with a brother and sister.

That subsequently your Petitioner purchased his brother and sister's share of the property, and bas been residing on the Estate to the present time.

That your Petitioner, in June, 1873, received a notification from the Government of their intention of taking a road through the Estate, a portion of which road only was the original track, which land had been enclosed for over forty years, and a portion of which was then under cultivation.

That your Petitioner remonstrated with the Government on the great injustice and injury done to your Petitioner by taking the road through that portion of his property, there being another Government road through the Estate, running parallel with the one proposed, and only a mile and a half distant.

That, after a considerable correspondence with the Government on the subject, the road was proclaimed and opened in November, 1873, by the Government sending their officer, a licensed surveyor, and cutting down and destroying his fences in five different places, through a garden and cultivation paddocks, and leaving them open to the present day, to your Petitioner's serious loss and damage.

That, in the year 1870, your Petitioner became involved, having a large family to support, and had to surrender his Estate to his creditors.

That your Petitioner procured a friend (Mr. Thomas Walker), who purchased the Estate from the official assignee, and your Petitioner now has the equity of redemption in the property, having re-purchased the property and given a mortgage to Mr. Walker, and still resides on it.

That your Petitioner is aware that the Government has recently allowed a sum of money for fencing. off the road to Mr. Thomas Walker, the mortgagee, but owing to the wet and inclement weather it cannot be completed for some months.

That your Petitioner has been prevented from cultivating a considerable portion of the land for the last two years in consequence of the road being taken through his cultivation paddocks, and his fences being cut down and destroyed, and in consequence his prosperity and that of his family has been materially injured.

That your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will take his case into consideration, and in the premises grant him such relief as to your Honorable House may seem advisable.
'And, as in duty bound, your Potitioner will erer pray.
JAMES WILLARD LOWE.

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1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TOLLS.

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE-MIORPETH, CAMPBLLL'S HMJ, AND BLACK CREEK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1874, a. 1 .

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of Tous-Morpeth, Campbell's Fill, and Black Creek.


* Part estimated for 1874.

No. 3.-No Balance unexpended at the present time.

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966
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## 1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PUBLIC VEHICLES ACT OF 1873. <br> (PETITION AGAINST-PROPRLETORS OF HACKNEY CARRIAGRS AND CABS.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1874.

## Honorable Gentlemen, -

The Petition of the Licensed Hackney Carriage and Cab Proprietors and Drivers in the City of Sydney, -

## Humbly Showetit:-

That at present we, the undersigned, being Proprietors and Drivers holding licenses under the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, are desirous of explaining to your Honorable House the great disadvantages we at present labour under, under tho control of the said Commissioners :

Firstly.-That a great amount of dissatisfaction has arisen from the manner in which alterations have been effected in the By-laws which were issued in the month of April of the present year, viz., without any intimation of any such intention of alteration to those who are most deeply interested.

Sccondly.-That any person hiring a licensed carriage or cab can evade the payment, as under the * present system the Magistrates have no alternative but to inflict a fine, out of which the owner or driver of the vehicle cannot recover his fare, as the Commissioners in such cases claim the amount of the fine.

Thirdly.- That sufficient care is not used in granting of licenses, as any person of the required age, and who produces a requisition duly signed by any two houscholders in the city, can obtain a license without any inquiry as to his character or ability.

Fourtbly.-That we, the undersigned, and holding licenses under the seal of the Transit Commissioners, are desirous of holding a position adequate to our calling; and as citizens and ratepayers, and consequently entitled to the same privileges as any other class of the community, are opposed to the very great amount of oppression brought to bear upon us, as has been the case since the License Regulation Act of 1873 came into force

We therefore would humbly submit to your Honorable House this our Petition, and pray that you will repeal the "Licensed Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&c., \&c.
[Here follow 215 Signatures.]
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## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PUBLIC VEHICLES $\underset{\text { (STATISTICs.) }}{\text { REGULATION ACT O }} 1873$. 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 November, 1874.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11 November, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, -
"A Return of all Moneys received and all Moneys paid under the 'Public
"Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873,' from its coming into operation to the
"1st of the present month; and a list of all persons acting under that.
"Act, with the Salaries they receive; also, the number of attendances of
"each of the Commissioners during that time."
(Mr. Moore.)

## PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

REPURN showing the Moneys received and the Moneys expended, under the " Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," from its coming into operation to the lst of the present month.


Metronolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,
160, Phillip-atreet, Sydney, 16 November, 1874.
W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

RETURN showing the number of Attendances of each of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners from the date of the "Public Vebicles Regulation Act of 1878," coming into operation to the 1st of the present month.


Metropolitan 'Transit Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1874.
W. J. MERRIMAN,

Registrar.

LIST of all Persons acting, and who have acted, under the ". Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," from its coming into operation to the lst of the present month, with the salaries they receive.


Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1874.
W. J. MERRIMAN,

Registrar.

# PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873. 

(BY-LAW.)


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Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 301h July, 1874.
Trir following By-law, mado by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, in substitution of No. 48 of their By-laws, relating to payment of omnibus fares and to omnibus conductors, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the prorisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.
1
Mftropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office, 160, Phillip-street, Sydncs, 1st July, 1874.
The Metropolitan Transit Commigaioners hercby declare that By-law 48 of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners By-laws under the "Public Vohicles Regulation Act of 1873," is hereby repeaicd, and the following By-law shall be und stand in the place theroof.

By-taty.
Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded, after the commencement of his journey.

The owner of every omnibus plying for hiro shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, on inspection of any omnibus, to direct that the same shall be allowed to ply for hire without a conductor, such direction to be indorsed on the owner's license for such omnibus; and all duties imposed on conductors by By-law 17 shall in such cases be done and performed by the drivers: And further, they shall keep the bells therein in serviceable condition, and have the check strings so held by them that the paseongers in the vohicles can have insiant therein in serviceable con

Passed by' the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
( .s.) STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Chairman.
MICHL. CFAPMAN, Commissioner.
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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# VACCINATION. 

# (REPONT HON 1873.) 

## foresentoc to farliament by Comurana.

## The Medical Adviger to the Govebnmext to The Coloninl Sećrerary.

Medienl Adviser's Office.
Sir,
I hare the honor to forward the Annual Report of Vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators, during the year 1873, in Sydney and its Suburbs, and in the Country Districts of the Colony.. It will appear that 1,027 children under one year, 1,492 above one and under five years, and 633 from five to ten years--making a total of $3,1.58$ cases, are reported as successfully vaccinated.

The following table gives the number of successful cases that have been reported as raccinated by the Public Vaccinators since 1852.

Table I .


It is introduced for the purpose of showing what has very frequently been brought under the notice of the Gorernment, that the sudden increase in some of the yearly returns of vaccination arises from paroxysms of fear, which induce parents to seek for vaccination for their children, while general apathy allows most of the population to be unprotected from the effects of snall-pox; wor is this the only evil, for when alarm is aroused by the nearness of the discase it is difficult to obtain the amount of virns that is suddenly required, and thus the means of spreading the benefits of vaccination are checked.

I annex another table which will afford cevidence of the sinall number ont of the infant population who are vaccinated under the present arrangements in this Colony.


Thus in ten years 162,358 children were born, and 18,359 only of these vaccinated muler one year ; and only about 60,000 of the whole population in those ten years. Nothing em more clearly point out the state this people will be placed in, if by any means small-pox makes its entrance anong them in the closely packed, ill-drained, and ill-rentilated parts of the towns, its mavaes would be firghtill

For years the necessity for legislation has beea prossed upon the Government，and it is to be hoped no time may be lost before some provision is made for compulsory vaccination，the only means by which the people can be protected from sinall－pox．

I forward also a supplementary return of 1,538 cases for the year 1872 ，in consequence of so many Vaccinators veglecting to forward their returns until after the yearly Report is made．

In my Report for 1870 I stated that the Iymph which arrives by every alternate mail from England has often failed in the hands of public Vaceinators in Sydney and in the country．

I requested that the Agent General might be directed to forward supplies both from the Vaccine Institution and the Small－pox Hospital．

Much of the English Jymph has acted very well，but still as there have been many failures I reguest that my application may be complied with．

> Thave, \&c.,
> E. S. P. BEDFORD,
> Medical Adviser.
［Enclosure No．1．$]$
Retury showing the numbers of Children vaceinated by the severul Corernment Vaccinatore throughout the Colony in the year 1873，and distinguishing those cases brought to a successful issue．

|  | a month and unter z year of age． |  |  |  | y year and under 5 years． |  |  |  | From 5 years to 10 years inclusive． |  |  |  | Total number of capes． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District． | 坒 |  | 坒 | 言 | 号 |  | E | 产｜1 | تِبِّ | 先 | \％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { num } \end{aligned}$ | 品 | 言 |  |
| Armidale | 8 |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 20 | 36 |  | 56 |  |  | 106 |
| Berrima．．． | 4 | 7 | 15 | 15 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 | 6 | 5 |  | 20 | 1 | 35 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 18 |
| Carcoar ． | 1 I | 3 | 14 | 14 | 34 | 24 | 58 | 58 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 65 | 55 | 116 | 115 |
| Dungog ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | 21 | 21 | 6 |  | 8 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 33 |
| Dubbn ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 1 | 5 | 51 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ．．．．．． | 1 |  | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 11 |
| Denilhulu | 14 | 26 | 40 | 38 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 11 | ．．．．．． | 3 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 37 | 56 | 51 |
| Gulgmig ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21 | 23 | 44 | 4 T | 44 | 43 | 87 | 82 | 50 | 54 | 104 | 101 | 125 | 120 | 235 | 224 |
| Janition ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | ， 36 | $4^{\text {a }}$ | 451 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 27 | 36 | 63 | 62 |
| Maclonald liver | 4 | $\checkmark 1$ | 5 |  | 1 | ．．．． | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| Molong ．．．．．．． | 1 |  | $2{ }^{-}$ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ．．．．． | $\pm$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Musweltbrook | 4 | 3 |  | 71 | 17 | 31 | 48 | 481 |  | 9 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 43 | 67 | 67 |
| Murrmrundi． | 4 | 3 | 7 ！ | 7 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 22 |  | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 33 |
| Nurralıri ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 25 |
| Newcastle．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10 | 7 | 17 | 171 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 13 ！ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 33 |
| Oberon ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．s．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 4 | 4 | 30 | 15 | 35 | 32 |  | 22 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 75 | $7{ }^{1}$ |
| Patrick＇s Plains ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 7 | 24 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 13 ！ |  | 2 | 5 | 5 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 39 |
| Parramatta ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 33 | 18 | 5 s | 5 t |  | 34 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 112 | 112 |
| Peurith ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8. | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 |  | ．．．．．． | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 17 |
| Rnymond Terrace ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 12 | 26 | 26 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 32 | 3 | ．．．．．． | 3 | 3 | 29 | 36 | 65 | 6 II |
| Richmond．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 1n．1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 17 |
| Rockley ．．．． | 3 r | 32 | 63 | 59 | 3 t | 30 | 65 | 58 i | 10 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 72 | 75 | 147 | 135 |
| Sofnla．．．．．． | 7. | 4 |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 4 | 10 | to | 17 | 11 | 28 | 28 |
| Tenierfield ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 \％ | 6 | 7 | 13 | 13. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 26 |
| Wallsend ．．．．．． | 6 | 4 | In | 10 \％ |  | 5 | 7 | 7 | $i$ | ．．．．．． | 1 | I | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 |
| Wagga Waggis Wollombi | 1 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 5 | 16 | 17 | $\bigcirc$ | 931 |  | 1 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 7 29 | 11 55 | 11 55 |
| Wollombs ．．．．．．．． |  | 13 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 33 |  | 9 | 17 | 17 |  | 29 | 55 | 55 |
|  | 199 | 193 | 393 | 388 | 317 | 336 | 653 | 624 | 182 | 275 | 397 | 384 | 698 | 744 | 1442 | ${ }^{1} 86$ |
| Total in Sydrey and the Suburbs ．．． | 330 | 369 | 699 | 655 | 444 | $47^{6}$ | 920 | 868 | 127 | 128 | 235 | 249 | 901 | 973 | 1874 | ${ }^{177^{2}}$ |
| Total in Conntry Districts | 199 | 193 | 392 | 378 | 357 | 330 | 653 | 624 | 182 | 215 | 397 | 384 | 698 | 744 | 1442 | 1386 |
| ran | 529 | 562 | 1091 | 1033 | 76 I | 812 | 1573 | 1492 | 309 | 343 | 652 | 633 | 1599 | 1717 | 3316 | 3158 |

［Enclosure No．2．］
Retdan showing the number of Children vacemated by the several Government Vaccinators in Sydney and the Suburbs in the year 1873，and distinguishing those cases brought to a successful issue．

［Enclosurn No．3．］
Facelnations， 1872,

| Sistrint． | I month and under I year of age． |  |  |  | I year and under 5 years of age． |  |  |  | From 5 to so years inclusive． |  |  |  | T＇otal number of cases． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 皆 } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{J}{0}$ |  | 兰 | 淢 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ت゙ } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{gathered}$ |  | تِّ | 比 | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}}$ |  | تٍِّ | 范 | تِ |  |
| Adolong | 5 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 4 T | 14 | 13 | 27 | 27 | 45 | 31 | 76 |  |
| Armidale． | 9 | .9 | 18 | 18 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 38 | 18 | －10 | 28 | 22 | 55 | 34 | 89 | 78 |
| Bathurst | 9 | 1 | to | 10 | 13 | 13 | $=6$ | 26 ． | 10 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 32 | 18 | 50 | 50 |
| Nurbes ．．．．． | 18 | 13 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 58 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 32 | 71 | 50 | 125 | 12\％ |
| Goulburn ．． | J | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 22. | $\cdot 5$ | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 33 |
| Gen Innes | 7 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 21 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 40 | 39 |
| Moruya ．．．．． | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | ${ }^{11}$ | 21 | ${ }^{17}$ |  | ．． |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ \hline 160\end{array}$ | 13 | 25 | 22. |
| Nemenstlo | 66 | ， 55 | 12 r | 107 | 69 | 89 | 158 | 148 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 43 | 160 | 164 | 324 | 298 |
| Orauge ．．． | 8 | － 17 | 25 | 23. | 21 | 25 | 47 | 46 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 23 | 44 | 54 | 98 | 92 |
| Parrminatta | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 56 | 33 | 35 | 9 | ， | 16 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 58 |
| Krymond terrace | 6 | 1 | $-1$ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 81 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| Wrgen Wagga． | 15 | 21 | 37 | 37 | 50 | 32 | 82 | 82 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 76 | 66 | 142 | 142 |
| Young ．．．．．． | ．．． | ． 2 | ， | 2. | 2 | 3 |  | 5 | 2 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  | ＇12 | 15 |
| Total | 143 | 139 | 282 | 266 | 300 | 273 | 573 | 550 | 129 | 98 | 227 | 215 | 572 | 550 | 1082 | 1031 |

Sydaey and Suburbs．

| Yaccinntor． | 1 month and under I year of age． |  |  |  | I year and under 5 years of age． |  |  |  | From 5 to 10 years inclusire． |  |  |  | Total number of cases． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 皆 | 它 |  |  |  | 感 | $\begin{gathered} \vec{~} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 举 |  |  | 寍 | 豆 | ¢ |  | ¢ | 麇 |
|  | 19 37 26 | 27 27 30 | 45 44 56 | 43 53 52 | 15 67 51 | 19 <br> 64 <br> 83 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 131 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 125 \\ 127 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 15 15 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 25 \\ 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 40 44 | 13 38 42 | 48 119 98 | 53 116 136 | 94 235 235 234 | 88 218 221 |
| Trotat ．．． | 82 | 84 | 166 |  |  | 166 | 299 | 23.4 | 43 | 55 | 98 | 93 | 258 | 305 | 563 | 527 |
| SUMMARY． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total in Syducy and Suburbs $\qquad$ Total lo Country Districts $\qquad$ <br> Total $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1666 .282 | 150 266 | 133 <br> 300 | 166 273 | 299 <br> 573 | 284 550 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 55 98 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 227 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 215 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 258 572 | 305 <br> 510 | ［ $\begin{array}{r}563 \\ 1082\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}527 \\ 1031 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 223 | 448 |  | 433 | 439 | 872 | 834 |  | 153 | 325 | 308 | 830 | 885 | 1645 | 1558 |

E．S．P．BEDFORD，
Medical Adviser．

## Sydncy：Thomas Nichards，Government Priuter－－1874．

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOTTH WALES.

# SALE OF COLONIAL WINES REGULATION ACT OF 1862. <br> (REPORT ON WORKING OF, FROM INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.) 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1874.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th June, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-
"A Report from the Inspector General of Police, embodying the opinions
"and experiences of the Police in the various districts of the Colony
"respecting the working of the 'Colonial Wines Regulation Act of
" 1862.'"

> (Mr. Jacob.)

# SALE OF COLONIAL WINES REGULATION ACT OF 1862. 

- The Secretany and Superintendent of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 15 August, 1874.
Sir,
In accordance with the directions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Tegislative Asscmbly in the following terms,
" That in the opinion of this House it is highly desirable, in view of the Bill now before the House
"for the repeal of the 'Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862' that the Government should
"obtain and lay upon the Table of the House a Report from the Inspector Gencral of Police
"embodying the opinions and experiences of the Police in the various districts of the Colony
"respecting the working of the said Act",-
I have now the honor to transmit copies of reports from the Officers in clarge of the various Police districts of the Colony respecting the working of the "Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862."

From the general knowledge I have acquired of the subject, I should perhaps add that I concur generally in the opinions expressed by the Officers of Police, who are almost unamimous in their views. I consider that the wine-shops, as licensed under the Act referred to, are injurious and demoralizing to the community, as they are usually established in isolated positions where there can be little or no supervision. They become the resort of bad characters, and places for the illicit sale of spirits, 一the fruitful source of intemperance and crime.

I have, \&c.,
EDMƯND TOSBERY,
Acting for Inspector General of Police.

## [Enclosures.]

Mr. Sub-Inspector Ryeland to The Inspector General of Police.
Police Department, Eastern District, . Sydney, 26 June, 1874.
Sir,
I beg to report, having made inquiry with reference to the sale of Colonial wine, and find that when the persons licensed are of undoubted respectability no complaints have been made, nor have the Police obscrved any infringement of the Act; but, as regards some of the persons licensed, especially those residing in isolated places, where there is no licensed public-house, I have good reason to believe spirits are sold under the name of wine, drunkeuness having been complained of in several instances; and in March last, at the Parramatta Quarter Sessions, Alosander Buchanan was convicted for stabbing Thomas Neaves, in the house of Thomas Byrnes, licensed to sell wine at Eastern Creek, and there is no doubt that the offender and the injured man were in a state of drunkenness when the offence was committed, but it is very difficult to obtain evidence as to spirits being sold by persons licensed, or of wine being consumed on the premises. In 1872, after considerable difficulty, a conviction was obtained at Shoalhaven, for sly grog-selling, against Edwin Maguire, at that time the holder of a wine license, and drunkenness in the vicinity of whose house was notorious, and he alleged that it was owing to the good quality of his wine.

I am therefore of opinion that in many instances a winc license is obtained for the purpose of defrauding the Revenue by the illicit sale of spirits, the detection of which is rendered far more difficult.

I have, \&c.
JAS. RYELAND,
Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Superintendent Zouch to The Inspector General of Police.

> Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Goulburn, 6 July, 1874.

Sir,
Referring to your circular of the 13 th ultimo, No. 482 , I do myself the honor to report, that the police experience in this district proves that the "Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862 " has exercised a most baneful influence in every locality where a license has been in operation ; demoralization and drunkenness have been its invariable accompaniments.

The license and qualification, £1 and $£ 10$ respectively, are much too low. As a rule the wine license acts as a cloak for the illicit grog-seller, who can be supplied, and is, I believe, frequently, by the wine-grower, both with wine and spirits, the latter doubtless for the purpose of fortifying the former and not for the purpose of making it keep but to suit the palates and tastes of the consumers; and so far from the wine containing only twenty per cent., as required by the Act, I am satisfied it generally contains a much larger proportion.

The Act is also framed that character is quite unnecessary in the holder, who is only called upon to show to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, I believe, that he occupies a house of the value of £10 a year; and however bad his career may have previously been, either as an illegal grog-seller, convicted publican, or otherwise, no referenco whatever is made to the Police, and the holder of a wine license is at once placed outside the pale of Police supervision.

## I have, \&c.

H. ZOU COH,

Superintendent, Southern District.

## Mr. Superintendent Orridge to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Department, Armidale Station, 6 July, 1874.
Sir,
I have the honor, in reply to circular No. 432, dated 13 th ultimo, to inform jou, that the result of my experience is that wine licenses, as a rule, aro simply protections for sly grog-sellers, and that the 5th clause of the Act, disallowing the consumption of wine, \&c., on the premises, is systematically evaded.

The officer in charge of the Inverell and Glen Imnes Police Districts reports as follows:-"All the houses so licensed are more or less sly grog-shops. Out of a total of twenty-one licensed during the last two years ten have been convicted of grog-selling-some of thom more than once. The wine sold is generally of the worst quality and frequentily mixed with an inferior Colonial spirit, which produces on those that drink it a most injurious effect, even when taken in moderation. I find the houses, as a rule, disorderly and frequented by the worst characters."

The officer in charge of the Grafton and Richmond River Police Districts reports :-"So far as my experience enables me to form an opinion, the holders of licenses uuder this Act invariably evade the law by permitting wine to be consumed on their premises, and in many instances even by selling spirits; and speaking generally their places are the resort of those characters who in every district are sources of difficulty to the Police; in fact they are nothing but licensed "low grog shanties." "

As regards the Armidale Police District, the sergeant reports:-"There are five wine-shops in the Armidale Police District. Although it is known that spirits are sold in all of the five wine-shops; the Police can get no one to inform against them. Complaints have been frequently made to the Police by squatters, that shepherds in their employ go to certain wine-shops adjoining their runs and get drunk for days together, and return somotimes delirious from drink. One of the keepers of a wine-shop complained of was brought before the Armidale Bench and fined 10s. and costs. He purchases from 8 to 10 gallons of rum from one of the Armidale stores every quarter. This information the sergeant cannot make use of, but is quite certain as to the truth of it."

With reference to the Tenterficld Police District the sergeant reports:-"But very few licenses have been taken ont in the Tenterfield District. At the present time there are only three holders of wine licenses in this district. The licenses granted here have always been held by respectable parties, and no complaints, so far as the sergeant is aware, have ever been made against the holders of the same. Complaints of sly grog-selling here have sometimes been made on the tin mines, but the parties complained against were not the holders of wine licenses."

Haring only been a short time in charge of this district I have thought it advisable to include the foregoing extracts in this report.

## I have, \&ic.,

J. W. ORRIDGE,

Superintendent, Northern District.

## Mr. Inspector Read to The Inspector General of Police.



Sydney, 26 June, 1874.
Sir,
I have the honor to report, for your information, that but very few licenses for the sale of wine produced in the Colony have been taken out in the Police District of Sydncy, and that no instance of abuse of the provisions of the Act under which such licenses are granted, has come to the knowledge of the police. The special facilities afforded for obtaining drink, by the proximity of licensed public-houses in both the city and suburbs in the metropolitan district, have no doubt prevented the provisions of the Act in question being taken adrantage of, for illicit purposes.

I hare, \&c.,
GEO. READ,
Inspector.

Mr. Inspector Singleton to The Inspector General of Police.
Polico Department,
Albury, 22 June, 1874.

## Sir,

With reference to your circular, No. 432, of 13th instant, calling for my report upon the working of the " Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862 ,"-

I do myself the honor to report that, in my opinion, the Act in question has entirely failed in fulfilling the object for which it was introdnced, and that in nine cases out of ten the wine license is only used as a cloak for the illicit sale of spirituous liquors of the worst description. The holders of these licenses are generally persons of questionable if not of bad character, who as a class are too lazy to work for an honest living. Their places are the haunts of the lowest class and harbours for criminals, and are the cause of a vast deal of debauchery and dissipation.

The premises for which licenses under the Act are issued are gencrally located in places beyond the constant surveillance of the Police, notwithstanding which, however, sereral convictions have been obtained in this district against the holders of them for the illicit sale of spirits. But it is with the greatest difficulty that sufficient ovidence can be obtained to ensure a conviction, as the public are averse to informing against them, and they themselves are always on the watch for the Police.

From a licensed wine-shop, a short distance from Albury, men have been brought in on two occasions by the Police, raving-mad, and penniless from robbery, as they afterwards stated, and several others have suffered from "delirium tremens."

It is the constant complaint of the licensed publicans that men are turned array from these wincshops when their money is exhausted, "and that they adjourn to their hotels creating disturbance, and leading to the supposition that they have been supplied with drink by the publican to bring them to the state they are in.

I should certainly be glad to see the Act repealed, to remedy the evils it has in my opinion created, and in common justice to the licensed publicans, who pay a heary fee annually-are compelled to have proper accommodation for the travelling public-and who, as a body, arc a respectable class of persons, over whom the Police hold a chock in the granting of licenses. While under the Act in question any person, no matter what his character may be, living in a hut worth $£ 10$ per annum, can obtain a license to sell wine on payment of a pound a year, without the knowledge or the slightest control of the Police.

I have, \&c.,
J. SINGIETON,

Inspector in charge, Murray District.

## Mr. Inspector Brown to 'lhe Inspector General of Police.

Wentworth, 21 June, 1874.
Sir,
With reference to the working of the Colonial Wines Act, I do myself the honor to state that in the South-western District there are comparatively very few wine licenses, but I think there is room for improvement in the Act. In the first place it is too easily evaded. The license fee is too small-it should be at least £10. None but reputable characters; and objections by the Police should prevent a license being granted. Licenses ought only to be granted in towns or in such places where it is required for the benefit of the public. The Police should have a right to enter the house at any time. Under the present system I consider it is a premium to sly grog-selling.

I have, dic.,
J. DOWLING BROWN, Inspector.

Mr. Superintendent Garland to The Inspector General of Police.
Police Department, Tamworth Station, 4 July, 1874.
Sir,
With reference to the letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated the 11 th ultimo, requiring information on the working of the "Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862," and your accompanying circular memorandum of the 13 th ,-I do myself the honor to report that there are sixtyseven places licensed to sell Colonial wines in the N.W. District, nine-tenths of which are reputed to be dens of drunkenness, prostitution, and harbours for cattle-stealers and thieves. The sons of two licensed wine-sellers are now under committal from Gunnedah, and another licensee is also under committal from Narrabri for wounding with intent to shoot a man who had cloped with his wifc. Only two of the number have been fined for grog-selling; but as the strictest precantions are adopted to prevent the Police from obtaining reliable information, and as their powers are so limited in respect of such licenses, few convictions are established, notwithstanding that nearly all are reputed to be venders of ardent spirits.

The restrictions on persons holding licenses not to allow the wine to be drunk on the premiscs, is in most instances a dead letter, ioasmuch as the Benches of Magistrates hold that the breach is not an infraction of the Publicans' Act, but must be dealt with under the Wine Act, which provides no penalty.

I am of opinion that the working of the Colonial Wine Act is very unsatisfactory, and that it has contributed not a little to vice and crime in the country.

I have, \&c.,
JAS. GARLAND,
Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Superintendent Morisset to The Inspector General of Police.
Police Department,
Maitland, 22 Junc, 1874.
Sir,
With reference to a letter addressed to you by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 11 th inst., concerning a resolution adopted by the Jegislative Assembly, having in view the alteration or repeal of the "Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862," and forwarded to me for my observations,I have the honor to state, for your information, that it is my opinion, and that of all the members of the Force under me, who have had good opportunities of judging of the working of the Act, that instead of being a benefit to the public the houses licensed for the sale of Colonial wine are, as a rule, great nuisances.

The Act itself is not nearly sufficiently stringent, and the wine sellers aro almost independent of any control.

The 2nd clause of the Act, with respect to the value of the premises licensed is, judging from a majority of the shanties licensed, entirely iguored.

The 3rd and 5th clauses are continually cvaded, the wine-shops being for the most part situated in out-of-the-way places, and entirely beyond Police supervision.

The indiscriminate granting of wine licenses to any applicant who tenders the fee of 20 s. is productive of great evil. Many holders of these licenses are known to the Police as men of the worst character.

1
It is a notorious fact that ouly in exceptional cases the holders of wine licenses restrict themselves to selling Colonial wine, and in out-of-the-way places wine-shops, particularly on Sundays, are scenes of the wildest debauchery.

It is my opinion that the Act has done very little towards encouraging the growth of Colonial wine, or a taste for it rather than for ardent spirits, and instead of suppressing intemperance $\mathbf{I}$ believe the wine-shops tend largely to iucrease it.

I encluse for your perusal Sub-Inspector Thorpe's report on the subject, and a newspaper report of some cases tried before the Newcastle Bench, in which certain holders of wine licenses were summoned for breaches of the Act, but fell through, the Bench deciding that " The Act was inoperative so far as drinking on the premises is concerned."

I think that it should be ascertained through the Police, that the character of an applicant for a wine license is good, and that the Police should be required to inspect the premises to be licensed; and that the license should be granted through the Bench of Magistrates.

I have, \&c.,
E. MORISSET, Superintendent.

[Enclosure in above.]<br>Mr. Sub-Inspector Thorpe to The Superintendent of Police, Maitland.<br>Police Station,

Newcastle, 16 June, 1874.
Sir,
With reference to the proposed repeal of the "Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862," I do myself the honor to report, for your information, that from my experience the sooner some change is effected in said Act the better it; will be for the public.

At present any person, no matter what his or her character may be, has only to apply to obtain a license. No reference is made to the Police as to the character of the applicant, or whether the premises are suitable. In fact the first intimation, in many instances, they hare of a license having been granted, is by observing a piece of packing caso fastened outside a miserable bark hut, in some isolated spot, and written upon with chalk or charcoal: "Colonial Wine sold here,"-some of the proprietors being known to the Police as notorious bad characters.

It is a known fact that the majority of persons holding Colonial wine licenses do not restrict themselves to selling Colonial wine only. Scencs of debauchery and drunkenness are frequent, and, from the isolated position of many of the places, they are beyond the constant supervision of the Police. I would therefore suggest a clause, that after a given number of convictions of drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the promises the licenses should be cancelled.

The provisions of the Act does not require the applicant to point out the premises or description of premises to be licensed. I believe cases have arisen where two huts belonged to a wine seller, and fell through, as the prosecutor could not tell whether-the wine was sold in the licensed house or brought to him from it; iu fact he did not know which of the two were licensed.

There is also another great deficiency in the present Act, the provisions being that wine may not be consumed on the premises (vide clause No. 2), but no penalty is imposed for so doing. They therefore can sell with impunity.

I would respectfully suggest that all applications for licenses should be endorsed by the Magistrates of the district in which the applicant resides.

I have, \&c.,
C. THORPE,

Sub-Inspector.
Mr. Supcrintendent Lydiard to The Inspector General of Police.
Police Department, Bathurst Station,
23 June, 1874.
Sir,
In reply to circular No. 432, I have the honor to report, relative to the working of the "Wines Regulation Act of 1862 ," as far as my experience goes I consider that a Colonial wine-shop is simply another name for sly grog-shop, or shanty, and that detection is far more difficult in cases where persons hold wine licenses than where there are none.

A wine-shop is frequented by a class of persons who prefer grog to wine or beer. In many places these wine-shops are fitted up with counter and bar, similar to licensed publicans, and strangers visiting the house can obtain what they wish.

During the last four years, in the Mudgee sub-District alone, ten persons holding wine licenses have been convicted of sly grog-selling, independent of others in different parts of the Western District; and many persons holding wine licenses have been brought up, but convictions failed, although it was well known to the Police thati the parties were selling grog under cloak of their Colonial wine licenses.

I have, \&c.,
C. T. P. LYDIARD,

Superintendent.

$$
984
$$

## 1874.

# NAUTICAL SCHOŌL SHIP "VERNON:". 

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1874.)

## 

The Stperintendent, N.S.S. "Veryon," to Tige Under Secretary, Department of Justice and Public Instruction.
N.S.S. " Vernon,"

20 July, 1874.
SIR,
The usual time for presenting a synopsis of the working of this institution has now arrived. Report for past I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public twelve months Instruction, a Report for the past year ending 30th June.

The general health of the boys bas been most satisfactory; several accidents took place, all of a Irealth. temporary nature, except one, which I regrot to say proved fatal; this was the only death during the deaths, one. year, - the second fatal accident since the inauguration in May, 1867, and the fourth death. We have second fatal never had a year so frce from sore throats and colds as the past. This I attribute to the preventive plan accident. wo have adopted of fumigating the lower deck and inmates two or three times weekly, and nearly every night in rainy weather, with good quality No. 5 carbolic acid, poured into a pan containing a hot plate of carbolic acid for iron; the steam and fumes are inhaled and every part of the vessel impregnated by them ; the effect is fursigating. rapid, soothing and wonderful. If this simple remedy was more generally known and adopted throughout the country, I believe it would be highly beneficial, and prevent many deatbs from diphtheria. The officer in charge of the lower deck, Mr. James Gorman, V.C., is a careful and expert hand in the use of this remedy and preventive; he deserves every praise for the carc of the sick. Many of the children come on condition of board in a most wretched condition, crawling with vermin and covered by filth; a few weeks' residence ceceived. change the majority to healthy, happy, cheerful lads; but there remain a few who take a considerable time to break from their former indolent, dirty, lazy life-nothing but constant watchfulness and care will kcep them at all tidy and clean.

When the weather permitted on Sunday, the well-behaved boys were landed and marched to their Attendanee at respective places of worship, under the charge of officers; but when detained on board through wet and boisterous weather, the Church of England scrvice was read by myself to all the Protestant boys. The visits from clergymen have been very few. Table 12 contains a record of their visits. The number under Presbyterians include the lay Sunday School Teachers.

The boys appear to like the visits of their clergymen; it is a pity for these children that some cannot visits of find time to visit more frequently.

The educational return, table 13, gives a general view of their attainments. They have been attentive in school and made fair progress.

In pulling in boats, trades, and general work of the ship, they have all made fair progress, but are gencral work. rather backward in seamanship and gun drill; in these two last they will have a better opportunity to work up in the forthcoming summer months.

The admissions during the year have been fifty-six ; discharged and apprenticed, fifty-nine ; passed Admissons and through the book since inauguration, 464 ; apprenticed to 30 th June, 275.

Table 11 shows a statement of their conduct, as fur as I can obtain a report and trace their carecr. Condnct of Several who are out of their apprenticeship have called upon me and expressed their heartfelt thanks for apprentices. the care and kindness taken of them when in this institution, and stated that it has been their saving from an evil life; others have written to me upon the same subject. The following are extracts from a few letters out of a number I have received from masters of boys now serving their apprenticeship.

Mr. T. H. Browne writes about " the behaviour of my apprentices for the last twelve months, and as I have the boys under my superintendence that were apprenticed to John Browne, I can also reply for them. The boy Swinficld, apprenticed to myself, is nearly out of his time; he has been a good boy; useful and industrious, and can, if he chooses, remain on completion of his time, at current wages. Also, John Jenkins, apprenticed to me; 1 havo only had this boy a short time, and so far he has proved himself an cxcellent lad-I should be very sorry to part with him.
"David Noonan, apprenticed to John Browne, and finished his term, two years, is now in charge of a herd of cattle and 400 horses, he bcing what is termed head stockman-that is the next to a manager on a station.
"Wm. W——r: this lad came with a bad character, having been sent back to the ship by his former employer; a more useful or better boy I never saw ; he milks, looks after a herd of cattle and horses, and can be trusted to go anywhere he is required, and gives great satisfaction. I think the mistake about this boy must have been through apprenticing him in the city.
"Wm. G-1 has been a short time, but has behared well."
Another gentleman writes:-
"The boy apprenticed to me from your vessel completed his time about twelve months since. He is engaged on a farm in this district, and is, I understand, getting on very well, and earning fair wages."

A gentleman in Sydney writes:-
"In reply to your inquiry how my apprentice J. S-_h has conducted himself during the time he has been with me, I beg to say his conduct in evcry way gives me entire satisfaction."

A gentleman on the Hunter writes:-"My two apprentices from the 'Vernon' are behaving very well, and daily increasing in usefulness."

A gentleman in Balmain writes of his apprentice:-" "I have much pleasure in stating that his behaviour has been satisfactory; he is cleanly, active, and attentive to his duties, cheerful and obedient, and evidently desirous to "improve himself in reading, writing, and arithmetic, during his leisure hours."

One from the Clarence writes:-"T. B. has conducted bimself very creditably, and has given every satisfaction."

A lady near Sydney, Mrs. W., in answer to circular, writes to say "that her apprentice has con. ducted himself in every way satisfactorily."

A gentleman from Scone writes:-"I beg to inform that my apprentice Ed. M"E——y has conducted himself satisfactorily since I. last reported to you, and I think he is likely to improve as he gets older."

Another gentleman from the Clarence, near Grafton, writes:-"The boy Ths. Y., that my brother, H. F. S., got from the 'Vernon' is behaving very well, and is a good disposed boy."

A lady writes of two boys she had, one out of his time:--" J . is conducting himself very well indeed. M. C. left this district about six months since for Bathurst; he is doing well."

A well known gentleman in Sydney writes of a boy he has:-"I have much pleasure in reporting that his conduct and behaviour since he has been in my service has been first class."

A farmer writes thus of a lad:-"My apprentice W. H. is steady and industrious, and in every way does his utmost to give satisfaction."

A farmer near Grafton, who has a boy that was returned by a person not far from Sydney, reports thus:-"I have the honor to inform you my apprentice is and has behaved himself as well as could be expected, I have put his twelve months' wages in the Savings Bank. It is my impression if apprentices were treated as they ought to be, there would be less cause of complaint by their masters."

A captain of a steamer writes:-"I have much pleasure in informing you that my apprentice Chs. H. conducts himself well and gives me every satisfaction."

A gentleman, partner in a grazing firm, writes :-" My son informs me $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{y}$ is a very willing lad to work, and I must also say truthful in all things."

A storekeeper and farmer of Gosford writes of his apprentice:-"C.H. is a very monnerly and obedient boy, is improving well in learning, can make up accuunts now as correct as $I$ can, is getting to be some use in the shop in general; I must call him a good boy."

The before-mentioned boy writes to me:-" Sir, I. take the liberty to address you with a few linee, hoping you are well, likewise to thank you for the great lindness which I have received at your hands. I herewith forward to you, per 'Shamrock,' two cases of oranges which I received from my patron, Mr. $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{n}$, hoping you will kindly accept and distribute them among the boys.-I am, \&c., C. H."

A farmer from Rocky Mouth writes of his apprentice:-"His term will expire on the 20th instant; his conduct to me and my household has been respectful and obedient, but I have considerable trouble owing to information he has received from his parents, who have wanted him home. On one occasion he left after receiving a letter from his parents who informed him that another boy had escaped from his apprenticeship."

A tradesman in Parramalta-street, who obtained a certain boy very much against my wish, as I then thought he was only playing into the hands of the parents, who were unfit to have charge of the lad, and the boy in my opinion should have been sent away from the city, as he had been the ringleader in a gang of roughs at that end, and a comrade of the before-mentioned apprentice of the farmer at Rocky Mouth, he, the tradesman, writes thus:-" I am sorry to bo obliged to state, that after giving the lad every possible encouragement, and having treated him well, he has absented himself from his indentured service for the last month or six weeks. I have cvery reason to suppose that he was enticed away by his parents.'

A boy, who I expected would do well, is reported of thus by his master:-" For the first three months he behaved very woll; the next three he required more looking after. During my absence of two or three months he has been anything but what he ought, and am sorry to say has proved himself a thief, taking silver from gentlemen's pockets and toilet tables. I gave him your circular to read, stating at, the same time how much annoyed you would be to hear so bad an accuunt of him. He cried, and said he would never steal again. $*_{*}^{*} *_{*}^{*} \quad{ }^{*} \quad$ I hope I shall be able to give a better account next letter. The circular as to their conduct is a great check on misconduct."

This boy is a failure so far; perhaps being left among valuables that previously he had littie to do with, the temptation proved too great for him. However, I have still hope of his turning out better, as the master, who is, I have every reason to believe, a good one, will use more caution with him for the future.

A wealthy gentleman of the Clarence writes thus of an apprentice he had for four and a half years, and who will be out of his time in October next:-"I regret to inform you J. S - by has been misbehaving himself, and cintirely ruined my previous opinion of him. His conduct has also had a bad effect upon $J . M$. Kindness is lost on this boy, and I an determined never to have another "Vernon' boy." No statement made of what the boy has been guilty of, every report previously bas stated the lad to be very good, and when he left the ship he avas a good boy, so it is quite evident the bad conduct spoken of has been learnt in the gentleman's service; perhaps if he had treated him more judiciously the cause for complaint would not have occurred.

Another

Another case of parents inducing their children to desert from their apprenticesbip is that of John Haycs, who was apprenticed to M. E. Murnin, Esq. This gentleman reports:-"I beg to state that John Cassidy bolted from his ship at Newcastle, was arrested, sent down to Sydney, and bolted immediately he arrived; since then the police have not found him. John Hayes also deserted, and I understand his father refuses to let him go to sea again."

A few words about the boy Cassidy are necessary. He was first received into this institution on the 22nd May, 1867, the youngest of three brothers, trained thieves. The mother, who was a great drunkard and is now dead, sent her children out to steal, that she might have money to obtain drink; she even brought rum in a bottle alongside the ship for her boys, and has frequently followed me about the streets to stone me for having charge of them. This boy in question, with another elder, was discharged on the 9th December, 1868, to their father, much against my wish. While on board they had improved greatly, but on the 19th January, 1870, he got seven days gaol for stealing seven whips. He was imprisoned until the rising of the Court on the 2nd June, 1870, for stealing a sheep, and taking it in a boat over to Balmain. He then was sent on board this ship for the second time, under the name of his brother Edward, and swam away from us in the night, was recaptured in three days and returned. After this he behaved himself so well on board that I ventured to rocommend him for sea service; but unfortunately he nerer got away on a voyage, or he might still have been saved. He is now, I am informed, one of the leading roughs with the boy $\bar{J}$. O'N-l, that was discharged to the care of bis mother. Another boy, W. G--d, went at the same time as Cassidy to Mr. Murnin's employ. I saw him a fow days back steering a vessel of Mr. Murnin's down the harbour as well as any able seaman. Both these boys, Cassidy and O'N-l, are doing mischief among the youngstors of the city at the present time. I saw them with a number in two boats a few Sundays back, aud heard their rude, filthy shouting. If this boy Cassidy had been retained on board from the first for two or three years, and then apprenticed away from the city, he would have had a better chance of turning out well, and I think would have done so; his next elder brother turned out bad also; the eldest, who was longer on the ship and did not leave until he was eighteen years of age, worked steadily for a time as cook on board a coaster, latterly $I$ have lost sight of him. O'Ne-l is one of the worst class of Sydney street boys. By bringing the cases of these two boys prominently forward, I wish to point out the evil of discharging boys, after a short residence on board, to their friends, who could not or did not take care of them in the first instance; they go back to their old haunts and associates as heroes, and become far worse than they were at first, are made chiefs of gangs, and thought fine brave fellows by their comrades. Other young urchins, admiring their boastful talk, readily become one of their followers; thus the evil rolls on accumulating. Entire change of scene and associations with good strict masters, is the only chance of reclaiming boys of the above description.

Again, these failures reflect upon the teaching and discipline of the ship, especially by the general public, who do not take the premises into consideration or know of them.

Another very great preventive to the better conduct of many of the children is, upon the days the parents and relatives visit them they keep these youngsters in a state of ferment about when they are going to get them off by application or petition; I have heard boys say-" Oh, my mother is going to get me off." After they once get this notion into their head, further improvement is done for.

I thought it well to enter more fully into particulars at this time, as the Royal Commission's Report is before the public, and the latter taking more interest than usual into institutions of this description, therefore I have pointed out both the good and bad results of this; it will be scen that the good predominate largely.

I may also mention the case of the boy E——tt, showing the difficulty we have of knowing whether a master, who is well recommended and holding a good position in society, is fit to have charge of one of these lads. This boy, who is now a man working for himself and doing well, called a few days back and informed me that his master, a Dr. $-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{t}$, J.P., late of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, not only made him do all the work of his place, but wash his dirty clothes; at last he could not stand his drunken master any longer; he then went to the P.M. at Casino, finished his apprenticeship and left with a first class character. His statement has been corroborated by several other reliable persons who know the circumstances. He has turned out a good, steady man, who never touches spirits.

Since my last annual report, the ship has been removed from Cockatoo to near Farm Cove; and then to an anchorage near the spot she lay at first, between Garden Island and Mrs. Macquarie's Chair,a far more checrful position than off Cockatoo, but yet with the great drawback of the want of a piece of ground, where we could repair our boats, exercise, drill, bathe, and grow our own vegetables; unless we have some place that we can haul our boats up to paint and repair, they will have to be given out for the latter, which will incur a considerable additional outlay, and the boys will lose the advantage of seeing how to repair a boat ; in fact, if we had a blacksmith and shop attached to the ship, with the piece of ground, we could do our own work, which is considerable during the year, and cause a large saving, besides teaching a number of boys something of a very useful trade. When at Cockatoo, we planted a number of pine and fig trees; the holes for these took a long time and a great deal of labour to make; soil was given by the Right Worshipful the Mayor to fill them, and all fenced in at a cost of $£ 50$. Upon our leaving that anchorage the trees and fences were all in good order; the other day I had occasion to visit the island to look at the steam launch we are about completing, when I was much griered to notice the pine-trees had all been more or less destroyed; three children were swinging and bending down the most Hourishing of the fig-trees; tops and limbs broken off the others; some gone altogether; and the fencing might just as well not have been put up, and the money used for other things. I felt very much hurt at seeing this destruction, after all the labour and money placed out to ornament the island. The watchman of the island, I think, for a slight additional fee might be able to see that these trees are not destroyed and keep the fences up. It may be considered that I have no right to allude to this matter, but I think I am justified in bringing it under notice for the consideration of the Government, who can do what seemeth to them fit. There are also two large sheds on the island, one for boat-building, the other for cows, made with weather-boards, all out of the stores of this ship. When the steam launch is afloat we will not require the further use of the boat-shed. The other is at present idle, but some of the wood I notice has disappeared, for firing purposes I presume. It would be well that the Minister for Works took these formally over under his department, or else I took them down and put them up afresh on any ground that the Government may seem fit to give us. Either of these plans will prevent them from decay and destruction.

Table

Table 10 will show a list of the articles made and the estimated ralue of labour employed upon them. The steam launch would have been finished some time back if we had worked ati her; it is only lately that wo have been going on with her, since our leaving Cockatoo; she is now so far advanced as caulking and preparing for the copper.

The applications for apprentices number 120 (one hundred and twenty).
The expenditure has been greater than last year; it was requisite to replace the old running rigging with new, the former had been seven years in use, was quite rotten; the mizen mast was rotten and highly dangerous, no patching would make it safe, therefore was replaced by a new one; plumber's work worn away, had to be replaced and repaired ; iron-work was frightfully dear, and many things were quite gone, which we were compelled to replace, such as galloy-cheoks, funnels, shoots, \&c., all tending to increase expenditure; and the daily average number of boys, less than last year to divide by, make considerable increase in the cost per head; this however will be greatly reduced next year, as articles that we have been compelled to get now for safety and working will not be needed then. The cost of rations has aliso been higher, hammocks and blankets needed; the kerosene oil was found so dangerous that we were obliged to adopt tho plan in H.M. Nary and use candles, another addition to the expenditure. To avoid the heavy cost of this last item an order has been sent to England for a supply, that we may light the decks at night in safety and comfort at a reasonable price.

The contributions from parents towards the maintenance of their children have increased considerably; more pay now, through the police keeping me well informed as to their means, and when I find they are able to contribute, and can obtain evidence to prove $i t$, I take out a summons for them unless they pay at once.

Appended is a report from the Schoolmaster for the past twelve months, and separate tables exhibiting the different facts connected with the working of this institution.

> I have, \&c.,
J. S. V. MEIN.

The Schoolmaster, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon."

Sir,
I have the honor to report considerable improvement in the boys during the past year, both as regards their studies and general deportment in school.

A majority of the boys who enter the institution can neither read nor write, and are in a statc of almost atter ignorance of the simplest rudiments of knowledge; and considering the limited time which they remain on board-those twelve years of age and upwards only twelve months-it is evident that they cannot attain the proficiency in their studies that might be desired.

Many of the boys however scom to have a desire to avail themaslyes of this opportunity to remedy their past neglect, and apply themselves with diligence to their lessons, so that on their leaving the ship they have acquired sufficient facility in reading and writing to cnable them to pursue their studics und improve themselves if they feel so inclined. They aro as a rule rough and disorderly on first coming to school, but this very soon wears off, being inmediately checked, and they quickly learn to observe the discipline which they see enforced around them.

Considering all things, the school may be said to have made a satisfactory amount of progress during the year. An ample supply of books and other school stock, as also new desks, has been supplied.

I have, \&e.,
W. PLUMMER

Schoolmaster.
(1.)

Refurn showing the Admissions and Discharges of tho Nautical School Ship "Vernon," for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

| Particuiara. | Number. | Particulars. | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admissions- |  | Discharges- |  |
| Committals. | 51 | To relatives or otherwise | 6 |
| Returned-Indentures cancelled | 5 | Apprenticed | 52 |
| Total | 56 | Discharged | 59 |

Remaining on board on the 30th June, 1874
96
(2.)

Rettre showing the Ages of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon" during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

| Admitted dariug year. | 5 to 6. | 6 to 7. | 7 to 8. | 8 to 0. | 9 to 10. | 10 to 11 | 11 to 12 | 12 to 13. | 13 to 14. | 14 to 5 b. | 15 to 16. | TntnL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 51 |

(3.)

Retubx showing the Religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon," during the year ending 30tla June, 1874.

| Chureh of England. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Wesleyan. | Congregntional. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 51 |

(4.)

Retobn showing the Religion of Boyg remaining on board the "Vernon" on the 30ti June, 1874.

| Church of England. | Toman Catholic. | Presbytarian. | Wesleyan. | Congregntional. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45 | 41 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 96 |

(5.)

Return ahowing particulars relative to Parentage of Boys admitted into the "Vernon," during the year cuding 30th Tune, 1874."

| Number of boys nimitted. | One parent living. |  | Both parents living. | Neither parent jiving. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 51 | 18 |  | 30 | 3 |  |
| Circumstances as stated in Record Sheet. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parents dead |  | 3 | Father dead; mother in gaol ........................... |  | 1 |
| Prrents in gaol |  | 1 | Father dead; mother unable to support or control...Father dearl; mother married again ................ |  | 2 |
| Parents unable to control ..................................... |  | 13 |  |  | 6 |
| Parents unable to support or control Paronts drunkards |  | 1. | Father dearl; mother married again <br> Mother dead; father married again |  | 1 |
|  |  | 4 | Mother dead; father married again Mother dead ; father unable to support or control. |  | 1 |
| Paronts drunkards <br> Parcnts unable to control boy,-a drunkard |  | 1 | Mother dead; father unable to support or control...Mother dead; futher unable to control........... |  | 5 |
|  |  | 2 | Mother in gaol ; father deserted......................... |  | 3 1 |
| Father dead ; mother unable to control ............... |  | 1 | Mother dead ; father drunkard ........................ |  | 1 |
|  |  | 1 | Mother prostitute; father in Infirmary | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mary } \\ & \ldots . . . . . \end{aligned}$ | 1 |

(6.)

Committing Benches.

| Armidale | 1 | Gulgong. | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Braidwood | 2 | Obley... | 1 |
| Centrul Police Court | 20 | Parkes | 2 |
| Deniliquin ................................. | 1 | Queanbcyan .............................. | 1 |
| Goulburn ................................... | 1 | Water Police Court ........................ | 18 |

(7.)

Table showing the Number, Professions, and Trades of the Boys on board the "Vernon," on the 30th Junc, 1874.

| Sallors. | Tailors. | Shoemakers. | Carpenters. | Sailmakers | Too young for choice. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | 22 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 96 |

(8.)

Rbturn showing the Number of Boys apprenticed from the "Vernon" during the yenr cnding 30th June, 1874.

| Mfariners. | Printerd. | Dyer. | Tailor. | Slanemakar. | Grooms. | Farmers. | General <br> servants. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 52 |

(9.)

Table showing the Number aud Ages of the Boys remaining on board the "Vernon" on the 30th Junc, 1874.

| Number of Boys on board. | 8-4 | $4-5$ | 5-6 | $0^{6-7}$ | 7-8 | 8-9 | $0-10$ | 10-11 | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 96 |

(10.)

Liss of Articles manufactured on board the "Vernon" during the year onding 30th Junc, 1874, and the estimnted labour employed in their manufacture.

| Axticles. | Quantity. | Rate. | Amount. | Articles. | Quantity. | Rate. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | £ 日. d. |  |  |  | £ s. d. |
| - Sammaker. |  |  |  | Doors, lower deck .............. | $\ldots$ |  | 300 |
| Arning head made ........... |  |  | 250 | Topmast, squaring ........... | ..... |  | $2{ }^{2} 40$ |
| Awning poop do. .. |  |  | 6100 | Top-gall. mast, do. ........... |  | ..... | 120 |
| Awning fore do. .......... |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\end{array}$ | Mizen-mast |  |  | 3 6 0 |
| Amning main deck, repairing |  |  | $2{ }^{2} 00$ |  |  |  |  |
| Hammock cloths |  |  | 500 | Tailor's Work. |  |  |  |
| Hammocke, repairing |  |  | 1500 | Caps | 214 | 1 s . | 10140 |
| Hoods. |  |  | 4. 00 | Flamels | 206 | 1 B . | 1060 |
| Hose |  |  | 0100 | Jumpers, scrge and duck | 361 | 3 s . | 5430 |
| Smoke-sail |  |  | 100 | Trousers. | 270 | 3 s . | 40100 |
| Sails for pimnace .............. |  | ...... | 3100 | Repairing days | 87 | 10s. | 43100 |
| Tarpauiings | ...... |  | $0{ }^{0} 50$ | Coats, short serge | 7 | 58. | 1150 |
| Topsnil, repairing ............. |  | ...... | 2100 |  |  |  |  |
| Top-gall. sail, do. .............. |  |  | 1100 | Shonmaker. |  |  |  |
| Carperter. |  |  |  | Aprons........................$~$ Belts | 60 | 18. | $\begin{array}{ccc}0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Scupper shoot ................. |  |  | 0100 | Boots, made | 456 | 55. | 11400 |
| Steam launch (work only) ... | 78 days | 11 s . | 42180 | Boots, repaired .......... | 140 | 2s. 6d. | 17100 |
| Do. material........ |  |  | 40126 | Boots (uppers) stitched | 477 | 1 s . | $\begin{array}{llll}2317 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Repairs, cutter | 30 days | 11.s. | 16100 | Boot-laces cut | 270 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | 0113 |
| Do. jolly boat .............. | ¢..... | ... | 300 | Cushion | 1 | 3 s . | 030 |
| Do. brass rails to poop ... | ...... | ...... | 100 | Fenders for boats | 2 | 6 d . | 0 1 0 |
| Do. royal yard... | ...... | ...... | 120 | Traveller leather | $\ddagger$ day | 5 s. | 050 |
| Do. mess stools |  |  | 2100 |  |  |  |  |
| Do. mess tables |  |  | 300 | Riqger's Worr, do. |  |  |  |
| Do. various amall articles.. |  |  | 2100 | Painting offices |  |  | 200 |
| Do. pumps ............ | 6 days | 11 s . | 3660 | Painting ship................... | ...... |  | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Various lower deck work. |  | ...... | 400 | Printing masts |  |  | 1200 |
| Various upper do. | ... | ...... | $3{ }^{3} 00$ | Painting lower deck and grain- |  |  |  |
| Locker for medicines | ...: | ...... | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | ing ....................... |  |  | 1000 |
| Office fittings .. | ..... | ...... | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | Painting schoolroom, graining | .... |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}7 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Cabin, altering ................... | 2 | 20 s. | $\begin{array}{crrr}3 & 15 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Painting bonts ......................................... | 30,720 | 1d | $\begin{array}{rrr}24 & 0 & 0 \\ 128 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Ladder ........................ |  |  | 6120 |  |  |  |  |
| Tailor's shop, making ......... | 30 days | 118. | 16100 | Total cost of labour, \&o.... | $\ldots$ |  | 87179 |
| Skylight and hatch, entrance.. |  |  | 1600 |  |  |  |  |

(11.)

Table showing the Number of Boys apprenticed from the "Vernon," and particulars of their Conduct.

| Namber apprenticed | Very good. | Good. | Fair. | Indifferent. | Bad. | Absconded. | Out of apprenticeship. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 275 | 67 | 29 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 22 | 92 |
| At seas and not yet reported. | Drowned and killed at service. | Cancelled indentures. | No report. | Total. |  |  |  |
| 5 | 2 |  | 17 | 21 | 275 |  |  |

(12.)

Table showing the Visits of Clergymen and Religious Instructors to the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

| Cuurch of England. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | $\cdot$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 7 | 50 |  | 58 |

(13.)

Table showing the Educational state of the Boys on the "Vernon," for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

| Remaining 30th June, 1873 <br> Admitted to 30th June 1874 $\qquad$ | Reading. |  |  |  | Writing. |  |  |  | . Ciphering. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total. | Well. | Indifferently | Not. | Total. | Well. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Indiff- } \\ & \text { erently. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Not. | Total. |
|  | 35 | 63 | 1 | 99 | 20 | 78 | 1 | 99 | 20 | 78 | 1 | 99 |
|  | 9 | 19 | 28 | 56 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 56 | 5 | 23 | 28 | 56 |
| Totni | 44 | 82 | 29 | 155 | 27 | 99 | 29 | 165 | 25 | 101 | 29 | 155 |
| Discharged to 30th June, 1874. | 22 | 37 |  | 59 | 22 | 37 |  | 59 | 19 | 40 |  | 59 |
| Remaining on 30th June, 1874. | 20 | 74 | 2 | 96 | 20 | 74 | 2 | 96 | 18 | 76 | 2 | 96 |

(14.)

Table showing the Revenue collected from the undermentioned sources ouring the jear ending 30th June, 1874.

| Contributione from relatives of boys ................................................................................ |  | $£^{\text {¢ }}$ e. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 14906 |
| Sale of boots <br> Sale of cows and calves |  | $\begin{array}{llll}7414 & 0 \\ 2517 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 25170 |
|  | Total................................ | 249116 |

(15.)

Tables bhowing the Cost per bead of the Boys on bonrd the "Vernon," during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

| Daily average etrength, 88. | Amount expendod out of Vote. | Cost per head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salarios for officers and crew. |  |  |
| Provisions | 97413 84 | $91810 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Sundrics, including repairs to boats, tailor's workshop, Elylight, medicinos, dc. | $\begin{array}{llll}336 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | 3 8 7 |
| Stores ......... ......................................................................... | $33314 \begin{array}{lll} & 14 & 1\end{array}$ | $381 \begin{aligned} & 19\end{aligned}$ |
| Fuel and light.. | 94311 | $0_{0} 19$ 24 |
| Hammocks, blankets, and bedding .............................................................. | 69 1 10 | $0_{0} 14{ }^{1} 18$ |
| Saiary for Visiting Surgeon ...................................................................... | 50 | $010{ }^{0} 10$ |
| Stationery .......................................................................................... | 1515 | $0.3{ }^{2 \frac{3}{4}}$ |
| Clothing . | 27510 | $2161 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Gross Cost. | 3,773 12 4 4 | 3810 12 |
| Deduct Table 14-Maintenance, eale of boots, cows, \&c. | $24911 \quad 6$ | 21011 |
| Net Cost | 3,524, 0 O 104 | 351921 |

$$
992
$$

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# $\pm$ <br> JOHN CONNERY. <br> (prition of, 

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1874.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of John Connery, of the City of Sydney,-

## Most Respectrfilay Showeth:-

That your Petitioner held the appointment of and performed the duties of a "Clerk in the office of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, sisty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sisty-mine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, and during a portion of the year one thousand eight hundred and serenty-three.

That during those years, and whilst your Petitioner was so employed as aforesaid, certain deductions were made from the salary payable to your Petitioner in respect of his said services under the provisions of an Act of Parliament commonly known as "The Superannuation Act."

That since the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two a certain Act of Parliament, styled and intituled "The Superannuation Act Repeal Act," has been passed and come into operation in this Colony.

That under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act all moneys deducted from the salaries of Governmeat employés in New South Wales under the provisions of the said Superannuation Act aro made repayable to them.

That no moneys deducted from the salary of your Petitioner as aforesaid have been repaid to him.
Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays that your Honorable House will grant him such relicf and assistance in respect of the above premises as to your Houorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, \&c.
JOHN CONNERY.

## 1874.

## Legislative Assembly.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DOGS. <br> (PETITION IN FAFOR OF TAX ON-SHEEPOWNERS OF CARCOAR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1.874.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
We, the undersigned sheepowners of the district of Carcoar, beg to call the attention of your Honorable House to the fearful ravages committed by tame dogs on the flocks of your Petitioners.

For a long time past their losses from this cause have been very serious, and last year amounted, according to very careful returns collected by the Distriet Sheep Inspector, to 4,550 head in the sheep district of Carcoar alone, and your Petitioners have every reason to believe that in all parts of the Colony the ammual loss is on an equally extensive scale.

Your Petitioners believe that a heavy tax on all dogs would lead to the destruction of vast numbers of these pests to the sheepowner ; and they therefore pray your Honorable House to legislate without delay for this very desirable end

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

$$
\text { [ } \dot{H e r e} \text { follow } 64 \text { Signatures.] }
$$

1874. 

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Filreented to 狽arliament, purxuant to glt 22 Wict. For 18, sec. 103.

RETURN under the 103rd Section of the District Courts Act of 1858, from 1 March, 1873, to 28 February, 1874. NORTHERN DISTRICT.
A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Invereil, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1874, as required

| Heads. <br> Nature of Causes under distinct | Tho Number of Suits |  | Settied. |  | The Xumber of Cases |  |  | Result of Trials. |  | The Coats of the Suits. | The Number and Resuit of Appeals. |  |  | Castsleft in Arcear. | Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of ench Court. |  |  |  | The Number of |  | The grounds on which such New Trials were granted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dura | tion. |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Com- } \\ \text { menced. } \end{array}\right.$ | Total Amount sued for. | without hearing. | Arbl | Tried. | $\underset{\text { Jury. }}{\text { By }}$ | Without Jury. | $\underset{\text { Plaintiff }}{\text { For }}$ | $\underset{\text { Defend. }}{\text { For }}$ ant. |  | Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or Orders } \\ & \text { anirmed. } \end{aligned}$ | Reveraod. |  | Place. | Date. | Days. | Hours, | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { for New } \\ \text { Trials. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Trinls |  |
|  |  | $\boldsymbol{E}$ s. d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods Sold | 25 | $\begin{array}{lll}572 & 7 & 3\end{array}$ | 8 | $\ldots$ | 14 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 13 | 1 | 521110 | $\cdots$ | ..... | $\ldots$ | 3 <br> 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promissory Notes .............. | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}366 & 7 & 1\end{array}$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 4 | 1 | 715 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 1873. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent ............................. | ... | ............ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\cdots$ |  | 13 Aug.... | $\cdots$ | 4 |  |  |  |
| Board and Lodging | ... | ........... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ........... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trespass on Land | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .......... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | 1874. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trespass on P'erson .............. | ... | ........... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ......... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |  | 20 Feb. ... | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| Illegal Distraint .......................................... | ... | ........... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 20 Feb. ... | ... |  |  |  |  |
| Breach of Contract ............... | 1 | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ... $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}9 & 14 & 1 \\ 12 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 1873. |  |  | - |  |  |
| Wages, Work, and Labour. | 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}151 & 4 & 11 \\ 200 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 121910 | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 13 Aug... | ... | 1 |  |  |  |
| Libel, Slander, and Defamation | 1 | 2000 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | ... $\}$ | Inverell ... $\{$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commission on Agency ......... | $\ldots$ | ........... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ......... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ... |  | 1874. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of Live Stock .............. | $\cdots$ | $\dddot{71}_{1} 96$ | $\ddot{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | i | $\ldots$ | ......... | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | $\cdots$ |  | 20 Feb. ... | $\ldots$ | 2 |  |  |  |
| Money Lent ..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | $\cdots$ |  | 13 Aug.... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership | ... | ……..... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ........ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interpleader | . | ........... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legacy ........................... | . ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ | ..... | ...... | $\cdots$ |  | and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Possession of Tenements ......... | - |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ....... | $\ldots$ |  | 20 Fcb . | $\cdots$ | 4 |  |  |  |
| Replevin ............ | . ... | ............ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | ...... | ... |  | 1874. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consent Jurisdiction | - $\cdot$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| above $\qquad$ <br> Causes of Action not specined | 5 | 53850 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 | 2 | $25 \quad 76$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | ...... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 48 | 1,999 $13 \quad 7$ | 16 | ... | 27 | $\ldots$ | 27 | 23 | 4 | 116171 | ... | ..... |  | 5 |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |

[^21]Registrar, District Court, Inverell.
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998
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-

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REAL PROPERTY ACT. <br> (RETURNS UNDER, FOR 1873.)

faresentè to flatliament bg Commano.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, \&c., under the Real Property Act, from lst January to 31st December, 1873.

| Months, | No. of Applications. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Pro- } \\ \text { perties. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Area. |  | Value. | - . Fees. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Town and Suburban. | Country |  | Assurance. | Comsmispioners. | Certificates and other dealings. |  |
| . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |
|  |  |  | a. r. p. | A. r. p. | E 8. d. | £ $\quad$ d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| January... | 17 | 21 | 34 I i $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3,152 10 | 33,21000 | $69 \quad 2 \quad 4$ | 3500 | 25020 | $354 \quad 4 \quad 4$ |
| February | 14 | 15 | $25 \quad 339$ | 340. 0 | $6,701 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 14193 | 1650 | 291100 | 322143 |
| March ... | 16 | 28 | $37 \quad 2333$ | 7,304 0 32 | 15.904 O 0 | 37.61 | 3150 | 237 IS o | 30691 |
| April..... | 23 | 66 | 304126 | 1,553 328 | 21,018 oo | $44 \bigcirc 2$ | $34 \quad 50$ | 20380 | $28113 \quad 2$ |
| May ...... | 24 | 37 | $58=30$ | 2,930 00 | 22,903 0 | 47145 | 29100 | 26290 | 339 13 5 |
| June ...... | 18 | 26 | $\begin{array}{llll}82 & 3 & 28\end{array}$ | $504 \bigcirc 0$ | 17,373 0 ○ | $36 \quad 43$ | $30 \times 5 \quad 0$ | 23 S in 0 | 305103 |
| Tuly ...... | 22 | 30 | $49 \quad 33^{2}$ | $904 \bigcirc 0$ | 23,395 0 ○ 0 | $4^{8} 151$ | 30100 | 24700 | 32651 |
| August ... | 21 | 45 | III 210 | 10,646 - $2 \cdot 20$ | 17,562 ○ 0 | 36 11 9 | 3010.0 | 303100 | 370119 |
| Soptember | 28 | 34 | 44336 | 27930 | 47,336 o 0 | 98125 | $49 \quad 50$ | 31080 | $45^{8} \quad 5 \quad 5$ |
| October... | 24 | 32 | $182 \quad 19$ | 51200 | 43,281 00 | 90 I 5 | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 274150 | 404165 |
| November | 21 | 28 | $16 \quad 219$ | 22800 | 40,082 o 0 | 83 го 3 | 33100 | 240178 | 3571711 |
| December | 23 | 65 | 136112 | $\mathbf{x , 7 6 8}$ I 0 | $46,524 \quad \circ \quad 0$ | $96 \begin{array}{llll}96 & 18\end{array}$ | 40100 | 37588 | 512168 |
|  | 251 | 427 | 1085 | $30,122 \quad 20$ | 335,289 o 0 | 70316 | 40150 | 3,235 $16 \quad 8$ | 4,340179 |

The abovo return is exclusive of seven applications which have been withdrawn.
E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

RETURN of the number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

## 1874.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PRISONS ACT OF 1874. <br> (rrgulatiox uximbr.) 



Colonial Sceretary's Office, Sydney, 29 October, 1874.
His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Sth section of the "Prisons Act of 1874," to make the following Prison Regulation, viz. :-

Prisoners sentenced after the issue of this Regulation for felonics or misdemeanors to terms not less than three years, either to the Roads and Public Works, or to imprisonment with hard labour, shall, during the first nine months of their sentences, be included in the A division of the 1st Class, in respect of passing through separate treatment as prescribed by Regulation No. 27, and Additional Regulation under date 3rd February, 1 S71.

HFNRY PARKES.

# ALLUVIAL SWAMPS, MACLEAY RIVER. 

(MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR HERBORN'S REPORT ON AVAILABILITY OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1874.

## Mr. Licensed Surveyor Herborn to The Secretaby for Lands.

$-1$
West Kempsey, Fobruary, 1874.'
Sir,
In accordance with your request, made in December last, I take an early opportunity to report on the alluvial swamps on the Lower Macleay River, in the Counties of Dudley and Macquarie, and the means to make them availablo for pastoral and agricultural purposes.

A glance on the map will show that the district drained by the Macleay River, extending from $30^{\circ}$ $20^{\prime}$ to $31^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ latitude, and from $151^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ to $153^{\circ}$ longitude, is the largest of any of the coast rivers, save that of the Clarence. We find in consequence the alluvial deposit in the lower part of the Macleay valley of much larger extent tban the apparent magnitude of the river near the coast would warrant.

These rich alluvial deposits, which form the basis of prosperity in this district, are however at present. only partly arailable, for the greater portion of them are by nature not sufficiently drained to be of use egkatris for agricultural or pastoral purposes, except after a long ceasation of rain. I have shown on the accompany- stached. ing sketch* these swamps which comprise an area of from 40,000 to 50,000 acres, at present totally useless, but which would form a source of wealth if drained.

Though no general survey has ever been made to ascertain the relative levels of the awamp water and the river, sufficient local observations have been made to be able to assert that drainage will be successful. This is also borne out by the fact that the swamps are in connection with the river, or with creeks by natural draine, which are at the lower end only tidal.

Under the present provision of the Jand Act these large tracts of land are not likely to be alienated by the Crown for many years to come; for the district is occupied almost entirely by small freeholders and free selectors, whose means would not allow to incur the heavy expenditure of dranage in addition to that of acquiring the land at $£ 1$ sterling per acre. I would therefore propose that the lands on the Lower Macleay River occupied by swamps be defined by a survey, and a clause be enacted and inserted in the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 " to enable the Government to sell the lands so defined and subdivided into portions at a lower upset price, "say five shillings per acre at auction."

Such Act would not only be a great benefit to this district and cause thereby an increase in national prosperity, but would also give a large addition to the Colonial revenue.
T. have, \&c.,
E. HERBORN.
[Plan.]

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1004
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[^0]:    

[^1]:    - 30 additional Constables voted for 1874 at bs. per diom included in this number.

[^2]:    $\dagger 17 \begin{aligned} & \text { Probationary Constables at } \\ & \text { in this per diem, included } \\ & \text { in }\end{aligned}$ in this nuluber,

[^3]:    * The Officers residing in the Establishment are provided witls Provisions, Fuck, and dirht
    $\uparrow$ Formerly provided for under Vote for Hospital for the Insane, Giudestille. The inspector of the Insane also performs dulies as Medical Supurintendont

[^4]:    * $£ 370$ of this sum remains unclaimed.

[^5]:    Gevernment Gazette, by repayments of urexpended balances in the hands of Public 0ffers to the extent of $£ 0,20016 s .3 \mathrm{~d}$.
    Frañcis Krrkianrick,
    GEO. A. LLOY
    Francis Kirkarcor, Accountant. . Treasurer.

[^6]:    RTCK,
    Accou

[^7]:    *N.B.-In this last Account is included the Gorernment Sarings Bank Accounts, inder the Act 34 Vic. No. 15.

[^8]:    * Nore.-Subject to increase by opcration of the 17th clause of the Audit Act, and to decrease by Supplementary Approprintions for the year
    $\dagger$ Including $£ 1,2189 \mathrm{~s}$. 1d. special adrance to Railways.
    $\ddagger$ Embracing the $£ 334,600$ Treasury Bills due on 30th June, 1874.

[^9]:    - Inclusive of £10,871 10s. paid on the Sydney Semerage and Water Supply Loans, 17 Victoria Nos. 34 and 35, and debited to the Municipal Council of Sydney.

[^10]:    Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.-1874.

[^11]:    GEO. A. LLOTD,
    Treasurer.

[^12]:    GEO. A. LLOYD,
    GEO. Treasurer

[^13]:    Of this quantlty, 48,957 proof callons werc distilled after the 23 h May, 1854 -the date when the "Bonded Distilleries and Sugar Houses Act of i85:" came tato practical operation at the Brisbaue Distillery-the only cstablisbment at work during tho yar.

[^14]:    N.B.-When any sum has been secured both by $\Omega$ Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgago of the Sheep, the amount is included nuder the head of Morignges only.

[^15]:    Note:-Leabes Issued,-The figurell represent the number applied for.

[^16]:    * Contractor allowed $£ 10$ per annum, to eall at Carter's Wharf, Wardell Township, from 0th May to 3lat Decenibdr, 1873.
    $\dagger$ Contractor allowed $£ 25$ per annum extra, to convey maila an additional three times a week to and from Kogriah, from 1st July, 18iJ; and f:0 per annum extra, to convey maily au additional three cines a week to and from Gannon's Forest, from 15th September, 187 j .

[^17]:    * In liou of Contract No. 21, Nouthorn Road, in general list.

[^18]:    Sy they: Thomas Licharis, Governmen: Printer,-1874.

[^19]:    W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs

[^20]:    SIDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOYERNMENT PRINTER.

    77-A

[^21]:    I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,- THOS. BETTERIDGE,

