

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

DURING

THE SESSION OF THE YEAR

1835,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Spencer,

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1846.

MEMBERS
OF
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
1835.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE,
THE HON. COLONEL KENNETH SNODGRASS, C. B.,
THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
THE AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, SENIOR, ESQ.,

ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ.,
RICHARD JONES, ESQ.,
JOHN BLAYLAND, ESQ.,
EDWARD CHARLES CLOSE, ESQ.,
HANNIBAL HAWKINS MACARTHUR, ESQ.,
ARCHIBALD BELL, ESQ.,

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1835.

No. 1.

MONDAY, 18 MAY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to summons ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and read the following Address :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :—

I have called you together to exercise the functions with which you are invested by the Imperial Parliament. I have to lay before you some Bills to be passed, with your advice and consent, into Laws ; and to present for your consideration and control the Estimates of Expenditure for the ensuing year.

The following are the principal subjects of Legislation to be considered by you at this time.

A Bill has been prepared to renew, in a simpler form than the present, the enactment of 1833, appointing Commissioners to investigate and report upon Claims to Deeds of Grant of Lands alienated by the Crown. That Act will expire in October next. It has been found beneficial in its results, the Government having been already enabled, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, to issue a considerable number of Grants which had been long delayed, and though many are still outstanding, a prospect is now afforded that no party entitled to a Deed will be left much longer without it.

I have also to lay before you a Bill providing means for the Repair of Parish Roads in the County of Cumberland. The operation of this Act is for the present to be limited to that County, no other in the Colony having been as yet regularly defined and divided according to the King's Instructions. A Bill for the better regulation of the Post Office will be presented. A reduction of the Rates of Postage is in some instances proposed, a measure which, in conjunction with a safe and expeditious conveyance of the Mails will, it is thought, by encouraging correspondence, tend rather to increase than to diminish the Revenue of the Department. The charge on Colonial Newspapers is proposed to be removed. Bills for regulating the Sale of Bread, for instituting a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Norfolk Island, as occasion may require, under the authority of a late Act of Parliament, and for regulating Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace, will also be brought under your consideration.

I regret that I am still unable to lay before you, from the want of an expected communication from His Majesty's Government, a definitive measure for the constitution of Grand and Petit Juries throughout the Colony. It will therefore be necessary to renew for a short time the present Jury Act, with such amendments as may be required to remedy any considerable inconvenience, affecting the Public in general, and persons summoned on Special Juries in particular.

Abstracts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last year will be laid before you, and Estimates for 1836, with a Supplementary Estimate for this year. Into both of these Estimates a charge for the maintenance of the Police and Gaol Establishments of the Colony is introduced by command of His Majesty's Government. To enable the Council to provide for this charge, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to place at your disposal the surplus of the Land Revenue, and of the other Casual Revenues of the Crown, beyond the Sums appropriated for the assistance of Emigrants. A copy of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating this arrangement will be laid on the Table.

As the Establishments which are thus to be supported by the Colony are of considerable magnitude, and the expenditure they require is large, I propose to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report their opinion upon the establishment and strength of the present Police Force in all its branches, to what extent it may be expedient to maintain it, and the expense it will occasion ; and further, to enquire into the capacity and condition of the Gaols in the Colony, and to report what additional buildings appear to be required, and the probable expense of providing them. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the erection of a new Gaol for Sydney ought to be no longer delayed.

As the Revenues of the Crown now placed at the disposal of the Council are sufficient, for the present at least, to provide for the Police and Gaol Establishments, and the expense of bringing Emigrants to this Colony upon the scale that has hitherto been adopted ; I propose, further, to appoint a Committee to enquire into, and report upon

upon the best means of promoting the introduction to the Colony from the Mother Country, of persons of both sexes of good moral character and industrious habits.

The Public Works for which supplies were granted last year have been advanced as much as the want which is still felt in the Colony of a sufficient number of good workmen would admit. Considerable progress has been made in forming the great lines of Road, and in constructing permanent Bridges at various points along their extent. One of those Bridges of hewn stone, and comprising a single arch of one hundred and ten feet span is nearly completed. In the neighbourhood and Streets of Sydney, the employment of Convict Gangs has tended at once to the convenience of the Inhabitants, and to enhance the value of property laid open by that labor. Many works of importance still remain to be undertaken, for some of which it may now be proper to provide. An opportunity will be offered of considering these matters in detail when the Estimates are laid before you.

I have the greatest satisfaction in being able to represent to the Council, the continued prosperity of the Colony. Every year seems to add to its opulence and importance, in a degree exceeding the most sanguine hopes. Agriculture and Commerce flourish, the Revenue arising from the Duties of Customs, and the Sale of Land has reached an unexampled amount; and the crowded state of the Harbour, and the rapid and general increase of commodious Buildings, afford indications of wealth and comfort, not to be surpassed in Colonies of far more ancient Establishment.

RICHARD BOURKE.

May 18, 1835.

2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table an Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, intimating the arrangement proposed by His Majesty's Government for defraying the expenses of the Police and Gaol Establishments of New South Wales; to be printed.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table an Abstract of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, (exclusively of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands) and of its appropriation, for the year 1834; to be printed.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, an Abstract of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and of its appropriation, for the years 1833 and 1834; to be printed.
5. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill for appointing and empowering Commissioners to examine and report upon Claims to Grants of Land under the Great Seal of the Colony." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.
6. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to provide for the repairing of Parish Roads in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.
7. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to provide for the Conveyance and Postage of Letters." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.
8. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to establish a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Norfolk Island." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday, the 26th instant.
9. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to regulate Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday, the 26th instant.
10. Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Establishment and Strength of the Police Force in all its branches, to what extent it may be expedient to maintain it, and the expense it will occasion; and to enquire into the capacity and condition of the Gaols in the Colony, and to report what additional buildings appear to be required, and the probable expense of providing them.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,	
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. BERRY,	MR. H. H. MACARTHUR, MR. BELL.

11. Committee appointed to enquire into, and report the extent to which Immigration from the United Kingdom to this Colony has been carried since the appropriation of the Revenues arising from Crown Lands to that object; and the best means of promoting the introduction of persons of both sexes of good moral character and industrious habits.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE,	
LIEUT. COLONEL SNODGRASS, THE AUDITOR GENERAL,	MR. JONES, MR. BLAXLAND,

12. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Report of the Mission to the Aborigines of New Holland, dated 31st December, 1834; to be printed.
Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Friday next, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

1. Commissioners Claims Bill; second reading.
2. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.
3. Post-Office Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

1. Norfolk Island Court Bill ; second reading.
2. Summary Proceedings Bill ; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 2.

FRIDAY, 22 MAY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table the following Minute :—

Before proceeding to the second reading of the Bill for appointing and empowering Commissioners to examine and report upon Claims to Grants of Land, under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales ; it may be convenient to recall to the recollection of the Council, the circumstances under which the Act of 1833, for a similar purpose, was framed ; as a considerable misapprehension appears to have prevailed with respect to the object of the nomination of Commissioners, and the powers conferred upon them. The necessity for the Act arose from the frequency of disputed claims to Title Deeds of Land promised by the Governors of this Colony, to individuals who were put into possession of such Lands without the issue of a formal Grant under the Great Seal of the Colony, as required by His Majesty's Instructions, to perfect the Title of the Grantees. Many such possessions having been obtained several years back, the Land had, in many cases, fallen into the hands of persons not being the original Promisees, and there frequently arose two or more claimants for a Deed of Grant of the same Land. It was, under these circumstances, thought more advisable by the present Government, acting under the opinion and advice of the Judges, to assign the investigation of conflicting claims to Commissioners, with power to hear the parties, and to examine witnesses on oath, than to leave such claims wholly to the decision of the Government, made upon the imperfect materials furnished by the unattested correspondence of the respective Claimants with the Colonial Secretary. The Commissioners appointed under the Act were required, after due investigation, to report to which of the Claimants, in their opinion, the Deed should be issued, preparatory to the Governor's final determination of the case.

It seems however to have been imagined that the object of the Act was the final settlement of disputed Titles to Land, by a cheaper process than that of the Supreme Court. But it is not within the competency of the Local Legislature to appoint a new Jurisdiction for the decision of such questions, they are left by the Royal Charter and the Act of the Imperial Parliament wholly to the Supreme Court of the Colony. The power of calling for evidence is, in fact, the only one, strictly of a judicial nature which the Local Legislature imparted, or could impart, to the Commissioners. Their determination can be no more than a Report to the Governor, to be acted on in the issue of the Deed.

The Bill now introduced goes to this extent, and no further ; and limits the proceedings of the Commissioners to those cases only which shall be directed to them by the Governor for their Report : Under these provisions it is confidently expected that no party who is entitled to a Deed of Grant will remain much longer without it. Since the 1st July, 1831, when the Regulation for the sale of Crown Lands by Auction came into operation, the Grants of Land thus alienated have been issued with but little arrear. There remain therefore none but disputed or doubtful claims of prior date to be referred to the Commissioners. The number of these existing when the Act of 1833 was passed, has been much diminished by their subsequent labors.

RICHARD BOURKE.

22nd May, 1835.

2. Commissioners Claims Bill ; read a second time, committed, and amended ; to be further considered on Tuesday next.
3. Parish Roads Bill ; second reading deferred until Tuesday, June 16. Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of passing a Parish Road Act, and to report upon the same, after obtaining the best information that can be collected as to the most economical and convenient method of making and repairing such Roads at the expense of the Parishes, under necessary restrictions as to extent :—

THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

MR. BERRY,
MR. JONES,MR. BLAXLAND,
MR. MACARTHUR.

4. Post Office Bill ; second reading deferred until Tuesday next. Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

1. Commissioners Claims Bill; further consideration.
2. Post Office Bill; second reading.
3. Norfolk Island Court Bill; second reading.
4. Summary Proceedings Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 3.

TUESDAY, 26 MAY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table,
 - (1.) Return shewing the number of final Reports made by the Commissioners of Claims; the number of cases decided on but not reported; and the number of Claims not yet decided.
 - (2.) Return of the amount of all Fees collected and paid over to the Colonial Treasury by the Secretary to the Commissioners for hearing and determining on Claims to Land, from 1st November, 1833, to 30th April, 1835.
 - (3.) Return of all sums paid from the Colonial Treasury on account of the Commission to hear and determine on Claims to Land, from 1st November, 1833, to 30th April, 1835.
 2. Commissioners Claims Bill; re-committed and further considered; to be read a third time on Tuesday next.
 3. Post Office Bill; second reading deferred until Tuesday next.
 4. Norfolk Island Court Bill; read a second time; to be further considered on Tuesday next.
 5. Summary Proceedings Bill; read a second time; to be read a third time on Tuesday next.
- Council adjourned at half-past two o'clock, until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

1. Commissioners Claims Bill; third reading.
2. Post Office Bill; second reading.
3. Norfolk Island Court Bill; further consideration.
4. Summary Proceedings Bill; third reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 4.

TUESDAY, 2 JUNE, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table a Return of the number and weight of Colonial Newspapers transmitted by Post into the interior of the Colony, in the week ending the 23rd May, 1835.
 2. Post Office Bill; read a second time, committed and amended, and further consideration deferred until to-morrow.
 3. Norfolk Island Court Bill, further considered; to be read a second time on Tuesday next.
 4. Commissioners Claims Bill; read a third time and passed.
 5. Summary Proceedings Bill; read a third time and passed.
 6. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill for regulating Stage Coaches and other Carriages travelling for Hire, in New South Wales;" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
- Council adjourned at five o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

1. Post Office Bill; further consideration.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

1. Norfolk Island Court Bill; third reading.
2. Stage Coach Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 5.

No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Post Office Bill; re-committed and amended; to be further considered on Tuesday next. Council adjourned at four o'clock, until Tuesday next, at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

1. Norfolk Island Court Bill; third reading.
2. Stage Coach Bill; second reading.
3. Post Office Bill; further consideration.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 6.

TUESDAY, 9 JUNE, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Norfolk Island Court Bill; re-committed and further amended; to be read a third time to-morrow.
2. Post Office Bill; re-committed and amended; to be further considered to-morrow.
3. Stage Coach Bill; second reading deferred until Tuesday, June 16. Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

1. Norfolk Island Court Bill; third reading.
2. Post Office Bill; further consideration.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.
2. Stage Coach Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 7.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the table; "A Bill to continue for a limited time, An Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, intituled, 'An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries, and for the trial of Issues in certain cases in the Supreme Court of New South Wales; and to make further provision for Trial by Jury;" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
2. Norfolk Island Court Bill; read a third time and passed.
3. Post Office Bill; further amended in Committee; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass and the Auditor General. Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Tuesday next at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.
2. Stage Coach Bill; second reading.
3. Jury Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 8.

TUESDAY, 16 JUNE 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Committee on Immigration:--His Honor the Chief Justice, as Chairman, reported progress, and laid upon the table the Evidence taken before the same; to be printed.
2. Committee on Police:--The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, as Chairman, reported progress, and laid upon the table the Evidence taken before the same; to be printed.
3. Parish Roads Bill; second reading deferred until Tuesday next.

4. Stage Coach Bill ; read a second time, to be further considered to-morrow.
 5. Jury Bill ; second reading deferred until to-morrow.
- Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

1. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration.
2. Jury Bill ; second reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

1. Parish Roads Bill ; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the chair, and laid upon the Table.
 - (1.) Return of the number of Jurors on the Sheriff's Lists for the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835 ; to be printed.
 - (2.) Return of the number of Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, during the Years 1833 and 1834 ; to be printed.
 - (3.) Return of the number of Criminal Issues tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the Years 1833 and 1834, and of cases tried under the 40 Section of 2 Gal. IV. No. 3, distinguishing those tried by Military and Civil Juries, and the number of Capital Convictions ; to be printed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "*A Bill to regulate the making and sale of Bread ; and to prevent the adulteration thereof, and of Meal and Flour ;*" Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday next.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "*A Bill to enable the Proprietors of a certain Banking Establishment, or Company, carried on in the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, under the style and firm of 'The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney,' to sue and be sued in the name of the Managing Director of the said Bank or Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*"
The Clerks of St. Philips' and St. James' Churches, Sydney, called in, and the notification of the intention to apply for this Bill having been affixed on the doors of the said Churches on three successive Sundays proved ; Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and referred to a Sub-Committee.
Sub-Committee appointed,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SNODGRASS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,
THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

MR. BLAXLAND,
MR. CLOSE.

4. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration deferred until Friday next.
5. Jury Bill ; read a second time ; to be read a third time on Friday next.
Council adjourned at Four o'clock, until Friday next at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

1. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration.
2. Jury Bill ; third reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

1. Parish Roads Bills ; second reading.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

1. Bread Bill ; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 10.

*TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.
Post Office Bill ; presented by the Governor as amended ; read a third time and passed.
2. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration deferred until Tuesday next.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Return of the number of Criminal Issues tried by Jury, in the several Courts of Quarter Sessions, throughout the Colony of New South Wales, in the Years 1833 and 1834, distinguishing those tried by Civil, and Military Juries, and the number of Convictions by each ; to be printed.
4. Jury Bill ; presented by the Governor as amended ; read a third time and passed.
5. Parish Roads Bill ; second reading deferred until Tuesday next.
Council adjourned at half-past two o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

ORDERS

*Memo.—Council adjourned from Friday 19th June, to Tuesday 23rd June.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

1. Bread Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

1. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
2. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

E. DEAN THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 11.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1836, and a Supplementary Estimate for the present year, together with an explanatory Minute. Ordered to be printed.
2. Resolved, that the following Regulations respecting Protests, be added to the Rules and Orders of Proceeding, and be printed.
Protests against the Estimates of Expenditure, or any item thereof, authorised by the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 4th March, 1832, are to be delivered in writing, and signed by the Member or Members protesting, to the Clerk at the Council Chamber, by twelve o'clock at noon, of the day next after that upon which the Appropriation Act is passed.
3. Bread Bill; second reading deferred until Tuesday next.
Council adjourned at half-past two o'clock, until Tuesday next at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

1. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
2. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.
3. Bread Bill; second reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

The Colonial Secretary—The Estimates of Expenditure of the Civil Establishment for 1836.

E. DEAN THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 12.

*WEDNESDAY, 1 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, a Memorial from certain Members of the Council of the Australian College, praying, that a Salary of One Hundred Pounds per annum, may be granted, on the part of the Government, to each of the two Professors or Head Masters of that Institution. To be printed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Petition, from certain Householders and Proprietors of Land in the Town of Sydney, respecting the Lighting, Paving, Cleansing, and Watering the Streets thereof. To be printed.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Town of Maitland, praying the erection of a Gaol and Hospital therein. To be printed.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, the following Minute:—
I have to lay before Council an Application from the Deputy Commissary General for a further Loan of Ten Thousand Pounds from the Colonial Treasury. This application is occasioned by a diminished demand for Bills on His Majesty's Treasury, and the non-arrival of an expected remittance in Specie from England, in aid of the Military Chest at this Station. The shipment of this Specie was ordered in December last, as appears by a Letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, now laid on the Table. I would propose to make the Loan now required under the same arrangement as the former one; taking Treasury Bills for the amount. His Majesty's Government has been informed of that arrangement, and of the sums issued to the Commissariat from the Colonial Treasury. No reply to that Communication has yet been received.
1st July, 1835. RICHARD BOURKE.
5. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration deferred until Tuesday next.
6. Parish Roads Bill; second reading deferred until Tuesday next.
7. Bread Bill; read a second time, committed and amended; to be further considered on Friday next.
Council adjourned at five o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

ORDERS

*MEMO.—Council adjourned from Tuesday, June 30, to Wednesday, 1 July.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

1. Bread Bill; further consideration.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

1. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
2. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

1. The Colonial Secretary—The Estimates of Expenditure of the Civil Establishment for 1836.
2. The Colonial Secretary—That a further Loan of £10,1000 be made to the Deputy Commissary-General, from the Colonial Treasury, to enable him to carry on the Military and Convict Services.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clark of the Council.*

No. 13.

THURSDAY, 2 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Commercial Banking Company Bill; Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee; Report to lie on the Table; Bill to be read a second time to-morrow.
2. Resolved—That a sum of £10,000 be advanced out of the Colonial Treasury, to the Deputy Commissary General, as a loan upon the security of Bills to be drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at par, and to be negotiated as circumstances may render advisable.
3. Motion made and question put, that the Estimates of Expenditure of the Civil Establishment for the year 1836, be now considered in Committee.—*Passed without a division.*
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £332 0s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Establishment of His Excellency the Governor for the year 1836.
 - (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £827 7s. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the year 1836.
 - (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,228 5s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Colonial Secretary's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (4.) Resolved—that a sum not exceeding £876 4s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Colonial Architect, and Surveyor of Buildings, for the year 1836.
 - (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,200 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Board of Commissioners for determining upon Claims to Grants of Land, for the year 1836.
 - (6.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £180 18s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Clerk and Messenger of the Board for the Assignment of Servants, for the year 1836.
 - (7.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,470 15s. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Colonial Treasurer's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (8.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,558 13s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Auditor General's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (9.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £7232 17s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Customs, for the year 1836.
 - (10.) Resolved—That a sum, not exceeding £1,996 14s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the year 1836.
 - (11.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,608 17s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Postmaster General's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (12.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Salary of the Surveyor of Colonial Distilleries, for the year 1836.
 - (13.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Inspector of Slaughter Houses, and Cattle intended for Slaughter, at Sydney, for the year 1836.
 - (14.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £870 4s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Colonial Botanist's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (15.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £540 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Government Domain, Parramatta, for the year 1836.
 - (16.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £826 7s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Harbour Master at Sydney, for the year 1836.
 - (17.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £149 4s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Harbour Master at Port Macquarie, for the year 1836.
 - (18.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £275 8s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Light House at the South Head, for the year 1836.
 - (19.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £159 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Harbour Master and Pilot at Newcastle, for the year 1836.

(20.)

(20.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £185 12s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of Telegraph Stations, for the year 1836.

(21.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £313 7s. 3d. be appropriated to defray the expense of a Floating Light Vessel, near the entrance of Port Jackson, for the year 1836.

(22.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Australian Museum, for the year 1836.

(23.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £25 be appropriated to defray the allowance to the Housekeeper of the Public Offices, for the year 1836.

(24.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £950 be appropriated to defray the Salaries of the Colonial Agent General, and British Resident at New Zealand, and the expense of donations of Provisions and Clothing to New Zealand Chiefs and Natives, for the year 1836.

Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

1. Bread Bill ; further consideration.
2. Commercial Banking Company Bill ; second reading.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

1. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration.
2. Parish Roads Bill ; second reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

The Colonial Secretary—The Estimates of Expenditure of the Civil Establishment for 1836.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 14.

FRIDAY, 3 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Bread Bill ; recommitted and amended ; to be further considered on Tuesday next.
2. Commercial Banking Company Bill ; read a second time ; to be read a third time on Friday next.
3. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836 ; further consideration deferred until Tuesday next. Council adjourned at four o'clock, until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

1. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836 ; further consideration.
2. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration.
3. Parish Roads Bill ; second reading.
4. Bread Bill ; further consideration.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

1. Commercial Banking Company Bill ; third reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 15.

TUESDAY, 7 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table the following Minute :—

Whilst the Estimate for the Sydney Branch of Public Works is under consideration, I have to request the attention of Council to the Petition of certain Householders and Proprietors of Land in the Town, praying that the superintendence of those works, and of other local matters, may be placed under Commissioners appointed by the inhabitants, as is the case in many towns of Great Britain and Ireland. I stated on former occasions my opinion, that the time had arrived when such duties might be undertaken with advantage by the Inhabitants, and I would propose that the construction of Sewers and Drains, the forming, repairing, lighting, cleansing, and watering the Streets should be entrusted to Commissioners elected by the Land and Householders of the Town, with powers to assess and levy a Rate for these objects, in aid of which certain Revenues collected in the Town might be paid over to them for a limited period, renewable

renewable from time to time as may be found necessary. The sums to be expended upon objects principally required for the health and convenience of the Town will, at first, be considerable. The sewerage of Sydney, which has not as yet been undertaken upon any general system, will be an expensive work. The Town is chiefly based upon rock, which must be cut to a considerable depth to form capacious sewers; and much of the same description of material must be removed to admit of the streets being formed with easy slopes. Some bridges also will require to be built, and others, with the public buildings, and streets, to be kept in repair.

For these reasons I would propose to hand over to the Commissioners the amounts received for Licenses to retail spirits within the Town, the Sydney Market Dues, the amount of Quit Rents payable in the Town, if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to sanction their alienation for this purpose, the income to be derived from conducting water to private houses in the Town, when the Tunnel shall be completed from its source to a reservoir in Hyde Park. These several revenues will form a fund at first amounting to £13,000 a year, and likely to increase annually. I would further propose that the Police Establishment of the Town should continue to be a charge on the Public Treasury, under the Regulations of Government. The foregoing is the outline of an arrangement, to effect which it will be necessary that a Private Bill be prepared on the part of the inhabitants of Sydney, and presented to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislative Council. The present Session is probably too far advanced to admit of such a measure being perfected before its close; but it may be introduced early in the next year.

7 July, 1835.

RICHARD BOURKE.

2. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836, further considered in Committee.
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £10,241 17s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Survey Branch of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £16,235 14s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Road Branch of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £9,502 17s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Sydney Town Branch of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1836.

Further consideration of Estimates deferred until to-morrow.
 3. Bread Bill; further considered in Committee; Mr. George Wilkie, and Mr. Thomas Kellett, bakers in Sydney, called in and examined. Bill to be further considered to-morrow.
- Council adjourned at five o'clock, until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

1. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836; further consideration.
2. Bread Bill; further consideration.
3. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
4. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

1. Commercial Banking Company Bill; third reading.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

The Colonial Secretary to move:—

1. That with reference to a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Town of Sydney, it is the opinion of this Council, that the charge of conducting Water to the said Town, the construction of Sewers and Drains therein, the forming, repairing, lighting, cleansing, and watering the Streets, may with advantage be placed under Commissioners, to be elected by the Land and Householdors of the said Town, with power to assess, and levy a rate for these objects; and receiving for a period of five years in aid of the Rate certain Revenues collected in the Town.
2. That the Revenues available for these objects are in the opinion of this Council:—
 - (1.) The amount received for Licenses to retail Spirits within the Town of Sydney.
 - (2.) The Sydney Market Dues.
 - (3.) The Quit Rents payable in the Town, if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to sanction their alienation for this purpose.
 - (4.) The income to be derived from conducting Water to private Houses, when this Government shall have completed the Tunnel from its source to a Reservoir in Hyde Park.
3. That in the opinion of this Council, the expense of the Police Establishment of the Town should be defrayed from the Colonial Treasury, under the Regulations of Government.
4. That for the accomplishment of the foregoing arrangement, it will be necessary that a Private Bill be prepared on the part of the Inhabitants of Sydney, and presented to the Governor, to be laid by His Excellency before the Council.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 16.

WEDNESDAY, 8 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Bread Bill; further amended in Committee; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Auditor General and Mr. Berry.
2. Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1836, further considered in Committee.
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,460 0s. 8d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Mineral Surveyor's Department, for the year 1836.
 - (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £6,295 11s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Supreme Court, and of Witnesses and Jurors, for the year 1836.
 - (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,730 18s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Courts of Requests, for the year 1836.
 - (4.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,211 0s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, for the year 1836.
 - (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,052 0s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Coroners and Inquests, for the year 1836.
 Further consideration of Estimates deferred until to-morrow.
 Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

1. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836; further consideration.
2. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
3. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

1. Commercial Banking Company Bill; third reading.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

The Colonial Secretary to move:—

1. That with reference to a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Town of Sydney, it is the opinion of this Council, that the charge of conducting Water to the said Town, the construction of Sewers and Drains therein, the forming, repairing, lighting, cleansing, and watering the Streets, may with advantage be placed under Commissioners, to be elected by the Land and Householdors of the said Town with power to assess, and levy a rate for these objects; and receiving for a period of five years in aid of the Rate certain Revenues collected in the Town.
2. That the Revenues available for these objects are in the opinion of this Council:—
 - (1.) The amount received for Licences to retail Spirits within the Town of Sydney.
 - (2.) The Sydney Market Dues.
 - (3.) The Quit Rents payable in the Town, if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to sanction their alienation for this purpose.
 - (4.) The income to be derived from conducting Water to private Houses, when this Government shall have completed the Tunnel from its source to a Reservoir in Hyde Park.
3. That in the opinion of this Council, the expense of the Police Establishment of the Town should be defrayed from the Colonial Treasury, under the Regulations of Government.
4. That for the accomplishment of the foregoing arrangement it will be necessary that a Private Bill be prepared on the part of the Inhabitants of Sydney, and presented to the Governor, to be laid by His Excellency before the Council.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 17.

THURSDAY, 9 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the table, a Memorial from the Presbytery of New South Wales, praying that Salaries of £100 per annum each, may be granted for Ministers of the Church of Scotland, at Parramatta, Argyle, and Upper Hunter's River, provided the Inhabitants shall contribute a similar amount; to be printed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, a Memorial from the Presbytery of New South Wales, praying that a Sum may be granted to assist in establishing and maintaining a School, on the plan of the Parish Schools of Scotland, in each of the Districts where a Scots Church is actually established; to be printed.
3. Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1836; further considered in Committee.
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £14,368 12s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Episcopalian Clergy for the year 1836.
 - (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £100 be appropriated to defray the salary of the Master of the King's School at Parramatta.
 - (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,550 be appropriated to defray the expense of Parochial Schools for the year 1836.

(4.)

- (4.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,505 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Male Orphan School, for the year 1836.
- (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,930 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Female Orphan School, for the year 1836.
- (6.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £950 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Management of the Church and School Estates, for the year 1836.
- (7.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,513 14s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Presbyterian Clergy, for the year 1836.
- (8.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,928 12s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Roman Catholic Clergy, for the year 1836.
- (9.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £943 8s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Roman Catholic Schools, for the year 1836.
- (10.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £664 10s. 6d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Military Establishment, for the year 1836.
- (11.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,381 16s. 0d. be appropriated to defray the Pensions payable out of the Colonial Treasury, for the year 1836.
- (12.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £750 be appropriated to defray the allowance to the Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esquire, in fulfilment of an agreement with the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, for the year 1836.
- (13.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,100 be appropriated to defray the expense of Stationery, Book-binding, Gazettes, Almanacs, and Fuel and Light, for the several Public Departments, for the year 1836.
- (14.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £7,250 be appropriated to meet the drawbacks on the re-exportation of Foreign Goods, and the restitution of Duty on Spirits issued to the Troops by the several Contractors, for the year 1836.
- (15.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,300 be appropriated in aid of the Missions to the Aborigines by the Church Missionary Society, and to defray the expense of donations of Provisions, Clothing, and Blankets to the same, for the year 1836.
- (16.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,500 be appropriated to defray the expense of casual repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings, for the year 1836.
- (17.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £600 be appropriated to defray the expense of Furniture for Government Houses and Public Offices, for the year 1836.
- (18.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £316 be appropriated to defray the expense of lighting the streets of Sydney, for the year 1836.
- (19.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £105 be appropriated to defray the expense of Firemen to work the Engines in Sydney when required, for the year 1836.
- Further consideration of Estimates, deferred until Tuesday next.
Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

1. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
2. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.
3. Commercial Banking Company Bill; third reading.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

1. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836; further consideration.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

The Colonial Secretary to move:—

1. That with reference to a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Town of Sydney, it is the opinion of this Council, that the charge of conducting Water to the said Town, the construction of Sewers and Drains therein, the forming, repairing, lighting, cleansing, and watering the Streets, may with advantage be placed under Commissioners, to be elected by the Land and Householdors of the said Town, with power to assess, and levy a rate for these objects; and receiving for a period of five years, in aid of the Rate, certain revenues collected in the Town.
2. That the Revenues available for those objects are in the opinion of this Council:—
 - (1.) The amount received for Licences to retail Spirits within the Town of Sydney.
 - (2.) The Sydney Market Dues.
 - (3.) The Quit-Rents payable in the Town, if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to sanction their alienation for this purpose.
 - (4.) The income to be derived from conducting Water to private Houses, when this Government shall have completed the Tunnel from its source to a Reservoir in Hyde Park.
3. That in the opinion of this Council, the expense of the Police Establishment of the Town should be defrayed from the Colonial Treasury under the Regulations of Government.
4. That for the accomplishment of the foregoing arrangement it will be necessary that a Private Bill be prepared on the part of the Inhabitants of Sydney, and presented to the Governor, to be laid by His Excellency before the Council.

R. DEAN THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 18.

*TUESDAY, 21 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the table,
 - (1.) A return of the number of convicts maintained by Government, in Road and Ironed Gangs, Gaols, and Penal Settlements, and the average yearly cost of each; to be printed.
 - (2.) A return of the number of Convicts maintained by Individuals in private service; to be printed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, two letters from the Colonial Architect with Estimates and Plans prepared by that Officer for new Gaols at Sydney and Parramatta; to be referred to the Committee on Police and Gaols.
3. Parish Roads Bill; Mr. Jones, in the absence of the Chairman, brought up the Report of the Committee; to be printed.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, a Petition from certain traders, ship-owners, and others engaged in the trade with Van Diemen's Land; to be referred to a Committee appointed to enquire into and report the charges made for Port Dues and Pilotage, in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, on vessels trading between the two Colonies, and to report upon such other matters as are alleged in the Petition.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
THE AUDITOR GENERAL,MR. JONES,
MR. CLOSE.

5. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration deferred until Thursday next.
6. Commercial Banking Company Bill; read a third time and passed.
7. Resolutions passed.
 - (1.) That with reference to a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Town of Sydney, it is the opinion of this Council, that the charge of conducting water to the said town, the construction of Sowers and Drains therein, the forming, repairing, lighting, cleansing, and watering the Streets, may with advantage be placed under Commissioners, to be elected by the land and householders of the said town, with power to assess, and levy a rate for these objects; and receiving for a period of five years in aid of the rate certain revenues collected in the town.
 - (2.) That the Revenues available for those objects are in the opinion of this Council:—
 - (1.) The amount received for licences to retail Spirits within the town of Sydney.
 - (2.) The Sydney Market Dues.
 - (3.) The Quit-Rents payable in the Town, if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to sanction their alienation for this purpose.
 - (4.) The income to be derived from conducting water to private houses, when this Government shall have completed the tunnel from its source to a reservoir in Hyde Park.
 - (3.) That in the opinion of this Council, the expense of the Police Establishment of the town should be defrayed by, and under the regulations of Government.
 - (4.) That for the accomplishment of the foregoing arrangement, it will be necessary that a private bill be prepared on the part of the inhabitants of Sydney, and presented to the Governor, to be laid by His Excellency before the Council, which Bill shall provide for the due administration of the monies raised by and paid to the Commissioners, and for the regular audit and publication of their accounts; and that the expenses of lighting, cleansing, and watering the Streets, and all sums charged for salaries or payments to persons employed by the Commissioners in the management of the funds, and the expense of the bill, shall be paid for out of the Rate.
8. Further consideration of Estimates of Expenditure for 1836, deferred until Thursday next.
Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Thursday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

1. Parish Roads Bill; second reading.
2. Stage Coach Bill; further consideration.
3. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836; further consideration.

E. DEAS THOMPSON, Clerk of the Council.

No. 19.

THURSDAY, 23 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Bread Bill; presented to the Governor as amended, read a third time and passed.
2. Stage Coach Bill; further amended in Committee, to be again considered to-morrow.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS

* MEMO.—Council adjourned from Friday, the 10th, to Wednesday, 15th inst.
further adjourned from Wednesday, the 15th, to Thursday, the 16th inst.
and from Thursday, the 16th, to Tuesday the 24th inst.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

1. Stage Coach Bill ; further consideration.
2. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836 ; further consideration.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 20.

FRIDAY, 24 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, " *A Bill for abating the nuisance occasioned by Dogs in the Streets of the Towns of Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool, Windsor, Maitland, and Bathurst ; and on Highways ;* " Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.
2. Stage Coach Bill ; further amended in Committee, to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Chief Justice, and Attorney General.
3. Committee on Police and Gaols :—The Colonial Secretary as Chairman, brought up a provisional Report on the proposed Gaols for Sydney and Parramatta ; to be printed.
4. Committee on the Petition respecting the Port and Pilotage dues on vessels trading between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land :—The Colonial Secretary as Chairman brought up the Report ; to be printed.
5. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836 ; further consideration deferred until Tuesday next. Council adjourned at half-past two o'clock, until Tuesday next at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

1. Estimates of Expenditure for 1836 ; further consideration.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

1. Dog Bill ; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 21.

TUESDAY, 28 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the table the following Minute :—

The Deputy Commissary General having again represented the deficiency of British Silver in the Military Chest, in consequence of the non-arrival of an expected supply from England, and the little demand for Treasury Bills, I think it advisable to propose to the Council the appropriation of a further sum, on loan, for the present supply of the Chest. The re-payment of this loan may be secured as before, by taking Treasury Bills for the amount, to be retained until redeemed by Specie remitted by His Majesty's Government, or to be otherwise disposed of, as required for Colonial purposes. This arrangement is not likely to prove inconvenient, there being at present a large sum in the Colonial Treasury proposed to be expended in Public Works, and for the encouragement of Immigration, an expenditure which, in both cases, must necessarily be gradual. It will, therefore, be advisable to put part of the sum now dormant in the Treasury into immediate circulation, by an issue to the Commissariat on Bills, which may be repaid before their amount is required for the public service of the Colony. If this arrangement should not be adopted, and the Deputy Commissary General should in consequence seek the supplies he requires for the Military and Convict Services, by putting into the market a large issue of Treasury Bills, the effect would it is apprehended, be highly injurious to the Colonists in general, and more particularly to the landed interest, by the great depreciation of Private Bills, which would be the immediate and unavoidable result.

I would propose, with the advice and consent of the Council, to issue Forty Thousand Pounds to the Commissariat, upon the security of Treasury Bills to that amount.

RICHARD BOURKE.

28th July, 1835.

2. Committee upon Police and Gaols:—the Colonial Secretary, as Chairman, brought up the Second Report. To be printed.
3. Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1836; further considered in Committee.
- (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,834 *l.* 0*d.* be appropriated to defray the salaries and contingent expenses of the Law Officers of the Crown, for the year 1836.
- (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,467 *o.* 6*d.* be appropriated to defray the salaries and contingent expenses of the Sheriff's Department, for the year 1836.
- (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £10,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a new Gaol, at Sydney, for the year 1836.
- (4.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a new Gaol, at Parramatta, for the year 1836.
- (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,500 be appropriated to defray the expense of completing the Court House at Bathurst.
- (6.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a new Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1836.
- (7.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £325 be appropriated to defray the expense of alterations and new work to the Light House at the South Head of Port Jackson, for the year 1836.
- (8.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200 be appropriated towards the support of the Sydney School of Arts for the year 1836.
- (9.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £30,000 be appropriated for the encouragement of Emigration from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, for the year 1836.
- (10.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,000 be appropriated to meet unforeseen expenses on occasions of emergency, for the year 1836.
4. Motion made and question put, That the Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1835, be now considered in Committee. Passed without a division.
- (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £4,000 be appropriated to defray the Supplementary Expense of the Department of Customs, for the year 1835.
- (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £4,116 *l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* be appropriated to defray the Supplementary Expense of the Road Branch of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1835.
- (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,793 *l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* be appropriated to defray the Supplementary Expense of the Sydney Town Branch of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1835.
- (4.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £225 be appropriated to defray the Supplementary Expense of the Supreme Court, for the year 1835.
- (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,181 *l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* be appropriated to defray the Supplementary Expense of the Clergy and Schools, for the year 1835.
- (6.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £375, be appropriated to defray the allowance to the Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esquire, in fulfilment of an agreement with the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, for the last six months of the year 1835.
- (7.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £813 *l.* 16*s.* be appropriated to defray the expense of establishing a Floating Light near the reef of the Sow and Pigs, in the harbour of Port Jackson, for the year 1835.
- (8.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £347 *l.* 13*s.* be appropriated to defray the expense of alterations and repairs to the Light House, at the South Head of Port Jackson, for the year 1835.
- (9.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a new Gaol at Sydney, for the year 1835.
- (10.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a new Gaol at Parramatta, for the year 1836.
- (11.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a Court House at Bathurst, for the year 1835.
- (12.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000 be appropriated to defray, in part, the expense of building a new Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1835.
- (13.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £100 be appropriated towards the support of the Sydney School of Arts, for the last six months of the year 1835.
- (14.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £8,000 be appropriated to meet the expenses of Emigration, incurred under the direction of His Majesty's Government, for the last six months of the year 1835.
- Council adjourned at Four o'clock, until Thursday next, at One o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

1. Dog Bill; second reading.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

THURSDAY, JULY 30:

1. The Colonial Secretary—That a further loan of £40,000 be made to the Deputy Commissary General, to enable him to carry on the Military and Convict Services.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

1. The Colonial Secretary—The consideration of the Estimates of Expenditure for Police and Gaols.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 22.

THURSDAY, 30 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.
Resolved—That a sum of £40,000 be advanced out of the Colonial Treasury to the Deputy Commissary General, as a further loan upon the security of Bills to be drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at par, and to be negotiated as circumstances may render advisable.
2. Dog Bill; read a second time, committed and amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by Lieutenant Colonel Snodgrass and Mr. Berry.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow at one o'clock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

1. The Colonial Secretary—The consideration of the Estimate of Expenditure for Police and Gaols.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 23.

FRIDAY, 31 JULY, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.
Estimates of Expenditure for Police and Gaols, considered in Committee.
Petition presented from certain Inhabitants of New South Wales, against the proposed appropriation from the Colonial Funds, for the maintenance of Police and Gaol Establishments; to be printed.
(1.) Motion made and question put, That a sum not exceeding £20,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Police and Gaols of the Colony, from the first day of July, to the end of the present year; Council divided; Ayes 7, Noes 6.
(2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £45,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of the Police and Gaols of the Colony for the year 1836.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, a Plan and Estimate of repairs and additions to the Supreme Court House; to be referred to the Committee on Police and Gaols.
Council adjourned at five o'clock, until Tuesday next at one o'clock.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 24.

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the table, "A Bill for the prevention of Vagrancy, and for the punishment of *Idle and Disorderly Persons, Rogues and Vagabonds, and incorrigible Rogues, in the Colony of New South Wales;*" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table "A Bill for appropriating the Sum of *Fifty Thousand Pounds, as a Temporary Loan, to enable His Majesty's Commissariat Department to carry on the Military and Convict Services of New South Wales;*" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.
3. Stage Coach Bill; read a third time and passed.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until Thursday next at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

1. Commissariat Loan Bill; second reading.
2. Estimates of Expenditure; further consideration.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

1. Vagrant Bill; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 25.

No. 25.

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Commissariat Loan Bill ; read a second time, to be read a third time on Friday, the 14th instant.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, certain resolutions upon the subject of the Commissariat Loan Bill, presented by Mr. M'Arthur ; to be printed, and taken into consideration on Friday, the 14th instant.
3. Committee on Police and Gaols :—The Colonial Secretary, as Chairman, brought up a Report upon the Plan and Estimate for repairs and additions to the Supreme Court House ; to be printed, and taken into consideration on Tuesday, the 11th instant.
4. Estimates of Expenditure ; further considered in Committee.
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £10,201 17s. 10½d. be appropriated from the Revenue of the year 1834, to supply deficiencies in the amount estimated for the service of that year.
 Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next at one o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

1. Vagrant Bill ; second reading.
2. Estimate for the Supreme Court House.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

1. Commissariat Loan Bill ; third reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 26.

TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1835 ; further considered in Committee.
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £538 be appropriated for repairs to the Supreme Court House, at Sydney.
 - (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000 be appropriated towards the erection of a Court House for the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, adjoining the New Gaol, at Sydney.
2. Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1836 ; further considered in Committee.
 - (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,000 be appropriated to complete the Court House for the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, at Sydney.
3. Vagrant Bill ; second reading deferred until Friday next.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, "*A Bill for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in New South Wales to the service thereof, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for further appropriating the said Revenue.*" Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next. Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Friday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

1. Commissariat Loan Bill ; third reading.
2. Vagrant Bill ; second reading.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

1. Appropriation Bill ; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 27.

FRIDAY, 14 AUGUST, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the table, "*A Statement of British Silver Coin received in New South Wales from England, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, from the year 1825 to 1834, inclusive.*" To be printed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, "*An Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissariat Department, for the year 1834 ;*" to be printed.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table :—
 - (1.) Return of the amount received for the Registering of Dogs, under the 11 Geo. No. 8.
 - (2.) Returns of the Number of Dogs killed in Sydney, under the authority of the Act of the Governor and Council, 11 Geo. IV., No. 8, with an Abstract of the amount paid as Rewards for the same.
4. Commissariat Loan Bill ; read a third time and passed ; consideration of Resolutions respecting the same deferred until Tuesday next.

5. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, a letter from the Mineral Surveyor, requesting to be permitted to substitute an amended Return for that laid before Council on the 24th June, 1835. To be printed.
 6. Vagrant Bill; read a second time, committed and amended; to be further considered on Tuesday next.
- Council adjourned at five o'clock; until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

1. Appropriation Bill; second reading.
2. Resolutions respecting Commissariat Loan.
3. Vagrant Bill; further consideration.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 28.

TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, "A Bill for amending 'An Act for the better preservation of the 'Ports, Harbours, Havens, Roadsteads, Channels, Navigable Creeks, and Rivers in 'New South Wales, and the better regulation of Shipping in the same;'" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
 2. Appropriation Bill; read a second time; to be read a third time on Tuesday next.
 3. Resolved—That His Excellency the Governor may be most respectfully requested to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the respectful representation and opinion of this Council:—
 - (1.) That for some time past the Deputy Commissary General has been unable to obtain Money by the sale of Bills drawn by him on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at par, to the amount required for the use of the Public Service.
 - (2.) That, in order to prevent the great inconvenience, resulting to the Public Service from this state of the Exchange, this Council has sanctioned a further loan, of Fifty Thousand Pounds from the Colonial Treasury to the Deputy Commissary General, making in all a sum of £110,000 advanced in aid of the Military and Convict Services.
 - (3.) That, as funds are imperatively required for the erection of many Public Works in the Colony which it would be very injurious to delay, and as the Colonial Treasury will not be in a condition to continue such loans hereafter in aid of the Military Chest, the particular attention of His Majesty's Government be directed to the necessity of providing for the future expenditure of the Military and Convict Services, in terms of the Order of the King in Council dated 23 March, 1825, and of the Instructions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of 12 February, 1825, published in the Government Order of this Colony, dated 31 December of the same year.
 - (4.) That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit £50,000 of the Bills already received from the Deputy Commissary General to the Colonial Agent General, with Instructions to remit the value in British Silver by the first favourable opportunity, obtaining from His Majesty's Government the cost of freight, insurance, and charges incident upon such remittance.
 4. Vagrant Bill; further considered in Committee; to be read a third time on Tuesday next.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

1. Harbour Amendment Bill; second reading.
2. Appropriation Bill; third reading.
3. Vagrant Bill; third reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 29.

TUESDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor, in the Chair, Dog Bill; presented by the Governor as amended; read a third time, and passed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to extend the provisions of 'an Act, intituled, 'An Act for preventing the extension of the infectious disease, commonly called the Scab, in Sheep, or Lambs, in the Colony of New South Wales;'" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

3.

3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, " *A Bill to alter and amend an Act of the Governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, ' An Act for Licensing Public Houses, and for regulating the Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors in New South Wales;'*" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next,
 4. Harbour amendment Bill; read a second time; to be read a third time on Tuesday next.
 5. Appropriation Bill; read a third time, and passed.
 6. Vagrant Bill; read a third time, and passed.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

1. Sheep Extension Bill; second reading.
2. Licensing amendment Bill; second reading.
3. Harbour amendment Bill; third reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 50.

* FRIDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and informed the Council that the following Protests against certain items of the Estimates of Expenditure had been entered with the Clerk, according to regulation :—

Although I voted for the Estimate for the Police and Gaols, rather than embarrass the Government, yet I by no means concur in thinking that the whole expense of these Establishments, including the erection of Court Houses and Gaols, and amounting to £65,500 for the year 1836, ought to be borne upon the Colonial Expenditure; and I therefore beg leave to record my opinion accordingly, as I consider that the circumstances of the Colonial Revenue are not such as to warrant so large an annual call upon its resources for such a purpose. I, at the same time, would fully and cordially agree in giving my Vote, that the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds should be thus appropriated, for the year 1836, being the amount which the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in his Despatch to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 15th November, 1834, has calculated as likely to be required for this service; and I would give my unqualified assent to the appropriation even of thirty thousand pounds, or of two-thirds of the whole amount, now voted for the current expenses of those Establishments for the ensuing year, which I consider the Colony in justice ought to bear.

K. SNODGRASS.

Council Chamber, Sydney,
25 August, 1835.

As year after year, on voting the Estimates of Expenditure, a Protest has been entered against my pay as Colonial Secretary, I think it my duty to protest against the Items which have been included under this head in the Estimates for the year 1836, and the Supplementary Estimate for the present year: Because I consider that to be consistent with the fact, and in justice to Earl Bathurst, as well as to myself, these Items ought to have been so expressed, as to leave no room for any person whatever to make the erroneous assertion that money is received by me, from the funds of this Colony, for services performed in England.

It is evident from the several Letters of the successive Secretaries of State on the subject, which have been laid before Council, and printed, that the whole sum which I receive was expressly stipulated, before my embarkation, to be paid to me for my services as Secretary of the Colony; and that I refused to leave England on any other terms.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

August 25, 1835.

Although fully impressed with the importance of adequate funds being provided for maintaining, in a state of efficiency, the Police and Gaol Establishments of the Colony, I readily assented to the sum of £20,000 being appropriated to this Service for the present year, and £45,000 for the year 1836, in preference to voting for the alternative proposed by some Honorable Members, that such provision should be altogether withheld; I nevertheless, deem it my duty to record my objections to the whole expense of these Establishments being defrayed exclusively out of the Colonial Revenues, on the following grounds, viz :—

1.—By far the greater portion of this heavy charge is occasioned by the circumstance of this Colony being appointed a place of banishment for the reception of malefactors, the main object of whose transportation is, to restrain delinquency and crime in the United Kingdom, by the punishment thus inflicted on offenders against the law, whose removal is considered a benefit to the Mother Country.

2.—

* MEMO :—Council adjourned from Tuesday, 1st, to Friday, 4th September, (Interment of the late D. C. G. Laidley.)

2.—The Colony already contributes, in so far towards the expense of this benefit, by defraying from its Revenues, the entire expense of the Judicial Establishment, which for the year 1836, is estimated to amount to £23,590 11s. 0d.—and provides, at the same time, food and clothing for upwards of twenty thousand prisoners of the Crown; which may be viewed as no inconsiderable return for the advantages of the labor, confessedly valuable, which the Colonists derive from the services of such individuals.

3.—From the large number of persons in the Colony now under sentence, or who have become free by servitude, the present Gaols and Court Houses have become totally inadequate for their custody and control; and, for the erection of additional buildings of this description, a large outlay will be required beyond the sums, (amounting to £23,098) already appropriated to be expended for the purpose, in this, and the ensuing year. A large expenditure is also required for the erection and maintenance of Schools and places of Worship; and for the construction and repairs of Roads and Bridges, and other works of indispensable public utility.

4.—Many of the most important of these public works and buildings, can neither be safely undertaken, nor successfully prosecuted without the aid of Immigration; and so large an annual amount as £45,000, for the support of the Police and Gaols, cannot reasonably be expected to continue available from the produce of the Colonial Revenue, after providing for the amount properly chargeable thereon, for the ordinary expenses of the Colony, and for the more urgent of the extraordinary expenses before mentioned, without seriously encroaching upon that portion of the Territorial Revenue raised by the sale of Crown Lands, which the sound policy of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State originally destined for the encouragement of Emigration—a measure which, if judiciously carried into effect, affords a better prospect than any other of being productive of the most beneficial consequences, not only to this Colony by improving the moral condition of its inhabitants, and establishing its prosperity upon a solid foundation, but also to the Mother Country, by rendering the resources of the Colony more available to the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of the United Kingdom, and affording employment, and a home, to a portion of its surplus population.

5.—These considerations have induced me, respectfully, to submit to your Excellency and this Honorable Council, my humble opinion, that, both as regards the common interests of this Colony and the Mother Country, it is not only expedient but reasonable, that the great portion of the expense of the Police and Gaol Establishments should, for some time longer, be borne by the Home Government; as, in my estimation, the entire amount could not be defrayed out of the Local Revenues, in addition to the charges for which it is indispensable, or most desirable to provide, without foregoing the attainment of objects most essentially connected with the permanent prosperity of the Colony; nor without retarding its advancement to that position, in which the development of its resources and capabilities, would be likely to make the most remunerating return for the fostering care and protection of the Mother country.

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

Council Chamber, 25 August, 1835.

I Protest against the appropriation of (£20,000) Twenty thousand pounds towards defraying the charge of the Police and Gaol Establishments for 1835; and of (£45,000) Forty-five thousand pounds for defraying the charge of the same Establishments for 1836; on the following grounds.

1.—Because as the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony, about £160,000, will be required for the other purposes which have been specified in the Estimates laid before this Council, and as the proposed additional charge of £65,000, must therefore be defrayed out of the Funds which have accumulated from the Sales of Crown Lands since the year 1831, the proceeds of which it was intimated by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would be appropriated exclusively to the encouragement of Emigration from the United Kingdom to our shores, not only is it highly imprudent to provide for a permanent and increasing expense out of a fund which can only be regarded in the light of a temporary one; but in directing that it be so diverted from the important purposes, to which it was originally destined, the Secretary of State and the Legislative Council have, as it appears to me, unintentionally sanctioned a breach of good faith.

2.—Because I conceive that it would be an unjust and arbitrary measure to attempt to impose on the Free Colonists of New South Wales, in addition to the other burdens to which the Transportation System, as it operates at present, subjects them, the maintenance of the very expensive Police and Gaol Establishments which are required in consequence of this Colony being a Penal Settlement for the Mother Country; a measure the injustice of which is aggravated, if we take into consideration,—1st, that the Colonists by employing Twenty thousand Convicts, relieve the British Government of an expense which, at the very lowest computation, must be admitted to exceed £200,000 per annum; and 2ndly, that by means of Taxes levied on a free Population of only 45,000 souls, we pay the Salaries of three Judges amounting to £5,000, besides defraying the expense of a Judicial Establishment which costs £18,000, and of a Civil Establishment which costs £29,000, all of which are, in a great measure, the offspring of the Transportation System.

3.—Because if now, when in the opinion of many it is time that the Society of this Colony should be delivered from a constant influx of moral pollution, and that a new penal Settlement should be formed elsewhere,—if now, instead of availing ourselves of the means with which Divine Providence has favored us in the Revenue arising from the Sale of Waste Lands, for improving the moral character and increasing the resources of

of the Colony, by the introduction of sober and industrious mechanics, shepherds, and agricultural laborers with virtuous families, We sanction the abstraction of a large portion of that revenue for the avowed purpose of perpetuating the Transportation System, New South Wales will, in all probability, never rise to a very high rank amongst British Colonies, but continue to be the principle receptacle for Convicts from all parts of the Empire. For it is not to be supposed that the Home Government will feel anxious to incur the expenso of organising a new penal Settlement, so long as the Free Inhabitants of New South Wales are not only solicitons of receiving annual importations of Felons, but submit, without murmuring, to defray the expense of building large Gaols to hold them, and of maintaining a body of Police to guard them.

4.—Because the measure in question has been carried by the Votes of those Members of the Legislative Council who are Officers of the Government, in opposition to the sentiments of a large majority of the respectable Inhabitants of the Colony, as expressed in their Memorial to His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council.

And I request that the grounds of this my dissent, from the Estimate, may be recorded on the Minutes of the Council, and that an extract Copy of such Minute may be transmitted, together with a Copy of the Estimate, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

I join in the foregoing Protest,

E. C. CLOSE.

We protest against the basis upon which the Estimates of Expenditure laid before the Council have been framed; and more particularly against the sums appropriated to the maintenance of the Police and Gaols, and the promotion of Immigration respectively; namely, the excess for the Police of 1835, of £20,000, and for 1836 of £45,000, and the insufficiency for Immigration in the sums of £8,000 for 1835, and £30,000 for 1836.

First.—The Estimates of Expenses generally, are in our opinion excessive.

Because considering the number of our free adults does not much exceed Twenty thousand, the amount is unprecedented in the annals of Colonial Expenditure in any part of the British Dominions.

Because instead of apportioning the current expenses to the current revenue, it is proposed, as will be seen by the following statement, to incur an expenditure that will absorb, not only the whole balance of the Land Funds amounting to £129,714 3s. 6d. but also the accumulation of former years, leaving a surplus of the combined Revenue at the end of 1836, which appears to us cannot exceed Thirty Thousand Pounds.

Estimated Revenue for the year 1836, as stated in His Excellency's Minute on presenting the Estimates for that year

Revenue from various Services	£157,300	0	0
Ditto from Sales of Land.....	42,000	0	0
Balance in the Treasury, 31 December, 1834.....	98,518	12	0
Loan to the Deputy Commissary General on the security of Treasury Bills	50,000	0	0
	<u>£342,818</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

Votes of Expenditure for the years 1835 and 1836.

Governor and Judges Salaries.....	10,000	0	0
For Immigration.....	38,000	0	0
For other Colonial purposes as stated in the Appropriation Bill.....	258,007	11	7
		<u>306,007</u>	<u>11 7</u>

Apparent Balance in favor of the Treasury.....£36,811 0 5

Because the large revenue raised is not in this Colony, as in other Countries, the result of industry, or the creation of wealth, but a proof chiefly of the improvident and vicious habits of the community, as of £157,300 the estimated income of 1836 (exclusive of the proceeds of Land) three-fourths of the whole are calculated to arise out of duties levied on Spirituous Liquors.

Because the accumulations in the Treasury are evidences not of superabundant revenue, but of defective financial arrangements, consequent on reference to the Home Government, for whilst this balance has been accumulating, the Public Buildings have either fallen into dilapidation, or become unfit for their required purposes, and a sum, larger than the present estimated balance of the General Revenue, will be required to put them in sufficient repair again.

Secondly.—We consider the expense of the Police and Gaols ought not to be defrayed by the Colony.

Because the amount required is very materially increased by the number and annual influx of Convicts transported from the United Kingdom, from whose Revenues it is therefore manifest, this item of expenditure ought principally to be paid.

Because in addition to this heavy expenditure, the Colonists pay the Judicial Establishment, and expenses attendant on Criminal Prosecutions, amounting to about £23,000 annually, and are now also called upon to pay for the erection of Courts of Justice, Gaols, and other Public Buildings, principally rendered necessary by our penal condition, which will further entail on the Colonial Revenue the very heavy charge of at least £150,000.

Because

Because the greater portion of the sum required for the maintenance of the Police and Gaols, will be expended in securing to the Mother Country the saving occasioned by the employment of transported felons in private service; and it appears from Returns lately laid before Council that of 24,276 the whole number of Male Convicts in the Colony 20,207 are maintained by the Colonists (the Home Government being thereby relieved from an annual expense of about £250,000) while the remaining 4069 Convicts are serving under Colonial sentences.

Because it is clear the only ground of conclusion that a fit time had arrived for putting these additional expenses on the Colony was, the belief by the British Government that the large balances in the Treasury (including the Land Funds pledged to another purpose) were a proof of redundant Revenue, which is negatived by the present insufficient state of the Public Buildings, and the demand on the Treasury for their necessary extension.

Thirdly—We protest against the limited appropriation of £8,000 for 1835, and £30,000 for 1836, to the purpose of Immigration, and against the diversion from this purpose, of any part of the Revenue accruing from the sale of Crown Lands.

Because the Revenue arising from the Sales of Land, was pledged to the purposes of Immigration by Lord Goderich, in a Despatch dated 13th July, 1831, addressed to the Local Government, whereas the following statement will shew, that instead of this system being followed up, and the pledge redeemed, and the funds derived from the sale of land held sacred for this purpose,—that out of £196,066 4s. 9d., so derived during the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, only £66,352 1s. 3d., has yet been appropriated, leaving a balance of £129,714 3s. 6d., which it now appears is to be applied to other purposes.

Statement of the Sums received for Land sold, and Quit-Rents, for the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836 :—

Revenue for the Year 1832.....	£13,683	6	1
Ditto, 1833.....	26,272	2	9
Ditto, 1834.....	43,554	0	10
Ditto to 30 June, 1835.....	40,556	15	1
Estimated do to 31 Dec. 1835.....	30,000	0	0
Estimated Revenue for the Year 1836, as stated in the Minutes of His Excellency the Governor to Council.	42,000	0	0
	<u>£196,066</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Memo :— Of this Sum, £34,532 4s. 4d., arises from the Sales of Land under the regulations of Sir Thomas Brisbane and General Darling.

Expenditure for the purposes of Immigration, from this Revenue for the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836.

Expenditure for.....1832.....	£5,204	4	8
Ditto for .....1833.....	9,039	14	8
Ditto for .....1834.....	7,889	12	5
Ditto to 30 June .....1835.....	6,218	9	6
Vote of Credit to 31 Dec.....1835.....	8,000	0	0
Vote of Credit for the Year ...1836.....	30,000	0	0
	<u>£66,352</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Balance in favour of this Fund£129,714 3 6

Because from the depraved character of the majority of our population, which is demonstrated by the appalling fact, that during the year 1834, in our community consisting of about 70,000 souls, there were tried by the Supreme Court, 297 criminal cases, and of this number 148 capital convictions took place; there were also tried by the Quarter Sessions, 423 cases, making a total of 720, independent of those summarily dealt with by the Magistrates, under the provisions of the summary punishment Law, in Petty Sessions; and it appears to us nothing can counteract this growing evil but the extension of every possible encouragement to free Emigration.

Because the expediency and necessity of extensive immigration are further clearly proved, by the pressing demand for labour as set forth in the evidence taken before the Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to enquire into the extent of the wants of the Colonists, and the probable means of affording employment to mechanics and laborers.

ALEXANDER BERRY,
RICHARD JONES,
H. H. M'ARTHUR.

I Protest against the proposed Salary of the Colonial Secretary, viz.—£2,000; being still of opinion, as on the former occasions of entering my protest against this item of expenditure, that the sum proposed by the Royal Commissioners deputed to examine the affairs of this Colony, viz.—£1,500 would be ample remuneration for the services required of that officer.

2.—I again Protest against the proposed Salary of the Colonial Treasurer, viz:—£1,000; being of opinion that it should not exceed the sum of £600; on the same grounds on which I entered my protest against this Item in the Estimates of former years, viz., that should it even be deemed necessary to continue this office, its duties require but a very common degree and kind of talent and acquirement, on application; an opinion in which I am borne out by the observed several amounts of Salaries attached to other similar offices under this Government, as well as those of the Cashierships in the several Banks of this Colony, and those similar responsible appointments in other well managed and flourishing Colonial Institutions or Establishments under the control and management of the Public; and moreover, I am of this opinion, notwithstanding the additional labor attached to the Treasurer's Department, such additional labor having been met by adequate additional means for its discharge, attended with commensurate additional expense to the Public.

3.—I Protest against the continuance of the appointment of Controller of Customs, inasmuch as I am of opinion, that it is not required; the duties of Controller and Collector having been for several years past, and still being up to the present moment without any inconvenience or injury to the service, alternately performed by one or other of those Officers.

4.—I Protest against the appointment of Colonial Agent General, as well as to the proposed Salary attached thereto; everything that remained of the duties of that Officer having long since entirely ceased; all the Supplies required by the Government being now purchased in the Colony.

5.—I Protest against the proposed Salary of the British Resident in New Zealand, viz. £500; as also against the Sum of £200 for the contingent expenses of that appointment, on the grounds stated in my protest of 1833, and referred to in my protest of last year; namely, that the payment of those Sums by this Colony, is contrary to the New South Wales Act, 9th George the IV. Chap. 83; and further, because my conviction, stated last year, of the utter inutility of that office, in particular as at present constituted, has by various facts, which have since come to my knowledge, been more fully confirmed.

6.—I again Protest against the proposed Salary of the Honorable and Venerable the Archdeacon, viz. £2,000, being of opinion that it should not exceed the sum of £1,000 annually; and further, I am of opinion that in event of the services of that Officer being required by the Colonists of Van Diemen's Land, a part of such Salary, adequate to the period of time such services may be so required, should be defrayed by that Colony; and finally, that during absence or leave, as in the case of other Public Officers, only half pay should be allowed.

The grounds of this, my dissent, are not only that the sum of £1,000 is, in my opinion, an ample remuneration for any Clerical appointment that can at present be required in this Colony; but also, the enormous aggregate amount of its Church Establishments, as well as the rapid increase of late in the expenses of its other Religious Establishments, and which, in my opinion, call for much close and careful consideration, and in some instances, for large and early retractions.

7.—I Protest against the appropriation, from the Colonial Treasury, of the sum of £45,000, for the year 1836, and also of the sum of £20,000, for the year 1835, for defraying the expenses of the Police and Gaol Departments; on the grounds, first, that as it has been admitted in the Letter of the Honorable John Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, to Sir George Grey, Baronet, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Treasury Chambers, 23 September, 1834, "The very heavy expense of the Police, which constitutes by far the greater portion of these amounts, as well as the charges attending the Gaols, are principally rendered necessary by the presence of the Convicts." Secondly, because although it be true (though not to the extent that would be implied by the same letter) that the Colony derives considerable advantage from their labour, and that in fact, the necessity for the large Police Establishment arises from the dispersion of the Convicts for the accommodation of the Settlers; yet it is not less true, that the Settlers are subject to much serious inconvenience and loss from the depredations, and other occasional irregularities in the conduct of the Convicts—while it is equally true that the system of Transportation has been, and is still, attended with immense saving of expense to Great Britain, as will appear from a comparison of the cost of maintaining Convicts in the Penitentiaries, Hulks, and Gaols, with that of transporting them to, and of keeping them in, this Colony—a fact of which the British Government have been so well aware, that until lately, and particularly during the Government of Sir Thomas Brisbane, it was customary to grant Lands in fee simple, on condition of the Grantee maintaining a given number of Convicts free of expense to the Crown; and further, the Australian Agricultural Company are even now allowed to redeem the Quit-rents payable on their Million Acre Grant in this way.

In further illustration of the above facts, I beg to refer to the subjoined calculation, founded on Parliamentary Returns, extending over the period from 1786 to 1821, whereby it is shewn that this Colony had, even then, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses incident to its primary establishment, and which are all included in this calculation, produced to the Mother Country a net saving of £1,913,462 17s., from the amount that it would have cost the Mother Country, provided the same number of Convicts, which had been transported to this Colony, had been kept in the Mother Country in Hulks; and a net saving of £11,008,837 5s. 6d., if, instead of being transported to this Colony, the same number of Convicts had been kept in the Mother Country in Penitentiaries, on the most economical plan.—(Letter to Mr. Peel, page 163. W. Wentworth's New South Wales, 3rd Edition.)

To the above calculations, I beg to add that at this moment the Colonists are maintaining, at their own cost 20,207 Prisoners of the Crown, out of an entire prisoner population of 24,276 souls; which if kept in Great Britain in Gaols, Penitentiaries, and Hulks on the most economical scale, would cost an average sum of £30 a head for mere subsistence and superintendance, (exclusive of the expenses of the Hulks, Gaols, and Penitentiaries) and that the remainder of the prisoner population, consisting almost exclusively of irreclaimable characters sent from Great Britain, and undergoing punishment for offences committed in the Colony, are being worked in Road or Chain Gangs, or at Penal Settlements, or maintained in Gaols, at an expense to the Crown of only about £10 a head, whereby a net saving to Great Britain is produced annually of about £687,591, on the total amount of Convicts sent to this Colony; while the number of Convicts transported is still increasing, and with a proportionate decreasing ratio of expense to the Mother Country. Thirdly, because the Colonists are already burdened with the entire support of the Judges and the Judicial Establishments, amounting in this year's Estimates to £23,225 11s., the greater part of which is occasioned by the prisoner population, and ought therefore to be borne by the Mother Country. Fourthly, because the principle on which this great burden on the Colonial Revenue is attempted to be justified, viz., the alleged benefit which this Colony derives from Convict labor, may with equal justice be extended to the Chain Gangs and Penal Settlements; to the Military employed in guarding them; to the ships required for their transportation; and even to that portion of the Establishments of Britain which was employed in their apprehension and conviction. Fifthly, because the proposed appropriation of this large portion of the Territorial Revenue, would inflict serious injury on this young Colony; and moreover, because it is in violation of a solemn pledge of the Home Government, that this fund should be exclusively applied to the introduction of free labourers, of both sexes, from the Mother Country—a pledge to the liberal fulfilment of which, at least as a temporary measure, I cannot but look with intense anxiety, from a firm conviction of its great comparative importance to this Colony.

8.—I again repeat my Protest against the sum of £750, in Estimate 9, page 16, being allowed to the Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esq., in fulfilment of an agreement with the Secretary of State; the same being an Allowance or Pension, under which denomination it originally appeared in the Estimates, for Services performed in England; and the New South Wales Act, 9 Geo. IV., Ch. 83, expressly prohibiting the Legislative Council from raising any Tax excepting for local purposes, and it being therefore illegal to charge an Allowance or Pension for Services performed in the Transport Office at Home, upon the Funds of this Colony. I Protest also against the Sum of £350, in the Supplementary Estimate for the year 1835, on the same grounds.

And I request that the several grounds of my Dissent from the Estimates, may be recorded on the Minutes of the Council, and that an extract copy of such Minutes, together with a copy of the Estimates, may be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

J. BLAXLAND.

August 25, 1835.

In voting for the appropriation of the respective sums, proposed for maintaining the Police Establishments of the Colony, I have been influenced by a desire to prevent any temporary embarrassment that might occur to the Local Government, but I Protest against it as a *Precedent*.

1st.—Because I am of opinion that the Colony ought not, in justice, to be burdened with the entire weight of the expenses arising out of the Police Establishment, seeing that the Colonists already maintain, without any expense to the Government, upwards of 20,000 Convicts, in the service of private individuals.

2nd.—Because I am of opinion that it is unjust to apply the proceeds of the Sales of Land, to any other purpose than that for which they were surrendered for the interest of the Colony.

3rd.—That I am of opinion it will be impracticable to continue to disburse such an enormous sum annually for the same purpose, as the present resources in the Treasury are the accumulation of several years, and not the Annual Revenue.

ARCHIBALD BELL.

2. Sheep extension Bill; read a second time; to be further considered on Tuesday next.
 3. Licensing Amendment Bill; read a second time; committed and amended; to be further considered on Tuesday next.
 4. Harbour Amendment Bill; read a third time, and passed.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

1. Sheep extension Bill; further consideration.
2. Licensing Amendment Bill; further consideration.

E. DEAS THOMSON, Clerk of the Council.

*FRIDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, a Memorial from the Lay Members of the Committee of St. Mary's Church, Sydney, in the name of the Roman Catholics of New South Wales, praying that an adequate Salary may be provided for the Right Reverend Dr. Polding ; to be printed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, " *A Bill to explain and amend an Act of the Governor and Council, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the alignment " of Streets in the Town of Sydney "* " ; Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, " *A Bill to provide for the repairing " of Parish Roads in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales "* " ; Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, " *A Bill to remove doubts respecting " the power of the Supreme Court of New South Wales to do and perform certain acts " which are required to be done and performed by His Majesty's Courts in England "* " ; Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
5. Committee on Immigration ; His Honor the Chief Justice as Chairman, brought up the final Report ; to be printed.
6. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, an Abstract of Cases sued for in the different departments of the Court of Requests in New South Wales, from the 1st July, 1826, to 30th June, 1835 ; shewing the number and total amount of Verdicts, and the number of days occupied in trying the said Cases in each District ; to be printed.
7. Licensing amendment Bill ; re-committed and further amended ; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Attorney and Auditor General.
8. Sheep Extension Bill ; referred to a Sub-Committee.
Sub-Committee appointed :—

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,
MR. JONES,MR. CLOSE,
MR. H. H. M'ARTHUR.

Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

1. Street Amendment Bill ; second reading.
2. Parish Roads Bill ; second reading.
3. Supreme Court Bill ; second reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

1. The Colonial Secretary—That His Excellency the Governor be requested to convey to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the recommendation of this Council, that an Annual Salary of £500 be allowed to the Roman Catholic Clergyman exercising Episcopal Authority in this Colony, with the sanction of His Majesty's Government.

E. DEAS THOMSON, Clerk of the Council.

No. 32.

TUESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Memorial presented from the Rev. Dr. Lang, praying to be reimbursed the expenses incurred by him in bringing out certain Ministers of the Church of Scotland, for the Australian College, and for the Scots Churches at Bathurst and Maitland ; to be printed.
2. Resolved, that His Excellency the Governor be requested to convey to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the recommendation of this Council, that an annual Salary of £500 be allowed to the Roman Catholic Clergyman, exercising Episcopal Authority in this Colony, with the sanction of His Majesty's Government.
3. Street Amendment Bill ; read a second time ; to be read a third time on Friday, October 2.
4. Sheep Bill ; The Attorney General, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee ; Bill re-committed and further amended ; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Attorney General and Auditor General.
5. Parish Roads Bill ; read a second time ; to be read a third time on Friday, October 2.

MEMO.—Council adjourned from Tuesday, 8th, to Friday, 11th instant.
Further adjourned from Friday, 11th, to Friday, 18th instant.

6. Supreme Court Bill ; read a second time ; to be read a third time on Friday, October 2.
 7. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, " *A Bill to relieve importers from the payment, for a certain time, of the ad-valorem duty and wharfage rates on wheat and other grain imported into the Colony ;*" Bill read a first time ; to be printed, and read a second time on Friday, October 2.
- Council adjourned at four o'clock, until Friday, October 2, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

1. Street Amendment Bill ; third reading.
2. Sheep Extension Bill ; third reading.
3. Parish Roads Bill ; third reading.
4. Supreme Court Bill ; third reading.
5. Wheat Bill ; second reading.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 33.

* FRIDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment ; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Licensing Amendment Bill ; presented by the Governor as amended ; read a third time, and passed.
 2. Street Amendment Bill ; read a third time, and passed.
 3. Sheep Extension Bill ; read a third time, and passed.
 4. Parish Roads Bill ; read a third time, and passed.
 5. Supreme Court Bill ; read a third time, and passed.
 6. Wheat Bill ; read a second time. Motion made and question put, that the Standing Orders be suspended, and that this Bill be now read a third time. Passed without a division. Bill read a third time accordingly, and passed.
 7. Committee on Police and Gaols :—The Colonial Secretary as Chairman, brought up the final Report. To be printed.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, *sine die*.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 34.

FRIDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1835.

1. Council met pursuant to summons ; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, " *A Bill to exempt for a certain time from Duty and Wharfage Rates, Flour and Meal imported into New South Wales.*" Bill read a first time. Motion made and question put, that the Standing Orders be suspended, and that this Bill be now read a second and third times. Passed without a division. Bill read a second and third times accordingly, and passed.
- Council adjourned at one o'clock, *sine die*.

E. DEAS THOMSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

EXTRACT from a Despatch addressed by the Right Honorable T. Spring Rice, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Major General Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, dated

*Downing-street,
15th November, 1834.*

SIR,

With reference to your Despatches, No. 19 of the 5th of February, and No. 104 of the 7th of December, 1833, reporting the arrangements which you had made for the custody and repairs of Public Buildings in New South Wales, and recommending that a Branch of the Ordnance Department should be stationed in that Colony, I have the honor to enclose for your information and guidance a copy of a letter which has been addressed to this Department, by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to whose consideration those Despatches were referred. You will perceive that it is in the contemplation of His Majesty's Government to send out to the Australian Colonies, some Officers of the Ordnance Department, to take charge of the Military and Convict Buildings, and Stores, and whose services might be made available in the performance of any analogous duties for the Civil Government.

Their Lordships however have thought it right, as a preliminary to the adoption of any such measure, to charge the Colonial Revenues, with a part of the Expenditure, from which they were relieved in the year 1827, and which is at present defrayed by the Mother Country.

—Concurring

* Memo :—Council adjourned from Friday, 2, to Friday, 9 October

Concurring as I do, with their Lordships, in the opinions which they have expressed on this subject, I have to instruct you to take measures for providing, out of the Revenues of New South Wales, from and after the 1st July, 1835, for such charges as are now defrayed from the Military Chest, for the Police Establishments, for Gaols, and for a certain portion of the Colonial Marine, the expense of which is estimated at about £25,000 per annum, the Commissariat still continuing to pay from funds provided from this country, all charges immediately connected with the Custody and Superintendence of the Convicts, including the Penal Settlements, and the Medical Establishments, and also the vessels employed in communicating with the Penal Settlements, and detached Military Stations.

EXTRACT of a Letter (enclosed in the above) from the Honorable John Stewart, Secretary to the Treasury, to Sir George Grey, Baronet, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated

*Treasury Chambers,
23rd September, 1834.*

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to request you will state, to Mr. Spring Rice, that their Lordships have had under consideration the communications from your Department, of 5th October, 1833, and 4th June, and 16th July last, relating to the arrangements made by the Officers administering the Governments of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, for the custody and repair of Public Buildings in the respective Colonies, in consequence of the reductions recommended by the Commission of Colonial Inquiry in the Departments previously charged with these Services; and also various other representations from the Officers commanding the Troops, and from the Officers of the Commissariat on those Stations on the same subject; but my Lords have hitherto been induced to defer making any reply to these communications, under the impression that some contemplated alterations in the Military Department of this country might have rendered nugatory any decision on the points to which they related.

I have now, however, to request you will observe, to Mr. Rice, that it appears from Documents before my Lords, that the reductions in those branches of the Colonial Establishments at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, connected with Public Works and Buildings, have occasioned the transfer of the charge of all buildings appertaining to the Military, the Convict, and Police Departments, to the Commissariat on the respective Stations, on the ground that the Expenses of these Departments are defrayed from the Military Chests.

The expediency of devolving on the Commissariat Departments, a charge of this description, in addition to the other extensive duties it has already to perform in these Colonies, is very questionable; and as my Lords, moreover, find that it has been considered necessary to attach Clerks of the works to this Department, and otherwise to augment it in consequence of this arrangement, they conceive that the employment of a branch of the Ordnance Establishment, in these Colonies, might very possibly be quite consistent with those principles of economy to which their attention was called in the communication from Mr. Hay, of the 12th February, 1833.

But it has occurred to my Lords that it would be right, as a preliminary to the adoption of any such Measure, to consider how far it may be necessary that so large a portion of the Public Expenditure in these Colonies, should still continue to be defrayed from the funds of this country, through the medium of the Military Chests.

My Lords observe that the existing arrangements in this respect were adopted in the year 1827, upon the discontinuance of the specific Parliamentary Grants for the Civil Establishments in the Australian Colonies; that the expenditure it was then determined to charge upon the Colonial Treasuries, was apportioned to the then produce of the Colonial Revenues, and that the local Governments were apprised, that as the growing prosperity of the Colonies might augment the Revenues, some portion of the Convict expenses, and particularly those of a mixed nature, such as the Police, would eventually become chargeable upon the Colonial Treasuries.

The local Revenues were estimated at that period to produce:—

At New South Wales.....	£ 62,229
At Van Diemen's Land	£ 32,852

Whereas the Revenues of recent years, without any material increase of taxation, have been at New South Wales:—

1830.....	£104,603
1831.....	£120,204
1832.....	£135,909

At Van Diemen's Land:—

1830.....	£ 63,586
1831.....	£ 71,067
1832.....	£ 91,976
1833.....	£ 85,505

R

And

And the Expenditure has fallen so far short of the receipts, that the Commissioners of Audit have thought it necessary to call My Lords attention to the progressive accumulation in Colonial Treasuries, to the amount at New South Wales, at the end of the year 1832, of £46,224; and at Van Diemen's Land, at the end of 1831, of £35,034.

At New South Wales considerable payments have been made from the Local Revenue, towards the expenses of the Police; and it is proposed in the Estimate of Expenditure for 1834; adopted by the Colonial Council, to apply £8,000 to this service; but at the same time the receipts from Sales of Crown Lands, Fines, and some other heads of Casual Revenue, formerly paid into the Military Chest, have latterly been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue.

Under these circumstances it appears, to My Lords, that the time has now arrived when the arrangement of 1827, may be most properly revised, and the intention then entertained, of charging further portions of the Expenditure, incurred in these Colonies, upon the Colonial Revenues, carried into effect by the transfer to the Colonial Treasuries of such charges as are now defrayed from the Military Chests for the Police Establishments, for Gaols, and for the Colonial Marine, exclusive of Vessels hereafter adverted to—the Commissariat still continuing to pay from funds provided by this country, all charges immediately connected with the Custody and Superintendence of the Convicts, including the Penal Stations, and the Medical Establishments, and also the Vessels employed in communicating with the Penal Stations, and detached Military Posts.

My Lords have no recent statement before them of the exact amount of the charges thus to be transferred to the Colonial Funds, but they conceive they will not exceed £25,000 per annum at New South Wales; and £12,000 per annum at Van Diemen's Land. They are aware that it may be alleged, that the very heavy expense of Police, which constitutes by far the greater portion of these amounts, as well as the charges attending the Gaols, are principally rendered necessary by the presence of the Convicts; but as the great and rapidly increasing prosperity of these Colonies is so mainly to be attributed to the advantages derived from the labour of the Convicts, and as the necessity for the large Police Establishment arises from the dispersion of the Convicts for the accommodation of the Settlers, it appears to my Lords, that the Expenditure in question may be most legitimately charged upon the Colonial Revenues. At the same time, they are prepared to acquiesce in the Local Treasuries continuing in the receipt of any surplus of the Land Revenue beyond the sums appropriated for the assistance of Emigrants, and of the other Casual Revenues of the Crown, and to allow the Colonies the benefit of the labour in making Roads, or on other similar Public Works, of those more refractory Convicts who may be condemned to work in the Chain Gangs.

In conformity with these views, my Lords would suggest that directions should be conveyed to the Governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to take measures for providing from the Colonial funds, for the charges that have been referred to, from and after the 1st July, 1835; and, on being apprised of Mr. Rice's opinion, in regard to this arrangement, my Lords will take into consideration the expediency of stationing Officers of the Ordnance Department, in the Australian Colonies, to take charge of the Military, and Convict Buildings and Stores, and whose services might possibly be made available in the performance of any analogous duties for the Civil Government, and will convey any requisite directions and instructions to the Officers and Departments under their immediate orders.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

REVENUE OF THE COLONY

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

(EXCLUSIVELY OF THE REVENUE ARISING FROM CROWN LANDS)

AND OF ITS

APPROPRIATION,

FOR THE YEAR

1834.

ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE of the Colony of New South Wales (exclusively of the

RECEIPTS.		Arrears of Previous Years.			Revenue of the Current Year.			TOTALS.		
ORDINARY.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Duties on Spirits imported		.	.	.	106,288	11	7	106,288	11	7
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony		.	.	.	1,665	7	0	1,665	7	0
Duties on Tobacco imported		.	.	.	10,333	9	3	10,333	9	3
Ad valorem duty of five per cent., on foreign goods imported		.	.	.	7,879	1	11	7,879	1	11
Wharfage.		.	.	.	1,912	13	11	1,912	13	11
Light House Dues		.	.	.	485	4	6	485	4	6
Fees on the Registration of Vessels		.	.	.	69	7	0	69	7	0
Fees on the entry and Clearance of Vessels		.	.	.	403	12	3	403	12	3
Permits to remove Spirits.		.	.	.	6	18	0	6	18	0
Post Office Collections		445	10	2	3,289	11	10	3,735	2	0
Auction Duty		172	12	7	2,154	14	3	2,327	6	10
Licenses to Auctioneers		.	.	.	68	0	0	68	0	0
Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars.		.	.	.	45	0	0	45	0	0
Licenses to Retail Wines, and Malt and Spirituous Liquors		.	.	.	9,877	10	0	9,877	10	0
License to Distil Spirits		.	.	.	25	0	0	25	0	0
Rents of Tolls and Ferries		118	6	8	2,137	12	0	2,255	18	8
Rents of Market Dues		97	0	0	820	1	4	917	1	4
Colonial Secretary's Office		.	.	.	231	10	0	231	10	0
Surveyor General's Office		16	0	0	.	.	.	16	0	0
Office of the Commissioners for hearing and determining on Claims to Grants of Land		.	.	.	1,334	11	0	1,334	11	0
Fees of the	Supreme Court Office	1,148	13	7	1,834	11	5	2,983	5	0
	Registry of the Supreme Court	.	.	.	351	19	0	351	19	0
	Sheriff's Office	61	7	6	547	10	1	608	17	7
	Harbour Master's Office	.	.	.	470	10	0	470	10	0
	Inspector of Slaughter-houses	.	.	.	193	9	0	193	9	0
	Several Courts of Requests	277	6	0	2,041	5	6	2,318	11	6
	Several Courts of Petty Sessions	194	14	10	501	1	6	695	16	4
Fines... ..	{ Collected by the Sheriff	.	.	.	81	10	0	81	10	0
	{ Collected by the several Courts of Petty Sessions	188	6	9	420	3	10½	608	10	7½
Collections by the Agent for the Church and School Estates		.	.	.	1,162	13	7	1,162	13	7
Rents of Pews in Churches		.	.	.	333	17	3	333	17	3
Store Rent of Gunpowder deposited in His Majesty's Magazines		.	.	.	232	15	6	232	15	6
Charge for water supplied to Shipping from His Majesty's Dock Yard		.	.	.	125	12	0	125	12	0
AMOUNT OF ORDINARY REVENUE		2,719	18	1	157,314	14	6½	160,031	12	7½
EXTRAORDINARY.										
Rents of ...	{ The Residence of the Colonial Secretary	.	.	.	112	10	0	112	10	0
	{ Government Windmills	139	1	0	50	0	0	189	1	0
	{ The Tannery at Bathurst	.	.	.	15	0	0	15	0	0
	{ Premises at Port Macquarie.	2	10	0	35	0	0	37	10	0
	{ Land in Sydney for burning Lime	3	10	0	18	0	0	21	10	0
Proceeds of the Sale of	{ Crown Stock	232	15	11	.	.	.	232	15	11
	{ Government Buildings	250	0	0	245	19	0	495	19	0
	{ Provisions, Old Stores and Tools, and a Boat	11	11	6½	41	8	8	53	0	2½
	{ Property found in the possession of convicted Felons.	50	5	8	25	6	3	75	11	11
Re-payment of Loans		166	7	9	.	.	.	166	7	9
Interest on Debts to the Crown		126	13	3	45	15	3	172	8	6
For Damages to Public Buildings.		0	17	11	3	3	1	4	1	0
Recovery of Law Expenses paid by Government		9	4	3	10	8	2	19	12	5
Surcharges recovered		106	18	10½	4	2	4½	111	1	3½
The King's Share of Seizures by the Customs		.	.	.	219	12	9	219	12	9
AMOUNT OF EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE. £		1,091	16	2½	826	5	6½	1,926	1	9
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE. £		3,819	14	3½	158,141	0	1½	161,960	14	4½
		Amount carried forward. £ 161,960 14 4½								

Revenue arising from Crown Lands) and of its Appropriation for the Year 1834.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Salaries and Allowances.			Contingencies.			Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CIVIL.												
His Excellency the Governor	5,000	0	0	.	.	.	5,000	0	0	.	.	.
Private Secretary and Establishment	331	18	9	5	6	0	337	4	9	.	.	.
Executive and Legislative Councils	789	9	2	23	2	9	812	11	11	.	.	.
Colonial Secretary's Department.	4,409	8	5	583	14	0	4,993	2	5	.	.	.
Surveyor General's (Survey Department	7,918	10	5½	4,176	7	0	12,094	17	5½	.	.	.
Department. { Road Branch	3,220	13	7	7,108	18	4½	10,329	11	11¼	.	.	.
{ Colonial Architect's Branch.	664	17	10	150	4	6	815	2	4	.	.	.
Commissioners for determining on Claims to Grants of Land	1,044	2	10½	201	10	8½	1,245	13	7	.	.	.
Board for the Assignment of Servants	155	2	11	1	14	11	156	17	10	.	.	.
Colonial Treasurer's Department	1,295	12	6	0	15	0	1,296	7	6	.	.	.
Auditor General's Department	1,410	0	4	3	12	9	1,413	13	1	.	.	.
Department of the Customs	5,110	8	0	1,577	8	6	6,687	16	6	.	.	.
Department of Internal Revenue	1,020	6	8	691	9	9	1,711	16	5	.	.	.
Post Office Establishment	949	5	5	1,920	0	3½	2,869	5	8½	.	.	.
Department of the Surveyor of Distilleries	375	0	0	.	.	.	375	0	0	.	.	.
Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and of Cattle for Slaughter	200	0	0	.	.	.	200	0	0	.	.	.
Minoral Surveyor's Department	416	14	8	1,789	0	2½	2,205	14	10½	.	.	.
Colonial Botanist's Department	299	4	8	567	18	6	867	3	2	.	.	.
Colonial Museum	37	15	11	52	17	2	90	13	1	.	.	.
Government Domain, Parramatta	80	4	0½	476	3	2	556	7	2½	.	.	.
Harbour Master's (Sydney	507	6	10	206	19	9	714	6	7	.	.	.
Department. { Port Macquarie	119	2	1	43	15	11	162	18	0	.	.	.
{ Light-house, South Head	80	0	0	187	6	1½	267	6	1½	.	.	.
{ Newcastle	27	18	4	67	17	0	95	15	4	.	.	.
{ Telegraph Stations.	47	8	3	141	10	11½	188	19	2½	.	.	.
British Resident at New Zealand	500	0	0	24	13	2½	524	13	2½	.	.	.
Pensions paid in the Colony	682	6	8	.	.	.	682	6	8	.	.	.
Pensions payable in England . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colonial Agent . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	36,692	18	4½	20,002	6	7	56,695	4	11½	56,695	4	11½
JUDICIAL.												
Judges of the Supreme Court	5,000	0	0	.	.	.	5,000	0	0	.	.	.
Crown Law Officers, and Supreme Court Office	4,988	3	1	21	3	11	5,009	7	0	.	.	.
Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Peace	950	0	0	417	16	0	1,367	16	0	.	.	.
Courts of Requests	2,280	13	1	360	11	9	2,641	4	10	.	.	.
Sheriff's Department	1,802	8	5½	201	18	2	2,004	6	7½	.	.	.
Coroners	304	0	11	683	14	3	987	15	2	.	.	.
	15,325	5	6½	1,685	4	1	17,010	9	7½	17,010	9	7½
CLERGY AND SCHOOLS.												
Episcopalian Church Establishment	7,762	4	4	1,941	17	7	9,704	1	11	.	.	.
Episcopalian School Establishment	2,616	11	2½	3,969	10	3½	6,586	1	6	.	.	.
Management of the Church and School Estates	205	11	9½	539	2	10½	744	14	8½	.	.	.
Presbyterian Clergy	564	4	11	.	.	.	564	4	11	.	.	.
Roman Catholic Clergy.	554	15	0	113	0	0	667	15	0	.	.	.
Roman Catholic Schools.	142	10	6	411	6	7½	553	17	1½	.	.	.
	11,845	17	9	6,974	17	5	18,820	15	2	18,820	15	2
MILITARY.												
His Excellency the Governor's Mounted Orderlies	104	7	0	214	13	0½	319	0	0½	.	.	.
Superintendence of Ordnance Stores	106	2	6	.	.	.	106	2	6	.	.	.
Commandant of the Military District. { Parramatta	45	12	6	.	.	.	45	12	6	.	.	.
{ Bathurst	42	15	0	.	.	.	42	15	0	.	.	.
	298	17	0	214	13	0½	513	10	0½	513-10	0½	.
* Accounts not yet received . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>									93,039	19	9½

ABSTRACT, continued.

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount brought forward</i> .. .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 161,960 14 4½</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount carried forward</i> . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 161,960 14 4½</p>

ABSTRACT, continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.	
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>		£	93,039 19 9½	
MISCELLANEOUS.		£ s. d.		
Allowance to the Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esquire, in fulfilment of an Agreement with the Secretary of State, (from 1st January to 30th June, 1834)		375 0 0		
Housekeeper of the Public Offices, in Macquarie-street, Sydney		25 0 0		
Customs.	Drawbacks	295 15 7	} 6,505 9 10	
	Duty on Spirits issued to Troops refunded	6,203 13 4		
	Other Duties, and Wharfage returned	6 0 11		
Internal Revenue.	Revenue refunded	4 5 9		
Supreme Court.	Allowances to Witnesses for Travelling and Attendance	2,411 8 0	} 3,113 0 8	
	Allowances to Officers for Serving as Jurors	236 5 0		
	Allowances to Special Jurors	105 19 0		
Quarter Sessions.	Allowances to Common Jurors	359 8 8	} 1,806 8 4	
	Allowances to Witnesses for Travelling and Attendance	389 5 4		
	Allowances to Officers for serving as Jurors	267 15 0		
	Allowances to Common Jurors	287 13 0		
	Allowances to Officers for Travelling Expenses	861 15 0		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
Surveyor General's Department.	Amount paid the Contractors for erecting the north-east Shed of the Sydney Market	1,305 0 0	} 2,628 6 1	
	Ditto for erecting the south-east ditto	1,184 14 0		
	For Stone Curbing to protect the Market Sheds	118 15 10		
	For making Drains, covering in the Woll, and for Iron Hooks for ditto	19 16 3		
	To the Contractors for completing the new Corn Market House	744 0 0	} 796 10 0	
	A Weighing Machine for ditto	62 10 0		
	To the Contractors for constructing the Landing Jetty, on the south-east side of Sydney Cove; and for painting the same.		372 5 10½	
	For the erection of Nine Pounds in the Interior, pursuant to Act of Council, No. 3, of 22 July, 1833		84 19 0	
	For Additions, Alterations, and Repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings		1,255 12 7	
	Amount paid for Carpenters' and Glaziers' Work, to the Roman Catholic Chapel, Sydney		342 18 6½	
	In part of the Sum voted by the Legislative Council, towards the building of a Roman Catholic Chapel, at Campbelltown		150 0 0	
	ROADS, BRIDGES, AND STREETS.			
	Surveyor General's Department.	Amount paid towards the construction of Lansdowns Bridge.	410 2 9½	} 321 1 9½
		Ditto, of the Breakwater at Newcastle	321 1 9½	
For providing and fixing Stone Curbing to protect the footways in Sydney Streets		595 14 0		
For Repairs to the Wall, and Fencing of the Government Domain, and the Enclosure in Macquarie-place, Sydney.		124 19 10		
For Repairs to the North Pier and Wall of the Dock Yard		70 16 3		
For Repairs to the Cranes and Fence of the King's Wharf.		52 17 7		
To the Overseer of the Gang employed in constructing the Wharf at Parramatta		27 6 0	} 66 14 4	
A new Crane, and Lime for ditto		39 8 4		
Expence of the Commission for adjusting Claims to Compensation for Land or Premises required for Public purposes.		44 3 0	} 246 8 0	
Compensation awarded to Martin Gill, for Land, and removing two Wooden Houses, to widen the footway, on the east side of George-street, Sydney		202 5 0		
To Messrs. Henry and William Dumaresq, in compensation for their Claims in respect of the Bridge at Maitland			500 0 0	
To Messrs. Macarthur, for removing Fencing from the old, and erecting Fencing along the new line of Road through the Camden Estate			80 15 0	
For Fencing Crown Lands in the Town of Sydney.			13 2 6	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		£	19,942 8 9	
			93,030 19 9½	

ABSTRACT, continued.

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount brought forward.....£</i></p>	<p>161,960 14 4½</p>
<p>Amount of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury, in favor of His Excellency the Governor, by the Deputy Commissary General, and lodged in the Colonial Treasury, as Security for a Loan to the Commissariat Department, of the same Amount</p>	<p>25,000 0 0</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount carried forward.....£</i></p>	<p>186,960 14 4½</p>

ABSTRACT, continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		£ 19,942 8 9	93,039 19 9½
MISCELLANEOUS continued.			
Harbour Master's Department.	{ Amount Paid for Building a Dredging Punt, for Clearing the Sydney Harbour, and for a Boat, and Equipment for the same	385 1 8	
Police.	{ To the Deputy Commissary General, the Amount voted by the Legislative Council, towards the Expenses of the Police. To Extra Clerks, for Preparing Jury Lists	8,000 0 0 } 28 15 0 } 8,028 15 0	
Stationery and Bookbinding for the several Colonial Departments		1,365 14 5½	
Printing, including Gazettes and Almanacks for ditto		640 14 0½	
Furniture for Government Houses, and the several Colonial Depart- ments, including Repairs of the same		477 3 10½	
Fuel and Light for the several Colonial Public Offices, including the Conveyance of the same		76 7 10	
Lighting 102 Lamps, in the Streets of Sydney		230 2 6	
Reward to Two Prisoners of the Crown, for their exertions in ex- tinguishing a Fire, at the King's Wharf		10 0 0	
Aborigines.	{ Amount voted by the Legislative Council towards the Mission to the Aborigines for the Year 1834. (Donations of Provisions, Clothing, and Blankets	500 0 0 } 442 0 6 } 942 0 0	
New Zealand.	{ Expenses of a Pilot and Interpreter, on the occasion of His Majesty's Ship <i>Alligator</i> proceeding to New Zealand, to recover Mrs. Guard and child, who had been detained by the Natives Presents to a New Zealand Chief and Family	34 10 8 } 7 17 0 } 42 7 8	
			32,140 16 3½
Amount of Arrears, for the ser- vice of the Year 1833, and previous Years.	{ Salaries Contingencies Ditto, being arrears of Commissariat Claims, from 1 January to 31 December, 1833.	52 9 8½ } 1,068 4 1½ } 444 13 6½ }	1,565 7 4½
			120,746 3 5
Proceeds of Materials and Buildings at the Old Lumber Yard, and of a pair of Mill stones, which had been paid into the Colonial Treasury, refunded to the Deputy Commissary General			165 19 6
Amount of a Loan to the Deputy Commissary General, in part of the sum of £50,000, authorised to be advanced for carrying on the Military and Convict Services, by Act of Council, No. 18, of 25 Oc- tober, 1834.			25,000 0 0
<i>Amount carried forward.....£</i>			151,912 2 11

ABSTRACT, continued.

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.
<i>Amount brought forward.....£</i>	186,960 14 4½
Balance in the Treasury, unappropriated, on 31 December, 1833, as per statement for that Year.	16,534 10 1
TOTAL.....£	203,495 4 5½

ABSTRACT, continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTALS.
<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . .	£ 151,912 2 11
AMOUNT OF SUMS APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, REMAINING TO BE EXPENDED AND CHARGED.	
Building the New Market and Market House	£ 1,496 9 3
Building Lansdowne Bridge	673 2 3½
Building a Bridge at Menangle Ford	1,200 0 0
For the construction of the Breakwater at Newcastle	579 17 7½
For removing Obstructions in the Parramatta River	500 0 0
For the erection of a Court House at Berrima	2,568 0 0
For the erection of a Gaol at Berrima	2,000 0 0
For replacing the Bridge over Duck Creek	500 0 0
For clearing the new line of Road through the District of Hunter's River	2,118 4 6
To the Contractor, for keeping in repair the Road from Pitt Row, Parramatta, to Emu Ferry	999 0 0
For building Chapels at Goulburn and Patrick's Plains	205 0 0
For building a Church at Bungonia	140 0 0
For enlarging the Parsonage at Port Macquarie	100 0 0
For the erection of the King's School, Parramatta	1,905 10 0
For building Roman Catholic Chapels at Campbelltown and Maitland	250 0 0
Colonial Agent's Salary, 1832 to 1834	1,200 0 0
Pensions payable in England, ditto	2,251 5 0
For the Salary of the Venerable the Archdeacon, from 1st April	750 0 0
For Stationery, purchased in England, by the Colonial Agent	1,371 7 10
	20,807 16 6½
	172,719 19 5½
BALANCE available for future disposal	30,775 5 0
TOTAL	£ 203,495 4 5½

Audit Office, Sydney,
New South Wales,
20th April, 1835.
Wm. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE arising from Crown Lands in the Colony

RECEIPTS.	Arrears of Previous Years.	Revenue of the Current Year.	TOTALS.
YEAR 1833.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proceeds of Land Sold	12,428 0 5	12,528 0 8	24,956 1 1
Quit Rents	684 18 11	326 4 7	1,011 3 6
Rent of Lands temporarily Leased	2 9 0	129 17 1	132 6 1
Fees on the delivery of Title Deeds . . . . .	. . .	172 12 1	172 12 1
YEAR 1834.			
Proceeds of Land Sold	13,254 18 8	28,589 10 5	41,844 9 1
Quit Rents	109 15 0	190 16 1	300 11 1
Rent of Lands temporarily Leased	655 14 0	418 15 2	1,069 9 2
Fees on the delivery of Title Deeds . . . . .	. . .	267 14 5	267 14 5
Repayment by Emigrants on account of the Advances made to them on Loan	20 0 0	46 1 7 ¹ / ₂	66 1 7 ¹ / ₂
Interest on the said Repayments	2 10 10 ¹ / ₂	3 4 7	5 15 5 ¹ / ₂
	£ 27,158 6 10 ¹ / ₂	42,667 16 8 ¹ / ₂	
TOTAL.....£			69,826 3 7

of New South Wales, and of its Appropriation, for the Years 1833 and 1834.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Year 1833.			Year 1834.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Advances on Loan, on account of the Passage Money of Emigrants and their Families	3,591	0	0	600	0	0	4,191	0	0
Advances on Loan, to 189 of the Female Emigrants per Ship <i>David Scott</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	945	0	0	945	0	0
Bounties of £8 each, towards the Passage Money of Female Emigrants	496	0	0	.	.	.	496	0	0
Bounties of £12 each, towards ditto	636	0	0	132	0	0	768	0	0
Passage of 203 Females and 3 Children, per ship <i>Red Rover</i> (second moiety)	1,522	10	0	.	.	.	1,522	10	0
Passage of 213 Females, per ship <i>Bussorah Merchant</i>	2,580	0	0	.	.	.	2,580	0	0
Allowance to Mr. Hoskins, Superintendent of ditto	100	0	0	.	.	.	100	0	0
Passage of 234 Females, per ship <i>Layton</i>. . . . .	.	.	.	2,808	0	0	2,808	0	0
Passage of 247 Females, per ship <i>David Scott</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	2,964	0	0	2,964	0	0
Hire of Premises for the reception of the Females on arrival . . . . .	.	.	.	140	0	0	140	0	0
Furniture, and temporary alterations and repairs to the Lumber Yard, and the Premises hired for the accommodation of the Females	20	3	5	33	1	9	53	5	2
Provisions for the Female Emigrants on arrival	42	6	10½	86	11	6½	128	18	4½
Clothing and Bedding for ditto	15	7	6	36	1	3	51	8	9
Cooking, and other Utensils, for ditto	15	16	11	26	3	5	42	0	4
Firewood, Cartage of Baggage, and Coach Fares . . . . .	.	.	.	5	16	6	5	16	6
Allowance to Superintendent of the Females on arrival . . . . .	.	.	.	18	0	0	18	0	0
Allowance to a Gatekeeper at the Premises hired for their reception. . . . .	.	.	.	1	18	0	1	18	0
Passage of two Female Emigrants to England, per ship <i>Enchantress</i>. . . . .	.	.	.	70	0	0	70	0	0
Donations of Live Stock to Settlers of the New South Wales Royal Veteran Companies	20	10	0	23	0	0	43	10	0
Allowance to the Hon. Alexander M'Leay, from 1st July to 31st December, 1834, in fulfilment of an agreement with the Secretary of State . . . . .	.	.	.	375	0	0	375	0	0
Advance on Loan to the Deputy Commissary General, on 15th May, 1834 . . . . .	.	.	.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
	9,039	14	8½	18,264	12	5½	27,304	7	1½
Balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1834							42,521	16	5½
	TOTAL.....£						69,826	3	7

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, }
20th April, 1835.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

REPORT of the Mission to the Aborigines of New-Holland.

STATION—WELLINGTON VALLEY.

The Missionaries in presenting a Second Annual Report of their labors among the Aboriginal Natives of New Holland, are happy in being able to state, that their prospects of being useful to these so deeply degraded, and so long neglected Tribes, are more cheering than when the former Report was drawn up. The prejudices which formerly were so strong against the Missionaries are in a great measure removed, and many of them have acknowledged that the design of the Mission is a very good one, and they believe that "by and bye blackfellow" make a light." The native men have left their wives at the Mission House in large numbers for months successively, when they have gone on their expeditions into the bush. The Natives in general have come to the Establishment in larger numbers than in the preceding year, occasionally to the amount of eighty and one hundred. They have also remained longer there and evidently with more confidence. Many have been induced to work in the Mission garden, in the paddock, &c. In the spring, one youth was engaged in driving bullocks at plough, and occasionally ploughing. During the harvest, eight Natives were daily employed in reaping. Several have planted maize, corn, melons, and pumpkins, and sown tobacco seed for themselves. Some of the children have each a small plot of ground in the Mission garden which they respectively cultivate for themselves. The Missionaries have itinerated on several occasions to the distance of from forty to seventy miles in each direction. On these journeys when they have met with Natives who had seen them at Wellington Valley, the most friendly disposition has been invariably manifested. They have also given sufficient evidence that they had not forgotten the daily custom at the Mission House, of presenting prayer and praise to the Great God and Saviour of mankind, by readily kneeling down and uniting with their Christian Teacher in this sacred duty. In the month of February, 1834, one of the Missionaries and his Wife, with an European servant, and a Native Girl, commenced a journey into the interior. A Native youth who had generally been at the Mission House since October, 1832, expressed his desire of going; but it was thought advisable for several reasons to leave him on the Establishment. However, he felt the disappointment so keenly, that he went before, and having cut down and gathered a number of large boughs, &c., he laid them across the road to impede the progress of the cart, for the distance of two miles. This youth, after his return, of his own accord, removed them all, saying he had done wrong to place them there. When the company had proceeded about three miles, the youth came up and begged to be allowed to go, which was agreed to, for however improperly he had acted, it cannot be forgotten that he was a Heathen. On their journey several Natives joined and proceeded with them. Every evening, all the Natives who were present, united with the Missionary in family worship, and afterwards repeated their prayers in a very solemn manner. This was indeed an interesting scene to behold. A number of Heathen savages in the open wilderness, upon their knees, observing the greatest decorum, addressing the august Majesty of Heaven and Earth. Goongeen, a Native youth, always took the lead, and acted as prompter in these devotional exercises. It was intended to proceed to Gingin, but having been joined by so many Natives, the stock of provisions became exhausted, and after travelling about eighty miles in a north-west direction, it was found necessary on this account to return. About one hundred Natives were seen during this tour, and were conversed with on the subject of religion, &c. The Native Girl who accompanied the Missionary from Wellington Valley, was of great service, acting as an interpreter in cases where the Missionary could not make himself understood; and it was remarkable how strongly she sometimes argued with the Natives on religious subjects. Medicine was administered to about thirty who were sick, and several came with the Missionary to Wellington Valley. The weather was sometimes very unfavorable, the lightning was so vivid, and the rain descended in such torrents, that it was with difficulty the horses could proceed.

The Missionaries by holding frequent intercourse with the Natives, have obtained more accurate views of their opinions on various subjects. It is now proved beyond dispute, that they believe in the existence of a spirit distinct from the body, and surviving its dissolution. Though there are among them, as indeed amongst all nations, some professed unbelievers on this subject, who frequently say, "blackfellow die altogether," but like the infidel in the storm, from this position they are easily driven by reference being made to their constant fear of death, and their dread of going near a grave, or a hut where a person lately dead formerly resided. They say that "Byamy, who sits down long way off, over the great waters near to England, made every thing, and every body first time." It may eventually appear that they do believe in a first cause. Conversations are frequently held with the Natives respecting "Byamy," but their accounts are so mysterious, that it is very difficult to understand them; and when they are asked questions which they cannot answer, they conclude the subject by saying, "don't like to talk about him, he will be very angry." Several months ago there was a general opinion among them, which emanated from some one eminent Native living a great way off, that in a short time there would be a general inundation, but previously to its occurring they would receive a warning, when they should erect a very large hut, in which they were all to dwell, and that animals eaten by them as food, would voluntarily proceed to the hut, and remain there for their consumption; when time passed on, and the great flood came not, on being interrogated on the subject, they replied, "Oh! that happened long time since." Whether this is a fragment of the tradition respecting the deluge, it is not easy to determine.

In October, 1833, Goongeen, a Native youth, accompanied one of the Missionaries, on a visit to Sydney. In many respects it appears desirable that persons in his situation should have an opportunity of witnessing the comforts and advantages of a civilised life. But it must

be

be confessed, that in a moral and religious point of view, such a circumstance is replete with danger, from that pravity of morals which so generally disgraces our cities and towns. As the youth was anxious to see Sydney, it was deemed more prudent for him to accompany the Missionary than others, who would encourage him in the indulgence of his evil propensities, and who would probably introduce him to scenes of vice, to which he had before been a stranger. Of all the strange things he beheld there, nothing seemed to surprise him so much, or to make so deep an impression on his memory, as Saint James's Church full of persons assembled together for divine worship, and the sound of the organ. Many times since his return, he remarked, "Sydney, bye, bye; every body goes to Church at Sydney—great music there. "What for not make Church here like Church at Sydney." He seemed much astonished at the fine furniture which he saw in some respectable houses, and asked, "who made all them "things." To him this was quite a novel scene, as the seats of the Mission house consist principally of benches, boxes, and broken chairs. At Sydney, Goongeen saw some of the New Zealanders, and being told that very many of their countrymen were converted to christianity, and several were engaged in preaching the gospel, he has frequently made this a subject of conversation with his Native brethern. The Missionary does not at present see any reason to regret his taking the youth with him, as there is ground to hope he thereby rather profited than otherwise. The return of Goongeen to Wellington Valley was hailed with delight by many of the Natives, who had been made to believe that he would never return. Great pains had been taken to dissuade him, as well as King Bobby, (who was very anxious to see His Excellency the Governor,) from going, being told that the Missionary would put them in chains, and send them to England. Several instances have occurred, in which some of the Natives have evidenced solicitude for the safety of the Missionaries in times of apparent danger. On one occasion, when one of the Missionaries, in company with several Natives, was returning from a journey into the interior, when several miles from home, and late in the night, they were overtaken by a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; indeed, so tremendous was the hurricane, that the Missionary lost his horse, cloak, hat, and all his travelling apparatus. The night was so dark that not an object could be discerned, except by the flashes of lightning. To prevent the Missionary from falling over any stumps of trees, or in passing through creeks, two of the Natives voluntarily took him between them, each taking hold of his arm. On another occasion, when the land at Wellington Valley was flooded, as one of the Missionaries was riding through a paddock, in company with a Native, his horse stumbled, and after making several plunges, laid himself down in the water; in a moment the Native dismounted, had the Missionary in his arms, placing him upon his (the Native's) horse.

There have been at different times on the establishment, during the past year, thirty children to whom instruction has been given; some have remained but a short time, others longer, and some have continued with the Missionaries. It has been remarked, that the Native children might be taught to imitate certain sounds, or to remember those imitations, and no more; but the Missionaries are happy to say it is far otherwise. The gate to knowledge is in a great measure secured against their admission, and they manifest no curiosity to know what is contained within. Learning to read appears to them a work of impossibility; and therefore they have no heart to it. But when they have once become able to read, and their minds being thereby expanded, they become inquisitive; learning is no longer looked on as a task, but esteemed as a privilege, as well as a source of delight. Several months ago, two boys refused to grind their wheat, and went to the river. In the evening they returned, and came up to the window as the children were at prayers; when they came to that petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day, &c.," the boys outside repeated in an emphatic tone, "Give us this day our daily bread; give us daily bread; bread for all day; and forgive us our trespasses."

The following will tend to show the simple, yet pleasing manner, in which these Heathen children often converse. The conversation took place in the garden, after the departure of a gentleman:—

Geanil—Who is that gentleman? Is he an Englishman?

Missionary—No.

Geanil—Oh! an Irishman.

Missionary—No. He is a Scotch Gentleman.

Geanil—Oh! Scotch Gentleman—does land where he lives belong to your King?

Missionary—Yes.

Geanil—Oh! all white masters belong to your King. King William—Sovereign Lord

King William. You pray for your King every Sunday. Is he a good man? .

Missionary—Oh yes. He prays to God, and goes to Church.

Geanil—Gracious Queen Adelnido. Who is Queen Adelaide?

Missionary—The wife to King William.

Geanil—Is she a good Woman?

Missionary—She always reads the Bible, prays to God, and goes to Church.

One of the little boys then started the following conversation:—

Oomby—Sheep-mutton sit down at Sergeants.

Missionary—Yes, the flesh of sheep is called mutton.

Oomby—Who makes mutton?

Missionary—God makes sheep, the flesh of which is called mutton.

Oomby—First time I believe, (that is, God made sheep at first.)

Geanil—God always makes it to be sure. God makes all about. First man God made was Adam—then he eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

Missionary—Yes, Satan tempted him, and he did eat of it, although God had told him not to eat it.

Geanil—No weeds in garden then. Did Adam die then?

Missionary—No.

Dicky

Dicky Marshall—No. God came down from Heaven, and turned him out of the garden with a sword, which went this way. (Waving an old shingle about with his hand.)

Geanil—Is Adam in Heaven now?

Missionary—Yes. God told him that Jesus Christ, his Son, would in process of time come down from Heaven, and die for him and all men. He believed God, and was very sorry for his sins, then God forgave him.

Geanil—Then he went to Heaven when he died.

Missionary—Yes.

Geanil—Eve too?

Missionary—Yes.

Dicky Marshall—Enoch too went to Heaven?

Geanil—Enoch did not die.

Dicky Marshall—Abel too went to Heaven, not Cain?

Geanil—Why did not Cain go to Heaven?

Dicky Marshall—Because he was wicked, he killed his brother Abel.

In this manner the children often converse among themselves. Many quick and promising boys have been enticed away from the Mission House by European servants in the neighbourhood; and when it is remembered that elsewhere they are under no moral restraint, but rather encouraged in all kinds of vice, instead of its being a matter of surprise that so few remain at the Mission House, where they are necessarily subject to control, and under discipline, it is rather remarkable that any will remain, where everything is so uncongenial with their habits and dispositions. The migratory habits of the Natives prevent them from receiving that degree of Christian instruction which is desirable, but as they are always conversed with on religious subjects, and attend the Church when at the Mission House, it is hoped that some good, some real spiritual benefit will be the result—and when it shall please the Almighty to convert any of them to the Christian faith, their predilection for wandering about, should it remain with them, will doubtless be a great facility for extending the glad tidings of salvation far and wide, as the Establishment is occasionally visited by Natives from a distance of one hundred miles. But it must be acknowledged, that until the Missionaries are able to address the Natives familiarly in the Aboriginal language, no considerable success can be expected from their labors. During the past year constant attention has been given to collecting words and sentences, analyzing them, forming a vocabulary, and arranging matter for a grammar. The following portions have been translated into the Aboriginal language.

1.—The Lord's Prayer. Apostle's Creed. And the Ten Commandments.

2.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd. chapters of Genesis.

3.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, part of 5th, 8th, 26th, 27th, and 28th chapters of Saint Matthew's Gospel.

4.—Some of the Miracles of our Lord.

It was thought more eligible to translate an account of the Creation of the World, the introduction of moral evil; the decalogue; the birth of Jesus Christ, his baptism, and temptation in the wilderness; some of his miracles; his accusation, trial, death, and resurrection, as forming the leading subjects of converse with the Natives, than to proceed regularly with one book; it may have been expected, that ere this, something in the form of a translation would have appeared as the result of Missionary labor. It is true indeed, the Missionaries could some months ago have presented for publication some of the result of their labors in the language; but they were well aware that such translations would eventually be proved very inaccurate, and as such, any expense incurred by its publication, would have been employed to no useful purpose. It will be acknowledged by all, that the attainment of an unwritten language, spoken by savages, unacquainted with the manners and customs of civilized life, is at all times a work of intense study, and of incessant application. In the present instance it is rendered more difficult by the constant use of words by the Natives, which are altogether spurious, being neither English nor Aboriginal. Moreover, as ideas cannot be intelligibly communicated but through the medium of words known both to the speaker and hearer, the Missionary has first to teach the English language to the person from whom he would learn the Aboriginal. But after all possible attention has been devoted to the language, the Missionaries apprehend that no translation of the scriptures, sufficiently correct for publication, will be produced, until some of the Natives are converted to Christianity. So it has been found in other Missions, and so it may be in this. As this is a matter of opinion,—when the Missionaries have done their utmost, it will be left for others to decide on this point; from the great interest which the Natives take in repeating their prayers, and in hearing portions of Scripture read in their native tongue, the Missionaries cannot but infer, that as their knowledge of the language advances, a door of usefulness will be gradually opening wider and wider. On one occasion, when a portion of the Scriptures in the Aboriginal language was being read, the Natives who were round the hut, on hearing it, came in and sat round the Missionary of their own accord. When he had finished, one of them almost in an ecstasy, jumped up and exclaimed, "*kurrenderung myengoo—kurrenderung myengoo*," (book for blackfellows—book for blackfellows.) Their conduct at Church is remarkably correct; the most indecorous behaviour of which they are guilty, is occasionally falling asleep.

It is not in the power of the Missionaries to record in a report, all the pleasing features of their Mission, or all the trying scenes through which they have to pass. It will never to a reflecting mind appear, that the path of a Christian Missionary, amongst savages, is bestrewed with flowers, or that his mind is the seat of calmness and tranquillity. In this Mission, where Natives of both sexes are under instruction on the same spot of ground, the Missionary is called to witness painful, yea, heart-rending circumstances, which can never be recorded for the perusal of an enlightened and Christian public. Cradled in prostitution as it were, and fostered in licentiousness, the female children brought under instruction in the families of the Missionaries,

Missionaries, do not lose their propensity to vice, as with a charm. Nothing but Divine grace can eradicate those propensities, by the regeneration of the soul; and until that glorious change be effected, the minds of the Missionaries will be constantly exercised with anxiety.

The entire failure of the crops of wheat in 1832, and maize in 1834, at Wellington Valley, and the high price of flour, together with the increase of Natives on the Establishment, has greatly augmented the expenditure of the past year. But while the Missionaries were careful to distribute to the Natives a moderate supply of provisions, they were equally anxious to observe the greatest economy. From sixteen acres of wheat, a very fair crop has been reaped and gathered in, which it is presumed will be sufficient for the consumption of the ensuing year. A few acres of maize corn have been planted, but owing to the dryness of the season, it is apprehended there will be no crop.

In conclusion, the Missionaries desire to present their grateful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor, for defining the boundaries of the land reserved for the service of the Mission. It has been considered advisable to bring the Report down to the close of the year, so as to make it more regular, and as it will include the state of crops, it will afford means of estimating more accurately the probable expenditure of the succeeding year.

(Signed)

{ WILLIAM WATSON.
{ J. C. S. HANDT.

*Mission House, Wellington Valley, }
31st December, 1834. }*

RETURN

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE

-ON-

IMMIGRATION.

ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED.

16 June, 1835.

18 MAY, 1835.

11. Committee appointed to enquire into, and Report the extent to which Immigration from the United Kingdom to this Colony has been carried since the appropriation of the Revenues arising from Crown Lands to that object; and the best means of promoting the introduction of persons of both sexes, of good moral character, and industrious habits:—

THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

LIEUT. COLONEL SNODGRASS,
THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

MR. JONES,
MR. BLAKLAND.

16 JUNE, 1835.

Committee on Immigration:—His Honor the Chief Justice, as Chairman, reported progress, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the same. *To be printed.*

REPORT

*REPORT upon the progress of the Committee upon Immigration from
the United Kingdom to this Colony.*

Your Committee beg leave to report to your Excellency and Honorable Council, that they have enquired into the extent to which Immigration to this Colony from the United Kingdom, has been carried since the appropriation to that object, of the Revenues arising from Crown Lands, and have referred to certain Official Documents relating to the subject, and have also examined some of the most intelligent Proprietors and other Persons in the Colony, and they further beg permission to lay the same before your Excellency in Council; but before they make a final Report upon the several matters referred to them, they would submit, that as the examinations taken before them are rather voluminous, and require mature consideration, and (they venture to assume) will be printed hereafter for the use of your Excellency and Honorable Council, it will be attended with greater facility of reference and convenience to your Committee, if the examinations were immediately printed, by order of your Excellency and Council, before they make their final Report.

And your Committee farther beg leave to resume the consideration of the several matters referred to them, and to make their final Report after the examinations are printed.

FRANCIS FORBES,

Chairman of the Committee.

*Council Chamber,
16 June, 1835.*

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, 21 MAY, 1835.

HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esq., Colonial Secretary, called in, and examined:—

I have always attended the landing of the Female Emigrants, and know that every attention was paid to their accommodation, and distribution among reputable families, and, to prevent improper intercourse with them. I was assisted in this duty by the Archdeacon, before he left the Colony; by Mr. Riddell, the Colonial Treasurer; and latterly, by Mr. M'Pherson, the Collector of Internal Revenue; but Mr. Riddell has had the principal charge of this business, and has paid very great attention to it. The Ships bringing Female Emigrants were the "Red Rover," from Ireland, in August, 1832; the "Bussorah Merchant," from London, in August, 1833; the "Layton," from London, in December, 1833; the "David Scott," from London, in October, 1834; and the "Duchess of Northumberland," from Ireland in February of the present year.

Honorable
Alex. M'Leay,
Esq.
21 May, 1835.

I consider, that of all these ships, there was the greatest portion of well-conducted women by the "Duchess of Northumberland;" some of these came from Cork, and some from Dublin; and, of the two, the most respectable were those from Cork; a circumstance which I attribute to the apparently greater care taken in their selection.

In consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State, I have made a special report to the Governor, of the females by this ship, and of that report, I now beg leave to lay a copy before the Committee.

A greater proportion of the women, by the "Red Rover," turned out well than of the women by either of the English ships. By the "Bussorah Merchant," there was a considerable proportion of well conducted women; and they appear to have been particularly well taken care of on the passage; but many of these females have turned out to be very bad, and some of them useless. One, a perfect idiot, incapable of taking care of herself, has since been returned to London at an Expense of £70, in charge of a young woman who arrived by the "Layton" in such a crippled state as to be totally unfit for service, and having an infant born on the passage.

By the "Layton" there were likewise a considerable number of well-conducted females but there were also a very large proportion of women of very bad character; and it appeared on enquiry that very little attention was paid to the preservation of order amongst them, by the Superintendent or any other person on board. The Superintendent having left the ship before her arrival in Port Jackson, there was latterly no control whatever over the women, and some of them who had been allowed to land, immediately after the ship came to anchor, were picked up quite drunk in the streets of Sydney, on the evening of their arrival.

I consider the females by the "David Scott," to be the best of those from England, notwithstanding some unfounded reports to the contrary, arising from the contention by the Master and Superintendent for the preservation of order, on the one hand, and the Mates and Crew on the other. Upon an enquiry into the character of the women, previously to their distribution, it turned out, on the report of the Superintendent, that the total number of the women, of whom he had to complain, was 52 out of 226. It should be stated, that of the 52 alluded to, 41 appear to have been common prostitutes.

I consider, that if respectable young women could be got out here, they would be a very great acquisition to the Colony, but taking all the women generally that have hitherto come out, they certainly are not of the description of persons required, either as servants or as the wives of small settlers; a great proportion of them being, or, at least, calling themselves Governesses, Nursery Governesses, and Ladies' Maids.

I think, that of the families that have come out, a number are likely to become good Colonists; and I conceive it to be of the greatest consequence to encourage the immigration of families in which there are daughters. The eye of the parent on young females during the passage, and after their arrival, is most important. After families of the description alluded to I consider that newly married couples are the most desirable Emigrants, especially ploughmen, shepherds, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, wheelwrights, and blacksmiths.

But if it be determined still to send out unprotected single women, it is of the utmost importance that greater care in the selection of them should be taken, than appears to have been hitherto practised. From my knowledge of some of the gentlemen composing the Emigration Committee in London, and especially of the Chairman, I am persuaded that they are most anxious to send hither, only, young women of good character; but it is undeniable that they have been most grossly imposed upon. It appeared to me, from the enquiries which I had made on this subject, that the Committee had placed too much confidence in the individual whom they employed, both as Ship Broker and as their Agent in procuring Emigrants; and I communicated my opinion, to this effect, to my friend Mr. Forster, the Chairman, but neither he, nor the other Members of the Committee, seem to be disposed to allow that any blame is imputable to their Agent. Be this as it may, I would recommend, that in future, the person employed to provide a ship for the conveyance of Emigrants, either male or female, on account of Government, should not have anything to do with the selection of the Emigrants, under any pretence whatever. I would also recommend that it be clearly explained to every female before she embarks, that she will be expected to work for her bread here, as well as in England and that industry and good conduct are indispensable, to procure for her a comfortable settlement for life. But above all, I consider it of importance, that the persons who may be employed in selecting emigrants for this Colony, should be aware of the dreadful prevalence of

Honorable Alex. McLeay, Esq.
21 May, 1835.

the vice of drunkenness in this country. It is melancholy to see the frequent instances which occur of persons, who were understood to be of sober habits on their arrival, becoming perfect drunkards after a short residence here; and it is therefore evident, that sending hither any person, either male or female, who has the least disposition to the drinking of ardent spirits, must prove ruinous to the individuals, and detrimental to the Colony.

It is but justice to state, that all the ships which have brought Female Emigrants to this Colony, were fitted out, and supplied with provisions and stores in a most liberal manner, and the Superintendents and Surgeons appear to have been generally well chosen; but my experience of the very great benefit derived from the employment of Naval Surgeons, as Superintendents of female as well as of male convict ships, during the last twenty years, strongly induces me to recommend, that an experienced Surgeon Superintendent, to be carefully selected from the list of Naval Surgeons, be appointed to take charge of each Female Emigrant ship in future, with the same pay and allowances as are received by the Surgeon Superintendents of Convict ships.

Ship Duchess of Northumberland, with Female Emigrants from Ireland.

On the arrival of this ship, extensive premises for the reception and accommodation of the Emigrants, until they could obtain situations, were hired, at an expense of £20 per week; and bedding, provisions, cooking utensils, and fuel were supplied to them by the Government. The following is the daily ration with which they were supplied; viz:—

Military Bread	1½ lb.
Fresh Beef.....	12 oz.
Vegetables	8 oz.
Tea.....	¼ oz.
Sugar	1½ oz.
Salt.....	¼ oz.
Soap	¼ oz.

A respectable person was appointed to the charge of the premises appropriated to their use, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for their accommodation; a Committee of Ladies was formed to assist them in obtaining suitable situations, in which object the Committee was aided by the attendance and advice of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Collector of Internal Revenue; and every possible care was taken to prevent the females from going into the service of improper persons.

The appearance of these emigrants on their landing, created a favorable impression, as they seemed to be better suited to fill situations as servants than the females who had arrived by former ships, and the greater portion of them were engaged by reputable householders, within a few days after their disembarkation. How far they have answered the expectation formed of them, cannot at present be stated with certainty, but such information as can be obtained relating to their conduct and usefulness as servants, will hereafter be communicated.

It will be observed, that the wives of some soldiers stationed in Van Diemen's Land have been sent out by this Emigrant ship; and also, several women whose husbands are prisoners, and, as will be seen, not in a situation to receive and support them.

The servants mostly in requisition in this Colony, are general house servants, who will also undertake washing and laundry work, or plain cooking; and girls to take care of children and perform needle-work, (although the latter would perhaps be more acceptable if they could be obtained from the families of emigrant laborers of good character.) Country servants were not much enquired for by the settlers on the present occasion; but this was perhaps not so much owing to their not needing them, as to the small expectation they had of obtaining serviceable women of this description, owing to the character of females sent out in former ships, and their objections to quit Sydney.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
New South Wales, 8th May, 1835.*

THURSDAY, 21 MAY, 1835.

The Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, called in, and examined:—

Honorable
C. D. Riddell,
Esq.,
21 May, 1835.

I have had an opportunity of observing the arrival of the Female Emigrant ships, since the commencement of the present system. I was appointed to this duty by the Governor, as a member of the Assignment Board. Until within the last twelve months they were stationed, on arrival, in the old Lumber Yard, which was fitted up with plain tables and forms. Every precaution was taken to prevent any improper intercourse with them, and to procure good places for them; but from the character of some of the females, it was difficult to control them. It was only by advice that we could prevail upon them either to take places, or to remain under restraint; as being free, they were at liberty to do as they pleased. In many of the ships such very low characters came out, that it was impossible to recommend them to respectable families, and consequently, they were taken by publicans and others. In the last Irish ship, the "Duchess of Northumberland," there were, I think, more useful females than by any of the former ships. In most instances the character of the families has been respectable, and many of them are doing well. Many of the respectable young females who came out as governesses are also doing well. Generally speaking, however, the single Female Emigrants

grants have not answered the expectations of the Colonists, as to moral character, and qualifications as servants. I think that governesses of a better description than those who have hitherto come out, are wanted to a limited extent. Cooks, housemaids, and laundresses particularly, are also much in demand. Honorable
C. D. Riddell,
Esq.

I attribute the superiority of the girls on board the "Duchess of Northumberland," to their having been more carefully selected than others. A document accompanied them signed by some public functionaries and clergymen of the City of Cork, stating that they had been selected with great care, and that none had been permitted to embark who had not been recommended from their parishes for good conduct. Although the best importation I have seen, still it has come to my knowledge that many have left the places procured for them, and are leading disreputable lives in Sydney, and that some have been turned away by their employers for similar conduct.

21 May, 1835.

I consider one reason why some of the women by the English ships have been of loose character, has arisen from this cause;—that ships having been taken up for Emigrants to sail on a particular day, and the time expiring without having been able to complete the number they are calculated to carry with persons of respectable character, the remainder have been selected from a less reputable class.

It appears that a sum of £370 has been paid through my office for loans of £5 each, to females intended for the "Duchess of Northumberland," who have never arrived. Had this ship sailed from London, it is probable we should have had the satisfaction of receiving in exchange for this sum, the full number, but completed probably in the manner in which the complement of the "David Scott" was made up.

In addition to the above evidence, I beg to state, that in my opinion, there are external as well as internal causes why the Immigration of free females has not been productive of the good which was anticipated by the Home Government, as well as by the Colonists.

Amongst the external causes, I would mention the manner in which the single women are collected for Emigration in England. I shall suppose—1st. That the greatest pains are taken in their selection, and that none but those of good moral character are allowed to embark.

Even in this case it would be impossible to avoid contamination on board the ships. The berths of these females are mostly open to each other, and amongst two or three hundred females of about seventeen years of age, with all the temptation held out to them by the sailors, it is hardly possible but that some cases of prostitution must occur in so long a voyage. They are separated for ever from their friends, their parents, and guardians; and thus that moral restraint is removed, which so greatly tends, in the female mind, to the maintenance of virtuous habits. In support of this statement, I would recur to the fact, that those families consisting of young females, accompanied by their relatives, have almost universally turned out well.

But if, as has been stated, and I believe the statement to be correct, instead of all the females being carefully selected, there are added, in order to fill up the ship, several dozens of known prostitutes—as was the case in the "David Scott"—the consequence which naturally follows, must be the demoralization of almost every single young woman on board.

I need not say how much the introduction of such females as servants, into respectable families, has disgusted the Colonists at large; many of whom now prefer to have Convict women, over whom they can exercise some control.

I consider, therefore, that assembling together large numbers of females, with the view of Emigration, is detrimental, both to the females themselves and to the Colony, which it is intended to benefit; and I think some mode might be adopted in England which would obviate the evils arising from the present system.

For instance, why should not any number of persons disposed to emigrate together, if properly recommended, be allowed to embark at the seaport next or most convenient to them, and still receive the same assistance from Government, as is now given. Might not the Officer of Customs, or Port Officer, be instructed to advance the bounties and loans, under certain restrictions, in the same manner as they now pay the Government pensioners in their neighbourhood? If I am rightly informed, the cost of emigration to this country would not be so great, for each single female, as at present. Those by the "Duchess of Northumberland" have cost the Colony £22 2s. 6d. each.

Such Emigrants would form a large family, under the superintendance of respectable neighbours, if not of parents, and would be hailed as a boon by the Colonists. I may add, that as the importation of such females would be gradual, and as some would arrive by almost every ship, it would be necessary for the Colonial Government to provide a permanent establishment for their reception, and for procuring situations for them.

Of the internal causes, or those which exist in the Colony, why the immigration of free females has fallen short of the benefits anticipated from its adoption, one of the chief is, the existence of another class of female servants, viz., Convicts. These latter are very bad, generally speaking, but many of them are more expert servants than the free Emigrants, as far as Female Immigration can be judged of at present, and there is but little moral difference between them. But at the present time they are the only servants who can be depended upon, because they are legally the property of their masters, and if turned off to make way for the free, they are remanded to the Factory until again assigned to other service. Thus, much jealousy exists between the two classes, which soon becomes conspicuous in a household where some are free and some are bond.

It so happens that it is not easy to procure all the servants of one class or the other. Few persons part with their Convict servants, unless upon the commission of crime, and of the consequent sentence of the law; as vacancies however very frequently occur from such causes, they must be replaced by free or bond, and as the free have hitherto only arrived twice in the year, they are generally supplied from those in the Factory who are assignable.

Thus the balance is turned against the free, who not unfrequently throw up their situations,

Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq. 21 May, 1835. situations, and betake themselves to their former bad habits; or if not hitherto contaminated, soon become so, by renewing their acquaintance with those of their shipmates, who may be met in shoals in every street in Sydney. But if a gradual importation of female servants was to be constantly taking place, rather than run the risk of the contamination of Factory women, the respectable part of the community would apply to the Establishment for Female Emigrants, (if such existed), or would prefer waiting for the arrival of a ship from England; and in this way many families would be wholly served by free Emigrants, whose moral character, after being protected on board the ship, would moreover be preserved from the danger arising from associating with convicts of their own class.

As I have been lately engaged in endeavouring to procure some Highland shepherds for a gentleman in this Colony, I have the honor to present to the Committee, a statement of the conditions which that gentleman has offered. They are (if anything,) too liberal, and I think the estimate of the expenses to be incurred is too high.

Conditions on which Mr. Charles Campbell has requested me to endeavour to procure for him twelve Highland shepherds.

Inducements to shepherds to emigrate.	Wages, £16. A full ration to man and his wife. If the man can shear, his wages are guaranteed £20. Shepherd may keep a cow, and cultivate two acres of land; a very good cow may be bought for £4, an ordinary one for £1 10s. If shepherd has a son ten years old, and steady enough to take charge of a flock of sheep, he will be allowed from £10 to £14, and a full ration. If shepherd can do without a watchman £10 a year additional.
Expenses incurred by importer, and how repaid.	Amount of passage money for man and wife £25; expense from the Highlands to the Port at which they embark, £4. Say total expense, £30. Mr. Charles Campbell considers that he can repay himself in two years, and give, besides the ration above stipulated, £5 a year to each shepherd; after which he will be free to choose his own master.

I have written to a gentleman residing in Fort William, on the borders of Argyleshire and Inverness-shire, for twelve Highland shepherds under the above stipulations; and I have no doubt they can be procured, and that they will be highly beneficial to this Country.

N. B.—I have made it a *sine quâ non*, that each intending Emigrant should have a written certificate from his last employer, as to his efficiency and knowledge of Sheep Stock, and from the Minister of his Parish as to good conduct.

Mr. Ryrie has placed this Schedule in my hands, but he has not named an agent in England; and I am not aware that any could be procured without the expenses incurred in England being paid by the importer. But with the exception of an additional allowance to a piper, it may be considered as a fair statement of what settlers would give to this description of farm servants, if imported from England.

One married man not exceeding forty-five years, and five young men not under fifteen years, to engage for five years from arriving in the Colony.

The married man, who, it is presumed, can shear	£25
The young man, for the first year	10
" Second	15
" Third	20
" Fourth and fifth	25

If any of them can play on the pipes, to receive £2 extra.

THE RATION.—One peck of wheat, or 10 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. beef or mutton, and as much milk as they can drink.

The married man to receive half a Ration for his wife, and the same for each child.

The expense of passage to be deducted from their wages by instalments.

Shepherds should not be permitted to cultivate gardens, make hurdles, or tend cows of their own; this they cannot do without neglecting their flocks. It is the duty of the hut-keeper, who is also watchman, to attend to the cows, grind, bake, and cook for the shepherds.

21st March, 1835.

FRIDAY, 22, and SATURDAY, 23 MAY, 1835.

William Macpherson, Esquire, Collector of Internal Revenue, called in and examined:—

W. Macpherson, Esq. 22 May, 1835.

I am Collector of the Internal Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, and since the establishment of the "Emigrants' Friend Society," in September, 1832, I have acted as its Secretary, having, with the permission of the Governor, offered my gratuitous services.

As Collector of Internal Revenue, I am in possession of promissory notes, and warrants of attorney, given by three hundred and seventy-eight male emigrants, to the amount of seven thousand six hundred pounds and two shillings, in security for repayment of that amount, paid from the Colonial Treasury between 1st April, 1832, and 31st December,

ember, 1834, to the masters and agents of the ships by which these persons arrived, on W. Macpherson, Esq. account of their passage money.*

The promissory notes were given in England, payable in the Colony, six months after date; the largest amount of any one note being twenty pounds, with exception of the three notes given by Priest, Pearson, and Etherington, above mentioned.

In lieu of these notes, I was directed to accept warrants of attorney from the parties; for the amounts respectively due by them, payable by seven instalments; the first becoming due at the expiration of six months, and the remaining instalments, at successive intervals of three months, the whole thus being payable within two years, with interest on each instalment at the rate of five per cent per annum, half the ordinary rate of colonial interest.

Notwithstanding the indulgent and easy terms of the new engagements directed to be taken from the Emigrants, for re-payment of the advances made on account of their passage money, the trouble and difficulty experienced in obtaining these new engagements has been very considerable, especially with respect to the earlier arrivals; it is now, and has for some time past been my practice, immediately on the arrival of a vessel, without waiting for any communication from the Colonial Secretary, to send a clerk on board to ascertain if any of the passengers have granted promissory notes in England to the Government, on account of their passage money; and if they have done so, to obtain their immediate acknowledgment in writing of the amount of these notes, (taken from their own statement, or that of the master, chief officer, or surgeon, as can be obtained) and to require the parties to attend at my office on their receiving an intimation from me, that I have been put in possession of their promissory notes, (which is seldom less than a week or ten days after) to enter into a more formal engagement by a warrant of attorney, which the Supreme Court Regulations require to be signed in the presence of an Attorney of the Supreme Court, or a Magistrate.

The greater number attend to my intimations, but many do not; and possibly obtain employment and go up the country, and I am unable afterwards to find them.

Out of the 378 persons above mentioned—one person has repaid the whole sum of twenty pounds advanced on his account; 199 persons have entered into the required new engagements; 40 persons have acknowledged their debts, either by the temporary written acknowledgments above mentioned, or verbally to myself, or some of my clerks, when we have chanced to meet them, but have not entered into the new engagements required; and 138 persons have either never received my intimations, from my ignorance of where to address them, or have neglected or refused to comply with them.

In respect to the last mentioned 138 persons, it will probably be difficult to prove their signature of the notes given by them in England; but possibly among their fellow passengers some may be found, who can prove their hand-writing; much trouble, and even expense, for witnesses, &c., must however, be looked for; more, in my opinion, than the amount of their debts, or their capability of payment if proved, will compensate.

Upon the whole, I think the legal means of proving and compelling payment of these debts, will, with few exceptions, be found sufficient—but the greatest difficulty, I apprehend, is in finding out where the parties reside; a large proportion of them are scattered all over the Colony—some of them have gone to Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, England, or elsewhere, and even of those residing in Sydney, it is not easy to trace persons of the low rank of these Emigrants, among a population of above sixteen thousand.

Out of the above mentioned sum of seven thousand six hundred pounds and two shillings, only one hundred and sixty-seven pounds three shillings and two-pence (exclusive of interest) has, up to this date, been received from twenty-three persons:—

Of which, previous to 1st of January last.....	£93	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
And since.....	73	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£167 3 2		

The balance remains outstanding, which I am directed to use compulsory measures to recover payment of. The course I should adopt, would be to proceed in the Court of Requests, for recovery of the respective instalments, the amount of each of which is about three pounds, or at any rate under ten pounds, from the persons who have entered into new engagements; those who have not done so, I should be compelled to proceed against in the Supreme Court; and should, in some cases, fail probably for want of proof of the hand-writing—and in many cases, from the poverty of the parties, be unable to recover anything. What I have already said, is in reference to advances made on account of Male Emigrants, previous, and up to 31st of December last.

Exclusive of which, I hold Promissory Notes of six pounds each, from one hundred and eighty-nine Female Emigrants, who arrived here in November last, by the ship "David Scott," to the amount of eleven hundred and thirty-four pounds. And Promissory Notes of six pounds each, were given by two hundred and twenty-seven Female Emigrants, who, with the exception of one who died on the passage, arrived here in March last, by the ship "Duchess of Northumberland," to the amount of one thousand three hundred and sixty-two pounds, which notes are in the hands of the Colonial Secretary.

The females by the "David Scott" were landed before I was informed that Promissory Notes had been given by them; and after their landing, even on the very day of their doing so, the concourse of applicants for their services was so great, and so many were immediately disposed of and dispersed in various directions, that it was found impossible to procure the acknowledgment of their notes, but from a very inconsiderable number of these Females, and therefore acknowledgments were not taken from the few from whom they might have been obtained.

* This sum includes £128 2s., due to the parish officers of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, being the amount of three promissory notes given by John Priest, John Pearson, and James Etherington, for the respective sums of £53 12s., £40, and £32 10s.

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The Females by the "Duchess of Northumberland," have all given a written acknowledgment of their debt, with the exception of six who were omitted, or had escaped the attention of the Surgeon and Chief Officer when I was on board, and did not come voluntarily forward without being called for, as the greater part did. A large proportion of the Females arrived by these two vessels are under the age of majority; and unless they voluntarily repay the sums which have been advanced on their account, they cannot be legally compelled to do so.

But I hope, I will not be deemed presumptuous in saying, that I think it would be beneath the dignity of the Government of the British Nation to accept of repayment of these pittances, from these poor young friendless destitute Females, who have entrusted themselves to its protection in this distant land; forsaking for ever their dear native homes and families.

If I had the means, I would rather pay these debts myself, than stand forward as the prosecutor of these unprotected young women.

The orders given to me, are to enforce payment of all the claims against Emigrants. I have not received orders to imprison, in such cases as the parties are destitute of means; but if I am compelled to exact payment from the honest, sober, industrious, hardworking few who may have been able to lay by a portion of their earnings, I should consider them as very hardly dealt with, unless every one of the drunken, idle, profligate spendthrifts, constituting so large a proportion of the persons who have emigrated by the assistance of the Government, who in general have had the same opportunities, but have not profitted by them, shall suffer twelve months imprisonment at least, when unable to pay the claims against them; from which punishment, I think none should be exempted, but those who can make it clearly appear, that their inability has not been caused by their own misconduct.

If I am compelled to enforce these claims, I think from a fourth to a third of them might be recovered; I do not think that, by the most severe measures, I could recover the half.

What the effect on emigration would be, of the imprisonment of two hundred persons and upwards, (exclusive of females) for non-payment of these petty debts to the Government, may be easily judged. There cannot be a doubt that it would operate most injuriously.

The persons from whom I think payment might be recovered, are mechanics; but many of those who received the assistance of the Government, and came out here as mechanics, have proved, on trial, to be quite ignorant of the trade of which they are stated to have professed themselves to be; having merely, when young, commenced an apprenticeship, or perhaps worked as boys, assisting their parents.

Good mechanics, who earn in Sydney from thirty to forty shillings per week, might be able to repay the advances made on their account; but, how common labourers, of whom the common wages are only fourteen shillings per week without rations, or five or six shillings per week with rations, could accomplish the repayment of these advances, I do not know. All that I have received has been from mechanics.

In respect to the male unmarried Emigrants, and to the married Emigrants with their families, who have arrived; from time to time, since April, 1832, by merchant vessels, as chance offered, I think the general character may be stated to be good; with the exception of the commuted Pensioners, who, unless in a very few instances, have turned out idle, drunken, and dissolute.

It is difficult to come to any general conclusion as to the character of the Female Emigrants, who have arrived by the vessels chartered by the Government for their conveyance.

The immense disproportion between the sexes, in this Colony, has caused their exposure to more than ordinary temptations, under circumstances when human nature has, in general, proved least capable of resisting temptation, that is, when removed from the controlling influence of family, friends and acquaintances.

On their arrival here, they have been speedily taken off, and separated far and wide. That numbers have fallen is hardly to be wondered at—especially as too many of the earlier arrivals, I fear, were not selected with sufficiently discriminating care—numbers of them being, without doubt, town girls, whose characters would not have borne strict investigation. Having been appointed to assist in the distribution of the Females by the "David Scott" and "Duchess of Northumberland," I can speak with more confidence of my impressions as to their character, on their arrival, judging from their appearance.

Of those by the "David Scott," perhaps one-fifth (or about forty,) and of those by the "Duchess of Northumberland," half that proportion (or about twenty) should have been rejected; and, not have been suffered to come out here—at least their immigration to this Colony cannot be considered as beneficial to it.

My opinion is formed, partly on the style of dress and manner of the Females to whom I allude, and on the little conversation among them, I occasionally overheard, during my attendance on them, in the course of my duty, and partly on information acquired as Secretary of the Emigrants' Friend Society.

Upon the whole, I think the general character of the Female Emigrants arrived, may be considered as good; but they would have been much more suited to the wants of this Colony, if a large proportion of them had been selected from the country, rather than from towns.

As Secretary of the Emigrants' Friend Society, numerous applications have been, and continue to be, addressed to me from time to time, as ships arrive, in respect to mechanics, servants and labourers, of such descriptions as are wanted.

A pretty correct list of the various descriptions of mechanics and labourers most required in the Colony, and of their ordinary rates of wages, was published in the newspapers in June, 1833, by a Committee of Emigrant mechanics, who held several meetings for the purpose of enquiring into, and discussing this subject.

This list was afterwards re-published in the little Essay entitled "*Hints to Emigrants*,"

written

written by the Reverend Henry Carmichael, published in the Sydney Post Office Directory W. Macpherson, Esq. for the year 1834; which Essay has been since re-published in London by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., of Cornhill, in a cheap form for the use of intending Emigrants.

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The following is the List alluded to :—

	TRADES.	RATES OF WAGES.	REMARKS.
1	Boatbuilders.....	6s. per day.....	A few may at present find employment.
2	Brickmakers.....	8s. to 10s. per thousand	A few may at present find employment.
3	Bricklayers.....	5s. to 7s. per day	Ditto ditto ditto.
4	Blacksmiths.....	24s. to 42s. per week.....	May always find employment.
5	Chairmakers.....	5s. to 7s. per day	In demand
6	Carpenters.....	5s. to 7s. per day	Good workmen in demand.
7	Caulkers.....	7s. to 8s. per day	Ditto ditto
8	Coopers.....	5s. to 7s. per day	No certain employment.
9	Compositors.....	At London prices	A few might find employment.
10	Cabinetmakers.....	5s. to 7s. per day	Good workmen find ready employment.
11	Cooks.....	4s. to 6s. per week, with Rations	Nearly every establishment employs them.
12	Dairywomen.....	{ £10 to £12 per annum, with Lodgings and Rations	{ In extensive demand.
13	Engineers.....	£2 per week, and Rations	{ Twenty-six in the Colony; (June, 1833,) and only eight in actual employment as Engineers
14	Fencers and Field Labourers	{ 4s. to 5s. per week, with Lodgings and Rations	{ All kinds of Field Labourers, if steady, may better their condition in life.
15	Glaziers.....	4s. to 6s. per day	In demand.
16	Harnessmakers.....	4s. to 5s. per day	Principally supplied by importation.
17	Joiners.....	5s. to 6s. per day	Good workmen in demand.
18	Ironfounders.....	.....	Good opening for one of capital and skill.
19	Locksmiths.....	.....	A few good general workmen wanted.
20	Millwrights.....	6s. to 7s. per day	But few wanted.
21	Milkmen.....	.....	All kinds of husbandry men in demand.
22	Nailors.....	5s. to 6s. per day	Steady good workmen may earn more.
23	Painters (House).....	4s. to 6s. per day	More here than wanted.
24	Painters (Artists).....	.....	No encouragement for them.
25	Parchment Makers.....	.....	{ Good opening for a parchment manufacturer; sheep skins are only from 1d. to 2d. each.
26	Potters.....	.....	{ Plenty of excellent clay. An opening for the establishment of a pottery.
27	Plasterers.....	5s. to 6s. per day .....	.....
28	Ploughmen.....	{ £10 to £12 per annum, with Lodgings and Rations	{ All agricultural labourers, shepherds, sheep shearers, &c., may be so rated.
29	Printers and Pressmen.....	25s. to 30s. per week	A few wanted.
30	Sadlers.....	4s. to 5s. per day	Chiefly supplied by importation.
31	Shoemakers.....	5s. to 7s. per day	In great demand; some earn 10s. a day.
32	Sawyers.....	6s. per hundred feet .....	.....
33	Shipwrights.....	6s. to 7s. per day .....	.....
34	Stonemasons.....	.....	.....
35	Stoncutters.....	{ 4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per day	Much in demand.
36	Stonesetters.....	.....	.....
37	Quarrymen.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. per day .....	.....
38	Sailors.....	£3 per month	Demand moderate.
39	Tailors.....	25s. to 40s. per week.....	In great demand.
40	Vine Dressers.....	{ £10 to £40 per annum, with Hut and Rations	{ Gardeners always in demand. The vine begins to be extensively cultivated.
41	Upholsterers.....	5s. to 7s. per day	{ A good opening as an upholsterer, for a person of taste and capital.
42	Wheelwrights.....	5s. to 6s. per day	{ In the Country, they have from £15 to £20 per annum, with Hut and Rations.

The foregoing list comprehends, I believe, all the descriptions of mechanics, labourers, and servants; for which there is at present any demand in the Colony; and I think the rates of wages and remarks may be considered equally applicable now as when published; or, in more general terms, I may say :—

1.—That good mechanics may earn in Sydney from thirty shillings to two guineas per week, without board or lodging; and in the country from twenty to forty pounds per annum, with a house (or hut) and rations.

2.—Common labourers; if good working-men, obtain in Sydney from twelve to fourteen shillings per week, without board or lodging, or from four shillings to six shillings per week, with rations and lodging; and in the country about twelve pounds per annum, with a hut and rations.

The wages given to farm servants vary so much; according to their qualifications, that it is difficult to fix on any average rate. Fifty to sixty pounds per annum, with a house and rations, may, I think, be considered as the highest rate usually given to overseers or farm bailiffs of a superior description; and from twenty to twenty-five pounds to common overseers—plain honest men, who may be trusted with the charge of half a dozen to a dozen convict servants, with horses and cattle in proportion, and can keep an account of the receipt and disbursement of the provisions and stores necessary for their use. Their being married or single

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single seldom makes any difference in the rate of wages, unless when their wives are expected to take charge of a dairy, or to perform any domestic duties; but to the wives and children of married overseers, rations are usually allowed. Good ploughmen, shepherds, and stockmen would obtain from fifteen to twenty pounds, and a house and rations. With respect to domestic servants, I think the wages of single men may be considered as from twelve to twenty pounds; and single women, from eight to fifteen pounds. A few married domestic servants would find employment, but I think the larger proportion should be unmarried. Of farm servants, I think the larger proportion might be married; although a great number of unmarried young men, accustomed to the management of horses, cattle, and sheep, and farm work in general, would be certain of employment; as would also, unmarried country girls, although not thorough servants, if active and willing to learn.

Provisions in general are cheap, but house rent very dear in Sydney; but a married pair of Emigrants might easily find a small house containing two rooms to accommodate them on their arrival, for a weekly rent of from five to ten shillings; and an unmarried man may lodge and board for half a guinea per week.

The Government have hitherto provided unmarried females coming by chartered vessels, with lodgings and rations free of expense for some weeks after their arrival; during which time they seldom, or never, fail to find employers, unless of a totally unsuitable description.

The rations above alluded to, are generally understood to be the common Government rations, as published in the Government Order, No. 18, dated 29th June, 1831, when not otherwise specified; which are as follows, per week:—

Twelve pounds of wheat, or nine pounds of seconds flour; or in lieu thereof, at the discretion of the master, three and a half pounds of maize meal, and nine pounds of wheat, or seven pounds of seconds flour, and

Seven pounds of beef or mutton, or four and a half pounds of salt pork;

Two ounces of salt, and two ounces of soap.

Any articles which the master may supply beyond those above specified, being considered as indulgences, which he may discontinue whenever he thinks proper.

The following is not an uncommon weekly ration, allowed to Free Labourers:—Ten pounds of flour, ten pounds of beef or mutton, two ounces of tea, and one pound of sugar, (or in lieu of tea and sugar, seven quarts of milk,) two ounces of salt, and two ounces of soap; some add two ounces of tobacco.

To women, about two-thirds, and to children, one-third or a half of these rations are allowed.

By the Government Order above referred to, masters must supply their convict male servants annually with two frocks or jackets, three shirts, two pairs of trousers, three pairs of shoes, and one hat or cap; and must also give them the use of one blanket and a wool mattress; but unless by special agreement, it is never understood that masters supply any articles of clothing or bedding to their free servants.

The number of adult Free Emigrants who arrived in this Colony in 1832, was about fifteen hundred; in 1833, about two thousand; and in 1834, about eleven hundred and fifty; the number of males and females being nearly equal, the former rather exceeding the latter.

Of the Emigrants who arrived in 1832, and the early part of 1833, a considerable number consisted of discharged soldiers who had commuted their pensions; men in general of dissipated habits, unaccustomed to labour, and extremely deficient in industry. For some years yet I think there would be an adequate demand for about two thousand well selected adult Free Emigrants annually; males and females in equal proportions.

But to support a continued importation of Emigrants in considerable numbers, it will be absolutely necessary that encouragement shall be held out to persons possessing some capital. Inducements to Emigrate must be offered to employers as well as to the employed.

In November, 1832, I addressed a letter to Viscount Goderich, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting a scheme for the encouragement of Emigration, which I am still of opinion would have been found calculated to answer the purpose intended.

This letter was forwarded by the Governor, and I believe the principle was approved by His Excellency, but no answer has been received, as I am informed.

I proposed, that to Emigrants of the higher classes coming out as cabin passengers, certain allowances should be made out of the price of any lands purchased by them at the Government Sales by Auction; but these allowances to be made only in the event of purchases of land from the Crown being actually made, and out of the prices of such purchases, so that in every case the sales would provide the funds to meet the allowances.

But as I proposed, that the simple fact of coming out as a cabin passenger, and that proof by production of the master's receipt that the passage money had been paid accordingly, should be admitted as the only requisite qualification to entitle Emigrant purchasers of land to the benefit of the allowance, without any restricting stipulations whatever, but such as are contained in the deeds of grant now issued to ordinary purchasers, I conceive the allowances proposed by me would meet every case; as persons not intending to become settlers might apply for and purchase land to the extent of their allowance, and afterwards dispose of it when an opportunity offered.

If even at some loss, it is probable the loss would not be great, if due care had been exercised in the selection.

The scale of allowances I proposed was as follows:—

To each married man, the value of half a section of land, at the rate of five shillings per acre, or £80.

To his wife the same.

For each child above seven, and under sixteen years of age, £40.

For children under one year no allowance to be made; above one, and not exceeding seven years, and for servants *bona fide* paid for by their masters, for each, £20.

Children of sixteen years and upwards, and

Unmarried

Unmarried persons, either males or females, coming out as cabin passengers, to be entitled to the full allowance of £80.

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With respect to mechanics, farm servants, labourers, and all the lower classes of Free Emigrants coming out as steerage passengers, it is not desirable that they should become land owners; the allowances to be made to them, therefore, should be payable in money, to be paid either to the shipowners and agents, for the passage money of such persons, or to the parties themselves when they have paid for their own passage.

The funds for this purpose to be provided for out of the monies arising from the sales of land, quit-rents, and other territorial revenues.

Particular attention should be paid to the age and qualifications of Emigrants of the latter description.

Young married and marriageable persons, are those only whom it is desirable to encourage, and allowances should not be made to any others. To such I would propose that the following allowances should be made:—

To each married mechanic, farm servant, labourer, &c., &c., not exceeding forty years of age, coming out as a steerage passenger, the sum of £20.

To his wife, if not exceeding thirty years of age, the same.

For each child not exceeding two in number, above seven, and under sixteen years of age, £10.

For children under seven years of age, whether born on the passage, or previous, but not exceeding two in number, £5 each.

Unmarried persons, whether males or females, of sixteen years and upwards, not exceeding thirty years of age, coming out as steerage passengers, to be entitled to the full allowance of £20 each.

The abovementioned sums are perhaps rather larger than passages might be obtained for; but are certainly not more, nor equal to the cost which an Emigrant of this class will actually incur, previously to his establishing himself here, and considering the different lengths of the voyage to Canada, and to this Colony, and the greater deprivations which must consequently be endured, I think the rates of allowances above mentioned, are not larger than necessary, to induce Emigrants to give this Colony the preference.

Adam Ferguson, Esquire, for many years one of the most active Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland, in his small treatise on the agricultural state of Canada, and part of the United States of America, contained in his letter addressed to the Directors in the year 1831, on his return from a tour to these places, published at Leith in 1832, says, at page 37, that "at Quebec he met a party of one hundred and fifty Emigrant paupers, sent from the county of Somerset in England, at the expense of the parish, which paid for their passage, and in addition, gave each person four pounds, to bear their expenses from their landing until they obtained employment."

I think out of twenty pounds, Adult Male Emigrants would scarcely have so large a surplus, over the expense of their passage to this Colony, and Females would not have more.

If these allowances shall be approved of, I would recommend that they be permitted retrospectively, in so far, as the abandonment of the claims against those Emigrants, both males and females, arrived here since the commencement of the year 1832, on whose account advances of twenty pounds or under, have been made by the Government; and that to such as have repaid the whole, or part of these advances, reimbursement shall be made.

It would be no more than an act of common justice to repay what has been received, if re-payment is not to be claimed from those persons who have made no payments.

For the promotion of the emigration of properly selected persons of the above mentioned descriptions, I think it would be beneficial, that two agents should be appointed; one to reside in England, whose duty it should be, to advertise for emigrants, of such descriptions as he may, from time to time, be informed by the Agent here, are most wanted; carefully to enquire into their moral characters, sobriety of habits and capabilities, and selecting only such as appear to him suitable in every respect, noting down the information obtained, and transmitting its purport, to the Agent here. It should likewise be his duty, to afford every desirable information to intending Emigrants, calculated to ensure their comfort on the passage, and their success on their arrival; without holding out to them any prospects, of which the entire fulfilment may not be reasonably expected.

The proper selection of Emigrants, I consider to be a point of the highest importance.

Mr. Ferguson, in his small treatise before mentioned, at page 16, says, "the Commissioners (of the Canada Company)* are now greatly more circumspect in the character of Settlers, than was the case at first, and it is a leading object to obtain sober, moral and correct men."

"Mr. Prior, their Manager, at the town of Goderich, in their Huron Settlement, having satisfied himself that during his temporary absence a party of a bad stamp, had located themselves; he sent for a vessel and almost *vi et armis* shipped off fourteen families at one sweep."

The residence of the Agent in England should, I think, be at Liverpool; the central position of which Town would make it easy for him to communicate with, by letter, or to visit in person, all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, as occasion might require.

I think a remunerated Agent, could be more depended on, for the faithful execution of the duties entrusted to him, than a Board, however respectable, acting gratuitously, and consequently irresponsibly.

A remunerated Agent could, and ought to be made, responsible, in the event of his sending out persons of improper descriptions, or whose characters do not prove to be such, as described by him.

Instead

* P. 10. This Company purchased two millions and a half of acres in Upper Canada, with a view of disposing it to Settlers at an advanced price, giving extended time for payment.

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Instead of a fixed salary, which I think encourages idleness, I would recommend that a graduated allowance should be the mode of remuneration; perhaps fifteen shillings each, for unmarried persons, and ten shillings each, for married persons, and for such of their children as may be sixteen years of age and upwards, might be a reasonable, and not excessive rate of remuneration. Children under sixteen should not be charged for.

The average annual number of Adult Emigrants, arrived in the Colony during the last three years, having received assistance from the Government, is about six hundred.* If twenty-five to thirty thousand pounds, per annum, can be appropriated towards the promotion of Immigration, which I think might be calculated on, from a thousand to fifteen hundred Emigrants might be annually imported into the Colony by the assistance of the Government.

An Agent in the Colony, would also be necessary, to be the medium of communication between the Settlers and the Public in general, and the Emigrants, on their arrival; and also, for collecting, and transmitting to the Agent in England, information as to the wants of the Colony. But as the distribution of the Emigrants, would be a much less responsible duty than their selection, as the Agent might remain permanently in Sydney, and consequently would not be subject to any travelling expenses, and his services could only occasionally, on the arrival of vessels, be much required, or available, I think one third of the rate of remuneration allowed to the Agent in England, would be a sufficient compensation for his services.

He should have an office in Sydney, and all applications for the services of Emigrants, should be addressed to him. These applications should be registered as received, under suitable heads; such as "applicants for Boat-builders," "Brickmakers," "Blacksmiths" &c., so that when Emigrants of the trades or descriptions applied for, arrive, employment for them may be obtained with as little delay as possible. But as some time will inevitably elapse before the applicants can be communicated with, and their answers received, it would be of essential benefit, that the Government should always have some work in progress, on which newly arrived Emigrants might be temporarily employed, at such low rates of wages, as would enable them, without encroaching on any little funds they may possess, to earn a bare subsistence, during their continuance in Sydney, and without offering any inducement to them to remain so employed, or to refuse private service, or to consider the latter otherwise than as a great improvement of their situation.

Half the ordinary rates of wages, would I have no doubt, provide all absolute necessities; or about the average rate of one shilling and sixpence per day, for each working man. The class of persons for whom I consider it most necessary, that such a provision of work should be made are common labourers; and the description of work best adapted for such a purpose, is such as can be accomplished by the spade, and pick, and wheel-barrow, or hand-cart; because at such sort of work, men of all descriptions can, with little or no instruction, employ themselves; farm servants, mechanics, and domestic servants could, in case of need, earn a subsistence, and more is not required.

There can be no want of suitable work in Sydney, and within a moderate distance of it, for many years to come.

I may mention some operations which at present occur to me.

1st.—The streets of Sydney, although much has been done, in the course of the last two years, in the way of levelling some of the more rugged streets, and forming and marking with a curb-stone, the boundary lines of some of the principal carriage ways, still a great deal remains to be done, before the streets in general, can be put into the state, in which the streets of so thriving and populous a town ought to be.

Twenty thousand pounds might still be expended, and not misapplied, in levelling, forming, and metalling, and in flagging the principal foot-paths, and marking others with a curb-stone, and covering them with ironstone, gravel, &c., &c.

2nd.—The improvement of Hyde Park, by forming a good metalled carriage-way round it, and through the centre, in the line of Maguarie-street, with parallel foot-paths twenty feet wide, shaded by double rows of trees planted on each side, the ground being first trenched, manured, and enclosed, and kept clean until the trees attain sufficient growth to render such protection unnecessary, with connecting roads, and foot-paths, in the lines of the cross streets, with the addition of clumps of trees, and foot-paths leading to them tastefully disposed, avoiding encroachment upon the ground necessary for exercising the troops, cricket matches, &c., would render this part of Sydney highly ornamental and usefully beneficial for the promotion of health, by pedestrian exercise; while the pleasure and comfort of those who use carriages and horses might be much added to, by the completion of the Point Piper road, easing the steep descent on either side to Woolloomooloo, and at other places on the roads in question; and by connecting the new Point Piper road, the old South Head road, and the Botany road; by a road from beyond Point Piper towards Bellevue and the New Race Course, &c., &c.

3rd.—The roads to Parramatta, and Liverpool; the two principal inlets to the interior

Men by private Merchant Vessels.	{	1832—140	
		1833—177	
		1834—52	
		—	369
Women by ditto ditto.	{	1832—134	
		1833—164	
		1834—43	
		—	341
Women by Chartered Vessels.	{	1832—321	
		1833—564	
		1834—256	
		—	114
		—	3) 1831
		—	617

of the Colony, require much to be done, in easing steep ascents and descents, in metalling, renewing wooden bridges with stone ones, and in the formation of drains and water courses.

W. Macpherson, Esq.
22 May, 1835.

The very steep pull at Grose Farm, might be greatly eased, by an embankment of from ten to twenty feet in height, supported by strong dry stone retaining walls; abundance of earth, and stone fit for the purpose, might be obtained in its immediate vicinity.

4th.—A rail-way from Parramatta or Red Bank to Windsor or its neighbourhood, constructed of iron-bark timber, and of such a description as to be suitable for the travelling of carts, waggons and other vehicles, with common wheels, would, I think, be found to be of considerable durability, and of very great benefit to the settlers along the banks of the Nepean, Upper Hawkesbury, and its branches. It might be accomplished for a sum not exceeding from forty to fifty thousand pounds, I apprehend.

5th.—Good leading lines of road to the present existing more remote counties, and to future counties yet unknown, would form an inexhaustible source of employment. I will only further add, some remarks on a subject which appears to me to be of very considerable importance, and one on which I have noticed that observations most discouraging to emigrants have been made in some of the English newspapers.

I allude to the want of lodging, or accommodation for them on their arrival; it is true, they may find plenty of public lodging houses, and there is no want of small private houses, which they may rent for from five to ten shillings per week; but when to this sum is added, the cost of fire wood and water, exclusive of provisions, poor emigrants, are very soon drained of the little savings they may have been able to preserve; and such as go to the public lodging houses, become habituated to scenes of inebriety, in which they are soon induced to participate. I do not know a greater benefit that the Government could confer upon emigrants, than the provision of buildings for their reception, and temporary accommodation on their arrival.

This I think could be best effected, at least cost, by the erection of a double row of small houses; each house consisting of one room of twelve feet long, and twelve feet and a half wide within walls, on the ground floor, with a room of similar size above it; the communication between them, to be by a trap-stair; the rows of houses, to stand back to back; so that one substantial wall between them, would serve for the fire places of both rows, and one roof, would likewise cover both; each house should be furnished with four iron bedsteads, six feet long and four feet wide each, one strong cedar table, six feet long and two feet wide, and two strong cedar benches six feet long and one foot wide, two of the bedsteads to be placed in each room; those in the lower room to be placed end to end across the house, concealed from view by sliding doors, and separated by a cedar partition.

Each house would thus accommodate eight emigrants; fifty such houses would hold four hundred, and might be erected in a substantial manner for the sum of two thousand pounds, exclusive of the cost of bedsteads, tables, and benches, which might be supplied for about seven hundred pounds more, or under.

The further sum of three hundred pounds, would cover the cost of enclosing the whole building, including an open yard surrounding it, say perhaps, one hundred and fifty yards long and fifty yards wide, with a three railed iron bark fence, with close upright rails eight feet high, and also, of separately enclosing in a substantial manner, fifteen or twenty of the houses, for the use of unmarried females; so that the whole cost would not exceed three thousand pounds.

A suitable situation for the erection of these buildings, would be I think on some of the vacant ground near the Carters' Barracks.

I would allow the temporary, gratuitous use of them to Emigrants, making them responsible only for all breakage and damages; but as fresh arrivals, wanting accommodation occurred, I would make those who had been longest in possession of houses, remove.

Many regulations of minor importance, in respect to cleansing, lighting, watching, hours of closing the gates, &c., would be necessary, which it might be made the Agent's duty to attend to; but which at present, it appears unnecessary to particularize.

MONDAY, 25 MAY, 1835.

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D. D., called in and examined:—

I am a Minister of the Church of Scotland in this Colony, and have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining the character and conduct of the Emigrants who have arrived during the last four or five years.

Rev. J. D. Lang, D. D.
25 May, 1835

From the experience I have had of the Female Emigrants sent out by Government, I have reason to believe, that a large portion of them were of a class in regard to morals, from which Emigrants ought not to have been brought to this Colony, and that although many of them have conducted themselves reputably, and are now comfortably settled, their general influence on the morals of the Colony, has been decidedly and highly unfavorable.

A number of Emigrants came out to this Colony from Scotland, per the ship "Stirling Castle," under my superintendance, in the year 1831. Lord Goderich having been pleased, during

* 400 Bedsteads, plain, and substantial, with feet and platform, but no curtain posts, of 60 lbs. weight each, at 6d per lb.....	£600 0 0
50 Tables, at 15s.....	37 10 0
100 Stools, at 7s. 6d.....	37 10 0
	£675 0 0

Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D. during my visit to England in 1830 and 1831, to grant a loan of £3,500 for the establishment of a College in New South Wales, it occurred to me that, as the wages of mechanics in New South Wales were very high, and the characters of most of those who were then in the Colony very indifferent, respectable mechanics, if brought out under engagements to pay their passage by weekly instalments from the wages of their labour, after their arrival in the Colony, would be both able and willing to fulfil such engagements, provided the rate of wages agreed on, was the one usual in the Colony. I suggested such an arrangement to Lord Goderich, for the erection of the buildings of the proposed College, and requested that, in order to its being carried into effect, he would allow £1,500 of the whole sum promised for the establishment of the College to be advanced, for the payment of the charter of a vessel engaged to carry out a number of Scotch Emigrants on these conditions immediately upon their arrival in the Colony. Lord Goderich assented to the proposal, and it was accordingly carried into effect. I went to Edinburgh, in pursuance of this arrangement, and merely mentioned the circumstance to a friend of my own, who had been in the Colony, and who happened to be acquainted with a master mechanic in Edinburgh, whom he apprised of my intention to carry out a number of mechanics to New South Wales, on the conditions specified. I also mentioned the matter to one or two private friends in Glasgow and Greenock, who were also acquainted with respectable master mechanics in these towns, but who had not themselves been in the Colony. Very shortly after these communications I had a great number of applications in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock, from mechanics, who were desirous of emigrating to New South Wales. In making the requisite arrangements with these mechanics, I required them to produce certificates of their moral character from the Clergyman or Elders of the Parish they belonged to, and also of their mechanical ability, from the masters under whom they had served. The arrangement made with those who were finally engaged, was, that they should have employment for 12 months in erecting the buildings of the proposed College, at the regular wages of the Colony, and that they should repay by weekly instalments, from these wages, the amount of their passage money; the passage money being calculated at £25 for each adult, a sum considerably lower than the rate usually obtained previous to this arrangement, but supposed likely to cover the expenses of the undertaking. The number imported under such terms, was 140 altogether, including women and children. The greater number of them were employed at the buildings they were brought out to erect, and during their employment in that way, they regularly paid a weekly instalment from their wages, towards the liquidation of the debt they had contracted for their passage out. In this way, the unmarried men paid up the whole of their debt, in from 6 to 9 months, and the married men continued to pay up weekly instalments until the buildings were discontinued. Some of the young men were allowed to employ themselves for their own advantage, as they best could, on their arrival in the Colony; and paid regularly £1 a week each from their wages, until their whole debt was liquidated. Some of the married men, whose original debt was considerably greater than that of the single men, have paid up the whole amount, at different periods, during the last two years, and others who have not yet paid up the whole amount they originally owed, are not unwilling to make repayment, but having purchased allotments, and built houses during my own recent absence in England, when there was nobody in the Colony to remind them of their obligations, they require longer time. The interruption and cessation of the process of regular weekly payments, which commenced on the arrival of mechanics in the Colony, and would otherwise have continued until the whole of the original debt was paid, with the exception of two or three cases, which I shall mention immediately, arose from the discontinuance of the Australian College Buildings—the buildings they came out to the Colony to erect, in the first instance. And the discontinuance of these buildings was owing, in a great measure, if not entirely, to the incessant attacks that were made upon myself individually, and upon that Institution by the Colonial Press, for about eighteen months after the arrival of the mechanics in the Colony. Those of them who are still indebted for part of their passage money, with the exception of two or three, will ultimately redeem their debts, and these exceptions consist of persons who are not suited to the Colony. One of them was a plaisterer, who, from an accident on the passage, was unable to follow his trade. A second was a cooper, who found that the branch of the business he had followed at home—that of making herring barrels—was of no use to him in the Colony. Two others were rope spinners, who happened to fall into bad hands, on their arrival in the Colony, but both of these have paid in part—one of them a half. These individuals were brought out in addition to the mechanics who were expressly engaged to erect the College Buildings, as it appeared to me, that there might be too many of the same handicrafts, if they were all carpenters and stonemasons. They had consequently to find employment where they could, and were not always so successful as they might have been, if they had been better acquainted with the usages of the Colony, or had had any person to assist and direct them. I consider it indispensably necessary to the success of such a plan, as the one adopted with the mechanics I brought out, that they shall be furnished with regular employment for a certain period after their arrival, to enable them to pay up the whole of the debt incurred on account of their passage, by moderate weekly instalments from their wages. On entering into engagements with the parties in question, the rate of wages current in the Colony, as compared with those at home, were explained to them. They were also informed of the prices of provisions in the Colony, and the rate of house rent. The rates of wages for stonemasons and carpenters at the time of their arrival in the Colony were, for good mechanics of these descriptions £2 a week, and they remained the same until they had completed their term of engagement; the rates of wages for persons of the same description being in Scotland, from 14 to 18 or 20 shillings per week. House rent cost each family from five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence per week. Two families generally rented a cottage of four apartments between them; a cottage of this kind could be rented for about ten shillings a week.

In consequence of the representations of these persons to their connections in Scotland, some

some families who had been induced to emigrate by the accounts they transmitted home, actually landed in Sydney within twelve months after the original importation arrived in the Colony; and no doubt many more would have followed, if encouragement had been afforded them, or if they had been able to make a similar arrangement to the one I have described for the payment of their passage out.

Rev. J. D.
Lang, D.D.

25 May, 1835

The parties brought out on this plan have been, almost without exception, steady, industrious men; and most of them have accumulated property to a considerable amount in the Colony. Most of them have purchased allotments of ground in Sydney, notwithstanding the high price it now sells at, and some of them are already proprietors of more than one good house in the town. They have uniformly had good employment, and the Colony I should think, has been very much benefitted by their mechanical skill, and their industrious and sober habits.

I had occasion to revisit England in the year 1833, on business arising chiefly out of circumstances connected with the establishment of the Australian College; and as I had to bring out several ministers of religion and instructors of youth, with several printers and their families for the establishment of a Press, I again engaged a vessel to bring out the whole party, intending to fill up the rest of her accommodations with agricultural laborers and their families, either from France or from Scotland, to be located under the pastoral charge of a resident minister of religion of their own communion, in the district of Illawarra, where there was a tract of land in my possession available for that purpose. It having appeared to me that settlements of this kind, of which the one I proposed to form at Illawarra, would probably have been a sort of model, were the likeliest means of effecting an entire change for the better in the moral aspect of this Colony. I found, however, that the limited period allowed me by the Government for selecting Emigrants, precluded my going to either of these countries as I intended to have done, for the purpose of making the requisite selection while the impoverished state of agricultural laborers in the Mother Country, generally precluded those who would otherwise have been disposed to take advantage of the very favorable conditions on which they would have emigrated under the proposed arrangement from paying the amount required for their passage money, in addition to the loan of £20 for each family, to be advanced by the Government. In these circumstances, a friend of my own, residing in the west of England, informed me that most of the parishes in that part of the Country were willing to assist agricultural laborers in emigrating to this Colony, by contributing £10 either for each family or for each unmarried young man disposed to emigrate. About twenty families altogether, partly agriculturists from the west of England, who received this assistance from their parishes, and partly families of the same description from Scotland, who, of course, had no such assistance, with several young men accustomed to agriculture also from the west of England, emigrated by the vessel in which I returned to the Colony, in November last. The agricultural Emigrants obtained situations as farm servants, or overseers, &c., within a few days after their arrival in the Colony, and almost any number of persons of the same description could have found employment at the same time; but being for the most part unable to read and write, the agricultural laborers from the west of England are generally unfit to occupy such situations as those of overseers, though sober, industrious, and useful as agricultural laborers generally speaking, indeed, almost without exception these parties have conducted themselves well; but from not having fallen into good hands, or rather from there not having been any system in operation in the Colony for procuring immediate and eligible employment for persons of this description, and for exercising a sort of protecting superintendence over them on their arrival in the Colony, some of them have been subject to temporary disappointment. On the whole, they have had no occasion to regret having emigrated to this part of the world. I have reason to believe, that a very extensive Emigration might be effected from the Mother Country to this Colony, both of mechanics and of agricultural laborers and shepherds, were such assistance and encouragement extended to the intending Emigrants, as the Government and the private proprietors in this Colony could easily afford, under a proper system of management; but I have no means of knowing whether under the new Poor Laws, the same assistance as has heretofore been given in many instances would be afforded to persons and families desirous of emigrating, by their respective parishes in England. For the Emigration of industrious but poor persons and families from Scotland and Ireland, in which there are no Poor Laws, no such assistance could be looked for, as from parishes in England. But if placed in favorable circumstances in this Colony, industrious and virtuous agricultural Emigrants from these Countries might be depended on to repay, within a certain period after their arrival, a certain portion of the whole amount expended in effecting their Emigration. Observing the diminution of the number of Emigrants last year, as compared with the year 1833, to be the amount of about one thousand, I attribute this diminution to the following causes:—

1st.—To unfavourable representations of the state of the Colony transmitted to England, by persons who erroneously conceive themselves to be interested in preventing the influx of additional mechanics from the Mother Country into the Colony.

2nd.—To the efforts of certain friends of the proposed South Australian Colony, who endeavoured, in many instances successfully, to cry up their own scheme, by crying down Emigration to the penal settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. And

3rd.—To the unfavourable representations of a portion of the Press in the Mother Country, which of late years has been incessantly occupied in urging the penal character of the Australian Colonies as an argument against Emigration to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The low rate of provisions now prevalent in England, and the general prosperity of the Mother Country, may also have had some influence in checking Emigration to this Colony, although it does not appear to have had any such effect upon Emigration to British America. But the prominent manner in which the penal character of the Colony has of late been brought forward at home, has doubtless been the chief cause of the diminution in the number

of

Rev. J. D. of Emigrants for the past year, as compared with the number for the year immediately preceding. The penal character of these Colonies is a prodigious hindrance to Emigration.

25 May, 1835. In regard to the establishment of any general plan or system for encouraging and promoting Emigration to this Colony, it appears to me that it would be necessary, in the first instance, to ascertain the description of persons chiefly required in the Colony, and to make provision for their distribution, settlement, and employment after their arrival. Both of these objects could be best accomplished by a Committee or Board appointed in the Colony; and there is reason to believe that if such a Board were appointed, it would become the channel through which many private landholders would co-operate with the Government in extending, and in continuing the system of Emigration, by contributing funds for getting out Emigrants of particular descriptions, and by affording these Emigrants immediate employment on their arrival.

In regard to the Agency required in the Mother Country, it appears to me that it would be expedient to establish a Board, consisting of mercantile and other Gentlemen, connected with the Colony, residing in London, under whose superintendence a system of management, devised and recommended by the Colonial Board, for the selection of Emigrants, and for their conveyance out to the Colony, might be carried into effect by one or more subordinate agents, in such a way as to preclude any party concerned from appropriating any part of the available funds to his own private advantage. Much assistance might be obtained from the appointment of Committees of Ministers of Religion, and Philanthropic Laymen, in those parts of the Mother Country from which families and individuals of industrious and virtuous habits, but in poor and distressed circumstances, were likely to emigrate in considerable numbers to this Colony; for in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland there are men to be found who would cheerfully afford their assistance gratuitously, for such a purpose as the removal of persons in these circumstances to a country in which they would be likely to establish themselves comfortably, and thereby to promote the welfare both of the Mother Country and of the Colony. An agent personally acquainted with the state of the Colony, and whose statements would be received with some degree of confidence, could easily form committees of this kind to correspond and co-operate with the Board in London, and to serve as a check upon any subordinate agent that might afterwards be employed in furtherance of the general object.

As to the likelihood of procuring Emigrants from the Mother Country, the persons of this class chiefly required in the Colony may be arranged under two classes, viz:—

1st.—Mechanics, as house carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c.

2nd.—Agricultural laborers and shepherds.

Persons of the former of these classes could be procured to emigrate to this Colony in any number, if some such plan were adopted as the one above described as adopted successfully in regard to the Scotch Mechanics imported per the "Stirling Castle," in the year 1831. If persons of this description were assured of employment at the regular wages of the Colony for a certain period after their arrival in New South Wales, many would be willing to enter into engagements to repay either the whole or the greater part of the cost of their passage out, *provided the whole amount were advanced, in the first instance, by the Colonial Government*; and if properly selected, they would doubtless fulfil such engagements; but mechanics in the Mother Country are, in general, too poor to be able to advance any part of their passage money themselves.

Agricultural laborers and shepherds could also be procured in many parts of the Mother Country; but the generally impoverished state of persons of this description, in Great Britain and Ireland, would render absolutely necessary that the whole amount of their passage money should be advanced to them, in the first instance, either by the Government, or private proprietors in the Colony.

As to the condition of persons emigrating to this Colony, it would be inexpedient to lay down any general rule from which no deviation should be allowed. It would doubtless be advisable to vest a discretionary power, within certain limits, in the Agent or Agents employed for the selection of Emigrants, or in the Committees appointed to forward and to direct their operations. It should be laid down, however, as a general principle, that persons recently married, or having not more than one or two children, should be preferred to unmarried persons equally eligible in other respects; and that unmarried females should not be encouraged to emigrate except as members of families emigrating along with them.

In regard to the encouragement which it would be expedient for the Government to afford to intending Emigrants of the descriptions already mentioned, it would be absolutely necessary, in the present circumstances of this Colony, and in the present state of public feeling towards it in the Mother Country, to establish a bounty or premium on Emigration, in the first instance, and until the stream of Emigration should be directed strongly to this Territory. The higher rate of wages obtained by mechanics in this Colony would render a lower rate of premium sufficient in their case, than in that of agricultural laborers and shepherds. A bounty of ten pounds, in the shape of passage money, would be sufficient for each mechanic's family; the remainder of the amount to be advanced as a loan, payable by instalments in the Colony, as aforesaid. A bounty of twenty pounds should be allowed for each family of agricultural laborers and shepherds; proportional allowances being made for such unmarried young men or women as might be allowed to emigrate under the auspices of the Board.

If the erection of the Government Buildings which it is proposed to erect in this Colony were to be deferred for twelve months from the present date, and the requisite preparations made for their immediate commencement at the end of that period, from five hundred to a thousand mechanics could be got out to erect them within twelve months from this date, on the terms already mentioned.

To render Immigration to this Colony as eligible for families and individuals of the class of agricultural laborers and shepherds as Immigration to British America, some provision ought to be made, in addition to the bounty on Immigration, for enabling industrious families of this description to obtain small portions of Crown Land, to settle on and cultivate for themselves, at a price payable by instalments. Many industrious Emigrants would greatly prefer settling in this way to hiring themselves as farm servants, or to occupying small farms on lease. For the establishment of such Emigrants, as small farmers on their own account, it would be expedient for the Government to reserve tracts of land in situations eligible for the formation of agricultural settlements, or to make over particular tracts for that special purpose, to a Company or Association in the Colony like one of the Land Companies of North America, provided the operations of such a Company were to be conducted on benevolent and patriotic principles, and not with a view to profit. Many flourishing settlements might speedily be formed in this way throughout the Territory, the moral influence of which, on the general population of the Colony, would be salutary in the highest degree.

Rev. J. D.
Lang, D. D.
25 May, 1835.

Were such a system of Immigration as might thus be established put into operation, transports to bring out the Emigrants could be chartered and fitted out, and sent from whatever port in the United Kingdom might be nearest the place of residence of the majority of the Emigrants, under the direction of the Board in London. I conceive, however, that it would be necessary for some person intimately acquainted with the present state and wants of this Colony, and likely to inspire confidence in persons of the humbler classes of society, to proceed to England to organize the machinery required in the Mother Country for carrying on an extensive system of emigration, and to set it in motion.

WEDNESDAY, 27 MAY, 1835.

Sampson Marshall, Esq., Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, called in, and examined:—

I arrived in this Colony in October last, by the ship "David Scott;" I came out as Superintendent of the Emigrants by that ship; there were on board 347 persons.

S. Marshall,
Esq., R. N.
27 May, 1835.

Adult Women	270
Girls under ten years, and Children ...	26
Males and Boys above ten years	21
Males under ten	30
TOTAL.....	347

I became acquainted in some measure with the mode in which they were selected. It was the professed object of the Committee to obtain them from all parts of England, particularly from the agricultural Counties, but I believe, in point of fact, very few were from the Country; what I mean is agricultural people from Country Villages. The great majority were of the class of servant women out of place, from large Towns. Having been for some time engaged in agricultural matters, and extensively connected with agricultural persons, I feel myself qualified to speak with confidence on the subject, and it is my opinion that there were not out of the whole number on board the "David Scott" more than 25 that I would consider suited for country servants. In speaking of country servants, I mean such as are capable of managing a dairy, of washing, and performing the common domestic work of a farm house. Having had some opportunity of knowing the demand in the Colony for women of the description spoken of, I believe I could now dispose of 50 at least, if they were qualified to perform the work I have mentioned. There were several families in the "David Scott," and I do not include them in my remarks upon the female Emigrants generally, having been under the care of their parents, I had no trouble whatever with them. Indeed I had no occasion to interfere with them, all were quiet inoffensive girls, in fact we had no trouble whatever with the farming people, either men or women, it was impossible that people could have behaved better. It is within my knowledge, that Mr. Marshall the Agent of the Emigration Committee in London, travelled in Wiltshire, in Dorsetshire, and part of Hampshire for the purpose of inducing the Magistrates and ministers of religion to obtain Country Girls, or Families to Emigrate, of course meaning agricultural persons. He was ordered by the Committee to go for that purpose. Every woman that was embarked was obliged to appear personally before the Committee, and to produce a certificate of good moral character from two respectable Householders, or the minister of the Parish. Preference was given to the certificates from Clergymen. I think it right to state, that Mr. Marshall the agent, could not send out any person without the approbation of the Committee, and I understood from the Committee that such was the fact. I know also that the Committee personally questioned every female for the purpose of ascertaining her age, occupation, and qualifications in other respects for this Colony, and that Females who were residing in the Country, were obliged to come up to London, and to pass the Committee before they were admitted as Emigrants. A place was provided for their reception by Mr. Marshall, the Agent in London, until they were embarked, at an expense of seven shillings a week. I am not able to say whether they were placed under any restraint in this situation or not. I beg here to state, that I am not in any way related to, or connected with Mr. Marshall, nor was I known to him until I undertook this transaction.

The "David Scott" was in my opinion too large a ship, she measured 773 tons, she required 50 men to navigate her, under the management of a Captain and two Mates, the third Mate was a mere boy. The Captain was a most worthy and moral man, but the first Mate was scarcely ever sober during the whole voyage. A ship of 400 tons would have brought

S. Marshall,
Esq., R. N.

27 May, 1835.

brought out the same number of Emigrants, and would only have required half the number of men to navigate her; in consequence of the large number of men, they were not only less under control, but they actually braved any command of the persons on board in authority, and boldly avowed their determination not to allow the women to be "interfered with in any way whatever." They consequently had an unrestrained intercourse with them during the voyage. I do not allude, of course, to the whole of the women, but to upwards of forty of them, whose abandoned and outrageous conduct kept the ship in a continual state of alarm during the whole passage.

In consequence of the ship having brought out merchandize, there was not sufficient room for the baggage of the Emigrants. About thirty tons of baggage by measurement were obliged to be placed on the main deck, and much danger might have ensued, if bad weather had come on early in the voyage, before it could have been properly stowed. From the general habits of the unmarried females on board the "David Scott," I consider them as unsuited to the wants of the Colony; I speak not now of their moral character, but of their want of any useful qualification as servants.

I am of opinion that in the agricultural Counties, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Committee, it was not generally known what description of persons were required, and that assistance would be afforded to them, and inducements to emigrate in the way of high wages, and allowances of provisions in the Colony. If a person well acquainted with farming matters, and the habits and prejudices of the laboring classes, were appointed to go slowly and carefully through the country villages, explaining to the Magistrates, and to the ministers of the Parishes, and to any one who might desire information on the subject, the advantages that are likely to be derived from Emigration to this Colony, at the same time shewing fairly the difficulties they would have to encounter, I have not the slightest doubt that a ship might be filled every three or four months for a considerable time to come, with married agricultural laborers, and country mechanics. Taking the agricultural laborers in England generally, they are too poor to come out, unless they are assisted in the payment of their passage. I believe, however, that if the rate of wages and daily provisions given in the Colony, were explained to them, they would be willing to engage to repay the amount so advanced.

As a general proposition, I have no hesitation in saying that the present system does not work well, and I think it would be an improvement if the Government were to charter and provision the ship to bring out Emigrants, not permitting her to bring any cargo, or to allow any one to have the slightest personal interest in the numbers that may finally sail in her. In saying this I do not mean to insinuate any thing against Mr. Marshall, the agent, on the contrary, I do not think a more intelligent, active, and zealous man can be found for such a purpose, and I venture to affirm that no ship ever came to this or any other Colony, better or more amply found in provision of every kind, both in the cabin and steerage, than the "David Scott." But the legitimate object of Emigration can never be perfect, while individual interest is permitted to have any thing to do with the numbers sent out.

As much anxiety is felt by people proposing to Emigrate, as to the care which may be taken of them on their first arrival, I take the liberty of presenting to the Committee an extract of my report to the Emigration Committee in London, as best expressing my feelings on that point.

Extract from the Letter to the Emigration Committee, London:—

"A large and commodious building, with good provisions, and every domestic comfort, free of expense, for the accommodation of the Immigrants, was instantly provided on our arrival by the Colonial Government, whose extreme kindness, solicitude, and attention to their welfare, is far above any praise that is in my power to bestow; and the Committee will hear with pleasure that their own care for the future good of the females whom they send out, is nobly responded to by the Ladies' Committee in this Colony; never before did I witness such indefatigable attention, kindness, and affability, as was daily shewn by them to these friendless women, and not one was allowed to take a place without the applicant undergoing the strictest investigation from some of the ladies as to his fitness to take a servant; a circumstance of no small advantage to females in a strange land, but none had occasion to be in a hurry, as the comfort of all were so well taken care of for the present, and there are plenty of good situations for hundreds more than we brought out."

FRIDAY, 29 MAY, 1835.

James Eckford, Esq., Surgeon and Doctor of Medicine, called in, and examined:—

J. Eckford,
Esq., M. D.

29 May, 1835.

I came out in the capacity of Surgeon Superintendent of the "Duchess of Northumberland," which ship arrived in this Colony on the 27th of February last, with two hundred and fifty-four Immigrants, of whom two hundred and thirty were females.

I had an opportunity of knowing how these females were collected in Ireland. In Dublin, certain persons from philanthropic motives formed themselves into a Committee, with the view of selecting proper females of good character as Emigrants; they acted gratuitously. They received applications from all parts of the country, from persons who were desirous of Emigrating. The Committee generally applied to the Clergyman of the Parish to ascertain the characters of the applicants, who were obliged to present themselves to the Committee; and to produce satisfactory testimonials of character before they could be admitted as Emigrants.

A similar committee was formed in Cork, established by persons belonging to the Society of Friends, who performed their duties with great zeal and efficiency. There is also an agent

agent for Emigration at Cork, appointed by the Government, who co-operated with the Committee in the selection of the Emigrants; most of the females appeared before the Committee, and were questioned particularly as to their moral character and habits. There were a superior class of persons desirous of Emigrating, but who were deterred by the representations made in the "Times," newspaper, of the treatment they were likely to receive, not only on the passage, but on their arrival in this Colony, and a great number of them, who had entered their names to come by the "Duchess of Northumberland," withdrew in consequence.

J. Eckford,
Esq., M. D.
29 May, 1835.

The representations I allude to, were made very shortly before the sailing of the ship. From the official situations of some of the members of the Cork Committee, a greater confidence was given to respectable persons desirous of emigrating, and who were therefore more disposed to entrust themselves to their advice and protection. I have no doubt that a great number of Emigrants might be obtained from Ireland, on the same principle as that adopted in the case of those who came out in the "Duchess of Northumberland."

That ship was 550 tons register measurement, with a crew of thirty-five men, under the management of a Captain and four Officers. She brought out cargo on private account, to the amount of between 300 and 400 tons; on which account, there was not sufficient room for the proper stowage of the provisions, which in consequence became mouldy, particularly the biscuit. Two thousand guineas were paid by the Government for the charter of the ship, and the private goods that came out, probably yielded from £2 to £3 a ton freight.

I understood that the amount of the charter party was, for the entire use of the ship. The general character of the Emigrants was good, with but few exceptions. There were some sent out by the Government of Ireland, whose characters, the Committee had not an opportunity of ascertaining; and who generally were not so well conducted as the rest.

The scale of rations issued, was similar, in all respects, to that established for the female convict ships, but I had the discretion of extending the allowances, if I thought the health of the Emigrants required it; and in consequence of the above privilege, for which the additional expense incurred was very trifling, the healthy state of the females was maintained, only one death occurring from disease *alone*, during the voyage. Two gallons of wine were to be put on board for the use of each female, during the voyage, according to a *printed circular*, which every Emigrant is put in possession of upon her application for a passage to the Colony, which has likewise the *signature* of the agent for the above service affixed to it. No wine however, was put on board by the agent, and in order to prevent that want of harmony which was likely to arise among the females from such a circumstance, upon my mentioning it to Captain Jobling, he, with a liberality of feeling and justice, which does him great honor, instantly offered to give me rum in lieu of it, (the ship being laden with this article,) upon his receiving from me a letter explanatory of the above negligence. This was, as a matter of course, thankfully accepted; some stimulus being absolutely necessary for maintaining the health of the females, in a tropical climate.

On their arrival in Sydney, the Emigrants were immediately visited by persons of the highest respectability and influence in the Colony, who inspected the state of the ship, and ordered suitable accommodations to be prepared for their reception upon landing. The arrangements which were made for their disembarkation, reflect the highest credit upon those philanthropic individuals who volunteered their services upon this occasion, not only in forwarding by every means in their power, the comfort of the female Emigrants, but also in holding out to them the same protection which they enjoyed in their native country. Too much praise cannot be lavished upon the laudable and zealous manner in which the Committee of Ladies in Sydney came forward to undertake the arduous task, not only of inspecting the certificates of character and qualifications of the females, but also of directing them in their choice of situations. The Ladies composing the Committee were connected with persons filling the highest official appointments in the Colony; and which circumstance enabled them to give such advice to the females, in their choice of the situations that presented themselves, as was calculated to conduce, as far as possible, to their permanent welfare.

The house in which the females were accommodated was airy and commodious, and the internal arrangements such as to merit the approbation of the females themselves. The provisions were good, each female being allowed a pound of fresh meat; tea, sugar, and other necessaries, which they stood in need of, were also issued to them daily. There was, therefore, no dissatisfaction expressed by the females, as far as could be ascertained; at the treatment they experienced while under the protection of the authorities; and the grateful remembrance of which, cannot be easily effaced from their minds.

Those who were not suited with such situations as the Committee of Ladies would sanction, remained under the protection of the authorities until situations of respectability presented themselves. More than one half of the females were engaged in respectable situations upon the day they landed, shewing evidently, that good female servants were much sought after in New South Wales. I am induced therefore, to make to the Committee the following practical observations and suggestions upon this subject:—

Emigration to New South Wales may be divided into four classes, and each, if properly conducted, made, not only greatly to contribute to the permanent welfare of those emigrating, but also to confer a lasting benefit upon the Colony; at the same time relieving the Mother Country from a load, which she will be desirous to throw off.

The four classes to which I shall briefly allude, are first, single adults of both sexes; second, married couples without incumbrance; third, families containing in them children, and also adults of both sexes; fourth, Emigrants of both sexes between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, obtained from the various Hospitals and Institutions of Great Britain and Ireland. The first class of Emigrants mentioned, having already had an extensive trial, every resident in the Colony must be able to bear testimony respecting its results. My own experience only goes to prove, that should it be still continued, the Colonial Government will be under the necessity of adopting some measures to prevent the moral degradation to which female

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female Emigrants are exposed after their arrival in the Colony of New South Wales, and when they have entered into their respective situations; for many females emigrating, I can affirm, have enjoyed the benefits of such an institution as a "House of Refuge" in their native country, and much permanent good has accrued to them from such an establishment, in affording the requisite protection to their morals, and holding out every encouragement to the virtuous and well disposed during the time they are out of place. It must be a matter of serious consideration to every truly virtuous female who may be desirous of emigrating, what degree of protection she may expect to receive at the hands of strangers in the country of her adoption, especially in a Colony where the population is of such a description as that of New South Wales. On these grounds, therefore, an Institution of this kind is urgently required; for, although it is much to be regretted, it may not be in the power of the Colonial Government to prevent that contamination to which female Emigrants are exposed on account of their unavoidable associations in their respective situations, with the transported felons of the Mother Country; still an Asylum of such a nature as the above ought to be afforded to those who have not imbibed the immoral taint with which they have been brought in contact, as a protection to them when not in service, and from which they might again be sent to respectable situations, thereby fostering any moral feeling (however little) which might exist in their minds. According to the present system the condition of the transported felon from the Mother Country is truly better than that of the virtuous Emigrant. If the services of the former are not required by the individual to whom assigned, he or she is supported in an establishment, or in other words a "House of Refuge," at the expense of the Government, until re-employed.

On the other hand the Emigrant, if unfortunately a female out of place, has no Asylum to flee to, but being friendless in a strange country is exposed to many temptations, and under circumstances in which unprotected female virtue is found too frequently to fail. She is also deprived of that advice so requisite to enable her to obtain a new situation of respectability. Such, I am afraid, will ever be the results of female emigration to this Colony, until an establishment of the above description shall have been added for the accommodation of females; but at the same time, I trust it will not be understood from the above suggestions, that such an Institution should, in the slightest degree, hold out any hopes of succour to the really depraved and vicious, but that a strict inquiry ought to be instituted by those presiding over the establishment into the character and conduct of candidates for admission, respecting their behaviour during the time they have been in service. Perhaps it might form a matter of discussion with the Colonial Government respecting the defraying the expenses attendant upon such an establishment. Should such be an obstacle, I would only take the liberty of drawing their attention to the immense sums of money which must have reverted to the agent employed in fitting out ships for conveying female Emigrants to this Colony, as they must see from evidence adduced, that the ships chartered were laden with goods on consignment, the freight of which must have realized no inconsiderable sum, and also some of the ships ("Duchess of Northumberland," &c.) being deficient in the number of Emigrants to the amount of seventy, neither the value for the freight, nor that of the provisions put on board for the maintenance of the deficiency during the voyage, has reverted to the Colonial chest as far as can be ascertained. If therefore a due degree of economy is practised in this branch of the department, a saving will be effected nearly to the amount of two thousand pounds upon each ship. Such resources I have little doubt will be adequate, or at all events, greatly contribute to the support of an emigration establishment. Funds must also arise from monies payable by Emigrants in the Colony within a reasonable period after their arrival, and for which their promissory notes have been given previous to their embarkation. The reimbursement of a portion of which loan ought to entitle those repaying to admission into such an Asylum, provided as already mentioned, that those presiding shall be satisfied as to their moral character and behaviour during the period they have been in service. The great facility that will be afforded for collecting monies payable in the Colony through the assistance of an establishment of the above description, deserves the attentive consideration of the Committee, and it presents other advantages also, for were an Emigration Establishment of this kind formed under judicious management, the existence of which being communicated to persons desirous of emigrating through the agency of individuals upon whom they could place implicit reliance, such as the official authorities in many of the small towns and villages throughout Great Britain and Ireland; it would give an impulse to the tide of emigration to this Colony of a very superior and industrious class of persons, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of bettering their condition in a country where their morals would be protected; and the remuneration for their services greater than they could expect in their native towns and villages, at the same time relieving those friends they left behind of that anxiety which they must ever feel for the safety and protection of such in a land of strangers. It might also be suggested that the Colonial Government ought not to rest satisfied with their praiseworthy exertions of having merely superintended the placing of the friendless female Emigrants in *apparently* respectable situations, but should hold out every protection to any virtuous female who might be so unfortunate as to enter the service of an individual where her morals might be corrupted, or her chastity endangered, and where perhaps she might experience such treatment as dared not be offered to her in the Mother Country. Without the fostering hand of Government, in whatever manner it may be thought most judicious to apply it, this species of emigration will always be injurious to the best interests of the Colony, for it cannot be expected that any female possessed of that high moral feeling which the Colonists look for, would leave her parents and friends to place herself at the mercy of strangers.

This will ever prove a desideratum to the truly virtuous minded female. If, therefore, Emigration be still continued without the adoption of measures such as I have proposed, it will always be looked forward to by the females of England, as the *dernier resort* to hide that ignominy and shame, which perhaps their continued *faux pas* in their native country have brought them to, and would only heap misery on those who might blindly unite themselves to such females, after their arrival in this Colony. To disclose a "plain unvarnished tale"

tale" respecting the Female Emigrants by the "Duchess of Northumberland," would be too tedious, and perhaps not altogether beneficial in its results. Trusting therefore that the practical observations and suggestions I have offered, with a mind totally unbiassed by any preconceived opinions, and which have been deduced from facts which have been brought under my own immediate notice, will suffice; it may not however be considered supererogatory to quote the opinion of the celebrated Bacon upon this subject:—

J. Eckford,
Esq., M. D.
20 May, 1835.

"It is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of people and wicked condemned men to be the people with whom you plant, for they will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and do mischief, and spend victuals, and be quickly weary, and then certify over to their country to the discredit of the plantation. It is true, speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the plantation, but no further; when the plantation has grown to strength, then it is time to plant with women and also with men." This last sentence leads me to speak of the second class of Emigrants, that of married couples without incumbrance; which, as far as can be ascertained, and from what has come under my own immediate observation, has been attended with the happiest results, although at first sight it might appear that there would not be the same facility of placing them in situations as those belonging to the preceding class. The principal difficulty to be surmounted, is the high rate of wages the class of married Emigrants expect on their arrival in the Colony, the chief cause of which may be attributed to the ever recurring thought of providing means to reimburse the debt incurred for their passage, and for which their promissory notes have been given previous to their embarkation for this Colony. Perhaps it might be more judicious, and at the same time might confer a greater benefit upon the Colony, if this class of Emigrants were brought out free of expense, and that their physical and mental qualifications were more attended to than the reimbursement of the loan which they had bound themselves to repay. Without adopting a measure somewhat approaching to this, the Colony will continue to be inundated with persons of such a description as will rather materially retard than advance its best interests. It was intended that the system of colonization in the new settlement about to be formed upon the Southern coast of Australia, should be conducted upon the principle above alluded to, and which had been determined upon, after the most mature deliberation, by the persons interested in the promotion of Emigration. But the individuals to be employed in selecting Emigrants of the above class in England, were not to be in connection with persons administering parochial relief, but Commissioners who were to ascertain by every means in their power, first, the physical capabilities of persons, applying for a free passage, to labor in a new Colony, and after that, their habits of industry and character; thereby leaving it not in the power of Parochial Officers, or any other formally constituted body of individuals, to saddle the Colony with useless and inefficient laborers. The above system is deserving of the attentive consideration of the Committee, not only on account of its having obtained the sanction and approval of the Home Government, but also in its being countenanced by Philanthropists of some standing in the Mother Country. At the same time it should always be kept in view, that none of the above class ought to be obtained from any of the three capitals of the United Kingdom, but from the small Towns and Villages, for this obvious reason—that a mechanic receives perhaps about half the amount of wages in a definite period in such parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and if, by Emigrating to New South Wales, he can realize double the amount, or more, by his labor during the same space of time, the change thus brought about to him will produce a degree of contentment and happiness, (provided his passage be free of expense,) which could not be expected were he accustomed to the high rates of wages and comforts of any of the three capitals. By such means also, good and skilful mechanics will be obtained; because individuals, generally speaking, of this class, especially the industrious portion of them, have not the means to enable them to repair to any of the three capitals, to ascertain if their competency or proficiency in their various occupations would yield them such a return as that held out to them in New South Wales. Therefore it would be gladly embraced by many desirous of Emigrating with some degree of certainty in their own minds of obtaining a better remuneration for their services, and the intrinsic worth of individuals of the above description to the Colony, would soon be felt and acknowledged; it may therefore be deemed worthy of a trial.

The third class of Emigrants, that of families containing in them children, and also adults of both sexes, presents many advantages to the Colony peculiar to itself, which evidently arises from every member of such a small community being able to meet with some suitable employment in New South Wales, which every one will be aware, is a country well adapted for depasturing cattle; and such an occupation not demanding great strength of body or mental endowment, the various young members of such a family may be usefully occupied, while at the same time they are becoming initiated and accustomed to the kind of labour most in demand in the Colony, and never perhaps leaving the tutelage of their parents until they have arrived at mature years, they will in every probability turn out to be useful members of society. The remuneration paid for labor obtained from a family comprising so many individuals will be tantamount to that for any two persons from the preceding classes of Emigrants. By these means, affording cheap labour to the individual engaged in superintending a cattle station, the social ties also which bind together such a family, will in all probability prevent that moral contamination which the intercourse with a convict population might produce, thereby contributing in a certain degree to raise the moral feeling of the Colony. For it must be generally admitted that female Emigrants attached to families have invariably been successful. But the expenses thrown upon families in conveying themselves to the Colony will always prove, until counteracted, a great barrier to the extension of this most useful class of Emigrants, which the Home Government are most desirous to promote. Because, until a free passage is granted as a boon to respectable and industrious families, as an inducement for them to emigrate to the Colony of New South Wales, with a view of

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improving the state of society, it is much to be feared that the tide of emigration of families will almost entirely flow to the shores of America. The intercourse I have had with the productive classes in my professional capacity in the mother country, and also the information derived from many of my medical friends who have been employed in ships conveying emigrants to America, have induced me to speak with greater confidence upon this point.

It has been remarked, that individuals attached to families, have invariably been successful in the Colony, chiefly arising from their being constantly under the eye of a parent, this brings me to a proposition somewhat startling at first sight, that of placing the *onus* of a parent upon the Colonial Government, a view which ought never to be lost sight of. In speaking of the fourth class, that of Emigrants between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, obtained chiefly from the Hospitals and Institutions of Great Britain and Ireland.

This class offers peculiar advantages, especially if a happy and contented peasantry is the "consummation so devoutly to be wished for," by the Government, because individuals of such tender years, being of a tractable disposition, would more readily acquire a knowledge of the occupations most in demand in the Colony. The disposal also of such persons would be no obstacle, because it is generally a complaint among Colonists that they have not sufficient control over free Emigrants in preventing them from acquiring such habits from the associations they inevitably fall into, as incapacitate them from pursuing the occupations they have undertaken to perform, and the employer in such cases thinks himself particularly fortunate if he can dispense with their services upon any terms. Whereas, on the other hand, the individual that is apprenticed would learn, that as long as he pursued a proper line of conduct, every kindness would be shown, but if a contrary one, certain punishment would await him. In the event of an Immigration Establishment being formed, the duties of apprenticing would necessarily devolve upon the individuals attached to this department, thereby affording perhaps a cheaper and more satisfactory labour to the Colonists; and at the same time, in every probability attaching such persons to the soil upon which they are "doomed to labour;" because, to use the words of the celebrated philosopher Bacon, "The planting of countries is like the planting of woods; for you must make account to lose twenty years profit, and expect your recoupense in the end." Should a question arise however with the Colonial Government of the feasibility of procuring Emigrants of the above class, it is only necessary for me to meet it with the following fact, that vacancies occurring in Institutions at the present day in the mother country are very speedily filled up, and if an outlet was afforded by means of emigration to create vacancies, there can be little doubt that the patronage thrown upon the Directors of Hospitals would act as a great inducement for their cordial co-operation in this most important undertaking. And also, if the Government were desirous of reimbursing themselves for the expenses of conveying and maintaining such Emigrants after their arrival until apprenticed, it could be effected in the shape of a small tax upon the individual to whom apprenticed. It would be quite unnecessary in the present stages of Emigration to throw out any hints respecting the regulations for the assigning or apprenticing of the above class of Emigrants; that must be left entirely to the discretion of those presiding over an establishment for conducting Immigration.

Before taking final leave of the subject, perhaps it will be allowed me to crave the indulgence of the Committee to a few cursory remarks respecting the promissory notes for six pounds, which every female Emigrant signs previous to her embarkation for the Colony. In order to shew the absurdity of such a system, and also that it will never work well, it is only necessary for me to mention the following fact:—that out of two hundred and fifty-four Emigrants, only four or five could muster above a paltry few shillings in hard cash upon their embarking for the Colony, therefore seeing that such abundant proof has been adduced of their having acquired improvident habits to a great degree in the Mother Country, it is too much to expect that the *moral atmosphere* of the Colony of New South Wales, would produce in them any change in their habits of economy, especially when it is taken into consideration that they are encompassed by so many *birds of prey*, who are ever ready to pounce upon the unsophisticated and unsuspecting Emigrant, nor can they avert from the *talons* of such artful *fiends* the enormous sum which the impolitic and parsimonious views of individuals have bound them over to liquidate. Far better would it be if Emigrants were brought out *free of expense*, and that this was granted by Government as a boon to the Mother Country, in consideration of the fostering care and immense sums she has lavished upon the Colony in its infant state. But on the other hand, if it is still contended that Emigrants ought to repay in some shape or other for *value received*, then it might be a consideration for the Government, if it would not be a much better system for Emigrants to sign notes of hand, binding themselves to give their services to the Colonial Government, or to such proper and reputable individual as the Government shall approve of, for a definite period after their arrival in the Colony—the employer paying a small tax to the Government for the services of the Emigrant assigned to him, and also binding himself, at the same time, to conform to certain regulations which may be deemed necessary for the judicious working of such a system.

FRIDAY, 29 MAY, 1835.

Richard Jones, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, called in, and examined:—

R. Jones, Esq.
M. C.
29 May, 1835.

I am a considerable landed proprietor in this Colony. I am also an extensive proprietor of cattle and sheep, as well as largely engaged in agriculture. The persons generally wanted in this Colony are unmarried females from the country parts of England, suitable as domestic servants in families in town, and in agricultural establishments in the interior. A more important class even than these is that of young unmarried men accustomed to all the different pursuits of agriculture and grazing, more particularly those who have some know-
ledge

ledge of sheep farming. The next class is that of young married couples with not exceeding two children; suited to all the above purposes. Another class of persons, I would invite to emigrate, is that of country trades-people generally acquainted with the making and repairing of agricultural implements, and the erecting buildings necessary for agricultural establishments. Persons of small capital from £300 to £500, with families of a better description than those I have mentioned above, would also form very desirable Emigrants. I think it would be advisable to afford aid to persons of this description by granting them a remission in the purchase price of land to the amount of their passage-money. I would allow them to select land at the upset price without competition, under such regulations as the Government might establish, and would not subject them to the delays necessary according to the present system, because they are unable to compete with the large neighbouring landed proprietors who have been long established in the Colony. It must be clearly understood that all these people shall be persons of good moral character and industrious habits. I know from my own experience and intercourse with large landed proprietors, that there is at this time a great demand in the Colony for persons of the description I have mentioned, more particularly unmarried farm laborers; and that there is a very anxious desire manifested at the present moment by many of these parties to import laborers of this description, even at their own cost; and several are contemplating doing so. If young unmarried men of the class of farm laborers were to be introduced gradually to the amount of two hundred at a time, I am of opinion that two thousand of that class might be disposed of in the course of the next twelve months, independently of the other classes of Emigrants. I think employment could be given to about one thousand unmarried females, imported annually, and also to a great number of married couples. I should be glad to take, myself, about twenty unmarried laborers at the present time. I would also, from time to time, take families to be located on my estates. I think there would be no difficulty in finding employment for Emigrants immediately on their arrival if notice were given in the Colony some time previously. The Emigrants might be directed to the settlers in the interior wanting laborers or mechanics by means of a Committee of Emigration in Sydney, where their applications might be registered. It would be desirable that the Committee should act in concert and co-operation with the settlers generally, so as to distribute the Emigrants with as little delay as possible after their arrival, and to direct them to suitable masters. With respect to the rates of wages and allowances which would be given to Emigrants arriving in the Colony, I would state them to be as follows:—To young unmarried females from £7 to £12 a year. Women capable of taking charge of dairies and other more useful parts of domestic work, might perhaps obtain £15 a year. Young unmarried farm laborers and shepherds would, according to their capabilities, receive, generally speaking, from £12 to £16, and even £20 a year. Young married men of this description would receive the same rates of wages, with rations for their wives and families if they were any way useful. Mechanics would receive according to their trade and skill from £30 to £40 a year, including in all cases, rations according to the usual allowances in the Colony.

R. Jones, Esq.,
M.C.
29 May, 1835.

SATURDAY, 30 MAY, 1835.

Sir John Jamison, Kt. J. P. called in, and examined;—

I am an extensive proprietor of land and stock in this Colony. I have had opportunities of knowing to some degree the wants of the Colonists, both as regards the number and description of men required in different parts of the Colony. From the rapid increase of settlers in the interior, I conceive that in the course of from three to four years from this time, the supply of convict labor will be very inadequate to the demand for labor generally. At present the demand is so great, that I think that from two to three thousand agricultural laborers would find employment, with an increasing demand for their services annually. This I consider a moderate computation for the wants of the Colonists, and quite within the number required.

Sir J. Jamison,
Kt., J. P.

30 May, 1835.

In addition to the above number of agricultural laborers, I consider that mechanics at the rate of five for every hundred, would receive lucrative employment in the interior.

Domestic servants are also much required, such as cooks, butlers, coachmen, grooms, footmen, housemaids, laundresses, sempstresses, dairy maids, &c.; &c.

The mechanics most wanted are quarrymen, stonecutters, stonemasons, house carpenters and joiners, sawyers, brickmakers, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, gardeners, tobaccoconists. Persons skilled in the culture of the vine, and making wine, would also find ready and lucrative employment, as well as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, millers, provision curers, harnessmakers, woolsorters and butchers.

Married men, with young families, find it difficult to obtain employment in consequence of the expense of feeding the wife and children; but there is less objection to employing married men whose wives are unincumbered with a young family, and can make themselves useful in cooking, washing, and other domestic work. This applies particularly to agricultural laborers, as the wages of good and industrious mechanics are generally sufficiently high to enable them to support a wife and family.

I have also to remark, that an industrious sober Emigrant laborer, even with a wife and young family, may, if he be able to maintain them for the first year, rent a small farm, and quick and profitable return from which will enable him to pay his rent and support them with increasing comfort annually. I have many tenants of the above description all thriving.

The present rate of wages for a good mechanic employed in the country, averages from £1 to 30s. per week, besides lodging, fuel, and rations:—

For

Sir J. Jamison,
Kt., J. P.
30 May, 1835.

For agricultural laborers, including shepherds and stockmen, from £15 to £25 per annum, according to their respective qualifications, besides the accustomed ration, firing, and lodging.

The convict ration, as generally issued by the settlers, consists of per week:—

10 lbs. of seconds flour
8 lbs. of fresh beef or mutton, or 5 lbs. of salt pork
1 lb. sugar } Or two quarts of new milk.
2 oz. of tea }
2 oz of soap
2 oz of tobacco, if used.

The lower order of settlers usually victual free laborers at their own table, and as they live themselves. The superior class of settlers issue either the whole of the above ration weekly to free laborers, or the flour and meat ration only, leaving the other necessaries to be drawn as required, and paid for out of the wages.

I think it is the interest of every man who has a stake in the Colony, to co-operate with the exertions of the Committee in promoting Emigration to an extensive degree. Without this the rate of wages may be expected to rise to an inconvenient height, and the exertions of the Colonists will be materially cramped.

I am sure it would be consistent with sound policy to remove the Emigrants from Sydney as soon as possible after arrival, and to engage them in their respective employments in the country; and I think that some preliminary arrangements should be made to inform the settlers of the expected arrival of ships, and that a place of reception should be provided for the Emigrants on landing.

If an indent of the Emigrants were transmitted from England previously to their embarkation, containing a description of those who intended to Emigrate, and published in the Colony, so that settlers in the interior would be enabled to make application for them, it would greatly facilitate their early engagement and removal from Sydney.

I presume that an Act of Council would be necessary to compel parties entering into engagements with settlers to fulfil them.

SATURDAY, 30 MAY, 1835.

John Blaxland, Esq, Member of the Legislative Council, called in, and examined:—

J. Blaxland,
Esq., M.C.
30 May, 1835.

I am a proprietor of land and stock in this Colony to a considerable extent. I am acquainted with the wants of the Colonists in respect to labor of different kinds. Overseers, such as fall under the description of bailiffs at home, to take charge of a farm, and to conduct the operations of the men, and such as understand the management of cattle and sheep, are much wanted. Shepherds, dairymen, stockmen, ploughmen, farm laborers, rough carpenters, stonecutters and setters, bricklayers, brickmakers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, shoemakers, millers, millwrights, shuemakers, and house servants, are also greatly in demand. Grooms, horsebreakers, gardeners, harnessmakers, butchers, coopers, woolsorters, coachmen, plumbers, glaziers and painters, joiners, cabinetmakers, tailors, shipwrights, boatbuilders, sawyers, tin and wireworkers, wine coopers, and I may add, that any person of industrious habits can get a good living and support a wife and children, the necessaries of life being very reasonable.

Of females, laundresses, house servants, including housemaids, dairywomen, and cooks, would find employment in considerable numbers.

I think that of the persons of the above description, a ship load of two hundred to two hundred and fifty, arriving once a month, might be disposed of, without difficulty, immediately on their arrival. I would myself take ten laboring men and three females.

When I left England in 1807, the wages of farm servants were in the following ratio:—

Bailiffs, about.....	£15 to £20.
First Waggoner.....	12
Second Ditto.....	10
Waggoner's Mate.....	8
Ditto second Mate.....	6
Boy driving the Plough..	4

But I understand that now men of that description get much lower wages in England. The rate of wages in this Colony may be stated as follows:—

A Bailiff, from.....	£30 to £70, according to qualification.
A first Waggoner.....	20 to 25.
Second Ditto.....	16 to 20
And the rest, from.....	12 to 18

In all cases rations and lodgings are allowed, independently of the rates of wages stated.

The weekly ration I allow to free servants, is:—

7 lbs. of Beef or Mutton.
12 lbs. of Wheat, seconds flour.
½ lb. Tea.
2 lb. Sugar, and
2 oz. Tobacco,

This

This is not, however, the invariable rule, there is a fixed Government scale which is more generally adopted. J. Bland, Esq., M.C.

I think that the more respectable settlers would be disposed to afford aid to the efforts of the Committee in obtaining extensive Emigration of useful persons from England.

30 May, 1835.

I think it would be desirable to have some place of accommodation for the reception of Emigrants on their arrival, and that an accredited agent should be appointed for the purpose of becoming the medium of communication between the Emigrants as soon as they arrive, and settlers in the interior who may be disposed to engage with them.

SATURDAY, 30 MAY, 1835.

Robert Scott, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

I am an extensive Proprietor of Land and Stock in this Colony, and have charge also of land and stock belonging to other people, and as such the extent of the demand for Emigrants, and the description wanted, has come under my knowledge. The demand at present is very great. I conceive that emigration to an extensive degree to be extremely important, and that without it, all improvement must be at a stand. I have myself been unable to obtain free labor to effect improvements that I conceived to be important. I think that persons of every description will be found useful: The most useful however I consider to be tradesmen and country laborers generally, particularly the latter. Carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, gardeners, sawyers, stonemasons and cutters, brickmakers and bricklayers, wheelwrights, coopers, woolsorters, and harnessmakers, are the mechanics most in demand among the settlers.

R. Scott, Esq., J. P.

30 May, 1835.

The demand for single women is also very great, but I should be disposed rather to encourage the importation of young married couples. I think there is no doubt that men with families, if possessed of any skill, would find no difficulty in obtaining employment in the country. Cottages and rations can be given to them at a trifling expense to the settler. I would not import more of one sex than another; the disproportion of the sexes exists only among the convict class, and it would be worse than waste of the fund to import women fit to consort with them, and propagate a race it were policy to get rid of. It is my practice to settle families upon my estate; they pay for their rations at fixed prices, and receive payment for all improvements made by them at the current prices of the day; and after the first year they are bound to pay me a certain rent in labour at times of pressure, such as harvest and sheep shearing. Emigrants with families might be disposed of in the same manner. The wants of the Colony would, I think, take at least twelve ship loads of Emigrants in the course of the year. I think that one thousand persons would find employment at the Districts of the Hunter alone during the ensuing twelve months. I would engage twenty-five at least myself during that time, if useful men could be procured at moderate wages.

The mere agricultural laborer would be certain to get ten to fifteen pounds, and if qualified to shear or plough, from fifteen to twenty pounds, together with rations and lodging. Good country mechanics upon a farm would receive from thirty to fifty pounds, according to their particular qualification and industry. I believe the Colonists would be most anxious to co-operate with any Committee to be appointed for procuring the emigration of persons to a considerable extent. I am aware that several gentlemen are about to bring into the Colony a number of Emigrants on their own account. I consider that an office in Sydney composed of persons of the most respectable character, as the medium of communication between the Settlers and the Emigrants on their arrival, is very desirable. I would have no objection to take any I might myself require from such an office. It would also be an excellent arrangement if the Emigrants could be employed on their arrival at some public work until they got other situations.

I would beg to suggest, that the present law between master and servant, has been found in practice very deficient, and free men cannot be made to fulfil their engagements. Were this law made efficient and adapted to the condition of the Colony, I think private individuals would be induced to import labor on their own account, and they might be further induced by being allowed a fixed price for each individual brought out, and paid by remission in the purchase of land.

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1835.

Archibald Bell, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council, called in and examined:—

I am a considerable landholder, and also a considerable proprietor of sheep and cattle in this Colony. The descriptions of mechanics most wanted in the Colony are blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, stonemasons, woolsorters and gardeners. Farming men and shepherds are also greatly in demand. I should think a thousand laborers or more would be required during the ensuing year, independently of the usual supply of convict labor, I should myself be prepared to take from ten to twenty; the different members of my family would take from forty to fifty. As population increases the supply of convict labor will be totally inadequate to the demand, and is so in some measure at the present moment.

A. Bell, Esq., M. C.

4 June, 1835.

I am of opinion that the Colonists generally would be inclined to co-operate with the Government in promoting Emigration to this Colony, and to take the Emigrants off their hands on their arrival.

As it is desirable that they should be disposed of as soon after their arrival as possible, in this way the settler would co-operate most beneficially with the Government in taking them off their hands.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1835.

Thomas, Urmsou, Ryder, Esquire, called in, and examined:—

T. U. Ryder,
Esq.

4 June, 1835.

I am a merchant engaged in trade, and in shipping and navigation in this Colony. There is a great demand for shipwrights and for mechanics of every description, and particularly those connected with the repairing of ships. Woolsorters are also much required and sought after. The usual rate of wages for shipwrights is from 6s. to 8s. a day; coopers receive about 5s. a day. I am of opinion that the demand is sufficiently great to form a strong inducement to mechanics of this description to Emigrate to this Colony.

The description of persons most wanted in the interior of the Colony, are men of respectable character to act as overseers, carpenters, stone-masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shepherds, ploughmen, and laborers of all kinds, particularly from agricultural counties.

I am a considerable stockholder both of sheep and cattle. I consider the Colony is exceedingly in want of agricultural laborers, and without a supply of them, I should predict very serious consequences, both to individuals and the prosperity of the Colony generally.

I am of opinion that the want of sufficient labor, unless supplied by Emigration, will reduce property, below its present value, at least 40 per cent. in the course of the next two years, from the circumstance of its preventing purchasers from investing their funds in stock, from the want of men to take care of them. I consider that 2000 farming laborers, besides mechanics, are indispensable for the wants of the Colony, during the next year, and that more would find occupation.

The present proprietors of sheep are, in many instances, compelled to increase each flock of sheep to 800 or 1000 in place of 400 as formerly, and the effect is undoubtedly detrimental to property of this description, and many individuals have sustained considerable loss in consequence.

It was my intention to have brought out on account of myself and other individuals about 300 agricultural laborers, but I have suspended any measure in respect to them, until the plan to be proposed by this Committee is made known. I am of opinion that individuals would readily co-operate with the Committee, or any public body, in obtaining farm servants from the Mother Country. I think that I know a body of thirty individuals who would gladly enter into an engagement to take from twenty to thirty useful Emigrants each, immediately on their arrival, and to pay for a portion of their passage if necessary, taking the chance of being reimbursed from the produce of their wages. The demand I allude to, is principally for unmarried men.

I can safely say, that my connections in England would readily co-operate with the Government in selecting persons of an useful description for Emigration to this Colony.

I conceive that it would be desirable to have an office in Sydney to afford a medium of communication between the Settlers and Emigrants on arrival, through which their speedy engagement, and employment might be effected.

I feel certain that the Settlers generally would be disposed to take off the Emigrants that may be sent out, and that some would pay for a portion of their passage.

Assuming that the same number of Emigrants may be brought out in one ship as transported prisoners are brought, under the regulations of the Navy Board, I should estimate the expense of bringing out Emigrants to this Colony, with the present prospects for shipping, at about £15 for each adult, and for younger persons, in proportion to their age. I have named a liberal sum, as I think it desirable that they should be amply supplied during the passage with good provisions. I think that it is of immense importance that the Captain and Officers of the ship should be judiciously selected, both for the comfort and care of the passengers on the voyage, as well as to prevent those complaints which go back to England, and discourage Emigration. I think that a bounty of ten pounds to each Emigrant towards payment of the passage money, would induce respectable ship owners to send them out in ships of good class, and commanded by respectable men.

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1835.

Thomas Walker, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

T. Walker,
Esq., J. P.

4 June, 1835.

I am a Merchant of Sydney, engaged extensively in the commerce of the Colony, and am also a proprietor of sheep and cattle. I am acquainted with the description of persons wanted in the Colony, for shipping and navigation. They are shipwrights, coopers, blacksmiths, sailmakers, and seamen. The ordinary wages for competent workmen, are for

Shipwrights.....	8s. per day	} Without rations.
Coopers.....	7s. to 8s. ditto	
Blacksmiths.....	7s. to 8s. ditto	
Sailmakers.....	6s. ditto	
Seamen in Port.....	2s. ditto	} With rations.
“ “ at Sea.....	50s. per month	

We have not of late found any great difficulty in procuring the services of these workmen, but we consider the wages, except those of seamen, to be high, and we find it impracticable to reduce them; rather than take less the men will go out of work, and they can afford to do so, since the wages of three or four days suffice to maintain them for a week. If all were working full time, I think the number of workmen would be sufficient for the present demand, but not to bring down wages.

One

One of the sources of the supply of seamen arises in the surplus number required to be brought out in the Convict ships, by the conditions of the charter party, and who are discharged here.

T. Walker,
Esq., J. P.

4 June, 1835.

I should estimate the agricultural demand for male Emigrant laborers at about two thousand for the next twelve months, with an increasing ratio. I would willingly employ twenty additional men myself, if they could be obtained at moderate wages, and would continue to engage about a dozen additional men every succeeding year.

We pay from fifteen pounds to twenty pounds a year to shepherds; some of the more useful agricultural laborers receive twenty-five pounds.

Country mechanics might calculate upon receiving from twenty-five pounds to thirty pounds a year. These rates are exclusive of the usual rations issued on a farm, and they may be taken to be the rates for competent free agricultural laborers generally.

I should say fifteen pounds passage money for adults would bring Emigrants comfortably out, and for persons under age, in proportion.

I think that the settlers generally would co-operate with Government in taking off their hands able bodied Emigrant laborers who might be brought out. A more limited number would be disposed to pay the passage money, but the available capital in the hands of settlers is not sufficient to enable them to do this generally.

I am of opinion that there is still a great opening and necessity for female Emigrants, and that this must continue so long as the unnatural disproportion of the sexes remains so great; and although at first sight they may not seem to supply that description of labor, for which the demand is greatest, yet it must be borne in mind that they would displace those men who are now, to a great extent, performing work usually allotted to women, and who would thus become available as agricultural and out of door laborers.

I am decidedly of opinion that Emigration into this Colony ought to be encouraged in some especial manner, since there is nothing we stand so much in need of as an industrious and virtuous population, and since our distance from the Mother Country hinders the unassisted tide of Emigration from reaching us to the extent we require.

The most effectual mode of encouragement seems to me to be that of assisting in the payment of passage money, especially as the funds derived from the sale of land enables us to do so, and are so legitimately appropriated to this purpose.

When paying for the passage of Emigrants, of course the utmost care must be exercised in selecting only such as are of good character, and most likely to be useful here, in respect to sex, health, age, and professional qualification.

If less would not induce sufficient immigration, I would go the length of paying the entire passage money for well selected individuals, and incalculable are the benefits that this country would derive from such an appropriation of its Land Revenues. Not the least of these would be the permanence and augmentation of such useful Revenues which this appropriation of them would insure, for it is obvious that without increase of population, the unoccupied lands of the Colony will cease to be of value, or to be saleable.

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1835.

Thomas Potter M^cQueen, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

I should say that a very large proportion of agricultural laborers might be obtained, inasmuch as there is a much greater depression in the agricultural than in the manufacturing districts. I can take upon myself to assert that in six agricultural counties in the year 1831, the extent of able bodied paupers with their wives and families wholly supported by the parishes, amounted to three hundred and forty-five thousand, and that the average expense at the minimum rate of existence was eight pounds per head annually, or in general terms, that a man and his wife and three children were a dead weight to the parish of forty pounds annually. That the further loss to the Mother Country, arising from so low a scale of wages as to put it out of the power of the party to purchase excisable and other goods liable to taxation, may be fairly considered as one-third more, consequently that every individual of the number I have quoted was an actual expense to the country of twelve pounds sterling per head, and that if such parties could transfer their services to this, or any other Colony, putting out of the question the happiness and comfort of the individual, the positive pecuniary benefit by the relief of the poor rates, and increase in the consumption of articles liable to taxation, would be in the proportion I have stated. Bringing to the subject the knowledge I have of the character and capabilities of the persons referred to, and uniting with this, the knowledge I have of the wants of this Colony, I consider they would form a useful body of Emigrants, and such as I would willingly engage myself. I conceive the class of agricultural mechanics is the most valuable we can import. It is a common remark in English Courts of Law, that above one-half of the persons committed to prison proceed from large towns, and that those sent out from the rural districts are generally charged with offences of a comparatively trifling character. The village artizans, such as wheelwrights, blacksmiths, rough carpenters, harnessmakers, &c. are suffering throughout the whole of the agricultural districts, from the difficulty of finding employment, and would form most valuable subjects for Emigration. I have sent home offers to Emigrants to the extent of six hundred persons, including men, women, and children. The following is a statement of the wages and allowances I have proposed.

T. P. Mac-
queen, Esq.
J. P.

4 June, 1835.

Labourer, man and wife.

20 lbs. of Beef	} Weekly.
20 lbs. of Wheaten Flour	
¼ lb. of Tea	
2 lbs. of Sugar	
2 oz. of Tobacco.	

Two quarts of warm Milk daily.

T. P. Macqueen, Esq., J. P. Snug Cottage and Garden rent free, and for the man £15 per annum, the woman according to her abilities, the children the same.
Carpenters, wheelwrights, bricklayers, masons, coopers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers £25 per annum, with the allowances quoted.

4 June, 1835. I have a paper presented to me by Messrs. Fox, of Liverpool, containing a scheme of rations for Emigrants during their passage, which I conceive to be extremely useful, both as regards the health of the persons brought out, and the economy with which it would be attended.

I have always considered the most judicious plan of conducting Emigration upon a large scale, would be to connect the authority, influence, and responsibility of Government with the Charitable Institutions of the Mother Country, and those means which are legally enforced to support the lower classes.

In the year 1832, I was requested by Lord Brougham to give an opinion upon the subject, in reference to the Commission on Public Charities. In that opinion I stated that the Public Charities of Great Britain amounted to three millions sterling, and that I had every reason to believe, that not one-third of that sum was made applicable to its legitimate and intended purposes. I proposed that a sum not exceeding ten per cent should be deducted from those reformations proved to be absolutely necessary by the Commissioners, in their enquiries into the abuses of those charities, and should form a separate fund for the purpose of emigration. That there are above one hundred charities in England, founded from six hundred to one hundred years since, for the express purpose of encouraging population, by providing marriage dowry in particular districts, and that in point of fact at the present period, such distribution of money was encouraging to an enormous extent the evil of surplus population, and that the intention of the original founders would be better complied with by turning a portion of the proceeds of such charities to a country where a virtuous population would be a source of blessing and happiness, instead of discontent and wretchedness. In addition to this fund I proposed that parishes, complaining of superfluous population, might, on paying up the amount of one year's rate of payment to a family, be entitled to receive an addition from the fund I have described, capable of defraying every expense of Emigration. I would restrict the parish officers from including in this arrangement any persons described in the 43rd Eliz., but the class who would principally be sent out would chiefly consist of young married couples without prospect of employment, and that this would naturally occur from the dread the parish officers would have of maintaining their subsequent families.

I am persuaded that there is a very great degree of ignorance prevailing throughout the lower classes of England with respect to New South Wales. They cannot disconnect themselves from the terror of punishment—from the opprobrious name of "Botany Bay." Much might be done by a Colonial Institution composed of men of character and respectability, who could send to the Mother Country an honest, candid, and not overcharged statement of the facts connected with the subject. I consider that the selection ought not to be left to the parish officers, but that a controlling power should be vested in the Quarter Sessions, so as to determine upon the merits and pretensions of the parties who might be desirous of emigrating.

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE, 1835.

George Cox, Esq., J. P., called in and examined:—

G. Cox, Esq., J. P. I am a considerable landed proprietor and owner of sheep and cattle in this Colony.
5 June, 1835. My family and myself would be willing to take about sixty men if they were of the description we require. The kind of persons most wanted in the Colony are blacksmiths that can shoe, wheelwrights, bricklayers, brickmakers, stonemasons, and carpenters. I should myself be glad to take a man that can weave and spin, and I think that every establishment would also take one. I would also be glad to engage a cooper, as I salt my own meat. Good butchers, that are acquainted with the mode of cutting up meat for exportation, are also much required. Of farm labourers—ploughmen, reapers, mowers, stackers, and thatchers, also gardeners and good spademen are much wanted. But the description of persons wanted more than any other, are shepherds. Woollsorters and shearers are also greatly in demand. The ordinary rate for useful mechanics of the description I have mentioned, is from twenty pounds to twenty-five pounds, with rations of meat, and wheat or flour, fuel, and lodging. If the wives could make themselves useful, they would also receive rations. Shepherds and farm labourers now receive from twelve pounds to sixteen pounds a year, with rations of meat, and flour, or wheat, fuel, and lodging. I think the settlers would be disposed generally to take off persons of the description I have mentioned immediately on their arrival. The master could not of course object (during the good behaviour of the servant, or rather while he remained in his service, provided he was himself willing to allow it), to pay annually to the Government a certain sum for his passage if chargeable on himself—say from three to five pounds a year, according to the rate of wages received in this Colony by him.

But I think it would be impolitic to engage to pay the whole amount of passage money on receiving the servant, even though he were indentured for a certain number of years, as he might not turn out to be the kind of person he professed to be.

If Emigrants are brought to the Colony by their passage being paid from monies arising out of the Sale of Lands in this Colony, there will be no money to refund, and this is, I think, what is generally understood.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE, 1835.

Major George Druitt, J. P., called in, and examined:—

I am a Proprietor of Land, Sheep, and Cattle to a considerable extent in this Colony. Country Mechanics and Laborers are greatly in demand in the District in which I reside. The mechanics most wanted are rough carpenters, blacksmiths that can shoe, bricklayers, stonemasons, wheelwrights, millers, millwrights, and gardeners. Of agricultural laborers—shepherds, ploughmen, and woolsorters, are most in demand. I would myself take twenty shepherds, provided they were strong healthy men. I cannot say what number of laborers and mechanics would be required in the Colony during the next twelve months, but I have no doubt from the general demand, the number would be great. My opinion is, that a large number of men would be disposed of at reasonable wages, with a good ration of ten pounds of beef, and ten pounds of flour, and a proportion of tea and sugar. Shepherds and ploughmen would receive from twelve to fifteen pounds a year, with fuel and lodging. Carpenters, stonemasons, good blacksmiths, horse-shoers, and wheelwrights, receive about twenty shillings a week, with rations. I am of opinion that the settlers generally would take off a number of agricultural laborers on their arrival, and a proportion of mechanics. Nursery governesses, female house servants, and dairy women are much in demand.

Major G. Druitt, J. P.
6 June, 1835.

Families are difficult to settle, care and attention should be given to the ages of the Emigrants.

I would suggest, that one of the greatest difficulties to which landed proprietors in the interior are subjected, is the system of "squatting." People without right or means, place themselves in the neighbourhood of large Estates, and commence a system of plunder, harbouring assigned and free servants, causing very great neglect and drunkenness in the first class, and holding out very great inducements to the free men to follow their bad example, which deprives masters of good servants who otherwise would be contented and useful.

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE, 1835.

James Bowman, Esq., J. P., called in, and examined:—

I am a proprietor, to a considerable extent, of land, sheep, and cattle; I employ a good number of free men at this time. I am quite certain that a ship load of country mechanics and laborers arriving every month, would readily find employment. Carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, blacksmiths, harness-makers, gardeners, shoemakers, sawyers, wheelwrights, quarrymen, and woolsorters, are the descriptions of mechanics most wanted in the Colony. If I could get the persons I have mentioned upon reasonable terms, I would take one of each trade myself. Farming men and shepherds are also greatly in demand; I could find employment for about ten annually in addition to those I have now. I would recommend that none but married men should be brought out. Country mechanics would receive about five shillings a day, and agricultural laborers about fifteen pounds to twenty pounds a year for husband and wife, with rations, fuel, and lodging for themselves and families. I should think the settlers generally would be willing to co-operate with the Government, in promoting Immigration to this Colony, by the employment of the Emigrants on their arrival. All those with whom I have spoken are desirous of obtaining free labor to a certain extent; there would be no objection I think on the part of settlers to advance the amount of the passage money on the engagement of the Emigrants, provided their services were secured in such a way, as would ensure its repayment from the produce of their wages. I think it would be very desirable that the Emigrants should be distributed over the country as quickly as possible after their arrival; and with this view I think it would be advisable that an office should be established in Sydney, to be the medium of communication between the Emigrants and the settlers in the interior; and of finding employment for them on their arrival. I think it would be better that a small number should be brought out from time to time in the trading ships, than that large numbers should be congregated together. I have had good servants from among the females who came out with their families, but never from among those who came out in the female Emigrant ships.

J. Bowman, Esq., J. P.
5 June, 1835.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

James Atkinson, Esquire, called in and examined:—

I have been resident in this Colony rather more than three years, between the year 1830 and the present time, during which period, I have been strongly impressed with the necessity of promoting Immigration, whether undertaken at the expense of the Government of this Country, or of private individuals.

I am acquainted with the present system of Immigration, and am of opinion, that a large portion of the class of persons introduced by it to this Colony, have not in any way advanced its interests. In connection with some persons at home, I have proposed a plan of private Immigration to this Colony, on a small scale, from the North of Ireland. The parties I am desirous of bringing out, are families of agricultural laborers. The description of persons, I allude to, are better known in the North of Ireland and Scotland, as small farmers. These are generally persons of good moral character and domestic habits, and are principally engaged on their own farms in occupations which give employment to both sexes. I consider that

J. Atkinson, Esq.
10 June, 1835.

J. Atkinson, Esq.
10 June, 1835. that such persons are eminently qualified to become a tenantry in this Colony, and to cultivate farms on their own account, from the circumstance of their being the *possessors* as well as the *cultivators* of farms at home. The persons I mention, I conceive, could not be induced to emigrate in any considerable numbers except *in entire families*.

The wives and children of these persons are brought up in habits of industry, and every member of the family is accustomed to work. They would therefore, I am of opinion, form a very desirable class to emigrate to this Colony.

I think that families of the description I have alluded to, consisting of, from four to six persons, would be induced to emigrate, if they could be assured of a profit of twenty pounds, to thirty pounds a year collectively beyond the cost of their maintenance; but the strongest inducement, in my opinion, would be to hold out the prospect of locating them upon large landed properties, in the neighbourhood of each other.

As to the mode of selecting such persons, I have proposed to my friends in Ireland, the following course upon a small scale of private Emigration;—that a number of families of the persons before described, should be selected in the Counties of Down, Armagh, or Antrim, by the landowners themselves, or their agents having charge of the Estates, from whence such selections are made; and that the character of these families, as to their morality and industry, should be well known either to the landlord or his agent. The expense of bringing out persons from the North of Ireland, such as I have mentioned, would be about fifteen pounds for each adult. I should think it would be impracticable to get any number of single men or women of the laboring classes, of good character and industrious habits, to emigrate alone from the agricultural and pastoral districts of Scotland or the North of Ireland, as in most cases where persons of this description leave their families, and break through all domestic ties, they are destitute of moral worth and industry; nor are there to them, in the country to which they emigrate, the same inducements to a proper conduct that exist, where the several relations of domestic life are not broken through.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

William Lawson, Sen., Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

W. Lawson,
Sen. Esq., J. P.
10 June, 1835.

I am a very extensive proprietor of land and of stock in this Colony. I am of opinion that from three thousand to five thousand agricultural laborers and mechanics, if gradually introduced, would find employment annually, during the next four or five years, if their wages were moderate, and they were of the particular descriptions required. Ploughmen, and men well acquainted with husbandry, such as reapers, thrashers, mowers, carters, and shepherds, are in great demand. Of all these, shepherds are the most required, men who understand shearing, and the management and diseases of sheep. It would be advisable to select such Emigrants, if possible, from pastoral or agricultural districts, remote from large towns or manufacturing neighbourhoods.

It is my intention to send for ten shepherds myself, this year, young active men, and it is probable, that I shall send annually for a similar number. Unless I can get men from other sources, I shall be compelled to do so, to provide for the proper care of my sheep.

Shepherds who understand their business, would receive from fifteen pounds to twenty pounds a year, with the usual rations. Country mechanics would receive about five shillings a day with rations, and some three shillings and sixpence to four shillings per day.

I now employ some free laborers in my garden in trenching and other horticultural operations, to whom I give seven shillings a week with rations, consisting of a peck of wheat or ten pounds of flour, seven pounds of fresh beef, pork, or mutton, one and a-half pound of sugar and a quarter pound of tea.

I would myself take fourteen or fifteen men annually, upon these terms, if they were useful men who could use a spade.

Free men of sober habits and good character are considered better than prisoners of the Crown as shepherds, they are more responsible for the property entrusted to them, and any losses there may be sustained through negligence can be reimbursed out of the produce of their wages.

Single men of course would find more ready occupation, but small families would also find employment.

I think that the Settlers generally would be disposed to co-operate with the Government in taking off their hands any Emigrants who might be brought out, especially shepherds who can shear sheep, carters, ploughmen, agricultural blacksmiths who can shoe horses, carpenters, wheelwrights, millwrights, and sawyers. I believe that if two thousand were now to arrive in the Colony, they would be immediately taken off. I am of opinion that Settlers would be disposed to pay the amount of the passage money, to be reimbursed by instalments out of the produce of their wages.

It is my intention in bringing out those I have mentioned, to make them enter into an engagement, to repay their passage money out of their wages, but with liberty to engage with any other person on repaying the amount of the passage money which may remain due at the time of their leaving my service.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

Thomas Horton James, Esquire, called in and examined:—

I have been resident in New South Wales eleven years, and having turned my attention considerably to the subject of immigration, the following are my opinions. T. H. James, Esq.

The general class of persons most required in this country are agricultural laborers and mechanics, all of whom would greatly improve their condition by removing from Great Britain and Ireland to this Colony. 10 June, 1835.

For example, I am paying every week:—

For a Millwright	£3	3	0
Blacksmith	2	2	0
Engine Driver	2	2	0
Carpenter	2	2	0

and a Stonemason, working piece work earns every week between £3 and £4, because he is a sober man. These men receive the whole of their wages in English shillings and sixpences, and go to the shops in Parramatta and buy their tea at 2s. 6d., sugar at 2½d., beef at 2d. 6d., wine at 6d. 6d. bottle, rent 4s. 6d. week.

Married men are the steadiest in general, and the most desirable as Emigrants, but the expense of their passage, when there are children particularly, amounting to so much more than that of single men, I should prefer the latter, for the present at least, until there are increased funds disposable towards the assisting young married mechanics to emigrate to New South Wales.

Two years ago I was the means of bringing out to Sydney about seventy persons, all of whom paid their passage money in London, with the exception of that part advanced by the Government; and as far as I have the means of tracing them since their arrival, they are all doing uncommonly well, those from the South-west of England particularly.

But it is not the business of a ship-owner to pick and choose his passengers—his object is to fill his ship—and until a respectable person, intimately acquainted with this Country and Great Britain, is appointed by the Government as a Resident Agent in London for promoting Australian Immigration, nothing of any consequence will be effected in this matter, nor any selection or reference to previous good character be possible.

The person to be appointed to so important a situation should moreover have a certain stake in the Colony to insure his zealous services; he also should take an Office in some public thoroughfare in London, and the allowance of the following estimate for his expenses would soon redound to the wealth and advantage of the Colony:—Agent's Salary, £500—Office, £100—Clerk, £100—Advertising, the cost—Stationery and Postage, £50—Porter, £50—Travelling and incidental Expenses, £200.—Total £1000.

The business of the Agent so to be appointed, I should conceive, would consist principally in chartering vessels and filling them with respectable Emigrants to this Colony, in corresponding with the Ministers and Magistrates of the different country parishes, with a view to ascertain the character of applicants, and to make such a selection as both his instructions from Sydney and his previous knowledge of the Colony would dictate to him; and above all, where practicable, personally ascertaining on the spot, from respectable householders in the various towns, the actual character of such applicants; and such Agent should be required to give security for the proper fulfilment of his duties according to the spirit of his instructions before leaving the Colony.

Of course I consider that every useful and desirable Emigrant from Great Britain should be furnished with a free passage, partly to be defrayed by advances and bounties payable by the Government to the shipowner at home, and the balance to be paid to the captain or agent in Sydney on the ship's arrival, and on passing the requisite papers, as is the case with prison ships.

That every emigrant ship should carry not fewer than 200 persons, the average cost of whose conveyance I estimate at £15 per head; that each ship be under the direction, in every thing, except as to the navigation, of a Surgeon Superintendent of the Royal Navy, who should be reimbursed, as at present, in the manner of the prison ships; and with a view to encourage good conduct in the female emigrant ships, the Surgeon Superintendent should be authorised to recommend that the best behaved females at the end of the voyage should receive acres of land each, and that this regulation should have all possible publicity at home previous to embarkation and during the passage.

It would be also a great means of preventing the moral evils of idleness during the passage, that the women should be constantly employed during fine weather, say, in making a certain number of check shirts for sale at the end of the voyage, or in such other manner as might be considered best.

Human ingenuity never yet devised a more perfect plan of colonization than the sale of the waste lands of the Colony, and peopling it with the proceeds. This is the plan at present in New South Wales, and it is to be hoped it will not be departed from.

But there is one class of persons on whom this system has pressed rather hardly, and with whom no doubt it operates as a check to emigration. This class is the better description of tradesmen; and many of them with large families who are too well off to accept a gratuitous passage, and yet to pay for one would swallow up all they possess.

I am of opinion that a certificate might be given by a proper officer on dropping anchor in Sydney Harbour, to all such persons, entitling them to have the amount of such passage

T. H. James, Esq., passage money allowed them in any purchase of land they might make at any of the Government monthly sales, thus—*Pro forma*.

Mr. A. B.

10 June, 1835.

Dr. to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

To $\frac{1}{2}$ section of land, (320 acres) at 5s	£80	0	0
Cr.			
By the Visiting Officer's Certificate for Passage Money, for yourself	£25	0	0
Ditto your Wife.....	20	0	0
Ditto three Children	30	0	0
		75	0
Balance due	£	5	0

The same with cabin passengers; let them receive by way of drawback to the amount of a fixed sum, as remuneration for their passage money in any purchase of land, and then the principal objection to this Colony will be done away with, viz., its distance from the Mother Country, and the great expense of getting here. This is the best way, I think, to balance the advantages which Canada undoubtedly offers over New South Wales.

When I was in England, I found no other difficulty in obtaining the amplest supply of all sorts of desirable Emigrants, but the want of money to pay their passage; and I have no doubt, under a large and liberal system of Emigration, such as I have had the honor to propose to the Committee, 4000 or 5000 persons of character and skill might annually be brought here with equal advantage to themselves and the Colony, thus superseding by degrees the necessity of Convict labor, and settling the Colony all the way from Sydney to Western Port.

The principal seaports in Great Britain and Ireland would readily furnish from their districts the following number of suitable persons, the first year, viz. :—

Plymouth... 1 cargo.... 200 persons	Newcastle .. 1 cargo.... 200 persons
Portsmouth .. 1 " 200 "	Bristol 2 " 400 "
Londonderry 1 " 200 "	Liverpool.... 3 " 600 "
Aberdeen 1 " 200 "	Cork..... 2 " 400 "
Greenock 2 " 400 "	Limerick 1 " 200 "
Leith 2 " 400 "	Dublin..... 2 " 400 "
London 5 " 1000 "	
Hull 1 " 200 "	
	5000

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

Captain P. P. King, R. N., J. P.

10 June, 1835,

Captain Phillip Parker King, Royal Navy, J. P., called in, and examined :—

With respect to the number and qualifications of Emigrants required for the District in which I reside, I think from two to three hundred would find employment. Agricultural laborers, which may include stockmen, ploughmen, shepherds, and watchmen, would be required probably in the proportion of ten to one mechanic. The trades most desirable for the Country, are :—

House Carpenters,
Blacksmiths who can shoe,
Wheelwrights,
Millers,

Gardeners,
Stonemasons,
Woolsorters,
Harnessmakers.

According to the present rate of wages, agricultural laborers would receive from twelve to twenty pounds per annum. Such as could be placed in responsible situations, from twenty-five to forty pounds :—

House Carpenters... } Blacksmiths } Wheelwrights } Stonemasons }	From Forty to Eighty Pounds per Annum	Millers, Twenty to Thirty Pounds per annum, Gardeners, Fifteen to twenty-five Pounds, Woolsorters, Thirty to Forty Pounds, Boys, from Four to Ten Pounds.
---	---------------------------------------	--

I would willingly take ;—

Six Agricultural Laborers,
Ten Shepherds,
Four Boys,
A House Carpenter,

A Gardener,
A Stonemason,
A Groom, and
A House Servant,

were they sober and industrious; otherwise, the introduction of Emigrants would be of no service to me, as well as injurious to the community, for I think drunken and profligate free men are much worse than Convicts of a similar character. The fear of punishment keeps the last in subjection, but for the first there is no preventive. It is needless for me to point out to the Committee the difficulty there would be of procuring proper persons as Emigrants. The Immigration of sober, honest, and industrious men would be the greatest boon the Country could receive; to meet the reverse, must be the care of the Committee here and at home, and it requires much consideration to determine the best means of procuring proper characters.

To prevent, as much as possible, the improper conduct of these servants upon their hiring on their arrival, the Legislature would of course see the necessity of adopting very strict regulations, empowering Magistrates to interpose their authority, and to punish with severity any well founded complaint of misconduct. The present Act is insufficient to protect the master against the servant. Any regulation that may be adopted should be promulgated to those intending to Emigrate. It would deter the idle and drunken from embarking, whilst the

the industrious and sober would see the necessity of the regulation, in which care would of course be taken to protect the servant as well as the master.

Excepting the superior mechanics, the wages will be insufficient to support a wife and family, and unless in particular instances, such as where the woman and children would work, I should be unwilling to hire a married laborer. I admit that the Immigration of respectable married men would be more likely to benefit the Colony than otherwise, but it would not benefit the master, for he must feed the family, besides exposing himself to the annoyance which the presence of females in Convict Establishments so frequently occasions.

I think there would be no difficulty in finding employment in the country for three or four thousand agricultural laborers, and three or four hundred mechanics of the trades I have mentioned.

The scale of Rations which I allow to free servants, is as follows :—

Meat... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ lbs. Salt Beef,} \\ \text{or, } 7 \text{ lbs. Mutton,} \\ \text{or, } 5 \text{ lbs. Salt Pork,} \end{array} \right.$

together with, 1 Peck of Wheat; or, 10½ lbs. of Seconds Flour.

Tea, sugar, tobacco, and soap are supplied by themselves at certain prices stated in the contracts. When milk can be spared, one quart is given gratuitously per day.

As soon as Emigrants repay to the Committee half the passage money, they should be allowed to go where, or hire with whom they please, but until that sum be paid, they must serve whomsoever they may be allotted to by the Committee, who will also determine the rate of wages. Contracts to be made for no shorter period than twelve months.

A place should be appropriated for the reception of Emigrants at a distance from the towns, and no delay should take place in distributing them to places.

From my personal knowledge of many of the individuals who compose the London Committee for the Emigration of Females, I am confident that knowingly they would not send improper objects to this country, but it is the business of those who are desirous of ridding their parish or neighbourhood of the dissolute and vicious, to represent them to their London friends as being in every way desirable for the wants of a new Colony. They therefore find no difficulty in persuading the Committee, and feel no compunction in doing so, because when once sent off, nothing more is heard of them. The Colony has had ample experience of the result, and unless more care be taken, we shall be inundated with the outcasts of every village and town in England.

The appointment of proper persons in England must be cautiously managed, and the Committee here must be sufficiently numerous to prevent partiality or favoritism in the distribution of the better characters.

One great and serious obstacle to the ready hiring of free or ticket of leave servants exists in all parts of the interior, and it is one that daily gains ground, and unless it be prevented, will in a very short time become an evil of a very formidable nature. I allude to the immense number of "squatters" who are scattered over the country in every direction. No sooner is an Establishment formed than it is infested by two or three "squatters," who live only by plunder, and by selling spirits to the convict and hired servants, which causes the first to abscond, and the last to leave their service at the end of their contract, to become "squatters" also. I look upon this as the greatest evil to which settlers are exposed. I have felt the effects of it myself, and I know of no large or small landed proprietor who is not in some measure injured by them.

The facility with which property is obtained is too great a temptation for the free, and the Emigrant; as soon as they can, they select a convenient spot always near a large farm, and generally close to the establishment in which they have served, and commence a system of robbery and receiving of stolen property, selling spirits, and harbouring of bush-rangers, and free and convict servants, to the injury, if not to the ruin, of those proprietors who reside in their vicinity.

THURSDAY, 11 JUNE, 1835.

Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, called in and examined :—

I am a Landholder, and am possessed of an extensive sheep farm, and a considerable herd of cattle, and have generally from one hundred to one hundred and twenty men employed upon my agricultural and grazing establishments.

From fifty to sixty of my men are assigned convicts; some of them are well behaved and good servants, but the greater number of this class are idle and careless, and subject their employers to serious losses. By the present system of convict discipline, there is not a sufficient restraint upon these men, to prevent the indulgence of their vicious propensities. It is therefore desirable to obtain free men at liberal wages for all agricultural purposes, as the stoppage of wages for losses occasioned by neglect of duty, operates as a better check upon the free, than the present convict discipline on the bond, and the employer benefits so greatly by the care of the one, that the payment of wages is easily provided for; whilst by the carelessness, and often wilful neglect of the other, he sustains very great injury, for which no redress can be obtained. This being the present situation of all farmers and flock-masters in this Colony, there can be no question as to the great advantages they will derive from the present proposed plan of bringing out Emigrants, of those useful classes of men and women, who are bred in the country parts of Great Britain as farm servants, or agricultural mechanics, and useful house servants. These persons, if well selected, will not only benefit this Colony by their labour, but more especially by the moral restraint they will place upon the vicious practices of the depraved, by their example of virtuous and industrious habits.

I need not particularise the description of workmen, for I am confident every industrious

Captain P. P.
King, R. N.,
J. P.

10 June, 1835.

H. H. Macarthur, Esq.,
M. C.

11 June, 1835.

H. H. Macarthur, Esq.,
M. C.

11 June, 1835.

trious man, at all acquainted with farm labour of any kind, or the management of sheep, cattle, or horses, would find ready employment at from £12 to £20 per annum, according to his abilities, together with rations and lodging as customary in the Colony; whilst the superior classes of such farm servants would readily obtain from £25 to £50, as overseers; country mechanics would also establish themselves advantageously, at from £40 to £75 per annum wages; such as millwrights, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and house carpenters for strong rough work in timber.

I am of opinion that 2,000 men would readily find places the first year, and that the demand would increase annually, with the increasing property and advancing prosperity of an enterprising community thus periodically gaining strength, both moral and political, and consequently developing the resources, and accumulating wealth over the vast field presented to them in our extensive forests and pastures. With the men, it will be necessary to introduce a considerable number of women who will be provided for, according to their ability as servants, at from £7 to £15 per annum, with board or rations, and lodging suitable to their avocations. They will also be rapidly provided for by marriage, if they are industrious, and well taught in country work, such as house, dairy, or poultry yard management. I am of opinion, that to secure to the Colony a periodical influx of useful people, great care should be taken to establish a Committee in London to superintend and manage the selection of fit and proper men and women for the purpose; and I think it would be advisable to place in the Committee most of the respectable merchants already acquainted with the Colony, through their correspondents; or still more so, by personal observation, such as Messrs. Donaldson, Wilkinson, & Co.; William Walker & Co.; Aspinall, Browne, & Co.; Messrs. Norman & Co.; Mr. Buchanan, &c., &c., &c. These gentlemen would bring to the Committee considerable practical knowledge of the wants of the Colony, and would be desirous from their connection with the Colony, to carry the intentions of His Majesty's Government into effect, in a manner conducive to the interests of all concerned. From strangers, we can expect nothing more than a shipment of human beings, without reference to qualifications, and I have no hesitation in saying, the Colony would be better without the many idle worthless characters who would thus find their way to its shores at the expense of the industrious. The class of people most desirable are those born and bred in remote parts of England, Scotland, or Wales. People accustomed to a life perfectly rural—unacquainted with the bustling busy scenes of town life, and therefore more likely to be content in the secluded retirement of distant farms and stations in this Colony. Young men with their wives would be most desirable for all agricultural establishments, while unmarried men would be more generally desired in the herding of sheep and cattle.

I would willingly give immediate employment to twenty, and I should be glad to take half of these married. Their wages would vary from £12 to £20 per annum, according to their capabilities. They would also receive rations and lodging, as customary in the Colony. I think it would be prudent to let them be forwarded so as to arrive in the Colony by two hundred or three hundred at a time, at intervals of six or eight weeks, so that one party may be settled and provided for before the other arrives. That a Committee should be formed to provide for them on arrival, and to guide and instruct them as to their best method of hiring or otherwise establishing themselves in the Colony. I am further of opinion, that this important subject calls for the immediate consideration of Government, as to the control and protection of these Emigrants, and that it will be necessary to pass an Act of Council for the purpose of ensuring them the due reward of their labor, and to enforce upon them the necessity of conforming to many customs and rules or regulations on Colonial Establishments, which are very foreign to those prevailing in England, and will consequently give rise to much discontent, and probably difficulties to all parties, if not provided for by prompt means of redress to either party having cause to complain.

I must beg to repeat my conviction, that the advantageous outlay of the funds set aside for this desirable and important purpose, mainly rests on the appointment of an active, intelligent, and interested Committee in London, who, if it be found necessary, should be well paid for their services.

I am further of opinion, that the Committee in England should be instructed to pay attention to the application of parties authorised by correspondents here, to select men and women from any part of the country, and that on ascertaining the persons proposed to be sent out are such as are desired by the Colonists generally, the Committee should undertake their transmission upon the system laid down for general guidance.

THURSDAY, 11 JUNE, 1835.

Mr. Thomas Shepherd, called in and examined:—

Mr. T. Shepherd.

11 June, 1835.

I was for two years Principal Superintendent for the New Zealand Company. Seventy-two persons embarked on board the "Lambton" and "Rosanna" for settlement in that Island, the greater part of whom were engaged by me in Scotland. Not finding the concern to come up to the views of the Directors, we, agreeable to instructions, came to New South Wales, where the men were discharged. All the mechanics from towns for obvious reasons returned to New Zealand, while the persons engaged in country places remained in the Colony, and have become wealthy and useful members of society. I arrived in 1827, and have been resident in the Colony for upwards of eight years; I have particularly considered the description of mechanics and laborers most required in the Colony. The most valuable Emigrants that can be brought to this Colony are farmers of small capital from England and Scotland, who may be possessed of capitals of from two hundred pounds to six hundred pounds, and may have

have from four to six children. These are the most likely to do good both to themselves and Mr. T. Shepherd. These men being possessed of small capitals would be enabled when they arrived here to purchase stock, cows in particular, in numbers according to their respective capitals, and in lieu of buying land it would be more desirable that they should lease farms within fifty miles of Sydney, or at Mawarra, or Hunter's River, for the term of about seven years, in quantities equivalent to their stock. They would by so doing commence upon an income immediately on their arrival, arising from milk, butter, or cheese. In the mean time a certain proportion of money reserved would enable them to purchase agricultural implements, to cultivate a certain portion of land for agricultural produce, and to erect temporary buildings.

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By this plan of proceeding they would during the seven years be able to save a sufficient sum of money to purchase land, were the Government in the outset to give them assistance in the payment of their passage from the United Kingdom, and this would reserve their capital entire for the purposes specified. They might be required to enter into bond to repay this sum at the expiration of the seven years. My chief motive for recommending such persons to settle in this Colony, is not so much on their own account, as on account of their families and children, who in a very few years would grow up and make the most valuable acquisition to the Colony. Their boys would make the most useful working overseers, and their daughters the best of wives—virtue would then be established amongst the lower ranks of society. Persons of this description would doubtless bring up their children in habits of religion, and of obedience to their superiors, and the link of mutual connection between the higher and lower orders which would thus be established, would be attended with the happiest effects.

I am of opinion that every description of country mechanics are much required in the Colony, and would readily find employment. From my own experience, I would strongly recommend that mechanics should be selected from the country only, as those from towns very seldom do well. The description of mechanics most required are carpenters, blacksmiths who can shoe horses, and make and repair agricultural implements, common country shoemakers, a few scientific gardeners, and a large number of common kitchen and fruit gardeners, country sailors, sawyers, plasterers, painters and glaziers, a considerable number of stonemasons and a few cutters, bricklayers, country millwrights, and wheelwrights, respectable teachers, at moderate salaries of twenty-five pounds to forty pounds per annum, a few millers, coopers, butchers, bakers, and turners, persons well acquainted with the drying and preparing of tobacco, a great number of quartermen, woolsorters, country harnessmakers, a few boatbuilders and sailmakers, working engineers, and a large number of laborers accustomed to the cultivation of hops.

I am of opinion that the Colony would not be benefited by the introduction of unmarried laborers; they would be necessarily mixed up with the prisoner population, their morals would thus become corrupted, and the most beneficial object of immigration would be lost.

The best mode of selecting Emigrants would be to instruct the Government Agents to transmit printed forms to the Clergymen of the various country parishes in the United Kingdom for general dispersion, stating the advantages to small farmers of emigration to New South Wales, and that Government will pay the passage money of themselves and families however numerous. The Clergymen should be instructed to open a correspondence, on their behalf, with the Agents, according to some prescribed form. The applicants will then be able to judge whether the encouragement held out corresponds with their wishes.

As it is not to be expected that the best men or most expert workmen will be sent to this country from parishes, if the selection be intrusted to resident parish officers, who are naturally desirous of sending off the idle and dissolute, and retaining well conducted persons, I would propose for the interests of the Colony, that the small farmers who have agreed to emigrate should be entitled to select such mechanics, artisans, and laborers to accompany them as may be agreed upon, and as I have recommended above, their names to be transmitted to the Clergyman, and from him to the agent who may be in correspondence with the Secretary of State, whose decision shall be final. These small farmer Emigrants would have a direct interest in bringing with them decent and respectable characters, and good ploughmen and artisans. If paupers are to be sent out, for whom there is abundant room here, their passage should be paid wholly by the parishes.

THURSDAY, 11 JUNE, 1835.

Mortimer William Lewis, Esquire, Colonial Architect, called in, and examined.

I have received from the Colonial Secretary an official communication, in which is M. W. Lewis, Esq., Colonial Architect. intimated the intention of Government to erect the following buildings of magnitude, when the Council shall appropriate funds for the purpose, namely:—

1—A Gaol for Sydney upon the radiating system within the walls already built at Darlinghurst, calculated to contain about 400 prisoners.

11 June, 1835.

2—A Lunatic Asylum for the Colony.

3—A Circular Wharf, to embrace the head of Sydney Cove.

4—A new Government House.

5—A Wall to enclose the inner Domain and Botanical Garden.

6—A Gaol and Court House for Parramatta.

I am of opinion that contracts could be procured to execute the whole of these buildings, but it would engross nearly all the mechanical strength now procurable in Sydney. The greater portion of the mechanics are now employed on buildings, both public and private, most of which will be completed before the close of the present year. If, therefore, the requisite

M. W. Lewis, Esq., Colonial Architect.
 11 June, 1835.

quisite strength of mechanics were to be simultaneously required for the public works, it would unquestionably materially interfere with private improvements, and would raise the price of labor in the Colony. The contractors would not in consequence be able to fulfil their engagements. I am of opinion, that some of these buildings could be erected on terms more favorable to the public, by contracting for the materials to be delivered on the ground, and employing workmen at daily wages, provided there were appointed competent clerks of the works to receive the materials, and superintend the buildings, and without those delays which so frequently arise from the limited means of the contractors. It is the practice now, to advance 75 per cent. upon the work as it proceeds, and I do not think it would be expedient to grant more, as the contractors, generally speaking, would not in that case be enabled to find security, which the balance of 25 per cent. retained in hand by the Government enables them more readily to procure.

I consider that if competent mechanics and laborers could be brought out from the Mother Country, that they could be advantageously employed at daily wages on either of the buildings I have mentioned; more particularly the Lunatic Asylum, the Gaols at Sydney and Parramatta, and the Wall for the Government Domain, being the plainest works. The present daily wages of mechanics are as follow:—

Carpenters.....	6s. to 7s. 6d.	Painters and Glaziers...	5s. to 6s.
Joiners	6s. to 7s. 6d.	Slaters and Shinglers ...	5s. 6d.
Masons	6s. to 8s.	Smiths	6s.
Bricklayers	6s. 6d.	Quarrymen	6s.
Plasterers	6s.	Mechanical Laborers	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Plumbers	7s.	Excavators	3s.

These have been the usual rates during the last twelve months, and unless a large influx of mechanics should take place, they are not likely to be much lower.

From the scarcity of good mechanics, and the certainty of obtaining employment, masters are in the habit of advancing wages to endeavour to secure good workmen, although it frequently happens, when so indebted to their masters by such advances, they will leave them before the completion of the work they have undertaken to execute.

I beg to present to the Committee an estimate of the probable number of mechanics and laborers that will be required for the erection of the buildings of magnitude, which I have mentioned above.

NEW COUNTY GAOL,

	Months.		Months.
105 Masons	14	30 Plasterers.....	1
36 Carpenters	14	20 Diggers	2
18 Joiners	14	30 Shinglers	1
30 Painters	2	30 Smiths	4
15 Glaziers	1		

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

	Months.		Months.
5 Painters	1	60 Masons	7
5 Glaziers	1	20 Carpenters	7
5 Plumbers.....	1	40 Joiners	7
10 Plasterers	3	7 Shinglers.....	1
4 Diggers	1		

NEW GAOL AND COURT HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.

	Months.		Months.
20 Painters	2	70 Masons	14
7 Glaziers.....	1	12 Joiners	14
3 Plumbers	1	20 Shinglers	1
20 Plasterers	1	24 Carpenters	14
20 Diggers.....	2	20 Smiths	4

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	Months.		Months.
5 Painters	1	15 Masons	14
2 Glaziers	1	10 Carpenters	7
2 Plumbers	1	6 Joiners	7
8 Plasterers	1	7 Shinglers	1
4 Diggers	1	10 Smiths	3

WALL,

WALL TO SURROUND THE INNER DOMAIN AND BOTANICAL GARDEN.

M.W. Lewis,
Esq., Colonial
Architect.

Months.
30 Masons 14

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CIRCULAR WHARF AT THE HEAD OF SYDNEY COVE.

Months.
20 Masons 14

RECAPITULATION.

	Months.		Months.
Masons	270 for 14	Plumbers	5 — 3
Carpenters	75 — 14	Painters	23 — 5
Joiners	53 — 14	Glaziers	4 — 6
Shinglers	8 — 8	Diggers	22 — 4
Plasterers	11 — 8	Smiths	23 — 10

WEDNESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1835.

William Macarthur, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined.

I am a considerable proprietor of land and stock in this Colony, in partnership with my brothers, Messrs. Edward and James Macarthur. My attention has frequently been directed to the subject of Immigration, and to the mode in which it may be most advantageously carried into effect.

W. Macarthur,
Esq., J.P.

12 June, 1835.

In that part of the Colony with which I am acquainted, the persons most required are agricultural laborers, viz., ploughmen, carters, mowers, men accustomed to the use of the spade, and to country work in general. A few men capable of building dry stone walls, such as are in common use in Oxfordshire, some parts of Gloucestershire, and in the south of Wales; country gardeners and gardeners' laborers, dairymen and women, sheep shearers, and shepherds.

The mechanics most in demand for the Country Districts, are carpenters, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights, with a smaller proportion of bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, and coopers. A few good millwrights are much in demand, as are also a small number of good basketmakers. Brickmakers would also find profitable employment.

It is not, in my opinion, generally desirable to have married men with large families; young couples recently married would, I think, in most cases, be preferred. Most proprietors would object to engage men with large families, as well on account of the increased expense, as the greater probability of their wishing to be established on their own account, before they had been long in the Colony. Young married men would, in my opinion, be more likely to remain a few years with their employers, if proper inducements to good conduct were held out to them.

Speaking with reference to the descriptions of persons I have mentioned, I do not feel competent to state what number would be required for the Colony generally; my opportunities of obtaining information are too limited. But for the Southern Districts alone, I mean the country south of Sydney and Parramatta, to the Murrumbidgee River and Twofold Bay, I think that from one thousand to two thousand would find employment during the first year. The numbers required in each succeeding year, would depend much upon the character and description of the preceding importations. Should they in general prove useful and well conducted, I have no doubt but that a greatly increased demand would soon take place.

It is undoubtedly the interest of the Settlers to co-operate with the Government, and to take off their hands the Emigrants they may bring out, provided they are of an useful description. All those with whom I have conversed on the subject, have expressed an anxious desire for a large importation of agricultural laborers. My brothers and myself would be disposed to employ from forty to fifty during the first year, provided they were of an useful description. Some of these probably might not remain long with us, in which case others of course would be required to replace them. We should consider it desirable to establish the more respectable of them, after a few years, upon small farms, taking the rent either in labor or in produce. Such an arrangement as this, would, it appears to us, be mutually advantageous, and we think would operate more beneficially than to hold out the prospect of high wages in money.

The usual rate of wages to an ordinary carpenter is about thirty shillings per week. We have for many years given sixty pounds per annum, and a double ration, (22lbs. of flour, and 14lbs. of fresh meat weekly) to a carpenter who is a good common workman, capable of executing the various kinds of work required upon a farm. But I do not think equally high wages could be expected for a permanency. Mechanics of the various descriptions before enumerated might calculate upon receiving from fifteen shillings to twenty-five shillings per week. From £15 to £20 per annum, with the usual ration of meat and flour, (7lbs. of meat, and 11lbs. of flour weekly,) and a cottage with a small piece of ground for a garden, and the milk of a cow, are the inducements we are inclined to hold out to good agricultural servants,

and

W. Macarthur, and I should imagine, that equally advantageous terms would generally be offered on the part
Esq., J. P. of the Settlers.

17 June, 1832.

I am of opinion that no Settler would like to make himself responsible to the Government for the repayment of the amount of passage money which might be advanced for individuals entering his service, unless those servants were engaged for him in England by his own agents. In all other cases, I think the Government would find it difficult to obtain security from the Settlers; but of course they could have no objection to set aside, quarterly, a certain portion of the servant's wages, and to pay it over to the Government, if authorised so to do.

Restrictions, which should have the effect of binding the servant to any one employer, until the whole amount of the passage money were repaid, would, in my opinion, be impolitic, and likely to cause a feeling of dissatisfaction, and a desire to change, which might not otherwise exist. The system of binding servants under indenture has not hitherto been found to succeed; a good servant if properly treated by his employer, is in my opinion more likely to remain contented, if he feels that it is in his power to leave at any time. The very circumstance of being bound for a series of years creates restlessness and a wish to change.

Every precaution should be taken to ensure the success of the first experiment, and to prevent disappointment both on the part of the settler and the imported servant.

The servants should be so selected as to encourage the settler to send for more, and to guard against false expectations, and consequent disappointment on the part of the servants, they ought to be particularly cautioned not to expect high wages; and although they may be assured of abundance of food, and the mere necessaries of life, they should be prepared to undergo, in the first instance, many hardships and trifling privations.

The certainty of being enabled, by steady and deserving conduct, to establish themselves and families at the expiration of a few years in *comfort and independence*, should be the inducement to emigrate, and not the expectation of great immediate advantage.

To apportion the supply of servants during the first year as nearly as practicable to the demand, is an object also which it appears to me to be very important to accomplish. One of the chief objections hitherto to the employment of imported free servants, is their desire to change from service to service in search of higher wages. By securing an abundant supply at first the temptation to change would be in a great measure removed.

I consider it to be of the highest importance, that the Government should permit, nay encourage the settlers to employ their own agents to select servants for them in England. Such a system would, I apprehend, be far more likely to be attended with success than if the selection be confined to public agents, who cannot possibly be so accurately informed as to the description of persons required by each settler, nor are they likely to make such minute enquiry into the character of the servants who may offer themselves.

It would be of the greatest advantage to the Colony to introduce into it the rural population of the German French provinces—those, I mean, on the banks of the Rhine and the Moselle, from which I am informed many families emigrate annually to the United States of America. They are honest, sober, frugal and industrious in their habits, and are accustomed to those peculiar branches of cultivation best adapted to this climate, viz. the vine, tobacco, maize, dried fruits, &c., with all which the peasantry of Great Britain are of course unacquainted. I have understood, that it is the practice with these people to associate in families, assemble together at Rotterdam, and from thence engage their passage to the United States.

A few families once introduced, and properly established in New South Wales, would be the means of bringing others, and would prove of incalculable benefit not only to this Colony, but to the Empire at large, by producing articles for the supply of which, Great Britain is in a great measure dependent upon foreign states.

My brother and myself are anxious, at once, to make the attempt to engage a few families from those provinces. If Government were disposed to assist us in an undertaking promising to be of so much general advantage, by advancing the passage money, we should willingly enter into any security that might be required for its repayment. It is of consequence that these people should not be separated, and that they should at once be introduced in sufficient numbers to form the nucleus of a rural community, after a few years passed in our employment, which would be of advantage in giving them local experience, we should wish to establish them as tenants on fertile land in the vicinity of a market for their produce.

This has already been noticed by me, as an inducement, we are also desirous to hold out to agricultural servants who may engage with us from Great Britain. In both cases it must, of course, be dependent upon good conduct.

It is our wish likewise, that servants coming to us from Great Britain, should be engaged by our own agent, who could, of course, enter into such stipulations with regard to the repayment of the passage money, as might be deemed fair and equitable.

WEDNESDAY, 1 JULY, 1835.

John Coghill, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

J. Coghill,
Esq., J. P.

1 July, 1835.

I am a Stockholder and landed proprietor in this Colony. We are decidedly in want of laborers of every description, particularly husbandry laborers, and certain descriptions of mechanics for the country, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. I find it very difficult to get mechanics from the town. I consider that in the district of Argyle and the southern parts of the Colony, about twelve hundred to fifteen hundred would be absorbed, and find employment in the course of the ensuing year, and that that demand would be likely to increase in future years. The importation of any number would have a direct tendency to increase
the

the demand, particularly of husbandmen, for one ploughman would make work for three or four other men. I should myself take from twelve to fifteen men in the ensuing year, if I could obtain such as I require.

I suppose that most of the female Emigrants who have arrived, have remained in Sydney, as very few are to be seen in the country. I consider that about five hundred females from the agricultural districts would find employment in the country during the ensuing year, provided they were of the class of useful women from farms. In obtaining such persons, it would be desirable to avoid the large towns and sea-ports, and to procure them from the country districts, particularly from the West of England, and from Scotland.

I have had a good deal of experience in navigation to this Colony, having commanded a ship for about twenty-two years, during which I performed four voyages to New South Wales. The price of passage must, in a great degree, depend upon the price of provisions, but I consider that thirteen pounds for adults, male and female, would be about a fair average. I think that "Temperance Ships" would be preferable to any others for the purposes of emigration. I am of opinion, after a great deal of experience, that Spirits are not requisite as a ration on board of ships, and that very great evils result from their use; I consider them also dangerous on many accounts, the ships I have commanded have been twice set on fire from drunkenness, and I have known persons come on board of sober habits, contract a fondness for spirits in the course of the voyage, and become confirmed drunkards for ever after.

I am of opinion that ships of about four hundred tons are the best class for passengers, both on account of the stowage, and on account of the greater degree of control over the men; I should recommend great precaution in securing for the comfort of the voyage to the Emigrants, a full supply of water and fuel. Health is secured by cleanliness, and by the ship's being properly ventilated and kept dry. A good height 'tween decks is conducive to these primary objects—health and cleanliness. In crossing the line, an extra quantity of water is necessary, and I think that the usual allowance of a gallon per day to each individual is too small; it should be calculated at a gallon and a half per day, at least, for the whole voyage. I usually laid in a supply of two gallons, and to that circumstance I chiefly attribute the health of the passengers. I think that there should be water allowed for washing the clothes of women and children on the voyage, as salt water never dries, and clothes washed in it are consequently not healthy, nor indeed clean. I think that it is best to bring out Emigrants in ships taken up expressly for the purpose, as it leaves abundance of room for water and other purposes. If goods are admitted, I find that the smallest possible space is left for the accommodation of the passengers. The goods are generally put on board first, and sufficient room is not left for the necessary comfort of the passengers.

WEDNESDAY, 1 JULY, 1835.

John Lamb, Esquire, Lieut. R. N. and J. P., called in and examined:—

I am a Merchant in Sydney. I have had considerable experience in the conveyance of persons to India, and the expense attending it. In 1826, when freights were very high in consequence of the war in India, three first class ships were engaged in London, to go round to Cork and embark the 78th Regiment. The ships were fitted by the owners with berths and every thing necessary, subject to the inspection and report of the Superintendent of Transports at Deptford. Provisions were found by the owners; they were to be issued to the Troops upon a scale fixed by the Government. The rate allowed was eight pounds for each adult embarked, and one shilling per diem for the victualling, which included a gill of Spirits. The number embarked in a six hundred ton ship was three hundred men, and from twenty to thirty women, with a few children.

Notwithstanding the allowance was on a scale quite sufficient for the health of the men, yet a saving accrued to the owners upon the item of victualling of about two-pence per man per day.

To the best of my recollection, in addition to these allowances, one shilling per man per month was allowed to the owners for the provision of fuel and candles; medical stores and medical attendance were provided by the Government. I should observe, that about one pound per head would have been deducted had the Troops been embarked in England. We did not lose any person during the voyage, and there were not in all above three men, who, on their arrival, were subjects for the hospital.

It was stipulated that the owners should find provisions of the best quality, and two-thirds of the freight was kept back until they produced a certificate from the Commanding Officer, that in this and all other respects the charter party had been complied with. We were allowed to put on board, in lieu of ballast, spelter, iron, or lead, or any other heavy article which did not interfere with the room required for the stowage of the water and provisions; and even these could not be taken on board without the written sanction of the Superintendent of Transports. No light goods or cargo of any other description was allowed to be taken.

The prescribed allowance was three quarts of water a day for each individual. We put on board at the rate of a gallon a day for each person, for one hundred and thirty days. The extra quart was intended to cover any deficiency from leakage, or extra demands from sickness, and would have allowed a small quantity for washing.

I think that Immigration could be conducted more advantageously and economically on a similar plan, than according to the present system. I would recommend an uniform scale of victualling to be established as a preliminary measure, from which Spirits should be excluded. I would also recommend, if possible, that a Naval Surgeon should be appointed as Superintendent, and that a portion of the freight should be kept back, until certificates of the due fulfilment

J. Coghill,
Esq., J. P.

1 July, 1835.

J. Lamb, Esq.,
Lieut. R. N.
& J. P.

1 July, 1835.

J. Lamb Esq. fulfilment of the charter party were produced from the proper authorities. I am inclined to
Lieut. R. N. & think that Naval Surgeons on half-pay might be obtained for this service, on paying them a
J. P. sum which would equalize the difference between their full and half-pay, and finding them a
mess out and passage back.
1 July, 1835.

I should think the best class of vessels for this purpose, are ships from three hundred and fifty to five hundred tons, taking particular care that they are roomy 'twixt decks, and have a poop or round-house, in order that no part of the 'twixt decks may be taken for the accommodation of the master or officers.

I have stated that the freight of the soldiers to India was paid for at the rate of eight pounds per head, but I consider that at the present rates it might be done for six pounds, and to this Colony for seven pounds a head, exclusive of rations, which may be calculated at one shilling a head per day, including the necessary medical comforts, but exclusive of medicines.

I think that it would be desirable on engaging ships to convey Emigrants to this Colony, to permit them to take metals, which would answer for the purpose of ballast, and would not interfere with the space required for the accommodation of the passengers, or the storage of the provisions and water, and would enable the owners to tender at a lower rate. Ships proceeding to China would be very likely to avail themselves of this service, and where metals are much in demand.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON POLICE.

Ordered by THE COUNCIL, to be printed,
16th June, 1835.

18 MAY, 1835.

10. Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon the establishment and strength of the Police Force in all its branches, to what extent it may be expedient to maintain it, and the expense it will occasion; and to enquire into the capacity and condition of the Goals in the Colony, and to report what additional buildings appear to be required, and the probable expense of providing them.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, | MR. H. H. MACARTHUR,
MR. BERRY, | MR. BELL.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 27 MAY, 1835.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY IN THE CHAIR.

William Gunn, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

W. Gunn,
Esq., J. P.
27 May, 1835.

I am a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, and Superintendent of the Prisoners' Barracks, in Hobart Town, and having held that situation for nearly ten years, I am perfectly acquainted with the system of Police in that Colony.

The Chief Police Magistrate has the general control of the Police; all correspondence connected with the Police passes through the department of the Chief Police Magistrate, before it reaches the Governor, and all orders issued to the Police are conveyed through him. The sentences of local Benches, except those of corporal punishment and solitary confinement, are sent to the Chief Police Magistrate, to be submitted by him to the Governor for approval. There is no Bench of Magistrates to which a Police Magistrate or Assistant Police Magistrate is not attached. None of the Police Magistrates are military officers on full pay; the salary of a Police Magistrate is three hundred pounds a year, fifty pounds for a house, and forty-five pounds for forage.

The possession of property in his district by a Police Magistrate, is not considered objectionable; on the contrary, instances have occurred of Police Magistrates having been removed to districts in which their property was situated.

The pay of an Assistant Police Magistrate is ten shillings a day, and fifty pounds a year for a house, where there is no house belonging to the Government, and an allowance of forty-five pounds for forage.

The Police Magistrates are also the Coroners of their districts, and Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, but without any additional emolument.

The Assistant Police Magistrates are, in some instances, officers on full pay.

The duty of the Muster-master is to keep records of the characters and descriptions of all convicts, and also the hulk lists, and to muster the convicts on board vessels on their arrival; he also acts as Assistant Police Magistrate in Hobart Town.

The "Division Constables" are in general farmers, who receive twenty-five pounds a year, and are assisted in the performance of their duties generally by one or two petty constables, who reside with them on their farms.

The special constables receive no pay; they are respectable persons, and are frequently the poundkeepers of their districts.

Of the petty constables about one-third are free, and perhaps a fifth or sixth ticket-of-leave men; the remainder are convicts, but to whom no extraordinary inducement is held out in the promise of a remission of sentence, for ordinary services; the pay of all petty constables is one shilling and nine-pence a day; in some instances quarters are provided for them. Petty constables, when in the pursuit of bushrangers, or on other special duty, receive rations in addition to their pay, and are entitled also to a reward of two pounds for every runaway apprehended; this reward is immediately paid by the convicting Magistrate, out of the fees and fines in the office. On the performance of any act of particular merit by a ticket-of-leave or convict constable, he is immediately rewarded by the Government with a conditional pardon or ticket-of-leave, without any reference to the usual period of probation for these indulgences.

The present establishment of Police in Van Diemen's Land is, in my opinion, sufficient for the town, but not for the country.

Solitary confinement is, in some instances, a much more effectual punishment than flogging; the tread-mill is also occasionally used; generally speaking, I consider solitary confinement the severest punishment of the three, and most dreaded by the culprit.

There is no Colonial Vagrant Act in Van Diemen's Land, but the Magistrates act on the English law.

All the convicts in the service of Government, and all convict women in Hobart Town, are tried by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts and myself, with the assistance of another Magistrate when necessary; either can, when acting singly, sentence to fifty lashes, or twelve months' imprisonment and hard labor, or thirty days' solitary confinement; no sentence of a single magistrate is accumulative. Two acting together, can sentence to one hundred lashes, or three years' extension of original sentence, or three years' imprisonment with hard labor. Confinement in solitary working cells is the common punishment for the women; the neglect of, or refusal to, work, is punished by confinement in dark cells on bread and water, or by sentencing them to wash the blankets and clothes of the hospitals, orphan schools, and other public establishments. The allowance of bread in the cells is one pound and a half a day.

MONDAY, 1 JUNE, 1835.

P. Laurentz Campbell, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined:—

P. L. Camp-
bell, Esq., J. P.
1 June, 1835.

I am Police Magistrate of the districts of Maitland and Paterson; the former district is bounded by a line commencing at the Hunter's River (about half way between Maitland and Newcastle) and running southerly to the Sugar Loaf mountain; thence by a line to the Twelve Mile Hollow on the Sydney road, from whence it continues (along the road) to the village of Wollombi, and joins the Hunter where Black Creek runs into it; the course of the Hunter, between the first and last named points, completes the boundaries of this district.

Within

Within these limits are comprised three principal points :—

1.—The Government Township of Maitland (depending for its rise upon the erection of public buildings within it) and continuation thereof, called West Maitland (where the mass of population is now congregated), and the village of Morpeth, at the head of the Hunter navigation, extend, linked together, for upwards of six miles along the great high road to the interior, and necessarily form the nucleus of one of these towns likely to become rapidly of considerable importance in the Colony; the present population exceeds two thousand.

2.—The Wollombi, comprising its own thickly-settled valley, the small farms on Eillalong, the cattle stations in the mountain ranges, and the retreats of squatters who have congregated on the northern creeks of the Hawkesbury, themselves short-sentenced expirées, and their houses the resort of runaways, and the receptacle for stolen goods, forms a district of itself, in which (very centrally situated) is the village reserve.

3.—The point where the great road crosses Black Creek, is about to become a lock-up station; its neighbourhood is thickly peopled, and I have little doubt but that hereabouts a village will immediately rise.

The population of the whole I should compute above four thousand.

The only public building, the property of Government, now in use, is weather-boarded, and contains three apartments of about ten feet square each; one of these is occupied by the lock-up keeper, and the other two are the wards intended, one for males and the other for females, but they neither allow this discrimination, nor afford the means of separating prisoners under preliminary examinations.

Six solitary cells are being erected adjoining the lock-up, but when upwards of double that number are sentenced to such punishment during almost every month, and those prisoners now sent to Newcastle to undergo the like, are kept five and six weeks awaiting vacancies, the females after all being generally three and four together, it will be seen that these will avail but little, except as places of security for prisoners generally.

The Quarter Sessions and Courts of Request are held at Maitland, for the whole *Hunter's River* district, including (besides Maitland,) the districts of Newcastle, Port Stephens, Williams' River, Paterson, Patrick's Plains, Invermein, Merton, and Cassilis, together with the Western Plains of Nandourri, Talbragar, Gaumon, and Bow, and the Company's settlements beyond the Liverpool Range.

To Maitland, in the first instance, all prisoners for ironed gangs, or Newcastle Gaol, are usually brought, hence my constables must escort them; if they be for trial they return at the sessions, and on conviction are again sent to Newcastle.

The distance consequently that each prisoner, when convicted of felony, has unnecessarily travelled (by the gaol and assize town being apart) amounts to nearly sixty miles; whereby the police have been harassed, the public peace endangered by the chances of escape, and the prisoners mightily amused.

At the time of Quarter Sessions, including the prisoners for that Court, for Petty Sessions, and under escort, I have (in the two rooms before mentioned) been obliged to cram upwards of one hundred persons, male and female together; not being able, without endangering life, to close the doors, I have been compelled to fatter these criminals to the chain night and day, to prevent escape.

I think I may say there are generally eighty persons in custody for the Quarter Sessions.

The ordinary number passing through the lock-up may be thirty weekly.

The Police Court is now held in a rented store, situated about a mile from the lock-up. The Court-room is large; but the rest of the building is incommodious and inconvenient; there is no alteration it would admit of which could allow its permanent adaption to its present temporary use.

There are four unpaid Magistrates; but only two of them attend the Bench with any regularity; one of the four lives eighteen miles off.

There is a Clerk of the Bench at Maitland who receives one hundred pounds a year, and enjoys no other office; his duties are arduous, and require constant attention; he would be much relieved, and the public service benefitted, were the office-keeper to be salaried to an amount which would secure a person able to draw out forms and fill in summonses, &c. This clerk's salary is below that of the clerks at the other sessions towns, and I am convinced none have more, if so much, to do.

There is a serjeant and three troopers of police at this station liable to be withdrawn from the district; this number, I would recommend, may be increased by three, at least. Their barrack and stabling has just undergone a thorough repair, and is well placed.

I have no chief constable, but eight ordinary constables at two shillings and three-pence a day for Maitland, and one at two shillings and three-pence a day at Wollombi. There is a lock-up keeper for Maitland at two shillings and ten-pence a day, a scourger at one shilling and nine-pence, and the officer-keeper at one shilling and nine-pence.

I receive, and am responsible for, the safe and speedy furtherance of all stores sent from Sydney to the upper districts.

The convict cases were two-thirds less last month than they were some months ago. The free cases have increased.

The business of the Bench, including the preliminary steps in felonies and misdemeanors, adjudicating under the Licensing, Slaughtering, Road, and Impounding Acts principally, hearing assault cases, and trying convicts to the extent of their summary power, certainly average fifty cases a week. However, this is hardly a fair average when including the increase of misconduct during the Quarter Sessions and Court of Requests, and the drunkenness occurring when the wool drays are in and about the town.

My individual duties are, of course, materially increased by the control of the constabulary, the carrying on of the correspondence, and the detail of office. Indeed, the

P. L. Camp-bussness of this town and its immediate neighbourhood is quite sufficient to employ every moment of my time, and a serious injury occurs to the public by my being at any time withdrawn from immediate call; one reason for this is the means of ready escape afforded to offenders by the steam vessels. I have never yet passed two successive days without my presence being actually required; and on most occasions of my going to Paterson, I have also held a Court the same day at Maitland. I may remark that a very large proportion of this population are free, whereby my presence is more constantly required to sign legal instruments to empower constables to act, than were the offending or suspected parties prisoners, and thereby amenable to immediate arrest. Again, these many free cases require immediate adjustment; whereas prisoners await the fixed Petty Sessions.

1 June, 1838.

I would beg to recommend that the Maitland district be bounded by a line commencing at the Hunter (between Maitland and Newcastle,) where it now does, and running in the same course to the Sugar Loaf, and from thence follow the course of the Black Creek to its mouth, leaving the same river-boundary as before, which would, in fact, exclude the Wollombi. To continue the Paterson duty would be impossible.

I beg to recommend the erection, in this township, of a commodious Gaol and Court House. At Morpeth a permanent watch-house and a police boat are required, and at West Maitland a like building is absolutely necessary.

Police buildings are, of course, necessary at Wollombi.

Here I beg to suggest the appointment of a chief constable at four shillings a day.

A lock-up keeper, for each of the watch-houses at three shillings a day, viz:—

Maitland Township;—West Maitland;—Morpeth.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
An Office-keeper at.....	3	0	a day	Eight Constables at Maitland at	2 6
Four Constables at Maitland at	3	0	„	Two Constables at Morpeth at	2 6

At Wollombi I should recommend the stationing of a party of Mounted Police, a Lock-up keeper, and three Constables, and a Scourger.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 Lock-up keeper	2	10	a day	1 Chief Constable	4 0
9 Constables	2	3	„	4 Lock-up keepers, each	3 0
1 Office-keeper	1	9	„	1 Office keeper.....	3 0
1 Scourger	1	9	„	4 Constables, each	3 0
				13 Constables, each.....	2 6

INCREASE.

1 Chief Constable,	8 Constables,
3 Lock-up keepers,	1 Scourger.

The people at the Wollombi are fifty miles from any Bench.

The Paterson District commences at Nelson's Plains, on the Hunter's River and is bounded by a line along the dividing ranges of the Paterson and Williams Rivers; the district runs back into the ranges from whence the Paterson and Allyn Rivers rise, which ranges form a boundary until they terminate at the Hunter; from this point the course of that river to Nelson's Plains completes the outline of the district.

This district is extensive and fertile; I cannot arrive with any certainty at a means of judging its population, which may amount to 2,000; it has the advantage of being appropriated to resident proprietors.

There are two unpaid Magistrates, who may be expected to attend the Bench with some regularity now the Court House is nearer their residences.

I hold Petty Sessions there once a fortnight. I regret to say I am at times unavoidably absent, while I feel that the constabulary there are neither efficient in force or control.

This district, and the country between it and the sea, are occasionally shut out by the floods of the Hunter, which is a peculiarly strong reason for their requiring a police force within them.

I propose, therefore, the stationing there of a detachment of Mounted Police.

THE PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT IS

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 Lock-up keeper	2	3	a day	1 Lock-up keeper,	
6 Constables, each	2	3	„	1 Chief Constable,	
1 Scourger	1	5	„	10 Constables,	
				1 Scourger.	

INCREASE.

1 Chief Constable,	4 Constables.
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The Clerk of the Bench has a salary of ninety pounds a-year, and receives about ten pounds additional as Postmaster.

I have great difficulty in finding proper persons to fill the situation of constable, in consequence of the expense and harassing nature of the escort duty they have to perform, and the pay being below what they can receive in private service. I employ almost exclusively ticket-of-leave holders, these I prefer either to prisoners or short-sentenced-expires, indeed I think both these latter highly objectionable.

The

The salary of the Police Magistrate of Maitland and Paterson, was one hundred and fifty pounds a year, with a house, without any allowance for a horse, but I have lately received a communication officially, informing me that I am to receive fifty pounds in lieu of a house.

I recommend that the official residence I now occupy be reserved to the Police Magistrate, and that the area about it, which includes the Police Barrack, and is required to be of sufficient extent for their horses, be defined and determined.

I have and am obliged to keep two horses, and one will be absolutely necessary even though I retain but one district; my expense for these, and the repairing my house, have exceeded my salary.

TUESDAY, 2 JUNE, 1835.

Lachlan M'Alister, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

I was between four and five years acting as Police Magistrate at Goulburn; that district consisted of the whole country to the southward of the Districts of Bathurst and Bong Bong; its population amounted to at least four thousand persons.

There were then four Constables in the district, one of whom acted as Lock-up keeper, and nineteen Mounted Policemen.

When I took charge of the district, I found in it a stone Lock-up House, twenty-six feet by ten; that building, before I left for the Bathurst district, became a heap of rubbish, in consequence of its very bad construction, although not built before 1827 or 1828. There is now a small log building in its place, in which the prisoners are confined; on an average twenty persons are usually confined in that prison, but I have had as many as thirty in it at one time.

I did not consider the nineteen Policemen sufficient, from the exceedingly harrassing duty they had to perform over a country extending more than two hundred miles south and west of Goulburn. I am of opinion, however, that thirty Mounted Policemen would enable me to control the whole of the district. I would also require a Clerk of the Bench, six Constables, one of these to act as Chief Constable, with a higher salary, and two Scourgers in addition.

I would strongly recommend that the Mounted Police should be made a permanent force, by retaining, if possible, the efficient men of that body when their regiments leave the Colony, as a period of eighteen months or two years sometimes elapses before a recruit is qualified to perform his duty efficiently, and more especially before he can attain such a knowledge of the country as to enable him to traverse the bush safely or expeditiously. These observations apply to the officers as well as the men. I would also recommend that the Mounted Policemen should be armed with rifles instead of carbines, which have been found insufficient in practice; in various encounters which I have had with bushrangers, I always found that muskets gave them a great advantage over the Policemen armed with carbines, which do not carry sufficiently far or true.

My pay as a lieutenant of the Mounted Police, was eleven shillings and sixpence a day, two and sixpence a day forage allowance, and fifty pounds a year when unprovided with quarters.

In recommending that two scourgers should be stationed in the Goulburn district, I should have mentioned that one should be mounted, and always accompany the officer in command of the mounted police.

I am quite of opinion that much mischief occurs from escorts being partly composed of constables and soldiers, from an opinion amongst the latter, that no responsibility rests with them, even if prisoners escape, provided they obey the orders of the constable who has charge of the party, however ill calculated these orders may be for the safe custody of the prisoners. It sometimes happens that the civil officer, under whose orders the party is placed, is a scourger only. I have always avoided mixing the escorts in this manner, and in consequence no instance has occurred of a prisoner sent by me under escort having made his escape. The insecurity of the lock-up houses between Campbelltown and Goulburn is so great, that I have been obliged also to send the Mounted Police to escort prisoners, with orders not to deliver them into the custody of any lock-up keeper between these two stations.

The most harrassing duty of the Mounted Policemen, when I had charge of them in Goulburn, was serving subpoenas for the Court of Requests. On one occasion, for the purpose of serving subpoenas on parties whom they had themselves previously apprehended on a charge of horse and cattle stealing, they had to travel an immense distance, in consequence of these people being vagabonds wandering through the country without any fixed residence. The subpoenas in question were for the purpose of recovering the fee of the attorney who had defended them on their trial in Sydney for the above-mentioned crime.

On another occasion, I was called upon at Bathurst to serve a subpoena from the Supreme Court, at a distance of seventy miles, when I had only one man in barracks.

TUESDAY, 2 JUNE, 1835.

Robert Futter, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

I have been nine years and upwards a Magistrate in Argyle. For a great part of that time I had the control of the Police of Inverary. Until within the last twelve months

R. Futter,
Esq., J.P.
2 June, 1835.

R. Futter,
Esq., J.P.

2 June, 1835.

I had charge of the whole of the country south and east of Goulburn, consisting of the County of St. Vincents, and the eastern part of the County of Murray.

The population in the immediate vicinity of Inverary, amounts to between three hundred and four hundred persons, but the population of the districts of Murray and St. Vincents, and the country beyond them, is scattered over such an immense space, that it is impossible to speak of it with any accuracy.

The present Police force of Inverary (now called Bungonia), consists of two constables, at two shillings and three pence each per diem, one scourger, and one lock-up keeper, at one shilling and ninepence each per diem. The scourger and lock-up keeper are prisoners of the Crown, one constable is free, and the other a ticket of leave holder. There are also generally a non-commissioned officer and four privates of the mounted police stationed in the district, but all these are frequently out at the same time in pursuit of busbrangers, so that I have been occasionally obliged to place a man of my own in charge of their barracks.

There is a lock-up house at the old township of Inverary; it is a stone building of three years standing, and contains two rooms and a cell; one of the rooms is occupied by the keeper. This house is not sufficiently large for the purposes intended, being incapable of containing more than seven or eight prisoners, while I have known as many as sixteen or eighteen prisoners for confinement at the same time. On such occasions, we have been obliged to use the solitary cell as a prison. In addition to prisoners for trial before the Inverary Bench, prisoners passing under escort from the southern counties for trial in Sydney are confined here. This lock-up is two miles from the new court house, in the new township of Bungonia, and is therefore exceedingly unsafe and inconvenient, as it occasions a division of the police force, and causes the prisoners to be taken so far for examination. I think that the materials of the present building, and the ground it stands upon, might be advantageously sold, so as to meet the expense of erecting a new one in the township, near to the court house.

The weekly average of cases at our Bench, is four or five; with the exception of about one-fifth, they are all convict cases. The duties of the Bench are considerably lessened by the recent arrangement by which Captain M'Kellar, Mr. Murray, of Lake George, and Mr. Campbell, of Wingelow, are enabled to hold Police Courts at their own places, where a constable and scourger have been respectively stationed. Previous to these appointments, I have had occasionally to sit in Court four days in the week.

With the addition of a chief or district constable, I should think the present police force would be sufficient for the district itself; the greater part of the duty of the constables consists in serving summonses, subpoenas, and warrants, from the Supreme Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions, and also in escorting prisoners, on which service they have frequently to travel a distance of forty-five miles. To render the police efficient, I think these travelling duties should be otherwise provided for. If no alteration is to take place in this respect, we should require at least two additional constables, besides the chief constable before mentioned. I am also of opinion that the mounted police now in the southern district should be augmented to double the number, to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently. Great benefit would no doubt be derived from extending the stations of this force, by which means a more rapid communication would be kept up between the different detachments. Their efficiency would also be ensured by the frequent inspection of their officers. The mounted police are not now employed in serving processes from any civil court in my district.

The usefulness of this important force must always depend upon the knowledge they possess of the country in which they are employed, and their experience in the various duties which must devolve upon them. To accomplish these desirable objects, I should beg to suggest, that the mounted police be made a permanent colonial corps. The various robberies recently committed on the southern roads evince the expediency of an early augmentation of the police force.

Suitors, in cases when two Magistrates are required to adjudicate, have to travel a distance of sixty or seventy miles to our Bench; but many of those persons who used formerly to come to our Court, now prefer going to Goulburn, from the greater certainty they have of always finding two Magistrates there.

There is only one unpaid Magistrate in the district, and he very seldom attends the Court. The Clerk of the Bench, at Inverary, has a salary of seventy pounds a year; he is also the deputy postmaster of the district, from which office he derives an income of about five pounds or six pounds a year.

We find no difficulty in procuring proper men to fill the situation of constable, either free men, or ticket-of-leave holders; but I conceive that no men can be procured at the present rates of salary who will be found efficient, unless under the supervision of a chief or district constable, whose pay should be so good as to induce a respectable man to hold the situation.

It is my opinion, that an absolute necessity exists for extending Police Courts, and that two at least should be established to the southward of Inverary; one of these should be at Limestone Plains, and the other in the County of St. Vincents, near Captain M'Kellar's, or between that and Mount Elrington; the latter would, I think, be preferable. I consider it quite indispensable that paid Magistrates should be appointed to these stations.

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE, 1835.

W. N. Gray, Esquire, Police Magistrate at Wollongong, called in, and examined:—

W. N. Gray,
Esq., J.P.

3 June, 1835.

The district of Wollongong extends from Bulli on the north to Shoalhaven River on the south, and from the sea to the range of mountains which bounds Illawarra on the west.

The

The population of the district amounts to nine hundred and thirty persons. In consequence of there being no Magistrate near the coast, to the south of my district, I am obliged to send mounted police and constables frequently as far to the southward as Bateman's Bay.

The police of the district consists of two constables, at two shillings and three-pence each per diem, one scourger at one shilling per diem, and three mounted policemen, who have a soldier attached to them for the purpose of taking charge of their barracks.

There is a lock-up house now building at Wollongong, which is nearly finished, and will contain two rooms and a hall. There are three cells attached. There is also a Court House there, containing one Court room, a room for the records, and a room for the lock-up keeper, who is also the scourger. All these buildings are in one enclosure, surrounded by a twelve feet paling. The court house is a brick building with a stone foundation. The lock-up is a strong log-building, also with a stone foundation. The average of weekly cases at the Wollongong Bench is about four, of which three-fourths are convict cases.

The great distance that the southern part of the district is from the Bench, prevents many settlers from bringing their servants to trial as frequently as they would do were they nearer. I consider that one-half of the convict population of the district is at, or near Shoalhaven; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, there have been only eight cases, from that part of the country, brought before the Bench within the last twelve months.

I am of opinion that in addition to the present police force of the district, one constable should be stationed at or near Shoalhaven River, and that a trustworthy person should be appointed lock-up keeper at Wollongong.

Suitors have to come to the Wollongong Bench, fifty miles, from places within the district; but some have also to come from as far as Bateman's Bay.

About three years ago it was usual for the Police Magistrate of Wollongong to hold a Police Court once a month at Kiama; but this custom has been discontinued since the departure of Mr. Sleeman from the district. I however consider, that it would be desirable to hold a Court there occasionally now, or rather farther south, at a boat harbour called Geringong, which is within ten miles of the southern extremity of the district, and where there is a Government reserve for a village.

There are two unpaid Magistrates in the Wollongong district who attend the Bench when required. The Clerk of the Bench has a salary of ninety pounds a year. He acts likewise in the capacity of deputy postmaster, from which he derives an income of about ten pounds a year. In addition to these, he holds the appointment of Registrar to the Court of Requests, with a salary of thirty pounds a year.

The mounted police are never employed in any but police duties.

I find no difficulty in obtaining as many fit persons to fill the situation of constable, as are required for the district. The present constables are free by servitude, and the scourger is a prisoner of the crown. I should have no objection to employ a prisoner of the crown as a constable occasionally with free men.

My salary, as Police Magistrate, is one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and I am allowed a house.

Wollongong is distant only seven miles from the northern, but fifty miles from the southern extremity of the district. The population of that part north of Wollongong, amounts to sixty persons; the remainder of the population of the district being to the southward of it.

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE, 1835.

Samuel North, Esq., Superintendent of Police at Windsor, called in, and examined:—

The police district of Windsor is bounded by the Richmond Road from the mouth of the Grose to the South Creek Bridge; thence by a line almost east to the Windsor and Parramatta Road; thence by a line north-east to Mother Marr's Creek; from that creek by a line north to the dividing range between the Hunter and Hawkesbury, taking in the greater part of the County of Cook, as far as Mount Tomah, and thence to the mouth of the Grose.

The population of the country I have described, amounts to at least six thousand individuals.

There are in the district at present, one chief constable, who has a salary of one hundred and thirty pounds a year; eighteen ordinary constables, at two shillings and three-pence a day each; a watch-house keeper, at two shillings and three-pence a day; and a scourger, at one shilling and three-pence a day. Two-thirds of the constables are free men, the remainder are ticket-of-leave holders, with the exception of one, who is a prisoner of the crown, as is also the scourger. When I took charge of the district there were thirty-three constables in it.

In the town of Windsor there is a gaol and a lock-up house; there is also a lock-up house at Wilberforce, and another at Richmond.

The lock-up house, at Richmond, is in charge of the poundkeeper, who receives no other remuneration for his trouble, than permission to occupy the dwelling house attached; the lock-up house at Wilberforce is in charge of a constable, who, when absent on duty, is obliged to leave it in the care of a servant. An order was issued, while General Darling was Governor, to build a lock-up house at Pitt Town, which was not carried into effect, but I consider that a lock-up house there, and another in the Kurryjong country, are absolutely necessary.

The weekly average of cases at the Windsor Bench is forty at least; of these, two-thirds are convict and one-third free cases.

S. North,
Esq., J.P.

3 June, 1835.

S. North,
Esq., J.P.
3 June, 1835.

I am of opinion, that an addition of seven constables to the Police of the district is necessary, and three lock-up keepers, if the necessary houses should be erected.

Suitors at the Windsor Bench have to travel, partly by land, and partly by water, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles.

There are four unpaid Magistrates in the district; one of these resides at a distance from Windsor of twenty-eight miles, another six miles, and the remaining two live in Windsor; but one of these is the district surgeon, who has to visit Emu Plains weekly, and the other is Mr. Cox, senior.

In the Windsor district, there is a Clerk of the Bench, and an assistant clerk; the pay of the former is one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and of the latter, one shilling and five-pence per diem. The Clerk of the Bench is also the deputy Postmaster of the district; from which office he receives forty pounds or fifty pounds a year.

There are three mounted policemen stationed at Windsor, who are quite sufficient for the duties they have to perform; they are never employed on any but police duty; within three years, from 1st May, 1832, to 30th April, 1835, two hundred and thirty-two runaway convicts were apprehended in this district; of this number, only twenty-three were apprehended by the mounted police.

I have found no difficulty in procuring proper persons to fill the situation of constable in the Windsor district; the men I prefer for these situations are ticket-of-leave holders.

The amount of my pay is three hundred pounds per annum, and a house is provided for me; I receive no other allowances.

The business of the office occupies me five or six hours every day; I consider that it would be advisable to hold a Court of Petty Sessions at Wiseman's once a month, and at North Richmond, once a fortnight.

I think, from his share of fines, and some other sources, the chief constable derives emoluments to the amount of twenty-five or thirty pounds a year; he is also inspector of slaughter houses, but from this situation he gains very little.

I would recommend that a few of the constables should receive a higher rate of salary than they now do—say three shillings per day; this rate of pay, and the hope of succeeding to it by promotion, would be a very great inducement to good conduct; and when necessary to send out parties of constables, the men receiving it might with advantage be sent in command; one of them might also be employed in charge of the night watch; in the town of Windsor there are eight efficient constables; they are divided into two night watches, and take the duty night by night. They have also to escort prisoners to Parramatta and Emu Plains, and to serve summonses and warrants, and to go in pursuit of bushrangers, &c.

With reference to my statement, that I consider it necessary to increase the police force of this district, I beg leave to state to the Committee, that on more mature consideration, I would recommend the addition to consist of six ordinary constables, at the usual rate of pay; two conductors, at about three shillings per diem; and one assistant chief constable, at four shillings per diem. I also recommend that the town police be supplied with watch-coats and a uniform.

A light four-oared boat, stationed at Windsor, would be of great advantage in the suppression of "sly-grog" selling, which is frequently carried on in boats on the river Hawkesbury. This boat would also facilitate the apprehension of offenders, and could be manned by constables; I beg to add, that formerly a boat was allowed for the service of the police of this district.

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1835.

Robert Scott, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined:—

R. Scott,
Esq., J.P.
4 June, 1835.

The district of Patrick's Plains extends from Jerry's Plains on the west, to Black Creek on the east; and from the Wollombi on the south, to Captain Black's station on the north, and contains about four hundred square miles at the least; the population amounts to about two thousand individuals, and is increasing rapidly, besides being a great thoroughfare to the upper districts. The police of the district at present, consists of one lock-up keeper, who is a trustworthy man, and acts as chief constable also; six ordinary constables, and one scourger; there are no mounted police in the district. There is one lock-up house, which has been erected at the expense of Government, in the township of Darlington, containing three rooms, and is surrounded by a high paling, against which the keeper has placed a "lean-to" for his own residence. It is, in my opinion, very insecure, though a good building of its kind but wholly insufficient for the purposes of the district; there are not any cells, and when women are detained, we are obliged to put them into the room which is used as a store room.

Besides this lock-up house, there are two private ones, built by private individuals, and sanctioned by the Governor—one at Glendon and the other at Dulwich, to each of which a constable is attached, who has a room appropriated to his own use in the same building. Mr. Blaxland has now nearly completed another lock-up house under the same circumstances, but a constable has not yet been appointed to it.

The weekly average of cases at the Patrick's Plains Bench, is about eighteen; of these, nine-tenths are convict cases.

I am of opinion that two more lock-up houses are absolutely necessary; one at Black Creek, where the road crosses, and which I understand His Excellency has in contemplation to erect immediately; and the other, at the mouth of the Wollombi, in which neighbourhood there is a great number of small settlers. These would be of great benefit to escort parties, as affording places of security for their prisoners at convenient stages, and also for many other purposes.

purposes. The expense of building a proper log lock-up house, with three rooms, one for the constable with a brick or stone chimney in the centre, sixteen feet by sixteen, and two strong rooms, each eight feet by ten, with fastenings, would amount to about fifty pounds.

If the two lock-up houses, which I consider so necessary, should be erected, two constables attached to them would be required; and in addition to these, two more constables, one of whom to be a chief constable, would be amply sufficient for the district—provided a party of military, consisting of a corporal and three or four men, were stationed in the district to perform the escort duties.

Suitors, at the Patrick's Plains Bench, have to travel a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and it may even be sixty, if crime be committed on the old mountain road to Windsor.

There are four unpaid Magistrates in the district, three of whom attend the Court regularly in turn; the fourth, not acceding to this arrangement, attends only when he pleases. The Court of Petty Sessions is held twice a week, and oftener when extra business demands it. We have frequently sat in the Court from ten o'clock in the morning till sunset.

The Court is held in a public-house, in consequence of which, scenes of drunkenness and disorder often occur, and particularly during the musters of ticket-of-leave holders. Witnesses frequently come before the Court in a state of intoxication. There is no place of accommodation either for witnesses or prisoners near the court-house, the Government lock-up house being about a mile and a quarter distant, and away from all the inhabitants, on the opposite side of the River Hunter, which cuts off all communication with it in times of flood. The other lock-up houses are from seven to ten miles off, in different directions, and Mr. Blaxland's will be eighteen or twenty.

The house in which the Court is held at present is eligible both as regards situation and accommodation, and may, with seventy acres of land, be purchased now at a cheap rate.

The Clerk of the Bench, at Patrick's Plains, has a salary of ninety pounds per annum; he is also the district postmaster, from which source he derives about twenty pounds per annum.

The constables are frequently employed in serving summonses and warrants from the Supreme Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Requests. We have hitherto found no difficulty in procuring as many fit men for constables as are required for the district; the men whom I decidedly prefer for this office are ticket-of-leave holders.

The present Police Magistrate, who is a captain in the army on full pay, receives a salary of two hundred pounds a year; he has no other allowances that I know of.

The greatest inconvenience and evil we have to complain of, is the necessity of sending under escort of constables, all prisoners who are sentenced to receive more than fifty lashes, to Maitland, twenty-seven miles, on their way to Newcastle (forty-five miles) to be punished; and also all persons sentenced to solitary confinement. These evils would, of course, be obviated by the erection of cells in the district, and the appointment of a medical officer.

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE, 1835.

A. K. McKenzie, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined:—

In the police district of Bathurst, are included the Counties of Roxburgh, Georgiana, Bathurst, Wellington, Bligh, and Phillip; the population may be estimated at four thousand.

I think the present police force of the district consists of one chief constable, ten constables, one of whom is stationed at the distant post of Capita, and one scourger.

The gaol at Bathurst is not capable of holding, with any convenience, more than twelve prisoners, although I have known as many as twenty or thirty crowded into it at one time. On more mature consideration, the gaol will, I believe, contain a few more prisoners than I have here stated. There is a factory, with cells, for female prisoners. The gaol is a brick building, and very insecure. There is no lock-up or watch-house in any other part of the district, that I am aware of; but I think a watch-house has been ordered on the other side of the Macquarie.

The weekly average of cases at the Bathurst Bench is from forty to fifty; and of these four-fifths at the least are convict cases.

I consider that the present police force should be doubled.

Many of the settlers, in the Bathurst district, have so far to travel to the Bench, that they decline bringing their assigned servants to trial for most offences; this remark more particularly applies to the settlers at Wellington, where I strongly recommend that a Police Magistrate should be stationed, as well as one at Mudgee, whence we have the greatest number of complaints at present. I consider it also indispensable that a Police Magistrate should be stationed at the southern part of the district, but I have not sufficient local information in that direction to say where his station should be. A paid Magistrate is also much wanted at Cox's River.

There are at present residing in our district, ten unpaid Magistrates, seven of whom regularly attend the Bench in turn.

The Clerk of the Bench has a salary of ninety pounds a year; he is also registrar of the Court of Requests, coroner, postmaster, and Government auctioneer for the district, but I am not aware of the income he receives from these appointments.

A party of mounted police is stationed in the district, consisting of one officer, two sergeants, and twenty privates, and I strongly recommend that ten more men be added to that number, as we are now frequently without a single man in barracks. I am not aware that the mounted police are ever employed on any but police duty.

The constables serve summonses from the Supreme Court and Court of Requests; some of them are always employed on escort duty, as far as Penrith; there are no places of security for prisoners between Bathurst and Penrith, except the two stockades.

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R. Scott,
Esq.; J. P.
4 June, 1835.

A. K. McKenzie,
Esq., J. P.
4 June, 1835.

A. K. McKenzie, Esq., J.P. We find great difficulty in our district, in procuring fit men for constables, and I am of opinion, that this difficulty is caused by the low rate of pay which constables receive at present.

4 June, 1835.

The Police Magistrate at Bathurst receives a salary of three hundred pounds a year, with quarters; he has no other allowances that I am aware of.

I would strongly recommend that the mounted police should be made a permanent and stationary force, as great loss and injury to the public have accrued from changing the stations of those who had become acquainted with the localities of the district, and had thus become the more efficient.

Overseers who will do their duty are much wanted in the ironed gangs, and as to the road parties, they do but little work.

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE, 1835.

T. A. Murray, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined:—

T. A. Murray,
Esq., J.P.

5 June, 1835.

I am a member of the Bench of Magistrates at Goulburn; but I very seldom attend there, as I hold police courts at my own residence (twenty-five miles south-west of Goulburn,) where a constable and scourger are stationed.

The population of the district in which I act as a Magistrate appears, by an estimate of the strength of the establishments from which cases are sent to me, to amount to about eight hundred.

I reside at a greater distance from Sydney, in a south-westerly direction, than any other Magistrate. All the police business from the nearest part of Limestone Plains, part of the Morumbidgee country, Maneroo, and Molonglo, is brought before me. Complainants have to travel sometimes eighty, and even one hundred miles, to my court, with cases wherein a single Magistrate is competent to decide; and they frequently bring serious complaints before me, rather than go a still greater distance to Goulburn for the decision of two Magistrates.

There is no public lock-up house near my residence; I am, therefore, obliged to confine all prisoners in a strong room on my own premises. The Court is also held in one of my own rooms.

The weekly average of cases brought before me is about seven or eight; scarcely a day passes without one. Generally speaking, the proportion between free and convict cases is about equal.

I think that two more constables are necessary to enable me to carry on the police business of the district efficiently. At present it frequently occurs that both the constable and scourger are absent on duty at the same time; and on these occasions one of my own men is obliged to serve as a special constable.

There are several parties of squatters in my neighbourhood. I detected, not long since, three men at one of their stations in the act of slaughtering one of my own cattle. I have strong reason to suspect that these people are, in general, illicit sellers of spirits. I had occasion to search one of their huts some time ago, at a considerable distance from my own place, and found in it many signs of its being a "grog-shop," such as an empty keg, empty bottles, and measures (the latter, however, might have been used for ordinary purposes as well as for measuring spirits,) together with a number of orders drawn by overseers of large establishments in the neighbourhood on the proprietors for small sums of money, but amounting in all to about one hundred pounds. The owner of the hut had no ostensible means whatever of getting these orders honestly. I can, of course, say nothing of this man's character from my own observation, having never seen or heard of him before; but I have not the slightest doubt, judging from the circumstances observed on this occasion, of the correctness of the common report of his being a "notorious grog-seller." Many of the small settlers are also in the habit of selling spirits; but it is most difficult to obtain proof against them.

The squatters are, in general, very serious nuisances in the neighbourhood. We have no means of getting rid of them; and it is almost impossible to convict them of the crimes which they are in the habit of committing.

I consider that the greater part of the crimes committed in the interior arise from the sale of spirits; many persons dispose of it in quantities not less than two gallons at a time, thereby avoiding the penalty for retailing without a license. This large quantity is obtained by a number of convicts and other servants clubbing together for its purchase.

There are four unpaid Magistrates in the Goulburn district, exclusive of those at Yass. I do not know what the strength of the police force of the district is. There are no mounted police stationed nearer to me than Goulburn.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in my neighbourhood in procuring proper persons for constables. I consider an expirée quite as unfit for the situation as if he were still a prisoner; next to men who have come free to the Colony, I would choose ticket-of-leave holders for constables.

I consider that it is extremely desirable that the mounted police force should be much increased, and more stations appointed for them in the located parts of the Colony.

A great portion of the time of the constable and scourgers attached to my Police Court is occupied in serving subpoenas and warrants for the Supreme Court and Court of Quarter Sessions. Before I left home lately they were employed a whole fortnight on this duty.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 5 JUNE, 1835.

John Bingle, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

I am a member of the Invermein Bench, which is attended by six more unpaid Magistrates. The Court is held once a week, and two Magistrates regularly attend in turn; there is no paid Magistrate in the district.

The extent of the district is not limited in any direction, except on the south, where it joins the Merton district. Complainants occasionally travel about thirty miles and upwards to our Court.

Our police force consists of one constable, one lock-up keeper, and one scourger, for the whole district; the population of which amounts to one thousand persons, at the least.

We have no public lock-up house, jail, or Court House, in the district. The Court is held in a hut built by myself in 1831.

We have on an average about eight cases weekly, of which a third or fourth are free cases.

I am of opinion that an addition of two constables (one of whom should be chief constable) to our present police force, would be sufficient, provided the Bench had the power of appointing constables on special occasions, when additional force was required in the district, (to be paid by them as contingent expenses, or by an order on the Chief Police Magistrate, as rewards are paid at present,) and the constables were relieved from the duty of serving warrants and subpoenas from the Supreme Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions, and from the escort duty to Patrick's Plains, a distance of fifty miles, throughout the whole of which there is no place where prisoners under escort can be secured. I am of opinion, therefore, that a lock-up house, erected midway between these places, would be of great service. Summonses, especially those to be served at a great distance, are now served by the mounted police, and on some of these occasions they have to travel a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, or more. It is impossible that a foot constable could perform duty of this description. A court house and lock-up house are absolutely necessary for the district; the Government, some time since, gave orders for their erection, but no satisfactory tender for the work has yet been received.

We have a Clerk of the Bench, with a salary of seventy pounds a year; he is also the deputy Postmaster of the district; from this office his income must be very inconsiderable indeed.

There are five mounted policemen in the district stationed at Puen Buen, within a mile of the Bench.

We have very great difficulty in procuring proper or fit men to hold the situation of constable.

I am decidedly of opinion that a great addition should be made to that most useful body, the mounted police, and that they should be made a permanent force; a detachment of them should be stationed on Liverpool Plains, and another in the Munmurra country, to connect us with Bathurst; and that a constable should also be stationed at the foot of the main pass into Liverpool Plains, whose duty it should be to examine cattle and drivers, and, if allowed a horse, he might assist in serving subpoenas in the outer part of the country.

TUESDAY, 9 JUNE, 1835.

Samuel Wright, Esquire, Police Magistrate at Parramatta called in and examined:—

The Parramatta district extends from Best's Farm (Wiseman's Road) on the north to Landsdowne Bridge on the south, a distance of twenty-two miles, and from Haslam's Bridge on the east to Dean's Inn on the west, fourteen miles. The circumference of the district is about eighty miles. Its population amounts to between five thousand and six thousand persons.

The present police force is composed of one chief constable, one assistant chief constable, eighteen ordinary constables, and one scourger. Of the constables, one is stationed at Kissing Point, one at Dural, one at the junction of the Windsor and North Roads, one at Prospect, and one at Concord. The constables at Kissing Point and Concord act also as lock-up keepers at these places. Two more are employed at Parramatta, one as lock-up keeper, and the other as office keeper and in charge of the records. The scourger is a prisoner of the Crown, and exclusively employed as such. This distribution leaves one chief constable, one assistant chief constable, and eleven ordinary constables for the duties of the Town of Parramatta and the rest of the district. The principal and heaviest duties are escorts to and from Windsor, Penrith, Liverpool, and Sydney especially, serving summonses and subpoenas from the Supreme Court, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, and the nightly watch in the town.

I think the cases brought before the Parramatta Bench amount to sixty a week on an average, and seven out of ten are convict cases.

I consider that five additional constables are required;—four for the Town of Parramatta, and one for the district of the Field of Mars, besides the one now stationed there; as this district is very populous, one constable is not sufficient for it. The greatest distance that suitors or complainants have to travel to the Parramatta Bench does not exceed fourteen miles.

Six unpaid Magistrates reside in the district, three of whom are regular in their attendance at the Bench on Saturdays, which are our Bench days.

I hold a Police Court daily; and whenever the assistance of a second Magistrate is necessary it is to be had without any difficulty.

J. Bingle,
Esq., J.P.

5 June, 1835.

S. Wright,
Esq., J.P.

9 June, 1835.

S. Wright,
Esq., J.P.

9 June, 1835.

The salary of the Clerk of the Bench is one hundred and fifty pounds a year. He is also the Registrar of the Court of Requests. His duties of Clerk of the Bench are so heavy, that he is obliged to provide an assistant at his own expense to enable him to perform them.

From three to five troopers of the mounted police are generally stationed in the district; they are never employed on any but police duty, and then only when required to act at a distance.

Difficulty is always experienced in procuring suitable men for constables; amongst those employed I find ticket-of-leave men as efficient as any, but I prefer free emigrants of sober habits, and steady natives, for the office.

My salary as Police Magistrate is three hundred pounds a year without any allowances.

It is, I think, necessary to add that the Gaol at Parramatta is a very old and ruinous building; so much so, that I am of opinion that a heavy fall of rain of no very long continuance would be sufficient to bring it down. It contains three rooms; two for males, and one (in a separate yard) for females. The rooms for male prisoners do not afford space enough for more than sixty, yet I have known considerably more than one hundred to be crowded into them at the same time. Its very great insecurity is another strong objection to this gaol. To remedy this evil, a military guard is now necessary, from which one sentry is obliged to be posted within it, and another on the outside. The watch house has hitherto been too small; but an additional room is now being built, which will afford sufficient accommodation for some years to come.

TUESDAY, 9 JUNE, 1835.

W. H. Dutton, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

W. H. Dutton,
Esq., J.P.

9 June, 1835.

I am a member of the Bench at Yass Plains. The district extends, in the direction of Goulburn, as far as Gunning, twenty-two miles; to the southward it embraces Gundaroo, distant eighteen miles, and Limestone Plains, twenty-five miles; to the north-north-west it extends over Burrawa Plains; and to the westward it reaches as far as the most distant stations.

The population amounts to between three thousand and four thousand persons.

The police force of the whole district at present consists of one constable and one scourger, who acts occasionally as constable.

There is no court house, gaol, or lock-up house, in the district. The court is at present held in a blacksmith's shop.

We secure prisoners by handcuffs and leg-irons, and by fastening them to a post in a hut in which the constable is obliged to keep watch; but, notwithstanding all these precautions, they sometimes manage to escape.

The weekly average of cases brought before the Bench is fourteen or fifteen, and they are likely to be more numerous ere long, as the population of the district is rapidly increasing. I think that we generally have not half as many convict cases to decide as free ones.

Suitors or complainants have to travel to our Bench from Mr. Warby's station on the Murrumbidgee, a distance of eighty miles; from Mr. Rose's station, twenty miles farther off; and from Manaroo Plains, which are not less than one hundred and ten miles from Yass.

I consider that an addition to the police force of Yass is very necessary; if it consisted of one district constable, three ordinary constables, a scourger, and two lock-up keepers, I think it would be quite sufficient, provided a detachment of mounted police were also stationed at Yass. One lock-up keeper is required at Yass, and the other for a lock-up house, which I most strongly recommended to be erected at Gunning, where one constable should also be stationed. Two objects of great importance would be gained by this plan;—first, a place for the safe custody, during the night, of prisoners to be sent under escort from Yass to Goulburn, would be provided; and secondly, the constable from Yass, being relieved by the one stationed here from the charge of the prisoners, (for the remainder of the journey to Goulburn,) would be enabled to return quickly to his station, and the necessity which at present exists for his absence for four or five days, and for his travelling the great distance of one hundred and ten miles, would be obviated.

There are three unpaid Magistrates in the district, two of these gentlemen are brothers; and this causes inconvenience to them whenever they are personally interested in any case, particularly during my absence from the district during five months in each year. I reside in the district during the remaining seven months of the year, and attend the Bench pretty regularly; one of the other two Magistrates is very regular in his attendance throughout the year. But as our various pursuits call us away frequently to a great distance, and for very uncertain periods of time, the Bench is sometimes without a Magistrate at all, and very often with only one. I have frequently been obliged to remand cases that have been brought from places forty or fifty miles off, not having, as a single Magistrate, power to decide on them; the parties complaining in these cases would have to travel fifty-five miles farther to Goulburn, before they could find a full Bench.

Before the establishment of the Bench at Yass, I have frequently had to submit to much insolence and misconduct from my assigned servants, rather than take them as far as Goulburn for punishment, and I am confident that many masters in the district who are far distant from the Bench, still submit to similar treatment from servants from the same motives.

We have no clerk; I consider one quite indispensable; my brother Magistrates and myself have been frequently employed in taking depositions from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon.

There are no mounted police in the Yass district, but I understand that six troopers are soon to be stationed there; this number of men would be quite sufficient, but to enable them

them to perform the duty properly and efficiently, they should be provided with three spare horses; the spare horses are rendered necessary by the want of hard fodder in that part of the country in which they are likely to be employed, which circumstance would make a rest of fourteen or fifteen days necessary for the horses after any protracted duty in the bush.

W. H. Dutton,
Esq., J.P.
9 June, 1835.

We find considerable difficulty in obtaining proper men to serve as constables. Persons of the character we would select will not serve for the pay allowed; the duty to be performed is also more onerous and irksome than is required from them in private service, where they are better paid and more agreeably situated.

I would prefer ticket-of-leave men, as constables, to any other class of people.

I regret to add, that there can be but little doubt of the fact of food and shelter being readily afforded to bushrangers, in many instances, in this district by squatters, and the facility with which men becoming free can, as such, occupy crown lands in the immediate vicinity of their former masters, or as ticket-of-leave holders, hiring themselves as labourers and stock-keepers, with squatters already established, has become a source of great and increasing evil.

Those persons are almost invariably the instigators and promoters of crime, receivers of stolen property, illegal vendors of spirits, and harbourers of runaways, bushrangers, and vagrants. The congeniality of habits between master and man, the absence of all restraint, and the predatory life they lead, whilst collecting stolen cattle, has a charm for them which even considerably higher wages in the service of respectable employers will not induce them to quit. They keep up a constant intercourse with our assigned servants, and knowing the weak points of each establishment, seize their opportunity and commit depredations, particularly upon cattle, with impunity. I am convinced that all the petty pilferings occurring on our properties might be traced, directly or indirectly, to the agency of these squatters. I would strongly recommend the necessity of placing all unauthorised occupants of crown lands under the surveillance of the various Benches. Let each occupant be imperatively required to produce certificates as to character, signed by not less than two Magistrates. He should also be obliged to state the intended nature of his pursuits, and prove to the satisfaction of the Bench, that he has the means of earning his livelihood honestly, in the avocation he proposes to follow. These certificates might be renewed annually. At the same time it is necessary that power should be given to the Magistrates to eject all persons from crown lands, whose conduct is proved to be disorderly or suspicious.

In addition to my remarks on the necessity of extending the police in my district, I beg to observe, in the event of such an extension, it would likewise be most desirable that such a force should not be dependent for its direction on the chances of the district Magistrates being all absent at once, but that a paid Magistrate should be appointed, who would constantly reside at Yass.

The constant vigilance of the police is, in my opinion, particularly requisite here, since being on the immediate confines of the located part of the Colony, runaways endeavour to reach it from the supposed security they enjoy in the outer stations. Those from Bathurst almost invariably follow the Abercrombie and the Lachlan, to the Murrumbidgee. The country, however, being very open, pursuit is easy, and intelligence would be more rapidly conveyed to a paid Magistrate than to an unpaid one. The appointment of a stipendiary Magistrate would also, with few exceptions, always enable us to form a Bench; at all events the chances of escape, from the want of a second Magistrate, would be materially lessened, and the characters we have to deal with, are adepts in the art of calculating such chances. I should consider such an appointment as highly beneficial to the district in general, and I am quite convinced the number of cases would be fewer, and the necessity for punishment much more rare.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

Captain Rossi, late Principal Superintendent of Police in Sydney, and now residing at Goulburn, called in and examined.

There is no gaol at Goulburn; a very insecure log building or hut is used as a lock-up house, from which it would be an easy matter to escape.

Capt. Rossi,
J.P.

I can speak of the police of Goulburn only from report; I have heard some of the Magistrates say, that they have not sufficient means to preserve order in the district.

10 June, 1835.

Five unpaid Magistrates reside in the district, three of whom assist the Police Magistrate in the Bench business.

With respect to the police of the Colony generally, I consider that a Principal Superintendent should be appointed for it, whose duties should be distinct and separate from those of a civil Magistrate. He should have control over all the paid Magistrates of the Colony, whose correspondence with the Government should pass through his hands. He should also have command of all the police force, whether armed or otherwise; this I consider indispensable in establishing a proper system of police. A strong mounted force is also required, to be divided equally on the three principal roads of the Colony, and stationed in parties of five each, about twelve miles apart, according to local circumstances. Thus stationed, they would form a chain of communication from one extremity of each road to the other. They would become the means of preventing the commission of crime, and of apprehending offenders; and of affording at all hours that protection to travellers and property on the roads, which is at present so much needed. A small lock-up house at each station, to secure for a few hours such prisoners as may be apprehended, would also be necessary.

The duties of the Principal Superintendent of Police ought solely, in my opinion, to be confined to the superintendence of the armed force, and constabulary establishments in the Colony, and have nothing to do with the summary courts, or the duties imposed upon Magistrates, by the Act commonly known as the Sydney Police Act; and the armed force, as well as the constabulary, recommended to be placed under the Principal Superintendent of Police, should

Capt. Rossi, should confine their duty to the protection of the lives and property of the people, the suppressing of riots and disorder, and to watch the movements of the many disorderly persons and vagabonds who numerously infest the Town of Sydney, and the several parts of the Colony.

J. P.
10 June, 1835.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1835.

Sir John Jamison, Knight, J. P., called in and examined:—

Sir J. Jamison,
Knight, J.P.
10 June, 1835.

I am a member of the Bench of Magistrates at Penrith, the jurisdiction of which at present extends over the parishes of Castlereagh, Londonderry, Bringelly, and a portion of the County of Cook; bounded by the Nepean River, on the east, the River Grose on the north, the Wurragamba and Cox's River on the south, and on the west by a branch of Cox's River, which rises at the back of the Weatherboard Inn, and thence by that stream to the Grose River.

The population of these parishes amounts to about two thousand five hundred persons; and the police force at present consists of fifteen constables, including the chief constable, lock-up keeper, watch house keeper, and scourger, leaving only twelve efficient ordinary constables. The pay of the constabulary is as follows, viz;—the chief constable eighty pounds per annum, thirteen ordinary constables at forty-one pounds one shilling and three-pence per annum, and two prisoners, under Governor Darling's regulations, at a salary of thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings and nine-pence per annum; an assigned prisoner, as wardman, is allowed rations and slops.

There is at present at Penrith a lock-up house, and there is a watch house situated near Eastern Creek, on the Western Road, in the parish of Rooty Hill. A court house is now being built at Penrith, with four cells attached. Confines in the lock-up house are kept on bread and water eight days, after which time, those who are detained longer receive the usual gaol ration. The growing importance of this station requires a gaol being regularly established in lieu of a lock-up. The present number of constables is by no means sufficient to accompany escorts and perform the ordinary duties of the Bench; a considerable augmentation—at least five—would be necessary. I, however, think that the police of these parishes might be made more efficient in pursuing, checking, and apprehending runaways, by having ten constables, including the chief constable, of the ordinary description; and in lieu of the other ten, to have twenty special constables at the rate of twenty pounds each per annum. That number could be procured from among the settlers, so situate from each other that runaways could not be harboured or easily pass through without detection. These special constables would do all the duties of ordinary constables, serving processes of courts, and every thing connected with the office, excepting escort duty, which would be confined to the ordinary constables. The attendance of half the number of such special constables alternately, on Bench days, would be sufficient. I am of opinion that this latter measure, even in an increased ratio, would operate beneficially in checking the system of bushranging.

The cases brought before the Bench average about fifteen weekly.

Suitors come to Penrith Court from the northern extremity of the district eleven miles, from the eastern a similar distance, from the southern fifteen miles, and from the western as far as the stream running through Jamison's Valley, near the Weatherboard Inn, but hitherto from as far as Blackheath, about forty miles.

The Penrith Bench consists of eight unpaid Magistrates, and one paid Bench Clerk at a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. He also performs the duties of Registrar of the Court of Requests, at the rate of twenty pounds per annum, and acts as deputy Postmaster, the emoluments of which amount to about twenty pounds per annum. He keeps a private clerk at his own expense to assist in the several duties of his situations. He has been desirous of being relieved from the duties of the post office, but no suitable person can be found to accept that situation.

There are five mounted policemen stationed at Emu Plains and the Weatherboard. They are never employed on civil duty; summonses and subpoenas from the Supreme Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions, are always served by the ordinary constables. It is a difficult matter to obtain qualified and trustworthy men to fill the office of constable. I have found, ticket-of-leave men, from the hold the Bench have upon them, to be decidedly the best constables.

As the absconding of prisoners of the Crown from Government and private service is the commencement and prolific source of crime, which not only occupies the Benches of Magistrates, but also the Supreme Courts of the Colony, at a vast expense to the public, I have long been of opinion that the early punishments of runaways have not been sufficiently felt to discourage a repetition of the crime of absconding. "Taking to the bush," or roads, as usually termed, must in general be considered as taking to robbery; as prisoners of the Crown cannot be expected to have any honest means of support in the wilderness. I would therefore suggest that the crime of absconding or running away, without some very powerful reason satisfactorily shown, should be marked by an increased severity of punishment for the first offence, which the laws at present do not sufficiently recognise. In this peculiarly circumstanced Colony, where so many free emigrants, and freed persons in the lower classes of society, are passing generally through the territory, it becomes very difficult for the police to detect runaway prisoners. Perhaps the best preventative of this evil, would be the establishing a moderate system of passport. This may appear revolting to many, but when they consider the suppression of bushrangers, and the safety and security of persons and property accruing from such a measure, it is not unreasonable to expect, that this, or some other such measure, should be yielded to, as a public good. For the general crimes of trivial insubordination, drunkenness or neglect of duty, the confinement in a solitary cell for ten days upon bread and water, appears to me, to be a salutary first punishment. When solitary confinement fails to discourage crime,

and

and the scourge is found necessary, I am of opinion that Benches of Magistrates ought to have the discretionary power on first conviction, to sentence to the extent of one hundred lashes, and to inflict half on the shoulders and half on the hips; which last mode of punishment is felt longer, is more degrading, and less hurtful to the health of the culprit, than if the lashes were given on the shoulders. Experiences satisfies me, that youthful culprits, and novices to the smarting of the lash, are frequently hardened in crime by being trained to bear slight first punishments, and I have repeatedly witnessed that well-timed severity of the first punishment "breaks down" the sufferer (as it is styled), and makes many of them ever after alarmed at the lash, and consequently restrains bad conduct.

With respect to secondary punishments of serving in ironed-gangs, I have witnessed their effects for the last twenty years, and consider that progressive improvements have been made in their lodging, victualling, clothing, and general comforts; but until lately no improvement in their industry, and none, even now, in their moral conduct. This consequence I mainly attribute to the want of classification of criminals; hitherto the gangs have been too numerous (all eating, sleeping, and working together), without any distinction or encouragement for improved industry or conduct. Hence the youth or novice in crime, is at once initiated into all the habits of vice and demoralization, by the more depraved ruling bullies of the gang, who inculcate upon his mind scheming, laziness, and indolence, so as to kill time by doing the least possible work. Men disposed to work frequently get beaten and ill used, in consequence of their labouring more than these bullies approve of; and hence the Government gangs do not perform half the work they are capable of doing. From the same cause, after their sentences are completed, and they are assigned to settlers, many of them become dangerous men on farms, by disseminating the vicious practices and idle habits which they have acquired in the ironed-gangs. It appears that the comforts of these ironed-gangs are so relished, that many who have served in them, have repeatedly acknowledged, before the Bench, that they preferred serving in irons to the service of private settlers; and others, who have run away from road parties, have acknowledged before the Bench, that it was their second or third time of running, thus preferring the sentence to an ironed-gang, to that of corporal punishment.

I have repeatedly urged upon the several Governors of the Colony, for these twenty years past, my anxious expectations of the reformation and improved industry which might be accomplished by classifying the chain-gangs. I proposed that these gangs, not exceeding one hundred men in each, should be placed over a line of road, at suitable distances. That No. 1 should be distinguished by one light leg-iron and chain, supported from the waist, and should contain culprits guilty of a first and less criminal offence, whose period of sentence would not exceed six months, and whose rations should consist of half flour and half maize meal, and what may be considered a subsisting portion of animal food.

That No. 2 should be distinguished by the light double iron now worn, on each leg, partly coloured clothing; the rations to consist of two-thirds maize meal, and one-third flour, with the necessary allowance of animal food.

And that No. 3 should be designated the black gang, to wear the heavy criminal irons now in use for secondary punishments in the gangs; their ration to consist of maize meal and coarse animal food. This gang will require increased military force, more rigid and vigilant overseers, than either of the others, in order the better to secure their persons, and to enforce constant labour, subordination, and silence. The Magistrate or Magistrates in authority over these gangs ought to have it in their power, to remove all idle insubordinate characters from No. 1 gang, to No. 2, and from either to the black gang. And also, when their several terms of probation expired, to furnish lists of the men qualified for assignment, with the characters their conduct merited.

I consider that Benches of Magistrates ought to have the power of sentencing for six months to No. 1, twelve months to No. 2, and any period not exceeding three years to No. 3, which punishment might be beneficially applicable to absconding, which is the commencement of a career of crime, or to petty thefts and robberies; such a power, I feel confident, would be discreetly used by the Magistracy, and withdraw much of the expensive business which now occupies the Supreme Court and Quarter Sessions. I am of opinion that all Government road parties ought to be abolished, as they only form depots of laziness, and not having military guards, the men can abscond at will. I am also of opinion, that assigning so many prisoners per mile to contractors for the public roads, will not be found to work well, for want of trustworthy superintendents by day, and particularly by night; passing travellers often exposing to them dangerous temptations. I would also urge, that strict attention should be paid to the Act of the Legislative Council, No. 3, dated the 19th of January, 1825, "to prevent the harbouring of runaway convicts."

I deem it would be expedient to prohibit ticket of leave men from occupying unlocated Crown Lands, as squatters, on pain of being deprived of their tickets; as we are occasionally subject to long and continued droughts, the enterprise of graziers ought not to be cramped in seeking unoccupied pastoral tracts, either within or without the settled limits of the Colony; but it might be beneficial to establish a system of license to occupy tracts of land either within or without the proscribed limits, in order to prevent pauper free, and freed men, from squatting in such unlocated situations, to live by stealing live stock, and other dishonest means.

The widely scattered grazing establishments in the interior, distant from thirty to two hundred miles from Benches of Magistrates, prove, as might be expected, a source of considerable insubordination, and extensive robberies of the live stock and property of the employers, both by free and bond servants. In such situations, sheep, horse, and cattle stealing, commences and are carried on to a considerable extent without detection. Under such circumstances, it has been for some years past an object of consideration with me, to recommend the appointment of a number of Mounted Police Magistrates, to act as itinerant Justices of the Peace, whose duty it would be to visit all remote interior stations where no Benches of Magistrates

Sir J. Jamison, are held within a convenient distance; each Magistrate to have of his party a Clerk to record the investigation of crimes and sentences, and a scourger to inflict corporal punishment on the spot; and also an efficient number of mounted police to escort prisoners to chain gangs, or for trial to the Supreme Courts, as might be necessary. He should be required to visit all stations within a certain extent of country, either monthly or quarterly, as may be deemed practicable; these occasional visits would give the necessary support to superintendents and overseers, and give confidence to well disposed men to give information of robberies or fraud, which they have been for years afraid to do, from the threats of their lives becoming a sacrifice if they informed. I know several instances at one of my own stations, situated seventy miles from Bathurst, of substantial and clear information having been given to the superintendent, of sundry shepherds having killed for food for themselves and their dogs, several of the sheep under their care, and of others having been absent from their flocks, whereby many of them were destroyed by native dogs; yet when the offenders were brought before the Bench of Magistrates at Bathurst, it was found that the informers and principal witnesses, having travelled for some days and rested for several nights with the accused, they were, either through persuasion, bribery, or threats, induced to deny when upon oath, the whole of the information they had previously given. The prisoners were in consequence acquitted, and returned to the station in perfect triumph over the superintendent. I am aware that similar cases so frequently occur, in many establishments, as effectually to discourage superintendents and overseers from attempting to bring such delinquents to justice, and they are in consequence compelled to submit to the grossest acts of insubordination, and many of dishonesty, rather than leave their station at the risk of being pillaged by the rest, particularly with the great uncertainty of the informers or witnesses establishing the charges. Cattle stealing generally commences with stockmen in charge of herds in remote stations; they receive and herd for each other, a portion of the young and unbranded stock of their masters, and by the time they are free, or obtain tickets of leave, many have considerable herds of stolen cattle. The records of the Supreme Court, or Quarter Sessions, will prove that four out of five of the persons convicted of cattle stealing were originally bond or freed stockmen. They very frequently follow up their successful game of stealing or receiving stolen cattle, which they usually herd in concealed recesses, and dispose of to butchers at a low rate, to the great loss of those from whom they were stolen, and to the injury of all graziers. The mounted itinerant Police Magistrate would soon check these nefarious practices in the remote stations, and would prove much more efficient and less expensive than widely separated Benches of Magistrates, whose beneficial influence must be confined to within twenty or thirty miles of their establishment, and it also must be allowed that the advantages of a mounted police Magistracy must increase, and be required in proportion as the Colony extends.

THURSDAY, 11 JUNE, 1835.

Captain Phillip Parker King, R. N., J. P., called in and examined:—

Captain P. P.
King, R. N.,
J. P.

11 June, 1835.

I am a member of the Penrith Bench. The police force of the district consists of one chief constable, twelve ordinary constables, two lock-up house keepers, and a scourger; and I consider that if this number were doubled, we should not then have more than sufficient for the proper control of the district. We experience great difficulty in procuring proper persons for the situation of constable. Of those hitherto employed as such, I have found ticket of leave holders the most active and efficient. At Penrith, much irregularity, neglect, and delay, frequently occurs in the transaction of public business, from there being no responsible person to conduct it. It has often happened that the seven Magistrates who form the Penrith Bench, have been absent upon their own or public business, so that there has been no Bench; and the chief constable is the only person who can act on such occasions. A few months since, every one of the Magistrates were summoned as special jurors, and were detained in Sydney during three Bench days. On that occasion a deliberate murder was committed, and a man was found dead under suspicious circumstances. The first was committed by the Coroner for "manslaughter," and the Coroner renders forth the other as "found dead." And last week all the Magistrates but two were summoned as special jurors for the day on which Justices were to meet to grant licenses. I would beg to suggest some alteration in the summoning of special jurors, so that all the Magistrates be not at one-time taken from their district, which has frequently been the case.

I possess landed property in the County of Murray. The nearest Magistrate, Mr. Murray, resides at Lake George, twenty-eight miles from my establishment. If, in this gentleman's absence from home, I required the assistance of a Magistrate, I could not obtain it nearer than Goulburn, a distance of fifty-five miles. I consider that a police court and a lock-up house, should be established at Limestone Plains, through which the principal thoroughfare to Menaroo passes; it is equi-distant between Molonglo and Gundaroo, both of which are numerously inhabited by small proprietors and squatters, who are in general "sly grog sellers," and connected with bushrangers. Limestone is also midway between Yass and Kurrudubidgee, a distance of forty-five miles, at both of which places I think a police court and lock-up house should be established. The three might be under the orders of the Magistrate at Goulburn.

I cannot express myself too strongly on the subject of squatters. The mischief they do is almost incalculable. They harbour the settler's runaway servants; they steal his cattle and sheep; they receive stolen goods; they sell spirits on the "sly;" they entice shepherds from the care of their sheep; and they shelter and feed bushrangers, and afford them information. In my neighbourhood, at Lake George, there are three squatters who are rapidly increasing their property, although, in two instances, I am certain they had nothing to begin with.

During the day, my sheep are driven to the doors of the huts, and are starved whilst
the

the shepherds are gossiping with the inmates. In this way sheep are frequently lost, and "rushed" by native dogs; but I believe native dogs are often blamed for crimes they never commit. It may be urged that proprietors may easily purchase the land they occupy; but, as their huts and "improvements" are of no value, they merely move a little farther off, and then lose no opportunity of injuring property, and of becoming a greater nuisance than before.

Captain F. P.
King, R. N.,
J. P.
11 June, 1835.

One of the squatters who resides near me has scarcely half an acre of arable land, and is surrounded by a scrubby brush. I am satisfied that he has principally existed by the profits he derives from a communication and traffic with my people.

Many squatters are "ticket of leave holders," which should not be permitted; and some have been detected as runaway convicts.

I think that the interference of the Legislature is highly necessary to protect the landed and stock proprietors of the interior; for, under the present system, no honest man can contend against them; and so long as they are permitted to occupy stations, so long will the interior be infested by bushrangers and bad characters; and the free and convict servants be in a state of insubordination and drunkenness.

THURSDAY, 11 JUNE, 1835.

Thomas Icely, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

I am a member of the Bathurst Bench. I possess considerable property in that district, situated thirty-five miles to the south-west of the settlement. The population of that part of the district in which I reside, and which commences at a point twenty-three miles from the settlement, and extends in a westerly direction to the limits of the Colony, amounts to about fifteen hundred persons. In this extensive tract of country, with such a numerous population, there is only one constable, who is stationed at a place called Mandoorama, about two miles from my residence, nor are there any other constables nearer than the settlement. The distance from Bathurst is so great, that the settlers frequently allow the offences of their assigned servants to remain unpunished, rather than take them so far for trial. At present, when mounted policemen are required, they must be obtained from Bathurst, as none are now stationed nearer to the part of the country I have described; and we find that they are almost unfit for service on their arrival, from the distressed state of their horses. Bushrangers are thus frequently enabled to get so much in advance of them, as to elude their pursuit, and thereby to continue their depredations upon the public, which would be prevented, if there was a small party of the mounted police on the spot, ready to proceed in quest of criminals *immediately on receiving information*.

T. Icely, Esq.,
J. P.
11 June, 1835.

I am, for these reasons, of opinion, that the establishment of a proper police force in the district would be attended with the best results. I consider that a paid Police Magistrate should be stationed at Mandoorama, or Stony Creek. The situation is central, and the road to the Boree country passes close by. A lock-up house would of course be necessary there. I am of opinion that two ordinary constables, one lock-up keeper, and a scourger, with a corporal and three mounted police men, would be sufficient for the district in the present state of the population.

In that part of the country which I have mentioned, a very great number of squatters reside. These people are very serious nuisances to the respectable settlers, and are the chief promoters of crime in their neighbourhood. The greater proportion, if not all, are illicit-sellers of spirits, and are always the ready receivers of stolen sheep or other property. The very short periods in which they become possessed of large herds of cattle, sufficiently prove, that they are also cattle stealers. They are constantly holding out inducements to shepherds to change their master's sheep, which they are enabled to effect through their instrumentality. I cannot too strongly impress on the Committee the necessity that exists of adopting some decisive measures to protect the property of the settlers from these people. It is a subject which has occupied a great deal of my attention, and I am of opinion that the evil may be remedied, in some measure, by compelling every person to procure a license from the Bench of the district, before he shall be allowed to occupy Crown Lands, even temporarily as stock and sheep runs; and that this license should only be granted, on payment of a fee, to persons of good moral character, who should be obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the Bench, that they were in possession of sufficient means of support, without resorting to sheep or cattle stealing for a livelihood. No ticket-of-leave holder should be allowed either to live with a squatter, or become one himself, on any account. The amount of the fee should be fixed at such a rate as would afford a considerable fund, to be applied in the maintenance of an additional number of police, to be employed in preventing unlicensed squatting, and the serious evils with which it is now attended. I am of opinion that respectable settlers would not object to the payment of a fee of five pounds, or even ten pounds, to effect so desirable an object.

I am quite satisfied that it would be beneficial to grant additional powers to single Magistrates in the more remote districts, as, from the great difficulty experienced at present in forming a Bench, offenders frequently receive inadequate punishment. The effect of this excites ill-disposed men to much greater misconduct, and in every way retards justice, whilst the master is put to much inconvenience to obtain adequate punishment by being in many cases compelled to send witnesses a very great distance.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 11 JUNE, 1835.

A. Gibson,
Esq., J.P.

11 June, 1835.

Andrew Gibson, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined :—

I am a member of the Goulburn Bench.

The district is very extensive; on the east it is bounded by Paddy's River and the Uringalla; on the north by the dividing range between it and Bathurst; on the west and south it has no defined boundaries.

I estimate the population at between three thousand and four thousand individuals.

The police at present consists of nine ordinary constables, a lock-up house keeper, and a scourger.

The only lock-up house in the district is at Goulburn; it is very insecure, and far too small for the purpose. Twenty prisoners are generally confined in it. It contains no separate place for the custody of females.

From twenty-five to thirty cases are brought weekly before the Bench. The Court days are Tuesdays and Saturdays; the Police Magistrate also acts alone every day when required.

The court house is a slab building, with a mud floor, almost without a roof; its smoky state in winter, when a fire is indispensable, renders it all but uninhabitable; it is altogether so ill adapted for the purpose, and incommodious in every respect, that (in severe weather) some of the Magistrates have declined to attend the Bench in consequence.

The Government has repeatedly advertised for tenders for the erecting of a new court house and gaol, but none have hitherto been received.

I should say that a fourth of the cases brought before the Bench are free ones. These are latterly becoming more numerous from the daily increasing number of squatters; almost all the people who obtain their freedom in the district locate themselves in it as squatters. Although these persons are without any visible means of support, except a few who pretend to be dealers in slops and other stores, yet their services can never be obtained for hire by the neighbouring landowners or settlers. I have no doubt that more than one-half of them gain a livelihood by bartering spirits for stolen goods and cattle.

I am quite confident that if we had twice as many constables as we now have, properly distributed throughout the district, we should not have one too many.

The twenty mounted policemen now stationed in the district, (fifteen at Goulburn, and five at Yalbert) are constantly employed either on duty in the bush, or on the roads, or attending the Courts at Sydney and Campbelltown, or on guard over the lock-up house whenever any prisoner of desperate character is confined in it. I consider that an increase to this force is required. A detachment of infantry might also be stationed with advantage at Goulburn, for the purpose of performing the escort duties, and furnishing the necessary guards for the lock-up house, in its present very insecure state.

The Clerk of the Bench receives a salary of one hundred pounds a year; he is also the Deputy Post-master, but I do not know what emolument he derives from that office. The room occupied as the Court House is also used as the Post Office.

We find it very difficult to procure any, much less proper persons, to serve as constables. I am of opinion that ticket of leave men make the best constables, especially when under the charge and superintendance of a free chief constable. I attribute their superiority to the fact of their being under greater control than free men. It would be very desirable if ticket-of-leave men were not allowed to live with squatters or persons of doubtful character.

I consider that great advantage would result from enlarged powers being conferred on single Magistrates in *distant* and *remote* districts. Convicts are now quite aware that they can inflict no adequate punishment except for slight crimes; and when they also know that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to procure the attendance of a second Magistrate, I need scarcely observe, that they are more likely to commit serious crimes than they would be had the single Magistrate authority to inflict commensurate punishment.

The mode of performing the escort duties is at present very defective. As an instance I will mention, that some time in April last, four prisoners of the Crown and a free man, under committal for cattle stealing, were sent from Goulburn under escort, and delivered into the charge of the Bong Bong police, who, while escorting them to the Stone quarry district, suffered them to escape in Bargo Brush. This escort consisted of a flogger, acting as constable, and two soldiers. These men are still at large, and the free man is at the present time at the head of a party of bushrangers. Although these men made their escape so long since, yet as far as I can understand, the circumstance has not hitherto been reported to the Principal Superintendent of Convicts.

As a remedy for this great evil, I recommend that a separate body of police should be employed exclusively for this duty, and that places of safe custody during the night, for prisoners under escort, should be provided at convenient stages along the different lines of road. Even should this plan be adopted, I am of opinion that the escorts should be wholly under charge of the military, without any civil officer whatever. Under the present system, the responsibility seems to be divided, and the duties of the escort, therefore, less efficiently performed.

Having acted as a Magistrate at Goulburn for the last six years, and during the first four years of that period having directed most of the executive duties of the Bench, I may be allowed to state it as my opinion, that the varied and extensive duties of the interior Benches can never be properly performed by *unpaid* Magistrates. Nor can their constabulary be well ordered unless under the control of a respectable chief constable.

The district of Goulburn has never been allowed any other than an *acting* chief constable; and the want of this officer, under a full appointment, I believe, has been the cause of the frequent changes, and dismissals for irregularity and misconduct, which have taken place amongst the constables of the district.

I also consider it necessary that every Magistrate in the interior should have a constable stationed

stationed near his residence. I have none within seven miles of my house, and consequently am unprovided in cases of emergency, with the means of performing my duty; and as I reside in the midst of a thick population of small settlers and numerous squatters, applications are constantly made to me for the assistance of a constable, which I cannot afford.

A. Gibson;
Esq., J.P.

11 June, 1835.

I find also that demands are often made by remote settlers for the aid of a constable to convey their refractory convicts to Court; it having been found impracticable, on almost every farm, to carry into effect the orders some time since issued to the settlers to select and employ one of their men as a special constable for this duty.

FRIDAY, 12 JUNE, 1835.

Major Elrington, J. P., called in and examined:—

I am a Magistrate of the colony, and reside at Mount Elrington, in the county of Murray, about fifty-six miles from the Bench at Lumley, and seventy-five from Goulburn. I decide at my own residence such cases as a single Magistrate is competent to adjudicate in. Whenever the assistance of a second Magistrate is required, Mr. M'Kellar has to come to Mount Elrington, a distance of sixteen miles, or I have to go to his place. In times of flood, however, all communication between us is cut off by the Shoalhaven River. The limits of the district over which my jurisdiction may be said to extend, have not been defined, but cases are brought before me from places upwards of twenty miles distant.

Major Elrington,
J.P.

12 June, 1835.

I cannot state what the population amounts to, but it is now receiving constant additions both of new settlers and squatters; the latter, I regret to add, are generally supposed to be receivers of stolen goods, and illicit sellers of spirits.

I have only one constable under my charge, and having neither lock-up keeper nor scourger, I am obliged to send prisoners under the constable's charge to Mr. M'Kellar's, to receive such corporal punishment as I have authority to award.

I have not the slightest doubt that the limited powers of a single Magistrate are well known to the convicts, and that crime is on the increase in consequence. I am therefore of opinion, that every Magistrate residing more than ten miles distant from another, should be empowered to inflict weightier punishments than he is by law now authorised to do. I am satisfied that nothing could tend more powerfully to repress crime and insubordination than such a measure.

Bushrangers frequently resort to my neighbourhood, where unfortunately we have no means of apprehending them, or of securing them, if apprehended, as there is neither goal nor lock-up house of any description in the district.

On an average the cases brought before me amount to three a week. They are all convict cases, and mostly of that slight nature that a single Magistrate can decide. Having, as before mentioned, only one constable, the district is always left unprotected, whenever it is necessary to send him on escort duty to a distance.

We have no mounted police near us. Whenever their aid is required, it is necessary to send for them to Lumley or Goulburn; I therefore consider that a corporal and three men from that force might be stationed, with great advantage to the public, in the neighbourhood of Mount Elrington.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in procuring suitable persons to serve as constables. I am of opinion, (owing to their being under more control than free men,) that ticket-of-leave men make the best constables.

In the thinly inhabited and more remote districts, I think that the appointment of itinerant Police Magistrates, with power to inflict summary punishments on the spot, would be beneficial.

TUESDAY, 12 JUNE, 1835.

Colonel Wilson, First Police Magistrate, called in and examined:—

I understand the questions asked to apply to Sydney, within the turnpikes, and not to refer to that part of it to which I allude in proposing watch-houses and providing protection for Woolloomoolloo, and the Parramatta Road to the new turnpike.

Col. Wilson,
J.P.

12 June, 1835.

I am of opinion that if, instead of the present four watch-houses, with twenty-four men attached to each, as proposed in my Report,* there were eight, with sixteen men each, a greater degree of security in the town would be the result. I was always of this opinion; the small number of men belonging to the police force that could be attached to each, made me prefer having four efficient and useful, to seven or eight almost empty. In making my report on the present occasion, I abstained from asking for the greater number of watch-houses, because I conceived that even the increase of four, I was asking for, was too few for so many stations, and I feared the expense of a greater number, and the building of new station houses, would not be approved. The increased force would be a full set of conductors, four for each additional watch-house, and four patrolmen; I think it would be better to call the officers and men by the same names, having the same duties as those in London, viz:—inspectors, sergeants, and constables, instead of wardsmen, conductors, and patrolmen; I say this from observing that the gentlemen of the Committee are not familiar with the names adopted, and I think they would better understand the duties of each from the London names.

Two-thirds

* See Appendix, No. 1.

Col. Wilson,
J.P.

12 June, 1835.

Two-thirds of the Sydney police are on duty every night, and one-third off; one-half of those on duty are constantly on their beats, the other half remain in the watch house; they relieve each other every two hours; by this arrangement the patrolmen can have only one night out of three in their beds. My reasons for preferring a relief of the patrolmen every two hours are these:—first it has been found by experience at home to be a great improvement, and is the system adopted and approved. Second, it insures the wakefulness of the constables, and the certainty of their being in motion at least once in two hours, which, if officers were neglectful, they might otherwise not be. Third, I think a man more liable to yield to the influence of sleep or fatigue towards the end of six hours than of two. Fourth, I think it easier for a man to walk five miles, without halting for refreshment or sleep, than fifteen. Fifth, I do not believe that it is possible to make men sleep from six o'clock till twelve at night by any order or regulation; and I do believe that a man who has had his supper or tea by eight, and then taken his round to ten, will go out as fresh at midnight as the man who has been in the watchhouse from six, and certainly better able to walk and look about him till two than the other would for six hours after midnight.

The Police are forbidden to remain stationary, or hold conversation with people while on their beats, that their attention may not be withdrawn from their duty, for the purpose of affording opportunity to commit robberies.

I am quite satisfied that the disorderly conduct now witnessed in the streets is owing to the fact, that the Police is not sufficiently numerous to check it effectually, and to attend the Courts in such numbers as they are now required to do. They have to attend two Supreme Courts, the Court of Requests, the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Land Commissioners' Court, and the Coroner's Inquests, besides their various escort duties. When the Courts are sitting, as many as twenty constables are in attendance on them; their duties on these occasions are to escort prisoners for trial from the Gaol to the Court House, to guard them there, to preserve order in and about the Court House, and to act generally under the directions of the Sheriff. It is also to be remembered that a constable, or perhaps several, are required to attend as witnesses on criminal trials, and are frequently kept in attendance for several days. About twenty constables are also daily employed in the Police Court. The Attorney General requires the constant attendance of a constable for the purpose of serving summonses only. The summonses from the Police Office are served generally by one particular person; but those who have charges usually warn their own witnesses, or summon them if necessary; by having charges I mean being the person who has apprehended a prisoner.

I consider that street keepers are of great utility, and that one should be appointed for each ward.

Attached to the markets, are two market clerks and a market constable; their pay amounts to one hundred and seventy pounds, six shillings, and eight pence annually, and is included in the general expense of the Sydney Police. In addition to these, on market days, four or five constables are required to keep order in the market.

The water police consists of one conductor, at three shillings and sixpence a day, and one out station constable, at two shillings and three pence, with a boat's crew of six prisoners of the Crown, and two watchmen, who are also prisoners. The station of the boat, I should think, would be more usefully fixed at Ball's Head than at Longnose, where it is removed from careful inspection and control.

In my report, I have recommended a second boat of a more useful description, for the water police, to be stationed lower down the harbour, for the purpose of recovering any boats that may be practically seized; and preventing their getting out to sea; and also for the purpose of searching ships about to sail, to prevent the escape of convicts from the Colony. Perhaps the necessity for providing this second boat might be removed, if the revenue cutter could be employed on duty of this nature without rendering her less useful as a custom house vessel; when necessary, a proper number of officers could be sent on board. I am not aware, however, whether there be a sufficiently numerous crew belonging to the cutter, to admit of their rowing guard at night, which I conceive necessary.

I am of opinion that it would be very desirable to add a second court-room to the Police Office, in which all summary jurisdiction cases should be decided, while more serious matters, and all free cases were under investigation in the present court-room.

The Magistrates never interfere with vagrants unless caught in some overt act of delinquency, but I conceive we are authorised by the English Vagrant Act to deal with all idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues, according to the provisions of that Act.

The granting of licenses under the Police Act, to porters, carters, and boatmen, and of certificates of registry under the Dog Act, with the receipt of the regulated fees thereon, and the requisite entries and mode of accounting for the same, is the cause of much trouble in the Police Office; and I am of opinion that this portion of the duty should more properly appertain to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, certificates of the qualifications of the applicants being produced to him from the Magistrates of the Sessions, as in the case of licenses for public houses. This would relieve the Magistrates and the Clerks from a very troublesome duty, and thus enable them to devote much more time to the business of the Police, which it is to be expected would cause a considerable increase in the amount of fines collected in the office.

From the difficulty experienced in estreating recognizances, the Magistrates find that binding parties to the peace is of but little utility, except in as far as the payment of the regulated fees may be regarded in the nature of a fine.

I am satisfied that the license of any public house, not possessing the accommodation required by law, should be taken away.

The inconvenience in the Licensing Act, to which I beg leave to draw the attention of the Committee, consists in the power given to the Quarter Sessions in the 50th clause, which

which is as follows:—"In case the act appealed against shall be the refusal to grant or to transfer any license, and the judgment under which such act was done shall be reversed, it shall be lawful for the said Court to grant or transfer such license, in the same manner as if such license had been granted at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, or had been transferred at a Special Sessions, and the judgment of the said Court of Quarter Sessions, shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes."

Col. Wilson,
J. P.

12 June, 1835.

This gives the power to a barrister and a Magistrate who may have neglected to attend, or may have abstained from attending the general licensing meeting, to reverse its judgment—and, in short, to grant certificates to persons of whose character they are ignorant, and respecting whom they take no evidence, these certificates having been refused by the general (and supposed numerous) meeting of persons who are expected to sift and examine into the situation and character of applicants, at which the Police Magistrates, who are supposed to know them, have been present. As to licensing, however, I beg leave to say, I do not think it of so much consequence what the character of a person be who obtains a license in the first instance, provided the Magistrates have the means of carrying the laws into effect against him when delinquent. A person, if he were sure of being fined, and again fined as for a second offence, and then of forfeiting his license, in a short space of time, would find it a bad trade to permit any irregularity in his house. The want of clerks to make up the arrears of convictions is the reason why they are not sent regularly to the Clerk of the Peace, and as the law stands, these convictions must be so sent and proved by him, or his deputy, before a conviction can be had as for a second offence; so that if a publican be convicted a dozen times, it must always be as for a first offence, until a previous conviction has been proved by the Clerk of the Peace.

TUESDAY, 16 JUNE, 1835.

The Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B., called in, and examined:

I am a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony.

[A letter from Mr. James King, a settler on the Williams River, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, representing the great inconvenience experienced in that district, from the want of a police force, was read.]

Lieut.-Col.
Snodgrass,
C.B.

16 June, 1835.

I am acquainted with the Williams River district; and generally coincide with Mr. King, in his statements respecting the same.

This district comprises a tract of country, bounded on the east by the coast, from the north head of the River Hunter, to the south head of Port Stephen; a distance of thirty miles, and extending upwards of forty miles in a westerly direction to the township of Dungog, which the Police Magistrate from Port Stephen is directed to visit once a fortnight; but he is frequently prevented by floods from crossing the River Williams, and consequently from reaching the former place. There is neither Magistrate nor constable on any part of the left bank of the Williams; nor on the right bank, excepting as already mentioned; the Magistrate who visits Dungog, and one who resides on the Lower Williams, about twenty-five miles from that place, and five miles above its junction with the Hunter.

I know that in this part of the country there are considerable herds of cattle, and that cattle stealing has been carried on to a great extent. During the last sitting of the Supreme Court, one man was sentenced to transportation for life, and two others have been committed for trial for this crime.

I should recommend that the visits of the Magistrate from Port Stephen to Dungog, a distance of forty miles, and frequently inaccessible in the rains, should be discontinued; and that a small Court House should be erected at Raymond Terrace, to which the inhabitants of the country between the Williams and Karua Rivers, from Clarence Town to the mouth of the Hunter and Williams, as well as those of the opposite (or right) bank might have easy access.

I disagree with Mr. King's opinion, as to Paterson's Plains being the best situation for a Police Magistrate, on the right bank of the Williams, as I would give a decided preference to Dungog, as that would include the higher parts of the River Williams, which are thickly located; and the Magistrate from Dungog might occasionally hold a Court at Paterson's Plains, distant only about fifteen miles. The latter place being so near Maitland and Raymond Terrace, the inhabitants of that neighbourhood may avail themselves occasionally of the Benches at these two places; and I would recommend that the sittings of these two Benches at Raymond Terrace and Paterson's Plains, should be held in alternate weeks. Two constables (one of whom might also be the lock-up keeper) and one scourger, should be attached to the Raymond Terrace Bench.

I consider that it should be made imperative on all Police Magistrates, to decide cases which may be brought before them on their court days, whether belonging to their own district or not, provided it is shown, that the case can be more quickly and conveniently disposed of, and that the Bench in the district the complainant belongs to, was not sitting, or had not sat, since the crime had been committed, and that the complainant had neither delayed nor travelled out of his way for any other purpose than the speedy decision of the case.

(Letter from Mr. King, referred to in the foregoing Evidence.)

To the Honorable Alexander McLeay, Esquire,
Chairman of the Committee on Police.

Williams River, 11th June, 1835.

SIR,

I have the honor to solicit that you will communicate the tenor of this letter to His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council, touching the police of this district.

This

This part of the country bounded by the rivers Hunter, Williams, and Karua, and also the sea coast, comprising a district of from twenty to thirty miles in extent in either direction, and including a line of settlements from the north headland at the entrance of the River Hunter, along the left bank of that river, and also that of the Williams as far as it is navigable, is at present without police protection.

The great inconvenience to which persons in this part are subject, by being obliged to attend on police business at the Court House at Paterson, has already been represented to the Government; the distance was not only a matter of complaint, but their being obliged to cross two navigable rivers, without any regular means of conveyance, render the procuring of police aid from that Bench in many cases impossible; but the Police Magistrate at Paterson has since discovered that this part of the country is not in that district, and he has therefore refused to adjudicate on cases occurring here, although the Paterson Bench, during my knowledge of the districts (now seven years), always entertained the cases from this part.

The settlers here have lately been informed that Dungog is now the Bench of this quarter, and some of them have actually been compelled to repair thither, a distance of forty miles, causing an absence from their homes of three or four days, and obliged to take shelter during the night in the bush, in company with their assigned servants, whom they may have in custody as prisoners at the time, there not being a single constable stationed in the district. The inconvenience to parties resident here, of thus attending the remote Bench of Dungog, has also been laid before the Government.

Without adverting to the conduct consequent on the part of convict servants, when their punishment is attended with great inconvenience to their employers, this state of the police here, or rather this total want of police aid, has already been productive of the most daring crimes; cattle have been driven off by thieves in numbers at a time; others have been shot and carried away, almost within hearing of the people at the farm houses; cattle stealers have even become permanent residents in this quarter, and have carried on their lawless practices for years with impunity; and it is generally believed that murder has also been committed without a probability of its discovery.

It has also been suggested to Government by the residents of this district, that great good would be consequent on the establishment of a Police Court and constables on the village reserve at Raymond Terrace, and by the periodical visits there of the Police Magistrate of Port Stephen, say every two weeks or so.

As an individual resident, and having too a considerable stake in the district, I take the liberty to urge these facts and suggestions on the notice of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council.

It may be remarked, however, that the Police Magistrate at Port Stephen has already duties to perform every two weeks at Dungog, which is about forty miles distant from that settlement, and that were he also to visit Raymond Terrace, he would thereby be compelled to perform a journey of upwards of one hundred miles, this would be almost impossible; but permit me to observe, that things may be arranged differently, for in the event of a Police Magistrate being appointed for Paterson, he might visit Dungog, which is only about fifteen or eighteen miles therefrom, and the Police Magistrate of Port Stephen might then be enabled to undertake the duties at Raymond Terrace, distant about twenty miles from Port Stephen.

Permit me also to inform you, that the erection of a Court House in any situation between the rivers Paterson and Williams, which I hear is in contemplation, will be of little service to the settlers in this quarter, unless a public punt be also established to carry them across the Williams.

I have, &c.,

JAMES KING.

WEDNESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1835.

John Coghill, Esquire, J. P., called in and examined:—

J. Coghill,
Esq., J.P.

17 June, 1835.

I am a member of the Bench of Campbelltown. I occasionally sit at the Cawdor Bench, and also at the Bench at Strathallan, St. Vincent's, when I visit my property in that county.

There is at present no resident Magistrate in that county except Mr. M'Kellar, whom I assist on those occasional visits.

There is neither gaol nor lock-up house in the county; its police force consists of one constable and one scourger.

The weekly average of cases brought before the Bench during the periods of my attendance is about four; this number would be greatly increased if there was a lock-up house at Strathallan. Constables at present prefer taking prisoners to Inverary, where they can be properly secured. Another reason for there not being more cases is, that Mr. M'Kellar, occasionally assists Major Elrington in forming a Bench at Mount Elrington, on the other side of the Shoalhaven River.

I am of opinion that the judicial authority of any single Magistrate, residing at a greater distance than twelve miles from another, should be considerably increased. I have no doubt but this measure would be attended with very great advantage to the public.

The far greater proportion of the cases brought before the Strathallan Bench during my attendance were convict cases; almost all the free cases being taken to the Inverary Bench, from the greater certainty complainants have of finding two Magistrates there.

These free cases are almost always cases of complaint against squatters, arising from selling spirits, stealing cattle, receiving stolen property, and harbouring bushrangers. The numbers of these people are rapidly increasing, and are becoming an intolerable nuisance. I am of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that some strong measures should be adopted for the

the protection of settlers' property against these depredators. By the new Assignment Regulations squatters are not permitted to receive assigned servants, and I think it would be most beneficial if ticket-of-leave holders were neither allowed to live with these people, nor to become squatters themselves on any account.

J. Coghill,
Esq., J.P.

17 June, 1835.

I consider that a police force of five constables, of whom one should do the duty of lock-up keeper and another that of scourger, would be sufficient for the county, in the present state of the population.

The distance between Strathallan and Bungonia, to which latter place prisoners under escort are taken from the former, is about fifty miles. There is no lock-up house between the two places, and the police and constables in charge of prisoners are much inconvenienced for want of one: I would strongly recommend the erection of a lock-up house midway, together with the appointment of a lock-up-keeper and a constable, the latter to relieve the constable from Strathallan, who would then return to his own district, without being absent four or five days, as is now the case. Prisoners under escort often escape, for want of the means of properly securing them overnight, on the road to Inverary or Bungonia.

One great obstacle to the prevention of crime, as well as to its detection, consists in the ignorance of the constables, both as to the people with whom they have to deal, and their incapacity to act with promptitude and vigour. It is my opinion that a remedy might easily be introduced for this deficiency in our police, by holding out inducements to intelligent honest men to accept the situation of chief constable; these inducements might be made to consist in an annual augmentation of pay, the prospect of a pension at the end of a certain term, or the advancement of district constabships, with a proportionate increase of salary. Part of the duties of the chief constable should be to ascertain the habits, mode of life, and means of subsistence of the various residents of the district; and when any new squatter arrives he should ascertain, by communication with his last place of residence, his character, and calling. The very knowledge that such surveillance was kept over them, would tend much to check crime, and very much facilitate its detection when committed.

In addition to this civil force, I am of opinion that a detachment of three or four of the Mounted Police is required.

I consider that the most desirable and central situation for a police station, is at a village reserve on the Jembaicumbene Creek, on the Church Lands. I consider, however, that the situation of the village reserve alluded to, is not so well chosen as it could be, and that it would be far better placed with respect to water, more to the westward and lower down the creek. A circle twelve miles from this centre, would include a population of at least four hundred persons, in the counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of proper persons as constables. Of those employed, ticket-of-leave holders are the best, owing to their being under greater control than the others.

I consider that very great inconvenience arises from the circumstance of the detachments of mounted police considering that they are solely under the orders of their officers, and independent of the Magistrates, who, in consequence, cannot avail themselves of their services on occasions when their assistance might be of the utmost importance.

I think it should be imperative on all Benches and Magistrates to keep up communications with each other, in the event of any offenders removing from one district to another, which alone is frequently sufficient to secure them from punishment.

I am of opinion also, that it would be desirable to establish a central police office, to which all communications from Benches and Magistrates should be made, and through which, information of all matters of any importance might be circulated throughout the Colony.

I have stated that a detachment of three or four mounted policemen are required for the district, but I am further of opinion, that the services of this useful corps can never be fully developed, until placed under the control of the police or district Magistrates. Under its present constitution, it is essentially a military corps, and the sergeant or corporal in command has it in his power to refuse to obey the summons of the civil authority, even in cases of emergency, although from the rewards paid for the apprehension of offenders, it is manifestly to the interests of the subordinates of the corps to exert themselves in securing such. Yet when the public safety is so largely at stake, a directing power should, in my opinion, be placed in the hands of the Magistrates, and the police not be left to their own impulses when at a distance from their commanding officer.

The appointment of Stipendiary Police Magistrates, particularly in the distant districts, would, I think, greatly facilitate the co-operation of the military with the civil police.

TUESDAY, 23 JUNE, 1835.

George Stewart, Esq., Police Magistrate of Campbelltown, called in, and examined:—

In the district of Campbelltown are included the parishes of Airds, Cook, Minto, Menangle, and Appin, in the County of Cumberland. I estimate the population at about two thousand five hundred.

G. Stewart,
Esq., J.P.

23 June, 1835.

The police force consists of one chief constable and eleven ordinary constables, and one scourger. Of the constables, two act as lock-up house keepers.

There is a gaol and lock-up house in Campbelltown; the former is in very bad repair, and the latter very insecure, and would require another apartment, so that the men and women might be kept separate. There is also another lock-up house in the parish of Cook, at Narellan, about five miles from Campbelltown; and a third in progress of erection at Appin, about twelve miles off. Attached to the gaol are seven or nine solitary cells, but as the gaol itself affords no means of separating the men from the women, we are obliged to send the latter to the lock-up house, or shut them up in the cells. The latter course is always followed.

G. Stewart, Esq. J. P. followed when any men are confined in the lock-up house. In the receiving room of the gaol, which is about twenty feet square, forty prisoners have at times been confined; on these occasions it is crowded to excess. I think that about twenty prisoners are usually confined in the gaol. For the last five months I have forwarded as many as eighteen or twenty prisoners a week under escort to Liverpool; and nine hundred and twenty-two have been forwarded to the Argyle and Illawarra districts during the last twelve months. Three of the Campbelltown constables are employed two or three days in each week on escorts; in short, more than half their time is taken up with this duty alone.

23 June, 1835.

The weekly average of the cases brought before the Bench, of which any record is made, is about twelve or thirteen; one-fourth of these are free cases. Besides these, other cases of minor importance come before the Bench; which it is considered unnecessary to take down in writing; the greater proportion of them are free cases.

I am of opinion that two additional constables are required, one in Campbelltown, as the three now stationed there are frequently on escort duty at the same time; and another to be stationed in the neighbourhood of Mr. Lewis' farm on the Bringelly Road, where a considerable extent of inhabited country is without any protection; and besides these, a lock-up house keeper will be required at Appin, on the completion of the new lock-up house.

I also think that one of the three constables now stationed in Cook, should be appointed district constable with increased pay. He should have control over the other constables, and be posted at Narellan, in the vicinity of the chapel at Cobbity.

Complainants have to come to the Campbelltown Bench from a distance of about twenty miles.

Four unpaid Magistrates reside in the district. Saturdays are our Bench days, on which one or other of these Gentlemen generally attends.

The Clerk of the Bench receives a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds a year. He is also Registrar of the Court of Requests, but I cannot state the amount of his salary from this office.

A detachment of mounted police, consisting of one corporal and three troopers, is stationed at Campbelltown, and one infantry soldier to take charge of the barracks during their absence on duty. These men are not employed on Civil Court duties.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in procuring suitable men to serve as constables. I should select ticket-of-leave men for this office, in preference to any other class of persons, from the greater control they are under.

My salary as Police Magistrate is one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and an allowance of fifty pounds a year for a house; I have no other allowances.

I am of opinion that two more troopers of the mounted police should be added to the present detachment at Campbelltown; and I conceive that it is most necessary that the non-commissioned officers in charge of the detachments should report their departure from barracks on any duty, as well as their return, to the Police Magistrate; as, while the present system continues, the Magistrate cannot at any time calculate the extent of the force within his reach.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE, 1835.

Major Antill, Police Magistrate at Stonequarry, called in and examined:—

Major Antill,
J.P.

24 June, 1835.

The Stonequarry district is bounded by Bargo on the south, and by the River Warragamba and Nepean on the west, north, and east; the population I estimate at one thousand, or twelve hundred persons.

The present police force consists of five ordinary constables, one lock-up house keeper, and one scourger; until lately, a chief constable had been allowed, but the appointment is not now filled.

At Stonequarry Creek there is a lock-up house, and another about mid-way between that and Bong Bong; the latter has been erected by the constable at that post, at his own expense.

The average number of cases brought weekly before the Stonequarry Bench, is about four; three-fourths of these are convict cases.

I am of opinion that a chief constable should be appointed for the district, who, with the addition of four ordinary constables, and one lock-up house keeper, to the present establishment, would be sufficient. I consider that it is very requisite that a constable should be stationed near the residence of every Magistrate in the district, for at present great delay and inconvenience are caused by their being obliged to send to a distance for assistance, on every occasion of alarm that occurs.

Cases are brought before the Stonequarry Bench from places twenty-five miles distant.

Four unpaid Magistrates now reside in the district. I hold Police Courts every Wednesday, at Stonequarry, or oftener if necessary, and twice a month at Cawdor. At the latter place I am assisted by two Magistrates regularly, and at Stonequarry by at least one, whenever the assistance of a second Magistrate is necessary.

The Clerk of the Bench at Stonequarry attends the Court at Cawdor also; he receives a salary of ninety pounds a year. He holds no other public situation.

There are no mounted police in the district, nor any nearer than Campbelltown. I am of opinion that two troopers would be of essential service if posted in the district.

The constables are employed fully one half of their time in escort duties. It is difficult to procure fit active men to serve as constables. Ticket of leave holders are to be preferred for this office, to even free persons, from their being under more control.

My salary as Police Magistrate is one hundred and fifty pounds a year; I receive no allowances.

The Court House is about a mile from the lock-up house; it was erected by me for the

the purpose, and is now rented by the Government at twenty pounds a year. The Court Major Antill, House at Cawdor is the property of Mr. M'Arthur. J. P.

Within the last month, a greater number of robberies have been committed on the Razor Back Road, than for a considerable time previously. From the great facility of 24 June, 1835. escape afforded to the perpetrators of these crimes by the broken nature of the country about, I am decidedly of opinion that a considerable increase to the police is requisite. The small settlers and tenantry about this neighbourhood afford protection and shelter to the bush-rangers, and cannot be induced to give any information that may lead to their detection or apprehension.

THURSDAY, 25 JUNE, 1835:

Captain Williams, Commandant of the Mounted Police, called in and examined:—

The strength of the Mounted Police at present is—

1 Captain	107 mounted	} Troopers.	Captain Williams. 25 June, 1835.
3 Lieutenants	20 dismounted		

They are stationed as follows:—

	MOUNTED.	DISMOUNTED.	MOUNTED	DISMOUNTED.
Brought forward	75	15		
Campbelltown	4	1		
Illawarra	3	1		
Liverpool	4	1		
Bong Bong	3	1		
Emu	6	1		
Sydney	12	0		
Carried forward	75	15	107	20

I am of opinion that if the police were increased to one hundred and fifty mounted men, the number would not be more than sufficient for the proper performance of their various duties. They are at present occasionally employed on escort duty.

If infantry could be spared for the purpose, I consider that all escort parties should be wholly furnished by the troops; but unless proper places for the safe custody of prisoners at night, and at proper distances, be erected, escort duties cannot be properly conducted, even by the military.

All the detached parties of the mounted police have orders to report their departure on duty to the nearest Magistrate, or in his absence to the Clerk of the Bench. I think it is advisable that they should also report their return after the performance of the duty.

Agreeably to their instructions, the mounted police are under the directions of the Magistrates throughout the Colony.

I have recommended that the mounted police should be armed with a rifle instead of the carbine, and that a bayonet and small pistol, to be worn in a belt round the waist, should be adopted instead of the two heavy pistols now in use.

I find that it is of great advantage to keep the policemen stationed in those parts of the Colony with the localities of which they have become well acquainted, and for this reason, I consider the establishment of a permanent corps of this description would be beneficial, provided the Local Government possess the power of removing any inefficient or ill-conducted man from the body.

Two hundred and twenty appears to be the number of runaways apprehended by the mounted police, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May, 1835.

THURSDAY, 25 JUNE, 1835.

William Dumaresq, Esquire, J.P., called in, and examined:—

I am a member of the Bench of Magistrates at Invermein. I consider that two additional constables are requisite in the neighbourhood of the Bench; as well as one at Muscle Brook; one in the neighbourhood of Belle Trees; one near Mr. Warland's, on the main road at the foot of the Liverpool Range; one at the head of Dart Brook, or in the neighbourhood of the Wybong; and another at Segenhoe. W. Dumaresq, Esq., J.P. 25 June, 1835.

The Bench is at present, in my opinion, very centrally situated, both as regards the mass of the population, and the residences of the Magistrates of the district. It is proposed by Government to erect a new Court House on a village reserve, either in the parish of Kelso, or Melbourne Park, close to the new line of road, and not more than three miles from the present Bench.

If it should hereafter be deemed desirable to establish a Court of Petty Sessions at Muscle Brook, I should consider that the Invermein Bench would then be too near to it, and ought to be moved higher up and closer to the Liverpool Range. This, however, would exclude the Magistrates of the district, with the exception of Dr. Little, from giving it their regular attendance.

I am of opinion that a lock-up house should be erected at each of the places that I have named as constables, and another on the main road to Patrick's Plains, somewhere near Mr. Forbes' sheep station, for the convenience of escort parties, and the safe custody of prisoners during the night. Muscle Brook is only twenty miles from Mr. Glennie's, at Dulwich, where a lock-up house, I believe, exists; if, therefore, there be objection to multiplying these buildings, this station might possibly be done without for the present.

It is an affair of great difficulty to procure proper persons to serve as constables. I would select ticket-of-leave holders for the office in preference to any other description of men.

The

W. Dumaresq, Esq., J.P.
 25 June, 1835. The Bench at Invermein, finding great difficulty in serving summonses forwarded to them, applied to the Government for permission to employ, on such occasions, a special constable, to be paid two shillings and six-pence a day for himself, and five shillings a day for a horse, whilst so employed, which was readily approved of; and this service is now so performed accordingly; and I think it desirable that this practice should be continued.

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE, 1835.

Thomas Potter Macqueen, Esquire, J. P., called in, and examined:—

T. P. Macqueen, Esq., J.P.
 26 June, 1835. I am a member of the Invermein Bench. I consider the present situation of the Court House to be very indelible, and I understand its removal is determined upon. The question therefore is, as to the most preferable and central position, which has been brought under the consideration of Government. I understand, that it was in contemplation to select a spot on Kingdon Ponds, adjoining the property of Captain Dumaresq. I consider this spot as extremely objectionable and inconvenient. In the first place, on account of its being without water for several months in the year; and secondly, because it would be useless to many respectable settlers on the Hunter and Page Rivers. I should strongly recommend the well-known ford of the Hunter, usually termed "Aberdeen," where there is always an abundant supply of fresh water; and during the wet season it is the only, and at all times the best ford for carriages and travellers.

A police force stationed in this position, would command the passage of the river, and the two roads to Liverpool Plains, by Invermein or Dartbrook. It would be extremely convenient for the settlers to the southward, down towards Muscle Brook; for those on the Page and Hunter; and not inconvenient to those on Dartbrook, and Kingdon Ponds. Its distance from Muscle Brook, I should consider, is about ten miles, and eight from Invermein; but I am satisfied that it would be a central position to distribute justice to above five hundred assigned servants, and perhaps two hundred free men and ticket-of-leave holders.

As it is now understood, that a considerable addition will be made to the mounted police, I strongly urge the necessity of a detachment of that force being stationed at "Aberdeen," and that the party now at Puen Buen be removed to the pass at the Burning Mountain, at Wingan. The depredations of bushrangers would thus be materially checked, if not prevented; and the enormous losses arising to the resident settlers, by cattle stealers, immediately abated.

I would next beg leave to draw the attention of the Committee to the absolute necessity of effecting the riddance of what are commonly called "squatters." Subject to persons of this description, as amongst them I must include cattle stealers, keepers of what are called "aly-grog-shops," receivers of stolen property, and harbourers of runaway servants and bushrangers. They are mostly ex-convicts, some few are the husbands of female emancipists; and the remainder ticket-of-leave holders; and in connexion with this part of the subject, I would impress on the Committee, the necessity of enforcing a regulation to prevent ticket-of-leave men holding land either by purchase or lease, or possessing flocks or herds. I consider the indulgence intended to be granted by a ticket-of-leave, solely, to consist in the power of selecting an employer within a certain district, from whom he can covenant to receive wages, and that any privilege beyond this is to be regarded as an injudicious indulgence. I should also strongly recommend an alteration in that portion of the Licensing Act, which merely goes to inflict a penalty on publicans permitting persons "to get drunk" on their premises; several convictions having been to my own knowledge quashed, in consequence of the party proving that he came to the house already in a state of drunkenness. I should also suggest, that the Magistrates be armed with powers to inflict a severe punishment on publicans furnishing an excess of refreshment to assigned servants or ticket-of-leave men, and in no case unless such servant produces a pass from his master authorising his presence. I have every reason to believe, that plans for taking the bush have been discussed, and matured at places of this description. I should also recommend that the power of appeal from the decision of a Bench of Magistrates should be withheld, unless in case of an affidavit of *malice prepense* on the part of the Magistrates.

If the Court House were established at the place I suggest, I should consider it would be perfectly available to all the members of the present Bench; and the greatest distance that any member would have to travel to it, would not, to the best of my opinion, exceed nine miles.

I should consider that a very important improvement in the present regulations would be effected by strictly prohibiting Crown lands to be leased by parties who are not themselves freeholders.

The present force of mounted police I regard as totally inadequate to the important duties confided to it. To render it efficient, it ought to be raised to three times its present strength; and its members ought not to consist of soldiers belonging to regiments on their way to India, who, as soon as they become initiated in their duties, and conversant with the locality of their districts, are removed to other service; but of men selected for this especial duty, either in the Mother Country or the Colony, and who would have no other occupation whatever.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE, 1835.

F. A. Hely, Esq., J. P., Principal Superintendent of Convicts, called in and examined:—

The object intended to be effected in the establishment of a Court, for the summary trials of convicts in the Public Service, at Hyde Park Barracks, was twofold.

F. A. Hely,
Esq., J.P.

1.—The easement of the then Principal Superintendent of Police, in whose Court the business had outgrown the machinery for its performance, to the great hindrance of justice.

26 June, 1835.

2.—The increased facility to be obtained at the Convict Barracks in the attendance of evidence, references as to character, &c. The number of cases weekly before the Hyde Park Barracks Bench, vary from thirty to ninety-two on an estimate of six months, say from January to June instant.

I am of opinion that as an extension of this principle, it would be of great convenience to individuals, and of advantage to the public service, if all cases between assignees and their servants, in Sydney, were tried in one Court, where the "Police History" of every convict should be kept in a shape for easy and immediate reference. A great deal of irregularity, not to say of indifference, exists respecting the furnishing my office with necessary reports of abscondings, captures, deaths, &c., of convicts. Many convicts abscond, and are never reported by assignees or overseers, and a still greater number are captured or surrender, of whom no account or mention is made. I am of opinion it would prove beneficial if all convicts, whether in actual servitude or enjoying any temporary remission of sentence, were registered by name, description, &c., in the Police Office of the district in which they are assigned and reside respectively, and all offences and movements, whether by sentence of Petty Sessions, return to Government, assignment to another master, &c., of such convicts, should be carefully noted. Everything, in fact, connected with the servitude of the convict should be carefully entered, the whole forming a complete "Police History" of each such individuals for reference as required. I also think it would be desirable as a principle, although I am apprehensive of its practicability, to confine each convict to a particular district throughout his term of servitude.

The most effectual mode, that I am aware of, to remove the inconvenience now felt, from returning convict servants to Government from private service by passes from the assignee, to proceed to my office from remote districts, is to renew the power of provisionally assigning all such men vested in the Magistrates, by the Circular of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, of March, 1829. This contingency, however, has not been overlooked by Government, as it is specifically provided for in the 29th Par. of the "Regulations for the Assignment of Male Convict Servants," of the 9th May, 1835. The immediate assignment of the convict returned, or desired to be returned to Government by the assignee would, however, by taking the convict at once off his hands, prove a less vexatious course to the latter. I think at the same time that no application should be received from the assignee by the Magistrates under the regulation I allude to, (No. 29) unless a satisfactory reason was given. This would prevent the timid or indolent from ridding themselves of an idle or bad character without affording the Government correct data for his further disposal; and, at the same time, by placing his character or demerits in a proper light, deprive him of participating in indulgences intended for the industrious and well conducted alone, as it would be the duty of the Magistrates to place the statement of the assignee on their records.

I think the establishment of a Muster masters's office in this Colony would be attended with great advantages, and might be combined with that of the Magistrate, who should hear and decide on all complaints between master and servant before alluded to.

The vigorous administration of the Vagrant Law of England would be, I am of opinion, attended with the most beneficial effects in this Colony, where every man in his health, can earn an honest living, if he will do so. It is, however, susceptible of modifications which would render it more applicable to a different state of things, as respects poor and other local laws, &c., not existing in New South Wales.

I think the regular attendance of one Magistrate in judicial cases at the Police Office might be secured, by attaching to it the same assessor's fee as is paid in the Supreme Court for every day of sitting.

(Statement referred to.)

Statement of the number of cases of convicts tried summarily before the Bench of Magistrates at Hyde Park Barracks, in each week, from the 1st of January, to the 22nd of June, 1835.

Date.	Number for trial on each Day.	Number for trial in each Week.	Date.	Number for trial on each Day.	Number for trial in each Week.
1835.			1835.		
JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.		
Monday, 5...	12	46	Monday, 2 ...	26	72
Wednesday, 7 ...	11		Wednesday, 4 ...	25	
Saturday, 10 ...	23		Saturday, 7 ...	31	
Monday, 12 ...	20	35	Monday, 9 ...	9	33
Wednesday, 14 ...	7		Wednesday, 11 ...	14	
Saturday, 17 ...	8		Saturday, 14 ...	10	
Monday, 19 ...	15	38	Monday, 16 ...	26	61
Wednesday, 21 ...	12		Wednesday, 18 ...	22	
Saturday, 24 ...	11		Saturday, 21 ...	13	
Monday, 26 ...	13	64	Monday, 23 ...	13	42
Wednesday, 28 ...	15		Wednesday, 25 ...	8	
Saturday, 31 ...	30		Saturday, 28 ...	21	

F. A. Hely,
Esq., J.P.
26 June, 1835.

Date.	Number for trial on each Day.	Number for trial in each Week.	Date.	Number for trial on each Day.	Number for trial in each Week.	
1835.			1835.			
MARCH:			APRIL.			
Monday, 2...	25	64	Monday, 27 ..	22	51	
Wednesday, 4 ..	12		Wednesday, 29 ..	9		
Saturday 7 ...	27		MAY.			
Monday, 9 ...	26	64	Saturday, 2 ..	20	44	
Wednesday, 11 ..	17		Monday, 4 ..	12		
Saturday, 14 ..	21		Wednesday, 6 ..	10		
Monday, 16 ..	31	74	Saturday, 9 ..	22	56	
Wednesday, 18 ..	12		Monday, 11 ..	26		
Saturday, 21 ..	31		Wednesday, 13 ..	7		
Monday, 23 ..	22	44	Saturday, 16 ..	23	57	
Wednesday, 25 ..	12		Monday, 18 ..	20		
Saturday, 28 ..	10		Wednesday, 20 ..	13		
Monday, 30 ..	11	30	Saturday, 23 ..	24	49	
APRIL.			Monday, 25 ..	13		
Wednesday, 1 ..	6		Wednesday, 27 ..	16		
Saturday, 4 ..	13	59	Saturday, 30 ..	20	66	
Monday, 6 ..	20		JUNE:			
Wednesday, 8 ..	16		Monday, 1 ..	34		
Saturday, 11 ..	23	47	Wednesday, 3 ..	17	92	
Monday, 13 ..	12		Saturday, 6 ..	41		
Wednesday, 15 ..	11		Monday, 8 ..	36		
Saturday, 18 ..	24	49	Wednesday, 10 ..	10	67	
Monday, 20 ..	18		Saturday, 13 ..	20		
Wednesday, 22 ..	5		Monday, 15 ..	13		
Saturday, 25 ..	20		Wednesday, 17 ..	6		
			Saturday, 20 ..	26		
			Monday, 22 ..	22		

FRIDAY, 3 JULY, 1835.

George Rankin, Esquire, J.P., called in, and examined:—

G. Rankin,
Esq., J.P.
3 July, 1835.

I am a member of the Bench of Magistrates at Bathurst, and have held the Commission of the Peace, in that district, since the year 1823.

There is only one constable beyond Bathurst, at Mandoorama, about thirty-three miles to the westward; there is another at O'Connell Plains, eleven miles on this side, or to the eastward of Bathurst; there are also a constable and scourger at Capita, about seventy miles to the north-east of Bathurst.

I consider that a Police Magistrate, two or three constables, a scourger, and three or four men of the mounted police, should be stationed at or about Limestone Creek, and that a similar establishment should be formed at Wellington or Mudgee. I am of opinion that these establishments would be sufficient for those parts of the Colony, if the Magistrates were to make periodical visits to the different stations in their districts, accompanied by the scourger to inflict the necessary punishment on delinquents. My reason for this suggestion is, that prisoners at a distance from Bathurst, frequently commit misdemeanors for the express purpose of being brought to the settlement. I have even heard men at a distance of seventy and one hundred miles from Bathurst, say "they would willingly take fifty lashes to get into the plains."

We have very great difficulty in obtaining suitable persons, to serve as constables, throughout the whole of the Bathurst district. If free emigrants could be prevailed on to accept the situation of constable, it would be very desirable, but, next to these, I consider that ticket-of-leave men are to be preferred. One of the greatest annoyances we suffer in the remote parts of the district, is from squatters, who are very numerous, composed of exprees and ticket-of-leave men.

There can be no doubt whatever of these people deriving their means of subsistence from cattle stealing, receiving stolen goods, and illegally vending spirits. They are also connected with bushrangers, to whom they give food, shelter, and information.

I am quite satisfied that it would be a most beneficial measure to prevent squatting; unless by license, to be obtained either from Government, or the Bench of the district in which the squatter intends to reside, and that this license should not be granted to any person of indifferent character, or who is not possessed of property sufficient to enable him to support himself without resorting to cattle stealing and other dishonest practices.

A great proportion of the exprees become squatters as soon as they obtain their freedom, and very soon become possessed of herds and flocks. I am of opinion that no ticket-of-leave holders should, under any pretence, be allowed to locate themselves as squatters; and that all persons of this description should be required to show to the Bench of Magistrates in their respective districts, that they gain their livelihood by honest means.

I am of opinion that great benefit would result from granting additional power to all Magistrates when not within the distance of ten miles of another.

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND GAOLS.

ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED.

24 June, 1835.

*REPORT from the First Police Magistrate of Sydney, to His Excellency the Governor, relative to the Police of that Town and District.**Police Office, Sydney, 1st May, 1835.*

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before your Excellency a Report on the present state of the Police Establishment, to which I have affixed three Tables; one shewing the number of persons employed in various situations in the Office, and belonging to the Constabulary, together with the annual expense of each, previous to my having been appointed to the Head of the Department; one exhibiting the strength of the present Establishment; and one, in which I have set down such increase as I think absolutely necessary for carrying on the business with any regard to the wants of, or any prospect of affording satisfaction to the public.

I shall begin by giving an idea of the duties now required from every description of persons attached to the Department; and as some change took place in the manner of organising and employing the Constables when the Police Act came into operation, that alteration will be explained in the first instance.

The mode of employing the Clerks will next be detailed.

A list of the Buildings will follow; and after that, I shall beg leave to propose, for your Excellency's consideration, such changes and additions as the increase of Police business already demands; and on each of these matters I shall state my reasons for calling for augmentation. In conclusion, I shall say a few words on the "morale" of the Police force, conceiving they may not be misplaced, in a general view of its state, since its efficiency depends perhaps as much on that, as on its "physique."

Previous to October, 1833, the numbers and salaries of the Police Establishment were, as stated in the annexed Table, No. 1. On the first of that month the Establishment was re-organized, and Commissions granted to three Justices, under the Act of Council, 3 William IV., No. 7, commonly called the "Police Act," in the room of the Principal Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Magistrate; the former of whom obtained leave of absence for a year, retaining half his salary. The latter continued in the Establishment, as second Police Magistrate, with his former salary viz.—£350 a year. The new head of the department (the undersigned) was called the first Police Magistrate, with a salary of £300 a year, and lodging money, as long as the name of the Principal Superintendent should remain in the Pay Abstracts.

The Gentleman appointed third Police Magistrate received a salary of £100 a year only, as long as he retained the situation of Superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks. On the appointment of his successor in that office, his salary was raised to £250, and, on his retirement, the present third Police Magistrate was appointed, with a salary of £300, at which it now stands. The name of the Principal Superintendent of Police has not appeared in the abstract since November last. At the same time (October, 1833), the extra Clerk was made permanent, and another added, each with a salary of £100, thus adding one to the number of persons employed in the office.

To the Constabulary, a new Officer, called an Inspector of Police, was appointed; one Wardsman resigned, whose place was not filled up; and it being considered that five Officers of that rank were sufficient, another having died in the following month, a Patrolman only was appointed in his place. The number of Conductors (fourteen) continued the same as before. The Patrolmen were increased to sixty-four; and on the Wardsman's death to sixty-five. To which number there was one added on the completion of the market sheds, making the whole number sixty-six, besides the two Constables at the round-houses on the South Head Road, all of whom are paid at the rate of 2s. 10d. per day. Two additional Constables, at 2s. 3d. were also appointed, one of whom has been stationed at Long Nose Point, and assists in the duty on the water; the other is attached altogether to the Attorney General, for the purpose of serving his summonses.

A Conductor has since been appointed for the purpose of escorting female prisoners, and a Watchhouse Keeper, (who, as well as the escorting Conductor, is a steady married man) who has charge of female prisoners, in one of the watchhouses, no longer used for general purposes; and, lately, a Constable has been added to the Establishment, as night watchman for

Appendix, No. 1.

Statement of matters to be treated of in the Report which follows.

Commencement of the subject, New organization of the Police, under Act.

Number of Magistrates increased.

Changes in 1833.

Clerks.

Alterations in Police Force.

Increase of Police Force in 1833.

Other changes since 1833.

Appendix, No. 1.
Country Constables.

for the market-place—the two last are paid as patrolmen. A Constable has also been appointed at Cook's River, on the application of several gentlemen of that neighbourhood, who receives 2s. 3d. per diem.* A Clerk (being a Constable) has been sworn in for each of the two markets, and these are paid as Conductors, viz. 3s. 3d. per diem.

In consequence of the changes thus described, the Police Establishment stands at present in number and at the expense set down in Table No. 2. From the Tables it will appear that the Police force has been increased for the town, by eleven persons, an Inspector, and twelve Patrolmen having been added, and two Wardsmen reduced. I have not mentioned the boat's crew, of eight prisoners of the Crown, as they have neither been increased nor diminished, and are not paid.

Mode of employing the Police force in 1833, assimilated to that of the London Police. Duty done previous to 1833.

Previous to October, 1833, the Police force was formed into seven divisions, corresponding with the seven wards or districts into which the town had been divided, each ward being under the superintendence of a Wardsman and two Conductors, and it was in contemplation to establish an eighth ward, with its complement of officers; the watch house to be situated at the end of Kent-street, where the Roman Catholic School has just been built. All the men who could do duty were supposed to be out every night for six hours; half of them coming on at six o'clock to be relieved at twelve; for this purpose the Conductors went round about midnight to call up the sleepers, and those who had watched till then were dismissed to their homes; they patrolled the ward, two or three together, according to their strength. They cried the hour, wore no uniform, and carried no arms.

New arrangement of duty assimilated to that of London.

When your Excellency commanded me to re-organize the Police, I submitted to you the necessity of its being greatly increased in numbers, in order to render it efficient, and proposed some changes, tending to assimilate it, as much as circumstances would allow, to the Police of London, which is now admitted, after an experience of some years, to be a most effective body.

Dress.

Your Excellency was pleased to approve that the Constables should wear a uniform dress, in order that they might be readily known and distinguished from other citizens. In causing them to wear the plain blue jackets now in use, I conceived they were sufficiently distinguished, with the aid of the number, which might be easily detached from the collar; and, at the same time, the jackets are so like those in very general use in Sydney, that on removal or retirement from the Police the men might still wear them. These jackets are light to suit the climate, and of course much cheaper than coats with skirts. They wear a strap round the wrist when on duty. The letter and number on the collar show the parish to which they belong and who they are, at once, to all strangers; as each man has his particular number on the roll in which his name is inscribed. Each man also carries a rattle, (as the London Policemen do,) when on duty at night, and the use of this, when occasion requires, will generally bring assistance. The Officers are also distinguishable by slight differences in their dress. The Conductors and Patrolmen carry staves, also bearing their numbers; those of the former are red, and of the latter blue. These staves are paid for by the men themselves. The rattles, straps, and numbers are supplied by Government. The men are mustered twice a day, in the Police Office yard—at half past eight, A.M. just before the opening of the office, when their various stations are allotted them for the day, and they are inspected for the purpose of seeing that they are sober, clean, and properly dressed, as they go upon their duty for the day. They are again assembled at half past five, P. M. previous to going to their several beats, and marched from the office yard to the watch houses for that purpose, by their Conductors.

Accoutrements.

Arrangement of duty.

They go out singly, are ordered to walk at the rate of two miles and a half an hour; every two hours they are relieved, when they return to the watch house, and may sleep till called upon to relieve the others, in their turn, at the end of two hours; they do not cry the hour, they are forbidden to converse with strangers, or with each other; two thirds of the whole number of Patrolmen, who are not prevented by sickness, or engaged on some particular duty, are thus employed every night, so that they have but one night in three at home. Out of sixty men, therefore, forty are on their parish duty, and twenty at home every night, that is, when there are none sick or absent. Of these forty, one-half only are in the streets at a time. There is a Constable always at the First Police Magistrate's house, as was the case under the old system, there is also a man stationed at the Chief Constable's residence, one at the Police Office, and one in the receiving watch house. I don't know whether it will be required that I should explain the necessity of thus employing these men, as it is evident that one man with the Conductor in charge is not too much for the receiving watch house, when there are sometimes as many as a hundred prisoners. One is necessary as a guard at the Police Office, where there is considerable property to be taken care of, as well as the building and furniture. The Chief Constable is liable to be called on, and perhaps obliged to send off Constables in the night; and, when it is known that the First Magistrate's Constable has a hundred calls to attend to in the course of twenty-four hours, it is plain he cannot be dispensed with.

Distribution explained.

Why a lesser number of Wardsmen are employed, and Watch Houses occupied.

It would have been very desirable, perhaps, to have had eight watch houses, and eight Wardsmen, if the number of Patrolmen had been at all in proportion; but one watch house, with one Wardsman and two Conductors, appears to afford quite room enough for, and a very sufficient number of officers to have charge of ten men, (the greatest possible number in one parish) one-half of whom only can be in the watch house at any one time. This was my reason for preferring to give up two of the watch houses to other uses, and to have an additional Patrolman rather than have the Wardsmen's places filled up when the vacancies occurred.

The greatest change that has been made in the mode of employing the Police force is that of the relief every two hours, instead of six, and making the Constables walk singly, instead

* This man's residence being on the right bank of Cook's River, he cannot be considered as belonging to the district of Sydney, according to the new distribution.

instead of going in groups of two or three together. These changes, as might be supposed, have not given satisfaction to the "old hands" as they are called; but nothing has occurred since I have had the direction of the Sydney Constabulary, to convince me that the "old way" was better than that which has been found to answer so well in London, or to prove that a man will be more alert on his post towards the end of six hours, or less inclined to sleep away his time, than a man who returns to the watch house (when he knows he may sleep without blame) at the end of two. As to the advantage of having two men together, instead of going singly, the argument for it is, that it is safer for the Constables; but, on the other hand, it is clear that when two men go together, they cannot traverse more than half the space which they can walk over when divided. As to safety, I don't find that single Constables suffer much from being alone. I know that some of the "new hands" have no fear of walking the streets by themselves; and, with a cutlass for defence, and the means of giving an alarm that can be heard at a considerable distance, I am quite satisfied that two men are of more use for the protection of the town when they occupy two different streets, than they could be if together in one, leaving the other altogether unguarded. Certainly the old plan would be less fatiguing. If six hours sleep were not enough, they might sleep six more, yet it would be very difficult to prove the fact; and if their walk were double the length it is at present, which it must be if two went together, how could any visiting officer, seeking for them in one street, undertake to say that they were not actively patrolling another? The well-working of the system in London, confirmed by my experience here, is in favor of the new system, and quite opposed to the opinion of the "old hands."

In order to use every means of insuring the due performance of the Constables' duty at night, they and the watch-houses are generally visited by the Chief Constable and his Assistant, as also by the Inspector, at some time during the night, and often by the first Magistrate; the Wardsmen also visit the beats in their own Parishes. These officers give in a report every morning, stating the hour and place where they met each Constable, and the Conductors receive from their men a report of the place and time when they met the different officers; and this forms an article of the report on various subjects which the Conductors of the night send to the first Magistrate every morning. It is hardly possible to devise more effectual checks upon both men and officers than these.

Checks upon the conduct of Constables by means of the Officers' visits.
Visits of Officers.

From this statement I think it will appear,

1st.—That every thing that can be done with so small a number of men for the protection of the Town is done.

Insufficiency of numbers proved by the foregoing statement.

2nd.—That the duty is very severe upon the men, they having but one night in three to rest in their beds, and to be on foot, in wet weather or dry, every other two hours, on their two duty nights. They have no fires in the watch-houses for more than four months in the year, though it rain ever so hard; and if they had fires, they must sacrifice their sleeping time if they would dry their clothes.

Duty severe.

3rd.—It is evident that the degree of protection which seems to be expected by the inhabitants of Sydney, cannot possibly be afforded by the number of men employed. Sydney extends over a space of perhaps $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and this space is to be covered, or at least so rapidly patrolled, that no part of it shall remain many minutes unvisited by a Constable. To do this, it has been shewn that there never can be more than twenty men disposable, and that only, when it shall happen that none of the Constables are sick, or absent on duty in the bush, or on distant commands.

Having described the duties required of the Patrolmen on night service, I shall proceed to detail those which they have to perform in the day time, which are not less important, though not quite so fatiguing, and are the same as before the passing of the Police Act with many additions. Nine men and one Conductor are employed at the five watch-houses, two in each, one of whom should be ready to go whenever called out; while one remains in charge of the watch-house, four are constantly employed in patrolling the Town, day and night; two of these accompany the First Magistrate. Two and sometimes four are always in the Government Domain; one on each Wharf, and the rest are often taken up in attendance upon the different Courts, viz.—The two Supreme Courts, the Quarter Sessions, two Police Offices, the Court of Requests, and the Court of Commissioners for Grants of Land. There are times when nearly all these are sitting simultaneously. The Constables are material witnesses in most of the criminal cases, and therefore obliged to attend. If occasionally there are few or none of them in the streets, it does not therefore follow that they are idle or negligent; they have, on the contrary, so much to do, that it is often found necessary to send them away on different duties, from the Police Office, while the Magistrates are sitting, although they are required there to give evidence, or to guard the avenues of the Court, and preserve order.

Day service detailed.

Besides the services already enumerated, the Constables have to serve all the summonses; execute the warrants and writs against goods and persons; escort prisoners to and from the gaol and watch-houses, and go in and out with them on their necessary occasions; and to take charge of all prisoners of the Crown, whom their masters choose to send to the watch-house. They have also to escort all prisoners sent from Sydney to the interior, or to the coast, and to go to the ships with those who are quitting the territory. They have to go on board and search all vessels leaving the Port, and are sometimes obliged to remain on board for several days after a ship has cleared out. They have to attend inquests; summon Coroner's Juries; watch over dead bodies; attend the theatre, horse races, and all public meetings; and to keep order in the markets; they have occasionally to go out of Town in large parties, to prevent boxing matches, or other unlawful meetings, and in pursuit of felons. They have to kill dogs, and escort the cart which carries them off; also, to escort the Government water carts; keep order at the bore or water pipes; and whenever they are not employed in these, their regular daily duties, they are to look after runaways and suspected persons, or those against whom they know warrants to be issued; they are to lay informations against, or give notice to, (as the case may be) all persons acting in contravention of the provisions of the Police, the

More duty than can be done with the numbers.

Ship searching.

Appendix, No. 1.
Occasional duties.

Licensing, the Harbours, or the Bushranging Acts; to prevent and detect felonies, and to apprehend offenders; to pick up and protect drunkards and their property; to guard the houses of those that go out and leave them empty, or those where the doors are not locked, or the windows open; and shops and counters whose owners will not watch them themselves. They have to suppress all riots and tumults; to apprehend those who break the Peace, and all idle disorderly persons, street gamblers, &c.; to be present at all large assemblies; to protect the disembarkation of females, free and bond, and prevent their being insulted or intruded on, as long as they are under the charge of Government. Six of these Patrolmen having their fixed stations, as above stated, the whole disposable force when complete, and none are sick or absent, is sixty; and, allowing one-third to go to bed, there never can be more than forty for night duty; of these, one half being alternately in the watch-houses, only twenty remain to cover and guard the 4 or 5 square miles over which the town is spread.

Duties of Conductors.

There are two Conductors for the receiving watchhouse, who do duty alternately every twenty-four hours. Three are attached to each parish, and have charge of five men each, with whom they go out to their beats, passing from one to the other during the two hours, and returning with them when relieved. The Conductor in the watchhouse takes charges, and accepts bail at his discretion; makes a report of the men's conduct, the time of officers visits, &c., and receives the reports of his own men. In all other respects, the Conductors perform the ordinary duties of Constables. They are also responsible that every man of their section be properly acquainted with his duty, and that he shall be taught to march through the streets in an orderly manner, and be made acquainted with the mode of using his arms.

Duty of Wardsmen.

The duty of Wardsman is lighter, but more important and confidential than that of the Conductor. He is the Chief Police Officer of his parish; he has charge of the Conductors, and Patrolmen belonging to it, and is expected to see that they all do their duty by day and night; he is to report all irregularities; he is to attend muster twice a day, and account for his men to the Inspector; he is to see that they are decently and properly dressed, and that the different articles of their equipment are complete, and in order; he is to see the men at going on, and coming off their night duty, and again on their beats, at least once every night. It is the Wardsman who is responsible for the preservation of order, and regularity in the parish; and, with the assistance of the other Constables, is to bring indictments, lay informations, and to summon or apprehend, (as the case may be,) all persons charged with causing any nuisance, or a contravention of any of the Acts passed for the preservation of order; to take measures for suppressing disorderly houses, and to direct the exertions of his subordinates in every particular of their duty. When any party of Policemen of more than five in number is sent out on duty, and the attendance of one of the principal officers is not required, he takes charge, and directs its operation. He makes a daily report to the First Magistrate, at six A. M. in which he is to state the time, and place, where he has seen each man on his beat, who, also, makes his report, to the same effect, on each return to the watchhouse, verbally to his Conductor; and the like as to any visits from the superior officers, who may have fallen in with him in their rounds.

Inspector's duty.

The Inspector keeps a list of all the individuals composing the Police; attends the muster twice a day, in the Police Office Yard, and then appoints each man to his particular duty for the day, or night. To him the Wardsmen account for any of the men who are absent. Whenever a party of Police is wanted for any particular occasion, the Inspector furnishes the men for it according to his roster, and goes with them, if required. He visits every man's beat during the night, and receives the reports of the several Conductors, which he delivers, with his own, to the First Police Magistrate, before the morning muster. He is to inspect the whole of the men for duty, morning and night, and to see that they are sober, and well dressed, have their staves, arms, &c., complete, and in proper order. He is also to examine whether they be properly instructed in their duties, and if he finds them deficient, he is to call the subordinate officers to account for their negligence. He is to visit the watchhouses every day and night, and to see as many of the men as possible on their beats. His general report to the First Police Magistrate, contains an account of these visits, a statement of the conduct of the Constables, and any complaints that may have been made against individual Policemen; all robberies, and matters coming under the notice of the Police are included in it. Besides this, he makes a special report daily, of the number of Lamps out, or out of repair, collected from that of the Constables on the different beats; and from this, the Contractor's accounts are checked. It is the particular duty of the Inspector to see the provisions of the Police Act enforced, and to report all violations of it, and insist on the Wardsmen doing so. He is to inspect the watchhouses and see that they are in proper repair, and clean, and that the arms, and other articles there kept, for the use of the Constables, are in proper order.

Inspector's report.

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Assistant Chief Constable.

The assistant Chief Constable is, of course, the Chief Constable's deputy; and, when he is absent, or otherwise employed, the assistant performs his duty, in his stead. He has the charge of the Stores, containing goods stolen or found; the arms and ammunition, for which he accounts quarterly. Like the Inspector, he visits the watchhouses, and the men on their beats, at uncertain hours in the night, and his visits are reported by the men, and the officers of the parishes. If he finds anything wrong in their conduct, he makes a report to the First Police Magistrate. He traverses the town, and, like the other officers (on whom he has a check) notes every irregularity cognizable by the Police; enters disorderly houses, under the authority of the Magistrate's warrant; he keeps an account of robberies, and of stolen property reported by the sufferers, or which may have come within his knowledge; and his presence can seldom be dispensed with, when the Magistrates are on the Bench, being a prosecutor in many cases, and a witness in many others; besides having to take charge of, or produce stolen property, as the case may require.

Duty of Chief Constable.

The Chief Constable is the officer responsible for the due execution of every thing ordered by the Magistrates; summonses, warrants to search, apprehend, distrain, commit, &c., for which purpose he can command the assistance of all other Constables. He attends the

Police

Police Office, for the purpose of prosecuting, and seeing the Constables prosecute such charges as may be brought each day. He attends the Quarter Sessions during the sittings, for the same purpose, and for giving the Court information as to characters of prisoners tried there, when required; and also the Criminal Court when called upon. He visits the watchhouses in the first part of each night, for the purpose of hearing complaints, and seeing the Constables sober and on their respective duty, and, should there be any complaints, to cause the same to be reported to the First Police Magistrate. He goes round the Town of Sydney, occasionally, and receives all informations punishable before the Magistrates, and prosecutes the same, and recovers penalties for the King. He is bound to attend, at all times, to the directions of the First, and other Police Magistrates.

Before I proceed to state the duties of the Clerks, it may be as well to allude to the Water Police. Water Police which consists properly speaking of the Conductor only, and his crew of eight prisoners of the Crown; but to these I added another Constable at the time of the change of system in 1833, who receives only 2s. 3d. a day as an out station Constable, and who may properly be so considered as his station is at Long Nose Point, several miles from Sydney by land, and as the great extent of the district is on the North Shore, reaching to Broken Bay, the boat is frequently employed at a distance from the Town. One of the prisoners is always left as a Watchman at Long Nose Point, and another at Garden Island.

In the duties of Water Police, I have made no change; they row guard for some hours every night; convey Constables on board ships leaving the Port, and to such parts of the district as are not accessible by land; they examine all boats passing their station at night; they are to apprehend smugglers, felons, or pirates, and runaways found on the water; bring in, and secure stolen property; to collect information, and evidence; serve summonses, and execute warrants; in short, to perform all the same duties on the water that are required of the other Constables in the Town. The Conductor reports every day, the business of the day and night before; makes the provision returns, and signs receipts. The Police boat is a six-oared whale boat; the Magistrates are conveyed in her, when necessary, to the stations at Long Nose, and Garden Island; to the Hulk at Goat Island, or wherever they are called upon to go to by water.

The Chief Clerk writes all affidavits ordered by the Magistrates, and all letters; makes out accounts of Fees and Fines quarterly for the Auditor General; occasionally makes out convictions, distress warrants, and warrants to convey parties to gaol, if not possessed of sufficient property to pay fines imposed; publican's bonds and certificates at general and special licensing meetings, (with assistants) and has the general direction of the other clerks in the office.

The second Clerk makes out all summonses for assaults, and breaches of the peace; apprehending and search warrants, summary jurisdiction warrants, bonds, and notices thereof, and daily reports of prisoners in custody; receives all the Fees and Fines, and keeps an account of the same in books.

The First Police Magistrate's Clerk keeps the accounts; pays the rewards for the apprehension of runaways, enters the same in abstracts, in duplicate; enters them again in a book, and indexes the said book, (the index is as full an entry as the other); makes out salary abstracts (in duplicate) monthly, enters the same in a book, and occasionally abstracts of the rewards for killing dogs, and all requisitions; receives applications for admission into the Police; makes, and keeps a register of names and recommendations; makes out the monthly list of changes, writes letters occasionally, and copies papers for the First Police Magistrate.

One Clerk takes down the depositions in the public office, and the remaining Clerk registers dogs, and copies all letters into letter book; copies depositions; musters tickets-of-leave (quarterly); and occasionally assists the Chief Clerk in various duties.

The Clerk of Records is employed on the records, of which he also has charge, and in searching the same, in order to make out certificates, for parties applying for tickets-of-leave, conditional, and free pardons. A monthly report of persons dealt with by the Bench, is also made out by him.

The Police Buildings in the occupation of the Police, are:—

1. The Office.
2. The receiving Watchhouse.
3. The four Parish Watchhouses.
4. The Watchhouse in Erskine-street, now used as a Lock-up house for female prisoners only.
5. The old Watchhouse in Cumberland-street, fitted up as a supplementary office, where one clerk is employed, and where primary inquiries are conducted, and information received.
6. The Hut for the Water Police at Long Nose.
7. A Hut at Garden Island.

Buildings.

I have endeavoured in the foregoing report so to describe the actual state of the Police of Sydney, that your Excellency may be able to form a correct idea of the service it is required to perform; the expense of the Establishment, and the number of persons of which it is composed. It is my duty now, to represent for your consideration, what changes, and what increase I conceive necessary and expedient, for the convenience and advantage of the inhabitants of the district.

In doing this, I must take leave to say, that the Establishment I shall now propose, is computed on the very lowest possible scale; as to the number of persons employed, and the expense is calculated with a regard to that economy, which seems called for in every department, both at home and in the Colonies.

Indeed, I submit the estimate, on so low a scale, not because, I feel satisfied that it is sufficient, but because, I am fearful of proposing anything that might be considered too expensive,

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pensive, and because I despair of being able to explain all the wants that I have no difficulty in seeing. And, I must premise, that I offer the estimate annexed, as applicable only to the present state of Sydney; but not as an adequate Establishment of Police, for such a place as it may very shortly become.

Two Police Courts.

The great increase of Police business has, for some time, required increased accommodation in the office. I can bring satisfactory evidence to convince your Excellency, that Sydney requires two Police Courts. The inconvenience to the public from the frequent necessity of remanding cases is very great, and a great many are never brought forward at all, for want of time to do more business in one office. The revenue of the Crown suffers in this respect, as the cases postponed are generally those in which penalties might be recovered for the Crown.

The experiment has been tried, whether more business might not be done, and with more convenience to the public, by having two Courts sitting at the same time. This, with the present Establishment, and in the present Police Office, can only be attempted occasionally, or for a short time, as it is always necessary to give up for that purpose, the Magistrate's room, in which sessions are held. The clerks were taken from their regular duties, and thus the arrear of business was increased, and as two clerks could never be spared, (even at this sacrifice) the deficiency of one was supplied by some one of the principal officers, who was withdrawn from his own business for this purpose. Neither the Chief, nor the Assistant Chief Constable could be absent, or, if one or other were called to a superior Court, or elsewhere, the Inspector, and some of the Wardsmen, were obliged to leave their out-door duties. With these drawbacks the experiment was successful, the business was done with much greater convenience to the public; the Chief Constable was enabled to bring a greater number of informations, and the Magistrates and Clerks were not obliged to work beyond their strength.

Usefulness of a second Court tried, by withdrawing Clerks and Constables from their regular duty.

Inconvenience of withdrawing these from their own business.

But I found it impossible to carry on the equally important business of the Police out of doors, while so many of the principal officers and constables were withdrawn, for the purpose of furnishing the means of holding a second Court. The department of the Clerks suffered in an equal degree. No second Court, therefore, is now held, unless on very rare occasions, when circumstances permit. I have no hesitation in saying, however, that a second office is necessary. This necessity would seem to have been for a long time apparent to the public, and suggestions have appeared in the public prints, as to the expediency of erecting a separate building in another part of the Town for the purpose.

Question of a new separate Building considered.

Not thought necessary yet.

I have given a good deal of attention to the subject, and although I am bound to acknowledge the inadequacy of the present building, and to admit, perhaps, that it is not situated in the most convenient spot, for the greatest number of inhabitants, yet, I am decidedly of opinion, that the inconvenience to the public in general, would be much greater if the offices were at a distance from one another, at least for some years to come. For instance, in many cases of prisoners of the Crown, it is necessary to search the records; how great would be the inconvenience and delay of sending from one office to another for that purpose; then, again, there would be the uncertainty for masters, as to the place where their attendance was required. If they went to the nearest, the servant might have committed his offence near the most distant, and have been confined in a distant watchhouse. Clerks, and Constables, would feel puzzled for which to make out the lists, or where to take prisoners to. It would be difficult for the Magistrates themselves to say, until they heard some part of a case, whether one or two Magistrates were required to try it, and if the offices were at a distance from each other, for the convenience of the vicinity, and all sorts of cases gone into in each, it would be necessary to have a full Bench, and a complete Establishment for each. It might be very convenient for one witness to attend in the north, while another would think it hard if his evidence should not be taken in the south, and the same witness might be required on the same day and hour, at opposite ends of the Town, for different cases. Weighing these objections to dividing the buildings, against the arguments in favor of such an arrangement, I have come to the conclusion above stated; that to have two Benches sitting, simultaneously, in different apartments of the same building, would afford most satisfaction at the least expense. Assuming this to be proved, the next consideration is, where should such a building be situated?

Continuation of the arguments for and against a new Office.

Enlargement of the present Building preferred on the score of economy.

Perhaps it is too soon to determine what part of Sydney will be the most populous, the most busy, and commercial, or the most disorderly, and if so, it would be premature to go to a great expense now, for a building of some magnitude, which might in a few years be found to have been misplaced. It is not for me, perhaps, to study economy, it may be my duty only to propose what is best without regard to cost. I don't know whether the Government, the Legislature, or the Public, may not feel disposed to prefer something more splendid and complete, than what I am about to propose, but as it is not for my own convenience certainly, I trust I shall be excused for submitting to your Excellency a mode of providing sufficient accommodation for the Police Benches at the least possible expense.

Proposed alteration of Police office.

I therefore beg to remind your Excellency, of a plan submitted on a former occasion, by the Clerk of Works, when I had the honor to represent the necessity of having a second office, for building one in front of the present entrance, by bringing forward the present centre, or main body of the building, sufficiently far to admit of an entrance passage, crossing the present door, with a new public office opening upon that passage, the Magistrates' Bench being situated on its south side. To give more air and light to a building which so much requires it, I would propose, to do away with the present store in the dome, which deprives the central hall of those advantages; and that the double stair-case leading to it, and which takes up so much room, be removed, as it would then be useless, thus providing a convenient place for all persons having business, to walk about while waiting for their turn to have their cases attended to. There would be no difficulty in doing this, as the staircase and store in the dome, are an addition unconnected with the main building, and to which, they are by no means ornamental, and little useful. In recommending that a store so ill placed, at the top

of

of the building, should be done away with, I would have one substituted for it, under the proposed new office, where a good dry cellar might be built. A great deal of space is rendered useless in the present building, by the appropriation of the ante-room of the Clerk's office, as a sleeping place for the house-keeper, which is contrived by means of a sort of screen partition, covered with cloth. The space leading to this room, as well as to the Magistrate's and Clerk's offices, is also lost; its only use, at present, being to give light to the centre part of the building, which, if lighted from the top, as it originally was, would admit of these two, now useless places, being converted into offices, which are so much wanted for the Clerks. The house-keeper might be provided with a sufficient sleeping place over the present kitchen, the building being high enough in that part, to admit of it.

Appendix, No. 1.

Further alteration proposed.

The whole of this accommodation, viz., a new public office, which might be called the head or central office; two additional offices for clerks; a convenient, and at the same time, a strong store; together with a better lighting, and ventilation of the whole place, might thus be had, at a comparatively small expense. An estimate for the additional Court room is, I believe, already in the hands of your Excellency, and I think the other improvements here recommended, could not cost above £200 more. It would be necessary to have an entrance for carriages to the yard, in some part of the wall; as at present, when cars of any sort are taken in charge by the Police, it becomes necessary to take them to pieces.

Expense.

Entrance.

Your Excellency has already, I think, acknowledged the necessity of having a small stable attached to the building, to afford shelter to the Magistrates' horses, particularly that of the first Police Magistrate, who is expected to superintend every part of the out-door duty, all over the town, and at all hours. Though I recommend this as the best arrangement for the public, (unless at a very great comparative expense,) I think, without any increased cost, considerable accommodation might be afforded to persons connected with the shipping, by hearing the summons cases between masters and seamen at the office in Cumberland-street, which is large enough for that purpose, as such cases would not attract a great number of persons, nor require many Constables to be in attendance. The First Magistrate's clerk might take the affidavits, and make out summonses or warrants. The Harbour Master might attend there twice a week, and as most of the First Magistrate's business is done there, he might also attend twice in most weeks, without detriment to the general services required of him; at all events, it is so near the residence of a great number of Magistrates, that it would, I presume, rarely occur that a Bench could not be formed. I have mentioned this to the Harbour Master, who agrees with me as to the great convenience such an arrangement would afford to ship masters and agents. He agrees also to my proposal, that he should sit twice a week, and I think, two or three hours on Tuesdays and Saturdays, would be sufficient to get through this branch of the Police Bench business, as most of the delay in getting witnesses and Magistrates would be done away with, by the place of hearing being so near, and the certainty of knowing, within an hour, when the cases would be heard. Nothing further would be necessary, than a notification in the *Gazette* authorising it, and no expense would be created. With regard to the proposed carriage way into the Police Yard, I would propose its being situated on the George-street side, and kept shut at all times, except when a momentary necessity required. The entrance in York-street, I think, would be quite sufficient for the public, preventing a rather unseemly collection of people crowding the George-street gate, and running across the road to public houses.

Office for shipping cases.

Plan practicable whenever authorised.

It is now my business to point out to your Excellency, the increase in the office Establishment, which I consider indispensable. If your Excellency be satisfied, that a second Bench is necessary, I need not explain that two clerks are required for that purpose alone; and when you consider, that although there be not any very great increase of numbers to be cleared out of the watch-houses every day, yet, that the business of clerks and Magistrates is nearly doubled since the passing of the Act, 4 Will. IV., No. 7, by the increased number of cases brought forward on informations and affidavits, and that these, being cases for adjudication, and hardly contested, lawyers are generally employed, who always double the length of time of trial; your Excellency will hardly doubt it.

Increase in the number of Clerks proposed.

Besides the two clerks for the new Court, I consider another in the office absolutely necessary now, to get up the arrear of returns called for, and when that shall be done, to prevent the business falling into arrear in future. I have stated, that the only real augmentation of the number of clerks employed in the office, when I had the honor to be appointed, was that of a single individual, the other permanent clerk being Mr. Fulloon, who had been acting as an extra clerk for a year or two before; and since that, a ticket-of-leave man, who had been very useful in the office as a volunteer, expecting a salary, has ceased to attend, probably having obtained some other employment.

Little or no increase to Clerks in October, 1833.

Having endeavoured to give your Excellency an idea of some of the duties performed by the clerks, it remains for me to explain what is undone, what they have not been able to do, but which is called for daily at their hands. First.—The forms of convictions for the Clerk of the Peace, under the Police Act, Harbours Act, Licensed Victuallers Act, Dog Act, Weights and Measures Act, Market Regulations, Hired Servants, and other Acts. In drawing out these, great care and accuracy are necessary, for, in case of appeal, should any error have been committed, they would be quashed at Quarter Sessions; these are in arrear for a great length of time. The number of them is increasing every day, and whenever a second Court shall be established, so as to afford time for hearing them, many more cases will be brought forward, and a greater number of these convictions will take place of course. Second.—It is only by the aid of Constables who can write, and who are taken away from their own duties, that the summonses required in information cases are made out. To give an idea of the labor required for this purpose alone, I will just state, that it is not uncommon to have sixteen informations filed in a day; for this, there must be thirty-two summonses; sixteen convictions; if the fines be not paid, sixteen levying warrants become necessary; and again, sixteen warrants of committal are required if there are no goods found. All this, though it

Business left undone for want of assistance.

Papers necessary in conviction or informations.

Appendix, No. 1,

cannot be in arrear, is, in a great measure, done by the Constables, and frequently, the levying and committing warrants, are left undone altogether. Third.—The returns of trials, both for the Attorney General, and the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, are also in arrear. Fourth.—The endorsing of letters is in arrear upwards of four years. Fifth.—The free book, kept by the clerk of records, is in arrear since May last. Sixth.—The letter book has not been indexed for many years.

If arrears were made up ticket-of-leave certificates might be made out at Hyde Park Barracks.

If all these arrears were brought up, and the returns regularly sent to the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, one fourth of the time of the clerk of records might be saved, as all the certificates now made out here, for persons who apply for Tickets of leave, might be furnished from that office. It may as well be stated here, that the muster of Tickets, in the way they are done at present, might be altogether dispensed with at this office.

The call for additional assistance of Clerks not new.

The list of business in arrear must convince Your Excellency that the assistance of additional Clerks is absolutely necessary; but it is fitting I should shew you that the insufficiency in the number of Clerks, and the consequent impossibility of bringing up arrears; is nothing new in the Office; and, to this intent, I beg to refer Your Excellency to some extracts from the correspondence of my predecessor, Captain Rossi, appended to this Report; and first I ought perhaps to remind Your Excellency, that extra Clerks, sometimes two or three, but never less than one, were constantly employed for two or three years, notwithstanding which those arrears were accumulating, which I would gladly have the means of now bringing up.

Extra Clerks employed for some time previous to October, 1833.

It will appear from extract marked No. 3, that, in 1829, Captain Rossi considered (7) seven Clerks necessary for the business of the Office, and getting up the arrears; and again, in 1830, (see Appendix No. 4), after having had the extra Clerks employed, he says, if the arrears should be brought up, five permanent Clerks would be required. If five Clerks were required at that time, with one Police Bench, seven would have been required with two, that is, if there were no arrears,—but if the arrears existed, that would have required two extra Clerks, amounting to nine altogether. Now, if nine could have been wanted in 1830, who can say that nine are too many now? In a letter to the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, dated 13th April, 1833, (see Appendix No. 5), Captain Rossi states the impossibility of sending required returns without further assistance of Clerks. On the 11th of June the Principal Superintendent of Police again writes to the Colonial Secretary, (see Appendix No. 6), calling for an establishment of six permanent Clerks, to which, on certain occasions, other extra Clerks should be added; and it must be borne in mind, that then the Police Act had not passed, and no second Court was required.

Extracts or Appendix.

On the 15th of July of the same year, still before the passing of the Police Act, he again writes (see Appendix No. 7) complaining of the want of Clerks, though there were then (if the volunteer Clerk, or rather the unpaid Clerk be counted) six persons employed in the Office, and requesting the appointment of extra Clerks.

Again, on the 19th of August, within a month of the time when he expressed his wish to retire (see Appendix No. 8), he declares the impossibility of sending returns required; that is, of getting through the regular daily business with the means at his disposal. Yet he had as many Clerks employed as there are now in the Office, not only to go on with the daily business, but to bring up the arrears that have been accumulating for years.

Salaries.

If such was the necessity for an increased establishment then, with one Court, and before the passing of the Act which increased the business so much, I think I have said quite enough to shew, that, besides the two Clerks to supply the necessary number for a second Bench, one more will find employment enough in the Clerk's room. As Mr. Wessgate and Mr. McDermott (2) have strong claims to an increase of salary of £20 or £30 each, and as, I think, a graduated scale of salaries, holding out encouragement to good conduct, and length of service, might be attended with good effect, I would beg to propose, if this augmentation should be approved, that the salaries be fixed for the three additional Clerks at £100, £80, and £60 per annum—the very low amount mentioned for the last being on the supposition that it would be acceptable to some youth living with his family, who would be capable of drawing out or filling up warrants and summonses.

The expense of these additional Clerks will amount to £240 a year; and if the addition asked for of £20 be made to the salaries of Messrs. Wessgate and McDermott, the whole difference of expense will be £280 a year; but the revenue of the Police, I conceive, will increase in such proportion that the apparent difference of expense will in reality amount to nil.

Proposed addition to the Police force.

I now come to the increase that I consider imperatively called for in the Constabulary of Sydney. I believe I am not mistaken in thinking that there never was a period since the foundation of the Colony, in which the population of the Town has increased in a greater proportion than in the last ten years. I think it has doubled since the first Census was taken separately for Sydney in 1828, when the population was found to consist of 11,019 persons, and I infer that it is now three times greater than it was in 1825. Now in that year the authorised establishment for the Police force consisted of seventy-five persons, to which Captain Rossi then proposed an augmentation of 16 night constables, making in all 91 persons as a fit establishment for that time, but not for the future. The present force consists of 98; so that with three times the population, we have seven policemen more than Captain Rossi considered barely sufficient in 1825.

Captain Rossi considered an Establishment within seven of the present numbers necessary in 1825.

Sydney now covers an area of more than 2,000 acres, and contains a population probably of 20,000 souls. This population includes a great proportion of prisoners of the Crown of both sexes—persons whose passions are violent, and who have not been accustomed to control—and yet, for the most part, have no lawful means of gratifying them, it includes great numbers of incorrigible bad characters, who, on obtaining their freedom, will not apply themselves to any honest mode of obtaining a living, but endeavour to support themselves in idleness and debauchery, by plunder—but who cannot be driven from their town

town haunts by the same process that vagabonds are disposed of at home. I believe it will be unnecessary for me to express my opinion, that there is more immorality in Sydney than in any other English town of the same population in His Majesty's Dominions. It contains 219 public houses, and there are so many places where spirits are sold without license, that I feel myself incompetent to guess at their number.

Appendix, No. 1.

State of Sydney.

There is no town that I have ever seen, which affords so much facility for eluding the vigilance of the Police. The unoccupied bush near and within the town itself will afford shelter to the offender, and hide him from pursuit; he may steal, or hire a boat, and in a few minutes place an arm of the sea between him and his pursuers. The want of continuity in the buildings of a widely extended, but young town, affords greater facilities for lying in wait for opportunities of executing a wicked purpose; for instant concealment on the approach of the Constables; and for obtaining access to the backs of houses and stores, than are to be found in towns at home, where there are few unoccupied spaces. (3) The drunkenness, idleness, and carelessness of a great portion of the inhabitants afford innumerable opportunities and temptation by day and night, to those who choose to live by plunder. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will require no argument to prove, that Sydney requires a stronger Police than any other Town of its extent and population.

Hoping then, I have thus proved, (what I am satisfied of myself,) that a very considerable augmentation of the Police force has become absolutely necessary, I shall do myself the honor of submitting for Your Excellency's consideration, what I conceive the augmentation ought to consist of, and how it should be applied.

Of sixty-six Patrolmen, now on the Establishment for Sydney, six being always required to relieve each other at the office, the receiving watchhouse, the First Police Magistrate's, and the Chief Constable's houses, there are but 60 for duty in the four parishes, who have, as before stated; but one night in three for rest. I would recommend that the number for each parish be increased; in the first place, to twenty-four being an addition of thirty-six men to the present disposable number in the Town. This would enable me to have 48 men patrolling the streets every night, and allow them one night's sleep in every two. This number of 48 in the streets, I could keep complete, as I could have sick or absent men replaced by some of those whose turn it was to be in bed, which I cannot reasonably do when these have already been two nights up; this number would allow a few, perhaps twenty, for doing duty in the streets by day, which it is impossible they can do now. I would recommend, with this increase of the number of Patrolmen, one Conductor for each Parish, so that two might be up every night—one in the watchhouse, and one in the streets. The hardship of the duty at present obliges me to be very often less severe in exacting a strict compliance with the orders given to Constables, than I should be if they had a fair time for rest allowed them. And I should hope, when the duties come to be a little less severe, a better class of men will be found to present themselves for the situation of Constable, than could be induced to join the Police even with a higher salary.

Besides this addition, I shall beg permission to propose, that a Horse Patrol, composed of a Conductor or Serjeant, and at least four men, be added to the Police of Sydney. Your Excellency is aware, that I am in the habit of visiting all parts of the Town, always by day, and often at night; and that I am obliged to have Constables following on foot. One Horse-man with me would relieve these men of a harassing duty, and enable me to see more of what is going on in half an hour than I can in three hours if I wait for men on foot. (4) Besides this, one or two of them should every night go over the whole Town, and see every man at his post. One might patrol the outskirts constantly, and one of them should always be in readiness to go off instantly on any alarm of robbery, or other offence, in the neighbourhood of the Town. I think the knowledge that such a force was about, would deter the evil-disposed, in many instances, from exposing themselves to risk of capture. These men should be very confidential persons, and I should expect that their presence would cause as much fear as that of the Magistrates. I think they should live in a place by themselves, where they might have proper stabling for their horses. I can undertake to say, that sufficient accommodation for the men and horses, even to furniture, can be found for them for £40 or £50 a year at most; but, if it were preferred to build a station for them on Government ground, perhaps the best situation would be where Captain Rossi proposed having the eighth watch-house, some where about the intorted junction of Argyle and Kent-streets, an unfrequented part of the Town, where there is spare ground, and a spot which I must pass whenever I go in or out, so that I could always watch over their conduct, and have no difficulty in finding them when wanted for any sudden call. Their clothing, appearance, and conduct should be such as would tend to make them respectable, and their situation ought to be so far comfortable, as to make respectable persons desire it; perhaps the same pay as is given to a Conductor and Patrolmen, with lodging and clothing, would be sufficient to effect this purpose.

Horse patrol.

Use of Horse Patrol.

Horse Patrol Station.

It now remains for me to say something of that part of the Town, beyond the present gate on one side, and the old Toll Bar on the other. One half the extent of Sydney is without these points, and is becoming more populous every day, it is quite impossible to prevent the robberies that are committed there, and to afford proper protection by withdrawing men from the Police of the more populous part of the Town, and there are none to spare.

Town beyond the Gates.

I beg leave to propose therefore, that a Wardsman, two Conductors, and twelve men should be appointed, which is, half the Establishment proposed for the interior of the Town. This number of men would soon, in all likelihood, be found insufficient as new streets are formed, and that part of Sydney becomes more thickly inhabited. The organization of this extra force would admit of its being increased as circumstances might require, by the addition of a Conductor and six men at a time, till it reached the full establishment of a Parish; and if in time it should become necessary, another Wardsman and another Police division might be formed. I think a watchhouse should be built on the South Head Road, and that there should be one on the Parramatta Road. Perhaps the present toll-house might answer that purpose.

Establishment proposed for that part of the Town.

This

Appendix, No. 1. Woolloomoolloo.	This force would admit of having Woolloomoolloo patrolled constantly without withdrawing men from Sydney, as is done at present. The South Head and Parramatta Roads would also have a man constantly on duty upon them, and the Surroy Hills might be traversed nightly. The Horse Patrol should see that these men did their duty, and they would often receive a visit from myself. I cannot help thinking that these extra men, and the Horse Patrol, would greatly contribute not only to prevent robberies and remove bushrangers to a distance, but also to the security of the Town, by interrupting the approach of suspicious characters, the egress of persons unknown, and stopping all those with arms found in their possession, as there is no doubt that some of the robberies laid to the charge of bushrangers are committed by such persons. It would prevent assigned servants, and other prisoners of the Crown belonging to Government, or private individuals out of Town, from getting into Sydney, or prowling about on the roads. Whilst there is no Patrol, they come in mingling with the crowd, and escape notice.
Necessity of watching the distant parts of the Town.	
A strong Water Police required.	The situation of the Town of Sydney, surrounded to a great part of its extent by bays, harbours, &c., in which about fifty sail of three-masted vessels, besides smaller crafts, are usually anchored—lying on a river navigable for many miles into the interior as well as to the sea, having a country thinly inhabited and covered with brush on the opposite side, and communicating by the waters of a hundred coves, with places every way calculated to afford shelter to the bushranger, felon, or smuggler, renders it necessary to have a very efficient Water Police. Indeed, whatever be the expense of it to the Government or to the Colony, I look upon it that the establishment of an effective River Police would be an economical measure. I shall beg leave, however, to propose to Your Excellency, that there be another boat added to the establishment, so built as to be capable of going out into the open sea without danger, and of sailing or pulling, as the case may require, in a superior manner, and that she should be stationed below the harbour; that a very confidential person should have charge of her, to be paid as a Wardsman, and that he should have, for a crew, four free persons, who might be sworn constables, and six prisoners of the Crown—the former well armed of course; their pay to be that of out-station constables, or something less, with a ration. In my opinion Pinchgut Island would be a proper station for this boat. I would recommend that the boat now belonging to the establishment be removed to a point on the North Shore, where Mr. Berry has offered a piece of ground gratis for the purpose of a station at Ball's Head. There is a rent of five pounds a year paid for the present station; it is so far off as to be completely without my control; I believe about seven miles from Sydney by land. Its great distance from the places where the daily and nightly duty is done, adds considerably to the labor, and in so much diminishes the efficiency of the crew. In case of escapes of prisoners to seaward, several hours' start will be gained by runaways who ascertain that the boat is at Long Nose Point. The huts, both at Long Nose Point and Garden Island, are in such a ruinous state that both must be re-built, as I am informed by the Clerk of Works; therefore, if the situations were equally convenient, it would be injudicious to throw away money in building on a property not belonging to Government. As to Garden Island, if a new hut must be built there, for the watchman, it appears to me, that it would be better to have such a building erected as would lodge the crew of the larger boat, and if wood and water is to be brought by a police boat there might as well be a sufficient quantity brought for the crew at Pinchgut, whence a watchman might be sent three or four times a day, to Garden Island.
Increase proposed.	
A portion of the crew to be free.	
Inconvenience of the present Station.	
Opinion of Collector of Customs, Deputy Surveyor General, and Harbour Master.	On this subject, I have been advised by the Collector of Customs, the Deputy Surveyor General, and the Harbour Master, who are unanimously of opinion, that the additional boat is necessary; and that it is expedient, that they should be stationed, one above, and one below the Town, as I have here recommended. I should venture to recommend, that the prisoners of the Crown belonging to the Establishment, be put on the footing of the boatmen employed at the Custom House, and not be forced to consider themselves as more hardly used. The Police boatmen would have no opportunities of earning money by taking passengers, or by any dealings with the shipping. The sum of eight-pence a day would not afford much for dissipation, and it would give them a feeling that they were not worse off than others, and so diminish that recklessness of spirit that has induced prisoners to attempt absconding from the Water Police before. I have nothing to add on this subject but what is to be inferred from what I have said, that it will be necessary, instead of re-building the wooden huts at Long Nose, and Garden Island, to erect a station or watch-houses at Pinchgut Island, and on the North Shore, at Ball's Head, and to put small flag posts at each station and at my residence, which would ensure a rapid communication in all directions between the Police of the Town, the Port, and the Country, and be very useful in preventing escapes. A small punt, or boat fit to convey wood and water, which so much injures a light boat is very much wanted. The Harbour Master, however, will better describe than I can, what is required for this, as well as for the sailing boat. The Establishment for the Police of Sydney thus proposed, would stand as in Table, No. 9. Before I proceed to the subject of the watchhouses I would beg leave to suggest, that the Constable whose whole time is taken up on the service of the Attorney General should be taken off this Establishment altogether, and that the Coroner be allowed a Constable to himself.
Pay for prisoner boatmen.	
St. per day not too much.	
Description of boat required, to be decided by the Harbour Master.	
Expense great but necessary. As may be proved.	The expense of the proposed Establishment is startling at first sight, but I have reason to believe there never was an item in the budget of any country that the people would less object to, because, there is not one of them who cannot see its necessity, and that it is physically impossible to do what is necessary to the public safety with less; and if this should not appear, from what has been stated in this report, I should very much desire to have the evidence, not only of the Magistrates, Clerks, and Officers of the Establishment, but that of any number of the intelligent inhabitants of the Town taken on the subject. At the very time I am writing this, I have not a man to send into the streets, all being employed as witnesses, or on duty at the Courts, there is therefore nothing to prevent disorder of any kind being committed in the Town.

I have before alluded to the difficulty of getting men of character, and fit for the situation, to serve in the Police. Men of this description, and who are therefore willing to work, can earn large salaries, and sleep in their beds every night; out of ten who offer themselves, nine are drunkards, yet all bring high testimonials of character. As soon as they are sworn, every temptation is open to them for the gratification of their tastes free of expense—liquor, women, and bribes are employed to corrupt them, and many are corrupted. Your Excellency will have perceived, that I discharge great numbers, and inflict fines, and other punishments; yet will the most trifling temptation be sufficient to induce very many of them, to risk the loss of a situation, which is only to be retained by unremitting exertion; the most fatiguing part of which, is a want of sufficient rest at night. I certainly have got, I think, a better set of men on the whole than I had at first; the officers, and many of the men now read and write; formerly the Assistant Chief Constable, and several other officers were unable to read the warrants, and I am persuaded, that if the numbers would admit of allowing one half to go to their homes at night, and of the duty being done in such a complete manner, that Constables might get some credit by it, many respectable well behaved persons would offer themselves. Some persons think a higher salary should be paid; I think if it were doubled, men of character would not be got in sufficient number to undertake the duty, while it continues as severe as it is now; therefore, whatever is expended upon it, should go to increase its numbers, to make it efficient, rather than in adding to the salaries, in the vain hope of improving its character.

Appendix, No. 1.

Difficulty of getting men of character for the Police.

Temptation to misconduct.

An increase of number preferable to an augmentation of salary.

I don't know whether I may be permitted to say in a report on the Sydney Police, that I conceive it would be adding to its means of usefulness if it were considered the centre or head office of the Colony, instead of being altogether isolated from it. (5) I know that some of the Police Magistrates have expressed a desire that it should be so, as an advantageous measure, as well for the Country as the Town. I find that my predecessor has expressed his opinion to the same effect. It would be more troublesome to me, but better.

Usefulness of having a central Police Office in Sydney suggested.

In conclusion, I shall beg to say, that, whatever be the result of my propositions for any augmentation of the Constabulary, I shall continue to use my best endeavours to make the most advantageous use of the means at my disposal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

H. C. WILSON, F. P. M.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Richard Bourke,
K. C. B., Governor-in-Chief of New South
Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

NOTES.

- 1 (page 352.) It is to be recollected that out of the watch of twenty, a man is to be furnished for each of the Wharfs, and one for patrolling Woolloomooloo, besides which it would be a fair average to say there is one every night on some duty out of town, and at least two sick, leaving fourteen only to be out at one time for the whole town.
- 2 (page 358.) I should beg leave to recommend Mr. Ormiston for the Salary of £120, as set down in Table 9, as he is one of the most attentive and diligent persons in the office, affording a good example to the other junior Clerks. His business is very laborious, and he does it very correctly; and I should also state my opinion that the pay of Mr. M'Dermott, the first Clerk, who is also senior, should be the same as that of the Clerk of the Records.
- 3 (page 359.) The want of sufficient light in the streets is another difficulty in the way of the Police.
- 4 (page 359.) Persons riding furiously generally escape the foot Police.
- 5 (page 361.) A great deal of the trouble of the Country Districts is already imposed on the First Police Magistrate. The Sydney Police, sworn only for the Port and Town, are sent to do duty on the Hunter frequently.

No. 1.

Showing the Strength of the Police Establishment previous to the Month of October, 1833.

No.	ESTABLISHMENT.	Rate per diem each.		Rate per annum.		
		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	Principal Superintendent of Police	.....	.....	600	0	0
1	Assistant Police Magistrate	.....	.....	350	0	0
1	Chief Clerk	.....	.....	200	0	0
1	Clerk of Records	.....	.....	130	0	0
1	Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	120	0	0
1	Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	110	0	0
1	Extra Clerk	5	0	91	5	0
1	Chief Constable	.....	.....	150	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	.....	.....	100	0	0
7	Wardsmen	4	0	511	0	0
14	Conductors	3	3	830	7	6
54	Patrolmen	2	10	2,792	5	0
6	Constables at out Stations	2	3	246	7	6
1	Conductor of Water Police	3	6	63	17	6
1	Office Keeper	.....	.....	20	0	0
1	Messenger, prisoner of the Crown, at 8d. per diem, in lieu of rations	.....	.....	12	3	4
	In lieu of House resumed from Principal Superintendent for the use of Government	.....	.....	100	0	0
	TOTAL			6,427	5	10

No. 2.

Present state of the Police Establishment, 1835.

No.	ESTABLISHMENT.	Rate per diem each.		Rate per annum.		
		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	First Police Magistrate	.....	.....	600	0	0
1	Second Police Magistrate	.....	.....	350	0	0
1	Third Police Magistrate	.....	.....	300	0	0
1	Chief Clerk	.....	.....	200	0	0
1	Clerk of Records	.....	.....	130	0	0
1	Assistant Clerk	.....	.....	120	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	.....	.....	110	0	0
2	Assistant Clerks, £100 each	.....	.....	200	0	0
1	Chief Constable	.....	.....	150	0	0
1	Assistant Chief Constable	.....	.....	100	0	0
1	Inspector of Police	.....	.....	100	0	0
5	Wardsmen	4	0	365	0	0
14	Conductors	3	3	830	7	6
52	Patrolmen	2	10	2,688	16	8
14	Extra Patrolmen, £50 each	.....	.....	700	0	0
2	Constables, South Head Road	2	10	103	8	4
9	Constables at out Stations	2	3	369	11	3
1	Conductor of Water Police	3	6	63	17	6
1	Conductor for escorting Females	3	3	59	6	3
1	Keeper of Female Watchhouse	2	10	51	14	2
1	Office Keeper	.....	.....	20	0	0
1	Messenger, prisoner of the Crown, at 8d. per diem in lieu of rations	.....	.....	12	3	4
1	Messenger receiving no pay	.....	.....	0	0	0
1	In lieu of a House resumed from First Police Magistrate for the use of Government	.....	.....	100	0	0
1	Clerk of the Market	3	3	59	6	3
1	Clerk of Hay Market	3	3	59	6	3
1	Market Watchman	2	10	51	14	2
	TOTAL			7,894	11	8

No. 3.

Upon examination, with all the attention I can pay to the subject of the Establishment of Clerks and a reference to my predecessor's letters of the 4th, and 26th November, 1828, on the same, I am of opinion, that not less than five Clerks, including the Clerk of the Records, are absolutely necessary, for carrying on the daily business which comes into the office. It is, however, impossible for me to form a correct judgment, till the whole of the arrears are brought up. Those arrears consist of the record book, which is brought up only to the 16th October, 1827. The abstract books, which contain the same records in an abbreviated form, and which are in arrear from October, 1827.

The returns of trials before the Bench in a summary way, for the Attorney General, are in arrear since March, 1828. Similar returns to the above, for the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, are in arrear since June, 1828. As these arrears are of a voluminous nature, I have therefore to request, that two extra Clerks may be entertained in the department, for the sole purpose of bringing them up, and when that is accomplished, I shall be able to form a correct opinion of the actual number of Clerks to be permanently employed in the department. At present there is a great increase of business in the office, owing to the increased number of adjudications in a summary way, as applicable to free subjects, and the consequent appeals to the Superior Court, requiring documents in an extended formal shape, which, together with the necessary attendance on the Crown Officers, and the Supreme Court, nearly occupies the whole time of one Clerk.

No. 4.

When the business in which the extra Clerks are principally employed, is brought up, I conceive it absolutely necessary to entertain (5) five Clerks, in order to prevent for the future such arrears from arising, which would throw the department into great confusion. For I ought to observe, that an arrear of business in the Police department, carries with it much greater inconvenience than similar arrears in other public departments, where, in matters of account, some portion of that employment appertaining to more busy periods, can, without great injury, be postponed to time of more leisure.

No. 5.

Police Office, Sydney, 18th April, 1830.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a duplicate, dated the 11th instant, of your letter of the 8th of March last, requesting to be furnished, as early as convenient, with returns of trials in a summary way, at this office, since June, 1831, and in reply, I regret to have to inform you that it is absolutely impossible for me to furnish the same, owing to the want of sufficient clerical assistance in the department.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. N. BOSSI, J. P.

*To the Principal Superintendent of Convicts,
 &c., &c., &c.*

No. 6.

The business of the Police Office, from the numerous Acts of Council, has greatly increased since my last report in September, 1830, on the Establishment of the Department, at which time I stated, that four Clerks would be required for the present, with additional assistance on occasions; therefore, however reluctant I feel to recommend any measure attendant with public expediture, I consider it my duty to call the immediate attention of the Government to the paucity and insufficiency of Clerks in the Police Department, and to request that two more Clerks may be appointed, thus making the permanent Establishment of Clerks six in number, with additional extra Clerks, to be employed at the preparing of jury lists, and licensing time, and on extra occasions; this will enable the department to fulfil the duties put upon it, and expected to be performed by the Government and the Public.

No. 7.

I have therefore earnestly to intreat, that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to authorise the employment of the extra Clerk for one month, for the purpose of bringing up the extra work above mentioned, and thus to prevent a greater degree of confusion in the business of this department, which, I am concerned to say, exists to a degree prejudicial to the public service.

No. 8.

*Police Office, Sydney,
 19th August, 1833.*

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 33-35, dated this day, referring to your Circular of the 18th May and 29th July, 1833, relative to the monthly return of corporal punishment inflicted by this Bench, and desiring the same may be furnished in manuscript as early as possible, and regularly continued in future as early as practicable at the expiration of each month. In reply, I beg leave to refer you to my letters dated 11th June, and 15th and 30th of July, 1833, and to express again my extreme regret at the entire impossibility of furnishing such important returns for want of sufficient Clerks—those now employed in the office, (5) five in number, being not adequate to perform the daily current duties which cannot on any account be delayed to the following day.

No. 9.

No.	ESTABLISHMENT.	Rate per diem each.	Rate per annum.		
			£.	d.	s.
1	First Police Magistrate - - - - -	.....	600	0	0
1	Second Police Magistrate - - - - -	.....	350	0	0
1	Third Police Magistrate - - - - -	.....	300	0	0
	Chief Clerk - - - - -	.....	200	0	0
	Clerk of Records - - - - -	.....	150	0	0
	First Clerk - - - - -	.....	150	0	0
	Second Clerk - - - - -	.....	120	0	0
3	Clerks, at £100 each - - - - -	.....	300	0	0
1	Ditto - - - - -	.....	80	0	0
1	Ditto - - - - -	.....	60	0	0
1	Chief Constable - - - - -	.....	150	0	0
1	Assistant ditto - - - - -	.....	100	0	0
1	Inspector - - - - -	.....	100	0	0
6	Wardsmen - - - - -	4 0	438	0	0
20	Conductors - - - - -	3 3	1,186	5	0
114	Patrolmen - - - - -	2 10	5,894	15	0
1	Sergeant of Horse Patrol - - - - -	3 3	59	6	3
4	Horse Patrolmen - - - - -	2 10	206	16	8
2	South Head Constables - - - - -	2 10	103	8	4
9	Out Station Constables - - - - -	2 3	309	11	3
1	Conductor to escort Females - - - - -	3 3	59	6	3
1	Keeper of Lock-up for Females - - - - -	2 10	51	14	2
1	Inspector of Water Police - - - - -	4 0	73	0	0
1	Conductor, ditto - - - - -	3 6	63	17	6
5	Constables, ditto - - - - -	2 0	182	10	0
5	Constables, ditto - - - - -	2 3	187	1	3
1	Office Keeper - - - - -	...	20	0	0
1	Messenger, at 8d. per diem, in lieu of rations - - - - -	...	12	3	4
1	Ditto, receiving no pay at present - - - - -	...	0	0	0
	In lieu of a house resumed from Principal Superintendent for use of Government - - - - -	...	100	0	0
1	Clerk of the Market - - - - -	3 3	59	6	3
1	Clerk of Hay Market - - - - -	3 3	59	6	3
1	Market Watchman - - - - -	2 10	51	14	2
	TOTAL - - - - -	- - -	11,838	1	8

MEMORIAL from certain Magistrates and free Inhabitants of the Districts of Campbelltown and Illawarra, to the Committee on Police and Gaols.

We, the undersigned Magistrates and free Residents in the Districts of Campbelltown and Illawarra, take the liberty to bring under the notice of the Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to enquire into the state of the expenditure and efficiency of the Colonial Police, that we last year laid before His Excellency in Council, a respectful Memorial expressing our unanimous opinion, that the salary at present allowed to the resident Police Magistrates in our Districts, was tota'y inadequate to enable them to support that rank and station in society, which is so essential to ensure that respect from all classes of the community, which the office of the Magistracy evidently requires, and which it is doubtless the wish of His Excellency, and the Legislative Council, that they should be enabled to preserve.

We, therefore, would again, through the medium of your honorable Committee, submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, and the Legislative Council, the inadequacy of the salary allowed to the resident Police Magistrates in our Districts, and we respectfully request, that you may be pleased to recommend such favourable measure, for placing them in a more independent situation, and more adequate to the maintenance of the dignity, necessary to the discharge of the responsible office of Magistrate.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

MINUTES OF FURTHER EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND GAOLS.

Ordered, by THE COUNCIL, to be Printed,
28 July, 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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FRIDAY, 24 JULY, 1835.		TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1835.	
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THURSDAY, 23 JULY, 1835.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Macquoid, Esquire, called in, and examined:—

I am High Sheriff of this Colony.

The Sydney Gaol is in a ruinous state, and perfectly insecure as a place of confinement. It is calculated to accommodate about two hundred prisoners. The only classification the building admits of, is separating the debtors from the felons, and a separate ward for females. There are at present two hundred and seventy-five prisoners confined in this gaol, including debtors, namely:—

T. Macquoid,
Esq.
23 July, 1835.

Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	
Debtors	24	0	Brought forward	221	33	
For trial	165	23	Convicts to be forwarded to the interior to be dealt with	9	0	
Remanded for sentence	12	1	Remanded for examination	5	2	
For transportation	0	4	To be forwarded to the Female Factory	0	5	
Bail	2	1				
Confines	7	3				
For labour	4	1				
Ironed-gang	7	0				
Carried forward	221	33		235	40	Total...275

I conceive the necessary accommodation prospectively required for these several classes of prisoners, to be as follows:—

Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	
For debtors	50	8	Brought forward	340	58	
Prisoners for trial	250	40	Ironed-gangs	20	0	
Condemned cells; to be used for solitary confinement, or for persons under sentence of death, (males or females, say)	20	0	Convicts to be forwarded to the interior to be dealt with	10	0	
Confines, or persons in default of bail	20	10	For examination	12	6	
			*To be forwarded to the Factory	0	20	
Carried forward	340	58		382	84	Total...466

This

* There ought to be a receiving watch-house, under the police, for these women. They should not be passed through the Gaol.

T. Macquoid,
Esq.
23 July, 1835.

This calculation is made on the supposition that Circuit Courts will be established. The average number of prisoners confined in the Sydney Gaol, in the year 1833, was,

	Males.	Females.	
Prisoners	157	21	
Debtors	22	0	
	179	21	Total...200

The greatest number ever confined in Sydney Gaol, was in the month of August, 1834; being,

284 Males.
42 Females.

Total..... 326—including debtors.

In the month of January, 1835, there were sixty-two females confined in one room of small size, besides about eight or ten children.

It has not unfrequently happened, latterly, that in the only two wards appropriated to prisoners for trial, and those under sentence to ironed-gangs, there has not been sufficient space for all of them to lie down and take rest at the same time; and that allowing the space necessary for a man to sleep in a straight position, there was not room; and many were, therefore, obliged either to take their turn of standing during the night, or to lie on the top of others; and this during the hottest season of the year. Nor is it at all an improbable case, that a prisoner (perhaps a youth) innocent of the crime for which he was committed to be tried, has for his pillow a next neighbour, a thrice-convicted felon of the most hardened character, under colonial sentence to an ironed-gang. This most miserable and unhappy state of things, it is impossible to avoid, in the utter want of accommodation and means of classification in the present Sydney Gaol.

The daily average of prisoners during this present month, was, 192 Males, 41 Females, besides their children, and 26 Male Debtors.—Total 259.

I am of opinion that no sum would make the present gaol suitable or secure, as a place of confinement; but I consider, that from the length of time which must necessarily elapse before the completion of the new gaol, about two hundred pounds or three hundred pounds might be judiciously expended on the present gaol, particularly in building a wall to separate the prisoners confined for minor offences, and boys, from felons and other more hardened offenders; cross-planking the back wall of the rear wards; and flooring the second sleeping room for felons with boards, instead of *stone flagging* as at present.

There is no guard-room in the present gaol; the sentries, five in number in the day time, and six during the night, are relieved from the main-guard. An additional number of prisoners are confined in the Sydney Gaol, in consequence of their being sent down for trial at the Supreme Court, but who are subsequently remitted back, by order of the Attorney-General, to be tried at the Quarter Sessions of their district. It seldom happens that this number exceeds ten at each Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court; but on the other hand, many prisoners are now kept back, and tried at the Quarter Sessions in the country districts, charged with offences which were formerly sent for trial to the Supreme Court at Sydney.

The establishment of the Sydney Gaol, for the last month, was as follows:—

1 Principal Gaoler,	13 Constables,
1 Chaplain,	1 Executioner,
1 Turnkey,	1 Assistant ditto;
1 Clerk.	

whose salaries amounted to one hundred and four pounds, five shillings, and ten-pence.

The Parramatta Gaol is in as bad a state as any building can be. It is very insecure, and the gaol officers are in constant dread of its falling, and destroying many lives. It can at present accommodate about fifty prisoners of all classes. There are no means of classification, except keeping the men separate from the women, and a debtors' room.

The number confined on the 19th instant, was, 18 Males, 2 Females.

But, sometimes there have been from eighty to one hundred for days together, chiefly arising from the accumulation of prisoners under sentence to ironed-gangs.

The following are the classes under which the persons at present confined may be placed.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Debtors.....	3	0	<i>Brought forward</i>	14	2	
For trial	7	2	To be forwarded to			
Under sentence.....	4	0	other stations to be			
			dealt with	4	0	
<i>Carried forward</i>	14	2		18	2	Total..20

I conceive the accommodation that will be prospectively necessary, to be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Debtors.....	12	1	<i>Brought forward</i>	90	13	
For trial	12	8	To be forwarded for			
Cells (for males or fe-			trial or under sen-			
males,) say,	8	—	tence	20	10	
Confines	8	4	Remanded for examin-			
Ironed-gangs	50	0	ation	8	4	
<i>Carried forward</i>	90	13		118	27	Total..145

The

The greatest number confined in one day, in 1833, was ninety-two, consisting of males T. Macquoid, and females; and the lowest number, nine. Esq.

There were at one time, in 1834, one hundred and ten persons confined in this gaol. There are sentries posted, one outside, and one inside. There is a guard, I believe, of one corporal and six privates, to perform this duty. 23 July, 1835.

The establishment of the Parramatta Gaol, consists of—1 Gaoler, and three Turnkeys, or Constables; whose salaries amount to two hundred and three pounds, three shillings, and nine-pence per annum.

FRIDAY, 24 JULY, 1835.

Mortimer William Lewis, Esquire, Colonial Architect, called in, and examined:—

It is intended that the New Sydney Gaol is to be built of masonry axed and draft; M. W. Lewis, the cells to be groined and have stone floors, and iron framed windows and doors. Esq.

The employment of an ironed-gang to perform the laborious part of the work, such as quarrying, loading carts, and carrying the stone, and assisting the masons in preparing it, &c., would, I consider, reduce the expense of the building, by at least one-third. A gang of one hundred men employed for these purposes, would render it unnecessary to employ more than twenty masons, instead of one hundred and five, as stated in the estimate I have prepared. 24 July, 1835.

I am of opinion that the work cannot be completed in less than three years; clearing out foundations, opening the quarry, and preparing huts for the gang, will occupy the first three months at least.

The new Parramatta Gaol is to be built of the same material, and of similar construction, but on a reduced scale, and by the employment of the same number of men, can be finished in half the period.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JULY, 1835.

Mr. Henry Kingsmill, called in and examined:—

I am Sheriff's Bailiff in Sydney; I was Gaoler at Parramatta from December, 1830, until July, 1834. I am well acquainted with the present state of that gaol; it is in a very insecure and ruinous state; I consider that it will not stand much longer. It is at present supported by wooden shores, which, I believe, have prevented its fall before now. Mr. Kingsmill. 29 July, 1835.

The Gaol contains four apartments, one of which is used for the confinement of ironed gangs, one for debtors, one for women, and the fourth for prisoners committed for trial and passing under escort up and down the country.

The room for the ironed gangs is about thirty-six feet by eighteen. I have had eighty prisoners in it for a week at a time; the usual number is about twenty. This room has been often so much crowded that the men confined in it have asked me, as a favour, to let some of them sleep in the cells, which I always allowed them to do.

The debtors' room is about forty feet by twenty-six feet. The number generally occupying it is from eight to twelve. The debtors frequently complained to me of being obliged to walk the yard with felons of the very worst description; and of the difficulty of getting to the privy; and of having to witness punishments, which they could not well avoid seeing and hearing.

The women's room is in a separate yard, and is about sixteen feet by fourteen feet; and from eight to twelve are commonly confined in it, but thirty-six women have been in it for three weeks together.

The other small room is about fourteen feet by ten feet; twenty persons are usually confined there; and I have often had thirty in it for a month together.

There are also five cells in the Gaol, calculated to contain one prisoner in each; but I have been obliged at times to put two into some of them. They are, in common with the rest of the building, very insecure.

With the exception of the yard for the women, there is only one common yard for all the other prisoners. In the latter yard is a privy and a cook house, which are common to all the prisoners, male and female. This yard contains also a lodge for the gaoler, containing two rooms; but there is no accommodation for the turnkeys, or any other convenience whatever, except what I have stated.

One hundred and twenty persons have been confined in this gaol at the same time, when it was so crowded that they had not room to lie down. I consider that more than fifty should not at any time be confined in it, even if it were secure and in repair.

The gaol, in my opinion, will admit of no repair that could render it either safe or secure.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29 JULY, 1835.

Mr. John Weston, called in and examined:—

Mr. J. Weston.

29 July, 1835.

I am the principal Gaoler at Sydney, and have held the situation about three years.

The present gaol is in a very insecure and ruinous state, and is quite inadequate for the number of prisoners generally confined in it. The two principal rooms in which male felons are confined are only thirty-two feet by twenty-two each; one hundred and ten prisoners have been shut up at the same time in one of these rooms, and one hundred and twelve in the other; they were then so crowded that twenty-five men in each room could not find space on the floor to lie upon, although those who were lying down were packed as closely as possible, with the heads of some between the legs of others. The average number throughout the year occupying each room is from eighty to ninety. The prisoners in these rooms are locked up from three o'clock in the afternoon until six the following morning; they are locked up at this early hour because the felons' yard is the only place in the prison where the female prisoners can take exercise, which they are allowed to do from about four o'clock, by which time the yard is cleared, until dusk.

One room is appropriated to female prisoners; it is twenty-seven feet by twenty-two; on an average, forty women and from five to ten children are always confined in it; but as many as sixty-one have occasionally been in it at one time. Attached to it is a small yard, about twelve feet square, in which and in the room itself the operations of cooking, washing, &c., are performed.

The room occupied by persons under sentence of confinement, and commonly called the "fines" room, is twenty-seven feet by twenty; thirty persons are usually confined in it, and as it opens into the felons' yard they are locked up at three o'clock every day, as well as the felons, for the reason before stated. The assistant executioner and wardsman sleep in this room; as there is no other place to put them into.

The room used as an hospital is twenty-seven feet by seventeen; it is sufficiently large for the purpose, but is badly ventilated, and cannot be improved in this respect as it opens into a small confined yard.

There are six condemned cells, three at each end of the felons' room; they are about ten feet by six each. Twenty-five men under sentence of death have been confined in them at one time—five in one, and four in each of the rest; this crowded state of the cells makes it almost impossible for those so disposed to pay proper attention to their religious duties. When these cells are thus occupied there is no proper place for persons sentenced to solitary confinement, and I have been obliged to lock up together three persons under that sentence.

There is another room at the back of the felons' room; it is about twenty-two feet square; it is used for the confinement of refractory and disorderly prisoners, and those who commit petty thefts amongst the others. Native blacks are also confined in this room; there are six of these at present in it.

Two divisions of the gaol are appropriated to debtors; the upper yard contains three small rooms, one of which is eighteen feet by fifteen, and the others fifteen feet by ten each; the greatest number of debtors confined in these three rooms at the same time was twenty-three. There are two fire-places in them, and they are the only places at which the debtors in this yard can cook their food. This yard opens into another sixty-six feet long and forty-two wide, in which the gallows is erected. The lower debtors' yard is a sort of passage to the gallows' yard; it contains only one room which is thirty-two feet long and fifteen feet wide, and fifteen persons are usually confined in it; but it has been occasionally occupied by twenty-five at one time. The debtors in this room are locked up at night, but those in the upper yard are confined to the yard only. There is a cook-house twelve feet by ten in the lower yard in which all the debtors cook and wash.

In the principal entrance yard of the prison a "lean-to" is built against the front wall; it contains six small rooms which are appropriated to the accommodation of the principal turnkey, the receiving-room, and the gaoler's and clerk's offices. In the same range is the general cook-house for the whole of the felons and confines; it is twenty-four feet long and twelve wide, and is fitted up with two coppers for cooking in.

In consequence of the very confined area of the prison, and its generally crowded state, the necessaries are found to be a very great nuisance to all within the gaol, and to the neighbourhood in general.

The gaol affords no means of classifying prisoners. I did at one time attempt to classify them in some measure, by confining the boys and free persons for trial in the room appropriated to confines; but this was so very insecure that five boys broke out of it in one night; and I was in consequence compelled to discontinue the attempt. Felons are necessarily confined together, as well after as before trial.

The greatest number confined at one time in the gaol, was:—

Males 258
Females 42

Total 300, and Debtors..... 45—General total..... 345

In the year 1833, six hundred and nineteen persons were committed for trial, of whom six were persons who came free to the Colony or were born in it; three hundred and thirty-nine were formerly convicts; who had become free by servitude; and the remainder were ticket-of-leave holders and convicts without any remission of sentence. In 1834, eight hundred and thirty persons were committed for trial, of whom fifty came free to the Colony or were born in it; four hundred and sixty-nine free by servitude; and three hundred and twenty-one bond. And from the first of January, 1835, up to the present date, four hundred and fifty-seven have been committed for trial; ninety of whom came free or are native-born, two hundred and one free by servitude, and one hundred and sixty-six prisoners of the Crown.

I have already stated that the gaol is very insecure, its walls are in fact at present kept from falling by the support they derive from iron rods which extend from one wall to another, and without a military guard there would be no security whatever in it; five sentinels are required to guard it by day, and six at night; as there is no guard house in the prison, the sentinels are furnished by the main guard at the Commissariat Store, which is about three hundred yards distant. Mr. J. Weston.
29 July, 1835.

The civil establishment of the gaol now consists of one gaoler, one head turnkey, and twelve constables or assistants. In 1829, one under gaoler and one turnkey were taken off the establishment. The principal turnkey takes charge of the prison during my frequent absences when attending the Courts. One-half of the assistants are always on duty, those who are relieved are compelled to leave the gaol, as there is no accommodation for them within its walls. Four prisoners of the Crown are always employed as messengers and sweepers, but without pay; the insecurity of the gaol is so great, that whenever it is necessary to send an assistant turnkey to take prisoners up for bail, or any such purpose, outside the walls, I am obliged to place one of these prisoners at his post during the time he may be absent.

I consider that the present gaol cannot be made sufficient for the Town of Sydney by any outlay; but yet it is actually necessary that some expense should be incurred to render it tenable for the next two or three years. The back wall requires planking to keep it up. The only improvement that I can suggest, or that the gaol will admit of, is the erection of a wall across the felons' yard; this would enable me to separate the confines and better-conducted felons from the more vicious; and would also give a separate and enlarged yard for the female prisoners, and do away with the necessity that at present exists of keeping them locked up until four o'clock, as well as of locking up the felons at three in the afternoon.

If the debtors were removed to another place of confinement, the yards which they now occupy would afford some means of classifying the other prisoners; but for this purpose it would be necessary that both the yards and rooms should be made far more secure than they now are, and this could not be effected without a considerable expense.

The Sheriff frequently visits the gaol; it has also been visited since I first took charge, twice by His Honor the Chief Justice, and once by Judge Burton; one of the Chief Justice's visits was in company with the Sheriff, on the occasion of granting rules to debtors, which the crowded state of their part of the prison then made it necessary to be done. The First Police Magistrate has also visited the gaol four or five times in the same period.

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1835.

Mortimer William Lewis, Esquire, Colonial Architect, re-called and examined:—

I consider the present Supreme Court House to be in a very dilapidated state. The girders supporting the upper floor have shrunk and gone down in the centre; the cross-partitions have also sunk with it; the roof has given way at the west end; the shingles are decayed; new windows are required to most of the offices; and the whole inside requires re-plastering. I am of opinion that this building might be made secure, for a limited time, but could not be made a convenient Court House without expensive additions. To render the floor and partitions over the Court rooms secure, I would recommend four columns to be fixed in each Court-room, directly under the girders upon which the partitions rest; and with respect to the defective parts of that portion of the roof which has given way, I would secure the same by the introduction of a pair of principals, with two dragon half-principals, and a few raking braces to assist the present principals, and to secure the iron straps at the feet of the latter. The repairs, I consider, might be effected at an expense of about five hundred and thirty-eight pounds and sixpence. The whole building, however, if it be intended to remain permanently a Court House, must undergo the repairs of re-plastering, new windows, and new stoves to most of the offices, there being no chimnies to the building, and other necessary repairs, the expense of which may be estimated at four hundred and ninety-three pounds eleven shillings, in addition to the sum of five hundred and thirty-eight pounds and sixpence before stated, making a total of one thousand and thirty-one pounds, eleven shillings, and sixpence. But to render it convenient as a Court House, and provide necessary offices thereto, it would be better to build a new Court-room, with accommodation for the Judges, Jurors, Witnesses, and Prisoners, with out-offices, &c.; and in the event of so doing, one of the present Court-rooms might be divided, and afford sufficient space for a Grand Jurors' room, Registrar's office, and office for the Sheriff. This would cost an additional sum of three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven pounds, seventeen shillings, and two-pence, making a total of four thousand six hundred and sixty-nine pounds, eight shillings, and eight-pence. The M. W. Lewis,
Esq.
4 Aug., 1835.

By effecting that portion of the repairs necessary to secure the building, estimated at five hundred and thirty-eight pounds and sixpence, I am of opinion that the present Court House might be rendered secure, for a sufficient length of time, to allow of an entirely new Court House being erected, upon any other site more desirable, with all the requisite offices and accommodations attached, and of a more convenient and commodious form and respectable appearance.

I consider that such a building might be erected for about seven thousand pounds, being an additional expense of about two thousand three hundred pounds beyond the sum estimated for the repairs and additions proposed to the present Court House, which would then be available for other purposes.

This estimate has been formed on the supposition of a Court House for the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, being erected adjoining the new gaol.

RETURN of the Number of Jurors on the Sheriff's Lists for the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.

YEAR.	SPECIAL JURORS.	COMMON JURORS.	TOTALS.
1832.	156	566	722
1833.	158	620	778
1834.	187	937	1,124
1835.	183	972	1,155

*Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 17th June, 1835.*

T. MACQUOID,
Sheriff.

RETURN of the Number of Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, during the Years 1833 and 1834.

YEAR.	BEFORE JURIES.		BEFORE TWO MAGISTRATES AS ASSESSORS.		TOTAL.
	Common.	Special.	Defended cases.	Undefended cases.	
1833.	10	19	198	150	377
1834.	9	16	231	156	412
TOTAL.	19	35	429	306	789

A RETURN of the number of Criminal Issues tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the Years 1833 and 1834, and of Cases tried under the 40th Section of 2 William IV., No. 3, distinguishing those tried by Military and Civil Juries, and the number of Capital Convictions.

YEAR.	Cases under 40 Section of 2 Wm. IV., No. 3.	Military Jury.	Civil Jury.	Total number of Issues tried.	Number of Capital Convictions.
1833	216	20	236	135
1834	102	195	297	148

JOHN GURNER,

Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Criminal Issues tried by Jury, in the several Courts of Quarter Sessions, throughout the Colony of New South Wales, in the Years 1833 and 1834, distinguishing those tried by Civil and Military Juries, and the Number of Convictions by each.

1833 and 1834.	Number tried by a Civil Jury.	Number convicted by a Civil Jury.	Number tried by a Military Jury.	Number convicted by a Military Jury.	Total number of Criminal Issues tried by Jury.
At Maitland, in January, 1833	.....	.....	14	8	14
At Sydney, in January, 1833	.....	.....	72	45	72
At Parramatta, in February, 1833	.....	.....	6	3	6
At Campbelltown, in February, 1833	.....	.....	13	5	13
At Windsor, in February, 1833	.....	.....	19	10	19
At Bathurst, in February, 1833	.....	.....	7	4	7
At Maitland, in April, 1833	.....	.....	19	13	19
At Sydney, in April, 1833	.....	.....	76	48	76
At Parramatta, in May, 1833	.....	.....	6	3	6
At Campbelltown, in May, 1833	.....	.....	12	8	12
At Windsor, in May, 1833	.....	.....	9	7	9
At Maitland, in July, 1833	.....	.....	11	7	11
At Sydney, in July, 1833	.....	.....	94	73	94
At Parramatta, in August, 1833	.....	.....	5	4	5
At Campbelltown, in August, 1833	.....	.....	5	4	5
At Windsor, in August, 1833	.....	.....	7	4	7
At Bathurst, in August, 1833	.....	.....	11	8	11
At Maitland, in October, 1833	.....	.....	12	9	12
At Sydney, in October, 1833	14	8	22	14	36
At Parramatta, in November, 1833	4	2	5	2	9
At Campbelltown, in November, 1833	3	1	5	1	8
At Windsor, in November, 1833	11	3	1	.....	12
At Bathurst, in November, 1833	.....	.....	1	.....	1
At Maitland, in January, 1834	6	4	2	1	8
At Sydney, in January, 1834	20	7	7	3	27
At Parramatta, in February, 1834	6	4	6	3	12
At Campbelltown, in February, 1834	2	.....	4	2	6
At Windsor, in February, 1834	13	6	5	1	18
At Bathurst, in February, 1834	3	.....	4	2	7
At Maitland, in April, 1834	3	.....	3	2	6
At Sydney, in April, 1834	49	30	27	21	76
At Parramatta, in May, 1834	1	.....	11	6	12
At Campbelltown, in May, 1834	3	1	5	3	8
At Windsor, in May, 1834	7	2	14	7	21
At Bathurst, in May, 1834	4	2	2	1	6
At Sydney, in July, 1834	24	11	28	19	52
At Maitland, in August, 1834	9	3	4	1	13
At Parramatta, in August, 1834	5	4	3	3	8
At Campbelltown, in August, 1834	8	3	3	2	11
At Windsor, in August, 1834	8	2	9	5	17
At Bathurst, in August, 1834	1	1	2	.....	3
At Sydney, in October, 1834	47	28	18	14	75
At Maitland, in November, 1834	7	4	2	1	9
At Parramatta, in November, 1834	5	2	4	1	9
At Campbelltown, in November, 1834	1	.....	4	3	5
At Windsor, in November, 1834	6	5	4	1	10
At Bathurst, in November, 1834	3	2	1	.....	4
	273	135	604	382	887

Total Number of Issues tried during the Years 1833 and 1834..... 887
 Total Number of Convictions during the same period..... 517
 Total Number tried by Military Juries..... 604
 Total Number convicted by ditto..... 382
 Total Number tried by Civil Juries 273
 Total Number convicted by ditto..... 135

MEMORANDUM.—The Act for establishing Civil Juries did not come into operation until the Sydney Sessions, in October, 1833.

FREDERICK GARLING,
 Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT

*STATEMENT of the Amount required to supply Deficiencies in the Estimates,
for the Year 1834.*

	AMOUNT.	TOTALS.
Amount required to supply Deficiencies in the Estimates of Expenses, of the following Departments, viz:—	£ s. d.	
Establishment of His Excellency the Governor	5 6 0	
Councils	6 9 5	
Colonial Secretary	526 11 2	
Surveyor General { Survey Branch	1,444 17 5 ¹	
{ Road Branch	9 17 9 ¹	
{ Colonial Architect's Branch	6 14 10	
Board for the Assignment of Servants	8 12 10	
Customs	1,144 14 0	
Collector of Internal Revenue	404 18 11	
Post Office	766 5 8 ¹	
Surveyor of Distilleries	75 0 0	
Inspector of Slaughter Houses	40 0 0	
Mineral Surveyor	102 14 10 ¹	
Colonial Botanist	102 4 6	
Harbour Master	137 8 2	
Quarter Sessions	147 16 0	
Sheriff	92 7 10 ¹	
Coroners	267 15 2	
King's School	25 0 0	
Male Orphan School	651 6 2 ¹	
Female Orphan School	302 16 6 ¹	
Superintendent of Ordnance Stores	6 2 6	
Amount required to cover the Deficiencies in the Estimates, Of Restitution of Duty on Spirits issued to the Troops	5,353 13 4	
Of Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors on Trials, Before the Supreme Court	1,613 0 8	
Before the Quarter Sessions	1,306 8 4	
Amount required to cover the Expense Of fixing Stone Curbing, George-street, Sydney	380 16 1	
And of building a Dredging Punt	385 1 8	
		15,264 0 1
<i>Less.</i> The Amount of the following Sums, appropriated, but not required, for the Service of the following Departments, for the Year 1834, viz:—		
Commissioners for determining on Claims to Grants of Land	1,154 6 5	
Colonial Treasurer	3 5 0	
Auditor General	72 18 2	
Colonial Museum	109 6 11	
Government Domain, Parramatta	42 1 1 ¹	
Pensions payable in the Colony	472 17 1	
Supreme Court and Crown Law Officers	12 9 8	
Courts of Requests	19 12 3	
Episcopalian Church Establishment	1,243 8 1	
Parochial Schools	173 11 3	
Management of the Church and School Estates	56 5 3 ¹	
Presbyterian Clergy	35 15 1	
Roman Catholic Clergy	432 5 0	
Roman Catholic Schools	246 2 10 ¹	
His Excellency the Governor's Mounted Orderlies	110 0 11 ¹	
Commandants of Military Districts	2 17 6	
And appropriated, but not required, for the following Services viz:—		
Drawbacks	4 4 5	
Facing the Wharf at Parramatta with Stone	133 5 8	
Furniture for Government Houses and Public Offices	122 16 1 ¹	
Fuel and Light for Colonial Departments	43 12 2	
Lighting Lamps in the Streets of Sydney	80 2 6	
Donations of Clothing and Blankets to the Aborigines	457 19 6	
Establishment of the British Resident at New Zealand	32 19 1 ¹	
		5,062 2 2 ¹
TOTAL AMOUNT	£	10,201 17 10 ¹

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

SUPPLEMENTARY Estimate of the probable Expenses for the undermentioned Services, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1835.

	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CUSTOMS.		
One Landing Waiter at £200, one Clerk at £150, and an Assistant Looker at £150 per annum each, from 1st July	250 0 0	
<i>Additional Sum to meet the Restitution of Duty on Spirits, issued to the Troops by the several Contractors</i>	3,500 0 0	3,750 0 0
SURVEYOR GENERAL.		
ROAD BRANCH.		
<i>Amount of the Contract for Clearing the Illawarra Road</i>	738 15 0	
<i>Amount of the Contract for Fencing the New Road at Hunter's River</i>	2,301 6 8	
<i>Fencing 2180 Rods, on the New Road to Bathurst, at 3s. 6d. per Rod</i>	381 10 0	
<i>Fencing 544 Rods, on the New Road, in Argyle, at 3s. 6d. per Rod</i>	95 4 0	3,516 15 8
SYDNEY TOWN BRANCH.		
One Clerk, at 8d. per diem, from 1st June	7 2 8	
Twelve Overseers--six at 3s. and six at 1s. per diem each, from 1st May.	294 0 0	
	301 2 8	
<i>Cost of conveying Stone from Pennant Hills for Sydney Streets</i>	1,950 0 0	
<i>Laying Stone Curbing in the Streets of Sydney</i>	508 0 0	
<i>Cost of erecting a Shed for breaking Stone for the Streets</i>	210 0 0	
<i>Tools and Stores for additional Gangs</i>	300 0 0	
	2,968 0 0	3,269 2 8
SUPREME COURT.		
Three Clerks to the Judges, at £150 per annum each, from 1st July.		225 0 0
POLICE AND GAOLS.		
Towards the Expenses of the Police and Gaol Establishments, from 1st July		20,000 0 0
CLERGY AND SCHOOLS.		
To make up the Sum for completing the Church at Bathurst, equal to that raised by private Contributions	64 0 0	
Out offices, and enclosure, to the King's School, Parramatta.	485 10 0	
To make up the Sum for completing an additional Scots Church at Sydney, equal to that raised by private Contributions	282 5 6	
Towards completing the Scots Church at Bathurst, an equal Sum having been raised by private Contributions	350 0 0	1,181 15 6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allowance to the Honorable Alexander McLeay, Esq., in fulfilment of an agreement with the Secretary of State, from 1st July.		375 0 0
For establishing a Floating Light-boat on the reef in Sydney Harbour.	813 16 0	
Alterations and Repairs to the Light House, South Head	347 13 0	
In part of the Expense of building a new Gaol at Sydney	5,000 0 0	
In part of the Expense of building a new Gaol at Parramatta	1,000 0 0	
In part of the Expense of building a Court House at Bathurst	1,000 0 0	
In part of the Expense of building a new Lunatic Asylum	1,000 0 0	
Sydney School } Towards the support of the Institution, from 1st July		9,161 9 0
of Arts. }		100 0 0
To meet the Expenses of Emigration, incurred under the direction of His Majesty's Government, for the last Six Months of the present Year		8,000 0 0
TOTAL AMOUNT.		£ 49,579 2 10

ABSTRACT of the Estimated Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the year 1836.

No.	SERVICE.	SALARIES.			CONTINGENCIES.			TOTALS.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	His Excellency the Governor and Judges	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	10,000	0	0
II.	Civil Establishment	21,987	17	0	7,518	19	9	29,506	16	9
III.	Survey and Public Works	13,440	8	0	25,000	1	8	38,440	9	8
IV.	Judicial Establishment	11,367	11	0	7,223	0	0	18,590	11	0
V.	Police and Gaols	45,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	45,000	0	0
VI.	Clergy and Schools	13,364	17	0	14,424	10	0	27,789	7	0
VII.	Military Establishment	315	0	6	349	10	0	664	10	6
VIII.	Pensions	1,381	16	0	.....	.....	.....	1,381	16	0
IX.	Miscellaneous Services	71,946	0	0	.....	.....	.....	71,946	0	0
		188,803	9	6	54,576	1	5	243,319	10	11

Amounting in all to Two hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and nineteen Pounds, Ten Shillings, and Eleven-pence.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 24 June, 1835.

I. & II.—Estimate of the Salaries of His Excellency the Governor and Judges, and of the Probable Expenses of the Civil Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.

	Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
I.—THE GOVERNOR AND JUDGES.							
His Excellency the Governor	5,000	0	0				
The Chief Justice	2,000	0	0				
The two Puisne Judges	3,000	0	0				
Estimated Charge for the Salaries of the Governor and the Judges				10,000	0	0	
II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
ESTABLISHMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.							
Private Secretary	300	0	0				
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6				
				332	0	6	
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.							
Clerk of the Councils	600	0	0				
Copying Clerk	100	0	0				
Messenger, at 2s. 9d. per diem	50	6	6				
Housekeeper	20	0	0				
Extra Clerk and Doorkeeper, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6				
	802	7	0				
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	25	0	0				
				827	7	0	
COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Colonial Secretary	2,000	0	0				
Assistant Colonial Secretary	450	0	0				
Nine Clerks—two at £300, three at £200, two at £190, and two at £150 per annum each	1,880	0	0				
Officekeeper, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45	15	0				
Two Messengers, one at £50 per annum, and one at 2s. 3d. per diem.	91	3	6				
Watchman, at 2s. 10d. per diem	51	17	0				
<i>Carried forward.</i>	4,518	15	6				
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>				£	1,159	7	6

ESTIMATES, continued.

II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	. . .	1,159 7 6
<i>COLONIAL SECRETARY, continued.</i>		
<i>Brought forward.</i>	£ 4,518 15 6	
<i>Seven Temporary Clerks—three for preparing Deeds of Sales and Grants of Land, two for preparing Indents for Printing, and two for assisting in the Current Duties, at 5s. per diem each.</i>	640 10 0	
<i>Newspapers for Record, and the Secretary of State</i>	65 0 0	
<i>Petty Expenses.</i>	4 0 0	
	709 10 0	
<i>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</i>		
Colonial Architect	400 0 0	
Clerk and Storekeeper	110 0 0	
Superintendent of Clocks	120 0 0	
Two Gatekeepers—ono at 2s. 6d. and one at 8d. per diem	57 19 0	
Messenger, at 1s. 5d. per diem	25 18 6	
	713 17 6	
<i>Rations and Clothing for Four Prisoners of the Crown, at 6d. each per diem</i>	36 12 0	
<i>Forage Allowance to the Colonial Architect, at 2s. 6d. per diem</i>	45 15 0	
<i>Travelling and Incidental Expenses</i>	80 0 0	
	162 7 0	
<i>COMMISSIONERS FOR DETERMINING ON CLAIMS TO GRANTS OF LAND.</i>		
The three Commissioners	800 0 0	
Secretary	300 0 0	
Allowance to the Secretary for an Office and a Messenger	80 0 0	
	1,180 0 0	
<i>Stationery and Petty Expenses.</i>	20 0 0	
	1,200 0 0	
<i>BOARD FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF SERVANTS.</i>		
Clerk	150 0 0	
Messenger, at 1s. 5d. per diem	25 18 6	
	175 18 6	
<i>Petty Expenses.</i>	5 0 0	
	180 18 6	
<i>COLONIAL TREASURY.</i>		
Colonial Treasurer	1,000 0 0	
Two Clerks—one at £300 and one at £120 per annum	420 0 0	
Messenger and Officekeeper, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45 15 0	
	1,465 15 0	
<i>Petty Expenses.</i>	5 0 0	
	1,470 15 0	
<i>AUDIT OFFICE.</i>		
Auditor General	650 0 0	
Chief Clerk	250 0 0	
Clerks—one at £170, one at £160, and one at £100 per annum	430 0 0	
Extra Clerks—One at 3s., two at 2s. 10d. each, and one at 1s. 9d. per diem	190 12 6	
Messenger at 1s. 9d. per diem	32 0 6	
	1,552 13 0	
<i>Cases for transmitting Accounts, and Petty Expenses</i>	6 0 0	
	1,558 13 0	
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	£	11,674 4 0

ESTIMATES, continued.

II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		11,674 4 0
CUSTOMS.		
Collector	1,000 0 0	
Controller	600 0 0	
Five Clerks—one at £300, one at £250, one at £200, one at £180, and one at £150 per annum	1,080 0 0	
Four Landing Waiters at Sydney—one at 300, two at £250 each, and one at £200 per annum	1,000 0 0	
Landing Waiter at Newcastle	200 0 0	
Tide Waiter at Newcastle	100 0 0	
Coasting Waiter at Botany Bay	150 0 0	
Locker	200 0 0	
Assistant Locker	150 0 0	
Four Tide Waiters at Sydney—two at £150, and two at £100 each per annum	500 0 0	
Housekeeper	20 0 0	
Two Messengers, at 1s. 9d. each per diem	64 1 0	
Porter at the King's Wharf, at 2s. 3d. per diem	41 3 6	
Revenue Cutter <i>Prince George</i> —Commander at 7s. 3d., Chief Mate at 4s., Carpenter 2s. 9d., Boatswain 2s., Steward 2s., seven Sea- men at 1s. 10d., each, and a Boy at 10d. per diem	579 10 0	
Custom House Boat—Coxswain at 1s., and seven Boatmen at 8d. each per diem	103 14 0	
	5,788 8 6	
<i>Hire of extra Tide Waiters</i>	300 0 0	
<i>Table Money to the two Officers of the Revenue Cutter, at 1s. 6d. each per diem</i>	54 18 0	
<i>Rations to the Crew of the Revenue Cutter, eleven, at 1s. 6d. each per diem</i>	301 19 0	
<i>Rations to Boat's Crew, at 8d. per diem each</i>	97 12 0	
<i>Clothing for ditto, ditto.</i>	70 0 0	
<i>Rent of Custom House</i>	250 0 0	
<i>Stores, Utensils, and Repairs for the Revenue Cutter</i>	200 0 0	
<i>Ditto, ditto, for Boats</i>	60 0 0	
<i>Postage and Incidental Expenses</i>	10 0 0	
	1,444 0 0	7,232 17 6
INTERNAL REVENUE.		
Collector	600 0 0	
Chief Clerk	200 0 0	
Three Clerks—one at £150, and two at £120 each per annum	390 0 0	
Extra Clerks—one at 5s., and one at 3s. 9d. per diem	160 2 6	
Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45 15 0	
Watchman at 2s. 10d. per diem	51 17 0	
	1,447 14 6	
<i>Postage</i>	180 0 0	
<i>Auctioneer's Commission</i>	350 0 0	
<i>Travelling Expenses</i>	10 0 0	
<i>Newspapers</i>	4 0 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	5 0 0	
	549 0 0	1,996 14 6
POST OFFICE.		
Principal Postmaster	500 0 0	
Accountant	200 0 0	
Inland Letter Clerk	150 0 0	
One Clerk, and one Letter Sorter, at £100 each per annum	200 0 0	
Four Letter Carriers—one at £60, one at £55, and two at £50 each per annum	215 0 0	
Office-keeper at 1s. 3d. per diem	22 17 6	
	1,287 17 6	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	£	
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>		20,903 16 0

ESTIMATES, continued.

II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.	Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	.	.	.	20,903	16	0
POST OFFICE, continued.						
<i>Brought forward.</i>	1,287	17	6			
<i>Commission to Deputy Postmasters</i>	400	0	0			
<i>Conveyance of Inland Mails</i>	1,500	0	0			
<i>Conveyance of Coast Mails</i>	150	0	0			
<i>Allowance to Pilots for landing the Mails</i>	20	0	0			
<i>Allowance to Masters of Vessels, for Conveyance of Letters, to and from Foreign Ports</i>	120	0	0			
<i>Allowance to twenty-four Deputy Postmasters, for Light for Sealing Mails, at 30s. each per annum.</i>	36	0	0			
<i>Uniforms for Letter Carriers</i>	20	0	0			
<i>Mail Boxes and Bags, Brass Plates, Stamps, and Incidental Expenses</i>	75	0	0			
COLONIAL DISTILLERIES.	2,321	0	0	3,608	17	6
Surveyor	300	0	0			
INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, AND CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.				300	0	0
Inspector at Sydney	160	0	0			
<i>Allowance for a Horse</i>	40	0	0	200	0	0
Inspector at Parramatta, } authorised to retain the Fees collected by Inspector at Liverpool, } each.						
COLONIAL BOTANIST.						
Colonial Botanist	200	0	0			
Assistant Superintendent	80	0	0			
Overseer	12	4	0			
	292	4	0			
<i>Two Collectors of Specimens in the Interior, at £16 per Annum, each</i>	32	0	0			
<i>Rations and Clothing to Forty Prisoners of the Crown, at 6d. each per diem</i>	360	0	0			
<i>Forage and Farriery for Three Cart Horses</i>	80	0	0			
<i>Tools, Implements, and Incidental Expenses</i>	100	0	0			
	578	0	0	870	4	0
GOVERNMENT DOMAIN, PARRAMATTA.						
Superintendent	80	0	0			
Two Overseers—one at 1s., and one at 8d. per diem	30	10	0			
	110	10	0			
<i>Rations and Clothing to Thirty Prisoners of the Crown, at 6d. each per diem</i>	274	10	0			
<i>Forage and Farriery for Four Horses</i>	110	0	0			
<i>Tools, Implements, and Repairs.</i>	45	0	0			
	429	10	0	540	0	0
HARBOUR MASTER,						
SYDNEY.						
Harbour Master	500	0	0			
Two Overseers of Dredging Punt—one at 2s. 3d. and one at 8d. per diem	53	7	6			
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding to Twelve Boatmen, at 10d. each per diem</i>	183	0	0			
<i>Repairs of Boats</i>	70	0	0			
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	20	0	0			
	826	7	6			
<i>Carried forward.</i>	£					
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	.	.	£	26,422	17	6

ESTIMATES, continued.

II—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>		20,422 17 6
HARBOUR MASTER, continued.		
<i>Brought forward.</i>	826 7 6	
PORT MACQUARIE.		
Harbour Master	75 0 0	
Two Boatmen—one at 1s. 9d. and one at 8d. per diem	44 4 6	
<i>Repairs to Punts, Boats, and Incidental Expenses</i>	30 0 0	
	149 4 6	
LIGHT HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD.		
Superintendent	80 0 0	
<i>Oil, Cotton Wick, and Articles to clean the Burners</i>	90 0 0	
<i>Rations and Clothing to Four Prisoners of the Crown, at 8d. each per diem</i>	48 16 0	
<i>Forage and Farriery for one Horse</i>	36 12 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	20 0 0	
	275 8 0	
NEWCASTLE.		
Harbour Master and Pilot,	50 0 0	
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding, to three Prisoners of the Crown, attending the Beacon, at 8d. each per diem.</i>	36 12 0	
<i>Coals for the Beacon</i>	62 8 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	10 0 0	
	158 0 0	
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.		
Four Telegraph Masters, at £12 each per annum	48 0 0	
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding, for eight Prisoners of the Crown, at 8d. each per diem</i>	97 12 0	
<i>Signal Flags and Incidental Expenses</i>	40 0 0	
	185 12 0	
FLOATING LIGHT VESSEL NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF PORT JACKSON.		
Superintendent, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64 1 0	
Four Seamen, at 1s. 9d. each per diem	128 2 0	
<i>Rations for five Men, at 8½d. each per diem</i>	64 16 3	
<i>Oil and Cotton Wick, and Articles for cleaning Lamps</i>	42 6 0	
<i>Fuel and Light for the Crew</i>	14 2 0	
	313 7 3	
COLONIAL MUSEUM.		1,908 19 3
To the Keeper of the Rooms,	10 0 0	
Collector and Preserver of Specimens, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32 0 6	
	42 0 6	
<i>Providing Specimens, and Incidental Expenses</i>	157 19 6	
		200 0 0
HOUSEKEEPER.		
Of the Public Offices, Macquarie-street, Sydney	25 0 0	
		25 0 0
AGENTS AND RESIDENTS ABROAD.		
Colonial Agent General	250 0 0	
British Resident at New Zealand	500 0 0	
	750 0 0	
<i>Donations of Provisions and Clothing to New Zealand Chiefs and Natives</i>	200 0 0	
		950 0 0
ESTIMATED CHARGE OF THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.		£ 20,506 16 9

ALEXANDER McLEAY,
Colonial Secretary.

ESTIMATES, continued.

III.—ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses of the Departments of Survey and Public Works, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.

	Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
III.—DEPARTMENTS OF SURVEY AND PUBLIC WORKS.						
SURVEYOR GENERAL.						
SURVEY BRANCH.						
Surveyor General	1,000	0	0			
Deputy Surveyor General	650	0	0			
Two Surveyors—one at £400, and one at £350 per annum	750	0	0			
Eight Assistant Surveyors—three at £300, one at £295, one at £290 and three at £220 each per annum	2,145	0	0			
Principal Draftsman	400	0	0			
Four Draftsmen—one at £200, one at £197 10s., one at £180, and one at £170 per annum	747	10	0			
Seven Clerks—one at £225, one at £170, one at £130, one at £120, and three at £100 each per annum	945	0	0			
Two Messengers, at 1s. 9d. each per diem	64	1	0			
Nine Overseers of Surveying Parties, at 8d. each per diem	109	16	0			
	6,811	7	0			
<i>Forage Allowance to ten Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors, at 2s. 6d. each per diem</i>	457	10	0			
<i>Rations to twelve Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and Draftsmen, when in the field, at 10d. each per diem</i>	183	0	0			
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding, to eighty Prisoners of the Crown, at £20 each per annum</i>	1,600	0	0			
<i>Surveying Instruments and Equipments to twelve Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and Draftsmen, at £45 each per annum</i>	540	0	0			
<i>Purchase of twenty Draught Oxen, to replace casualties, at £6 each</i>	120	0	0			
<i>Forage for Horses and Oxen</i>	500	0	0			
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	30	0	0			
	3,430	10	0			
				10,241	17	0
ROAD BRANCH.						
Six Assistant Surveyors—five at £300 each, and one at £295 per annum	1,795	0	0			
Superintendent of Bridges	250	0	0			
Assistant ditto	100	0	0			
Two Clerks—one at £120, and one at £100 per annum	220	0	0			
Storekeeper	110	0	0			
Three Sub-Inspectors of Gangs, at 4s. 6d. each per diem	247	1	0			
Overseer of Stock, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6			
Seventy-five Overseers and Assistant Overseers {						
Five . . . at 3s. each per diem	274	10	0			
Thirty . . . at 2s.	1,098	0	0			
Five . . . at 1s. 6d.	137	5	0			
Thirty-five at 1s.	640	10	0			
Seventy-five Overseers and Assistant Overseers {	2,150	5	0			
Seven Clerks (bond)—two at 1s., and five at 8d. each per diem	97	12	0			
	5,001	18	6			
<i>Forage Allowance for two Horses to the Surveyor General, for one Horse each to the Deputy Surveyor General, and to six Assistant Surveyors, at 2s. 6d. for each Horse per diem</i>	411	15	0			
<i>Ditto, for one Horse each, to the Superintendent of Bridges at 2s. 6d., and to the three Sub-Inspectors, at 2s. each per diem</i>	155	11	0			
<i>Forage for 300 Oxen, at 9d. each per diem</i>	4,117	10	0			
<i>Cost of 200 Draught Oxen, to replace casualties, and for additional Gangs, at £8 each</i>	1,200	0	0			
<i>Gunpowder for blasting, 20,000lbs., at 1s. per lb.</i>	1,000	0	0			
<i>Carts, Tools, Stores, and Incidental Expenses</i>	3,000	0	0			
<i>Gratuities of Tea, Sugar, and Tobacco, to deserving Mechanics employed in Bridge Parties</i>	350	0	0			
<i>For the payment of the Third Year's Contract for keeping in repair the Road from Pitt Row, Parramatta, to Emu Ford</i>	999	0	0			
	11,233	16	0			
				16,235	14	6
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>				£	26,477	11 6

ESTIMATES, continued.

III—DEPARTMENTS OF SURVEY &c., continued.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>		26,477 11 6
SURVEYOR GENERAL, continued.		
SYDNEY TOWN BRANCH.		
Town Surveyor	300 0 0	
Sub-Inspector	120 0 0	
Thirteen Overseers—six at 3s., one at 2s., and six at 1s. each per diem	475 16 0	
Overseer of Stock at Carters' Barracks, at 2s. per diem	36 12 0	
Clerk at 8d. per diem	12 4 0	
Doorkeeper, Town Surveyor's Office, at 1s. 5d. per diem	25 18 6	
	970 10 6	
<i>Forage Allowance to the Town Surveyor, at 2s. 6d., and to the Sub-Inspector, at 2s. per diem</i>	82 7 0	
<i>Forage for Horses and Oxen</i>	2,550 0 0	
<i>Gunpowder for blasting, 5,000lbs., at 1s. per lb.</i>	250 0 0	
<i>Carts, Tools, Stores, and Incidental Expenses</i>	1,000 0 0	
<i>Conveyance of 8,400 tons of Stones from Pennant Hills, for Syd- ney Streets, at 7s. 6d. per ton</i>	3,150 0 0	
<i>Cast Iron Gratings for the Drains in Sydney Streets</i>	1,500 0 0	
	8,532 7 0	9,502 17 6
MINERAL SURVEYOR.		
Mineral Surveyor	300 0 0	
Principal Overseer	200 0 0	
Two Overseers, at £60 each per annum	120 0 0	
Two ditto, at 8d. each per diem	24 8 0	
Clerk at 8d. per diem	12 4 0	
	656 12 0	
<i>Rations and Clothing to One hundred men, employed on the Aqu- educt for supplying Sydney with Water, at 7½d. each per diem.</i>	1,143 15 0	
<i>Gratuities of Tea, Sugar, and Tobacco, to deserving Miners and Mechanics</i>	180 0 0	
<i>Gunpowder for blasting, Coals, Timber, and other Stores, Tools and Incidental Expenses</i>	479 13 8	
	1,803 8 8	2,460 0 8
ESTIMATED CHARGE of the DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND PUBLIC WORKS	£	38,440 9 8

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,
Colonial Secretary.

IV.—ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses of the Judicial Establishment, forming a Charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.

IV.—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUPREME COURT.		
Registrar	800 0 0	
Chief Clerk	550 0 0	
Four Clerks—one at £350, one at £160, one at £130, and one at £90 per annum	730 0 0	
Clerks to the Judges—three at £150 each per annum	450 0 0	
Crier	50 0 0	
Courtkeeper	35 0 0	
Three Tipstiffs, at 2s. 3d. each per diem	123 10 6	
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32 0 6	
	2,770 11 0	
<i>Carried forward.</i>		

ESTIMATES, continued.

IV—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
SUPREME COURT, continued	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	2,770 11 0	
<i>Allowances to Witnesses for Travelling and Attendance</i>	2,800 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Officers for serving as Jurors</i>	250 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Civil Jurors</i>	470 0 0	
<i>Petty Expenses</i>	5 0 0	
	3,525 0 0	
LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.		6,295 11 0
Attorney General	1,200 0 0	
Clerk to ditto	150 0 0	
Messenger to ditto, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32 0 6	
Solicitor-General	800 0 0	
Clerk to ditto	120 0 0	
Messenger to ditto at 1s. 9d. per diem	32 0 6	
Crown Solicitor	500 0 0	
		2,834 1 0
COURTS OF REQUESTS.		
Commissioner	800 0 0	
Ten Registrars—one at £320, three at £80, one at £70, one at £40, three at £30, and one at £20 each per annum	780 0 0	
Two Clerks—one at £120, and one at £80 per annum	200 0 0	
Eleven Bailiffs—two at £75, four at £50, one at £30, three at £25, and one at £15 each per annum	470 0 0	
Crier	25 0 0	
Messenger, at 1s. 5d. per diem	25 18 6	
	2,300 18 6	
<i>Travelling Expenses of the Commissioner at 40s. per diem</i>	120 0 0	
<i>Postage</i>	300 0 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	10 0 0	
	430 0 0	
QUARTER SESSIONS.		2,730 18 6
Chairman	450 0 0	
Clerk of the Peace	400 0 0	
Ditto for conducting Prosecutions	100 0 0	
	950 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Witnesses for Travelling and Attendance</i>	390 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Officers for serving as Jurors</i>	270 0 0	
<i>Allowances to ditto for Travelling Expenses</i>	870 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Civil Jurors</i>	300 0 0	
<i>Allowances to the Clerk of the Peace for Travelling Expenses, at 30s. per diem</i>	210 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Criers and Tipstoffs</i>	156 0 0	
<i>Postage</i>	60 0 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	5 0 0	
	2,261 0 0	
SHERIFF.		3,211 0 0
Sheriff	1,000 0 0	
Under Sheriff	200 0 0	
Two Clerks—one at £100 and one at £75 per annum	175 0 0	
Four Bailiffs, at £100 each per annum	400 0 0	
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32 0 6	
	1,807 0 6	
<i>Carried forward.</i>		
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>		15,071 10 6

ESTIMATES, continued.

IV—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, <i>continued.</i>	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	. . .	15,071 10 0
SHERIFF, <i>continued.</i>		
<i>Brought forward.</i>	1,807 0 6	
<i>Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff and Under Sheriff</i>	85 0 0	
<i>Ditto to Gaolers and Bailiffs attending the Quarter Sessions</i>	20 0 0	
<i>Travelling Expenses to Bailiffs summoning Jurors</i>	100 0 0	
<i>Allowances to Special Constables</i>	90 0 0	
	295 0 0	
CORONERS.		2,102 0 6
Seven Coroners—one at £100, and six at £40 each per annum	340 0 0	
<i>Coroners' Fees on Inquests, at 20s. each</i>	250 0 0	
<i>Surgeons' Fees on Inquests at 40s. each</i>	380 0 0	
<i>Allowance to Coroners for Travelling Expenses, at 9d. a mile</i>	70 0 0	
<i>Rewards for taking up Dead Bodies</i>	12 0 0	
	712 0 0	
		1,052 0 0
ESTIMATED CHARGE OF THE JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.	£	16,225 11 0

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,
Colonial Secretary.

V.—*ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses of the Police and Gaol Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.*

	£	s.	d.
Estimated Charge of the Police and Gaol Establishments.....	45,000	0	0

The particulars of this Estimate cannot be given until the Report of the Committee, now sitting, be received.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,
Colonial Secretary.

ESTIMATES, continued.

VI.—ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses of the Clergy and School Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.

VI.—CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS.	Amount under each Head.		TOTALS.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
EPISCOPALIAN CLERGY.				
The Venerable and Honorable the Archdeacon	2,000	0 0		
Sixteen Chaplains—one at £560, two at £460, two at £350, ten at £250, and one at £200 each per annum	4,880	0 0		
One Catechist	182	10 0		
Salaries of Clerks, Musicians, Pew-openers, and other Church Officers	790	0 0		
Allowance to a Chaplain for officiating at Sackville Reach	45	0 0		
Salary of the Reverend L. E. Threlkeld, employed on the civilization of the Aborigines	150	0 0		
	8,047	10 0		
<i>Forage Allowance to eleven Chaplains, and to one Catechist, at 2s. 6d. each per diem</i>	549	0 0		
<i>Allowance for the maintenance of sixteen Glebe servants, at 9d. each per diem</i>	219	12 0		
<i>Ditto, ditto, of two Boatmen on the River Hawkesbury</i>	36	10 0		
<i>Ditto, ditto, of four Convicts in the employ of the Reverend L. E. Threlkeld.</i>	36	0 0		
<i>Erecting a School House for the Aborigines, to be instructed by him</i>	100	0 0		
<i>Travelling Expenses of Clergymen on duty</i>	260	0 0		
<i>Rents of eight Parsonages</i>	500	0 0		
<i>Rent of a House for a Catechist.</i>	50	0 0		
<i>Rents of Chapels</i>	110	0 0		
<i>Allowances of £320 each to the Rev. Thomas Hassall and the Rev. F. Wilkinson, in lieu of a second Grant of 1,280 acres of Land, after ten years' service, to be vested in Trustees for the benefit of their Families after their decease</i>	640	0 0		
<i>Ditto to the Rev. C. Dickinson, in lieu of a first Grant of 1,280 acres, after five years' service</i>	320	0 0		
<i>Towards erecting Churches in the Interior, on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions</i>	2,200	0 0		
<i>To purchase Land for the site of a Church at Wollongong</i>	60	0 0		
<i>Incidental Parochial Expenses</i>	250	0 0		
<i>Enclosing Burial Grounds and Glebes, and incidental repairs of Churches, Places of Worship, and Parsonages</i>	600	0 0		
	5,931	2 0	13,978	12 0
EPISCOPALIAN SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT.				
KING'S SCHOOL.				
Master at Parramatta	100	0 0	100	0 0
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS				
Salaries of thirty-six Masters and twenty-five Mistresses	1,700	0 0		
<i>Allowances to Schoolmasters for house-rent—two at £30 and two at £10 each per annum</i>	80	0 0		
<i>Allowance of one Halfpenny per diem for each Scholar, when the Parents are unable to pay for Instruction</i>	500	0 0		
<i>Rents of School Houses</i>	270	0 0		
<i>Books and incidental Expenses</i>	100	0 0		
<i>Repairs of School Houses</i>	200	0 0		
<i>Towards building School Houses</i>	700	0 0		
	1,850	0 0	3,550	0 0
MALE ORPHAN SCHOOL (190 BOYS.)				
Master	150	0 0		
Surgeon	100	0 0		
Storekeeper, Monitors, and Servants	205	0 0		
<i>Carried forward.</i>	£ 455	0 0		
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	£		17,628	12 0

ESTIMATES, continued.

VI—CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS, continued.	Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	.	.	.	17,628	12	0
EPISCOPALIAN SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.						
MALE ORPHAN SCHOOL—(190 BOYS), continued.						
<i>Brought forward.</i>	455	0	0			
<i>Food, Clothing, and Bedding</i>	1,800	0	0			
<i>Household and miscellaneous Expenses</i>	240	0	0			
<i>Rewards to Boys for good conduct</i>	10	0	0			
	2,050	0	0			
FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL—(170 GIRLS.)				2,505	0	0
Matron	130	0	0			
Surgeon	100	0	0			
Superintendent	80	0	0			
Teachers, Monitresses, and Servants.	100	0	0			
	410	0	0			
<i>Food, Clothing, and Bedding</i>	1,350	0	0			
<i>Household and miscellaneous Expenses</i>	170	0	0			
	1,520	0	0			
MANAGEMENT OF THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.				1,930	0	0
Agent	150	0	0			
Overseer of Flocks and Herds	100	0	0			
	250	0	0			
<i>Commission to the Agent of five per cent. on the amount of his Collections</i>	150	0	0			
<i>Auctioneer's Commission on Sales</i>	30	0	0			
<i>Rations and clothing for twenty shepherds, stockmen, and labourers</i>	340	0	0			
<i>Forming new stock stations, sheep Medicines, and other incidental Expenses</i>	180	0	0			
	700	0	0			
PRESBYTERIAN CLERGY.				950	0	0
Eight Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland—one at £300 and seven at £100 each per annum	1,000	0	0			
Grave-digger at Sydney, 9d. per diem	13	14	6			
	1,013	14	6			
<i>In aid of the erection of an additional Church, on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions</i>	500	0	0			
				1,513	14	6
ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.						
Vicar-General	200	0	0			
Six Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £150 each per annum	900	0	0			
Five Grave-diggers, at 9d. each per diem	68	12	6			
	1,168	12	6			
<i>Allowance for Travelling Expenses to the Vicar-General when on public duty</i>	60	0	0			
<i>In aid of the erection of Chapels, on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions</i>	700	0	0			
	760	0	0			
ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.				1,928	12	6
Salaries of eight Schoolmasters and four Schoolmistresses	220	0	0			
<i>Allowance of one Halfpenny per diem for each scholar</i>	400	0	0			
<i>Towards building school houses</i>	300	0	0			
<i>Rent of a school house at Maitland, until one be built</i>	23	8	0			
	723	8	0			
				943	8	0
ESTIMATED CHARGE OF THE CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS.				27,399	7	0

ALEXANDER McLEAY,
Colonial Secretary.

ESTIMATES, continued.

VII & VIII—ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Military Establishment, and of the Pensions, forming a Charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.

VII.—MILITARY.	Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Superintendent of Ordnance Stores and Dawes' Battery	100	0	0	109	3	0			
Assistant to ditto at 6d. per diem	9	3	0						
Forage Allowance to the Commandants, at Parramatta, and Bathurst, at 2s. 6d. each per diem	91	10	0	91	10	0			
Extra Pay of the Mounted Orderlies,—one Serjeant at 1s. 6d., one Corporal at 1s., and five Troopers at 9d. each per diem	114	7	6						
<i>Clothing for ditto</i>	70	0	0	349	10	0			
<i>Forage and Farriery for nine Horses at 1s. 8d. each per diem.</i>	274	10	0						
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	5	0	0						
ESTIMATED CHARGE of the MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS				664	10	6			
VIII.—PENSIONS.									
PAYABLE IN ENGLAND.									
Mrs. Macquarie, Widow of Governor Macquarie	400	0	0	720	0	0			
Mrs. Cobb (late Mrs. Bent), Widow of Judge Advocate Bent	200	0	0						
Mrs. Lewin, Widow of Coroner Lewin	50	0	0						
Mrs. Jamison, Widow of Surgeon Jamison	40	0	0						
Mrs. Thompson, Widow of Surgeon Thompson	30	0	0						
PAYABLE IN THE COLONY.									
Mrs. King, Widow of Governor King	200	0	0	661	16	0			
Mrs. Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	100	0	0						
Mr. William Harpur, late Assistant Surveyor	109	16	0						
Mr. John Redman, late Gaoler, Sydney	70	0	0						
Mr. John Gowau, late Commissariat Storekeeper	50	0	0						
Mr. Thomas Taber, Senior, late Master of the Public School, and Clerk at St. Philip's Church, Sydney	70	0	0						
Mr. John Pendergrass, late Town Crier	12	0	0						
Mr. Joseph Harper, late Master of the Public School, Windsor	50	0	0						
ESTIMATED CHARGE of PENSIONS							£	1,381	16 0

ALEXANDER M'LEAY, Colonial Secretary.

IX.—ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of Miscellaneous Services, forming a Charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Allowance to the Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esq., in fulfilment of an Agreement with the Secretary of State				750	0	0	
The several Public Offices. { Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, Gazettes, and Almanacks, for the several Colonial Departments	2,000	0	0	2,100	0	0	
{ Fuel and Light for ditto	100	0	0				
Customs. { Drawbacks on the Re-exportation of Foreign Goods	250	0	0	7,250	0	0	
{ Restitution of Duty on Spirits issued to the Troops, by the several Contractors	7,000	0	0				
Aborigines. { In Aid of the Mission to the Aborigines, by the Church Missionary Society	500	0	0	1,300	0	0	
{ Donations of Provisions, Clothing, and Blankets	800	0	0				
Public Works. { Casual Repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings	1,500	0	0	25,346	0	0	
	{ Furniture for Government Houses and Public Offices	600	0				0
	{ Lighting the Lamps in the Streets of Sydney	318	0				0
	{ For Firemen to work the Engines in Sydney, when required	105	0				0
	{ In part of the Expense of Building a new Gaol at Sydney	10,000	0				0
	{ In part of the Expense of Building a new Gaol at Parramatta	5,000	0				0
	{ For Completing the Court House at Bathurst	2,500	0				0
	{ In part of the Expense of Building a new Lunatic Asylum	5,000	0				0
{ For Alterations and New Work to the Light House, South Head.	325	0	0				
Sydney School of Arts.—Towards the support of the Institution				200	0	0	
For the Encouragement of Emigration, from the United Kingdom to New South Wales.				30,000	0	0	
To meet unforeseen Expenses, on occasions of emergency, to be hereafter accounted for.				2,000	0	0	
Estimated Charge of Miscellaneous Services				£68,946	0	0	

MINUTE of His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, explanatory of the several heads of Expenditure, and of Ways and Means, as estimated for the Year 1836.

In laying before Council the Estimates for the ensuing year, I have to offer some explanatory observations on the Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the last. The Council have not failed to remark on examining those Abstracts which were laid on the Table at the opening of the Session, that the Revenue of 1834 has exceeded the amount at which it was taken by no less a sum than thirty-eight thousand pounds, whilst several of the Estimates of Expenditure were taken too low. These errors of calculation it will be perhaps impossible altogether to avoid, whilst the population of this rising Colony, and with the population, the Establishments and contingent expenses of Government are necessarily in a constant state of change. If the demand for articles paying duty, and other sources of Revenue so much exceeded the estimate, it is not surprising that the expenses of administration should have been in some instances under-rated, more especially when it is considered that for the information of His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament, it is required at this distant station to estimate so long in advance of the actual expenditure. A statement is now laid before Council by which it will appear in what particulars the expenditure of the last year was estimated below what the service demanded, and, in what it was taken too high. Upon setting one against the other, there results an excess of expenditure amounting to £10,201 17s. 10½d. Of this excess more than one-half has been occasioned by too low an estimate of the amount refunded for Duties on Spirits issued to the Troops. The estimated sum has been exceeded by £5,353-13s. 4d., and is thus accounted for. In former years Spirits were consigned by His Majesty's Treasury to the Commissariat, were received into store free of Duty, and issued to the Troops by that Department. In the last year, by means of contracts entered into subsequently to the passing of the Estimates, Spirits for this service were almost entirely provided by the contractors for rations, who, paying the duty on the article and charging the full cost to the Commissariat, the latter became entitled to restitution from the Colonial Treasury to the amount of duty paid. There is in this item no increase, whatever of actual expenditure, though the sum received by the Customs and paid into the Colonial Treasury, and from thence issued to the Commissariat, necessarily appears on both sides of the Public Accounts. Another large item, amounting to £2,919 9d., is a sum paid in allowances to witnesses and jurors. In estimating for this charge it was confidently expected that, by the establishment of Circuit Courts, it would have been kept below the expenditure of former years. The want of the necessary instrument, (an order of the King in Council) has prevented the institution of these Courts, and the charge has consequently much exceeded the estimate. In the Customs, the deficiency of the estimate below the actual expense has chiefly been occasioned by the addition to that Department of a new Revenue Cutter. In the Survey Department the sum of £1,444 17s. 5½d., over and above the estimate, has been expended chiefly in gratuities to reduced officers, in conformity to regulation, and in payment for forage to oxen and pack horses in survey parties, at a higher rate of contract than was calculated.

On the other hand, there has been a saving of £1,154 6s. 5d. on the sum voted for payment of Commissioners of Claims, to Grants; of £472 7s. 1d. on the Pension List; of £1,243 8s. 1d. on the Estimate for the Episcopalian Church; and some smaller items are shewn in the Statement. A Resolution of Council, to make good the deficiency of the Estimates for 1834, will be required. This appropriation will, however, make no difference in the sum returned on the Abstract, as "balance available for future disposal," as the whole excess now detailed is charged on that Abstract.

The Estimates now laid on the Table consist of a Supplementary Estimate for this year, and the Estimates for 1836, which, by His Majesty's command, are to be presented in the month of June preceding. It will be convenient to make some observation on the Supplementary, before proceeding to the Annual Estimates. The former amounts to a large sum, as the Council has now to appropriate the Revenues of the Crown Lands, and the present is thought to be a favorable opportunity for expending in useful works, some part of the balances of former years remaining in the Treasury. It contains a charge for the Police and Gaols of the Colony, which, as has been intimated on a former occasion, is to be borne by the Colonial Treasury from the 1st July proximo. The detailed Estimate for these Establishments will be laid before Council as soon as a Report has been obtained from the Committee appointed to enquire and report upon their extent and expense. For the present it will be sufficient to observe that these Establishments have been considerably augmented in numbers and cost, during the last three years, as was shown with respect to the Police, for 1832 and 1833, by the Returns laid last year on the Table, when occasion was taken to represent to the Council the grounds upon which this Government proceeded in making those annual augmentations. A Return for 1834 is now presented, exceeding in amount that for 1833. A statement of the whole expense of Police and Gaols, for the year 1834, exclusive of the hulk and ironed gangs, which are still maintained from the Military Chest, is also laid on the Table. The charge amounts to £36,316 6s. 1½d. This sum, the Council will observe, is considerably larger than that expressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the Despatch laid on the Table, as the amount of Police and Gaol Expenditure in New South Wales. Their Lordships, in making their estimate, had not reference probably to the later accounts of the Commissariat—this expenditure having been considerably augmented under the present administration of the Colony.

The expenditure of these establishments for the last six months of this year, will require to be taken at a still higher rate, as several police buildings were ordered to be constructed at the commencement which are still in progress, and will be finished before its close. In the absence of the necessary details; the charge of Police and Gaols for the next six months, may be estimated at £20,000.

Another

Another new charge also appears on this Estimate, namely—that for Immigration. The revenues of the Crown Lands, from which it is to be defrayed, being now left to the appropriation of the Governor and Council. As any number of persons likely to arrive here within the next six months, will be sent out by order of His Majesty's Government under the same arrangements, probably, as have hitherto been made, it will be sufficient to estimate the charge on this account at £8,000.

In consequence of the arrival of an additional regiment in the Colony, the restitution of the duty on spirits issued to the troops, has been taken too low for this, as it was for the past year, and a sum amounting to £3,500, will be required to cover the charge for the next six months.

In the Road Branch of the Surveyor General's Department, a considerable sum is required to defray expenses which it will be necessary to incur for the Public Service during the next six months, and which have not been previously estimated. The principal charges are £1,950 for conveying stone by contract from Pennant Hills to Sydney, for metalling the streets. The Council are probably aware that no good material for this purpose has, as yet, been found at a less distance. The price of conveyance is 7s. 6d. per ton for about three miles of land carriage, from the quarry to the Pennant Hills' wharf, on the Parramatta River, and thence by the River to the Market wharf at Sydney. A considerable sum (£2,361 6s. 8d.) is required for fencing by contract the new line of road from Maitland towards the Upper Hunter. The whole supplementary expenditure of the departments, amounts for the town of Sydney to £3,289 2s. 8d., and for the Country districts to £3,516 15s. 8d.

Sums are also proposed to enable the Government to commence in this year some of the Public Works which are most immediately required, such as the Sydney and Parramatta Gaols, a Lunatic Asylum, a Court House at Bathurst, and to place a Floating Light on the reef in Port Jackson.

It is also proposed to commence, from the 1st July proximo, an allowance in aid of the Sydney School of Arts, as recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A copy of Lord Stanley's Despatch accompanies this Minute. It is proposed to allow two hundred pounds a year for house rent, until this most useful Society shall become so firmly established, as to remove all doubt of its permanency, and to render it more expedient to grant a sum of money to Trustees for the erection of such Buildings as the Institution requires.

Some other items of charge will be found in the Supplementary Estimate, which seem not to require explanation.

In calling your attention to the Estimates for 1836, I need hardly observe, that they are necessarily of much larger amount than in former years. The rapid growth of the Colony in numbers and wealth demands the creation of new Establishments, and an augmentation in some of the old. Notwithstanding every exertion has been made to keep the several Public Departments upon the lowest scale of expenditure, it has been found impossible, with due regard to their efficiency, and in justice to the Officers employed, to avoid proposing an increase of numbers in some, and of expense in others. The formation and repair of long lines of Road, the erection of permanent Stone Bridges, and the levelling and improving the Streets of Sydney, call for the expenditure of large sums. The charge also for Immigration, and of the Police and Gaol Establishments, now appear on the Colonial Estimates, and it is proposed, as has been observed, to commence without further delay some of the principal works, the want of which has been long apparent, but which have been postponed, lest the employment by Government of too large a proportion of the scanty number of good workmen as yet to be found in New South Wales, might have caused an injurious check to private undertakings, and retarded the general advancement of the Colony. Even at this time it will be necessary to proceed cautiously, in this respect, and to look for the arrival of additional numbers of competent workmen from the Mother Country before many considerable Public Works are undertaken. To meet the augmented expense, I am happy in being able to bring forward an augmented Revenue, more than sufficient to cover the required expenditure. The income of the Crown Lands, now placed by His Majesty under the control of the Council, and the enlarged amount of other sources of Revenue, resulting from the prosperous condition of the Colony, supply, without burden to the people, the necessary means. It is a subject of just congratulation to the Colonists, that whilst an increasing population is found to require additional Establishments, their financial prosperity enables them to accomplish those objects.

Beginning with the Civil Establishment proposed for 1836, it is to be observed, that it exceeds in amount that of the present year by about £3,000.

The principal items of this increased Expenditure are as follows:—There is an additional charge in the Colonial Secretary's Office for temporary Clerks. It has been found necessary to employ them in the present year, and they will probably be required in the next, to expedite the preparation of Grants consequent on the numerous Sales of Land and the recommendations of the Commissioners, as also for preparing copies of the Convict Indents for printing. The distribution of these Indents to the several Benches of Magistrates in the Colony, will, it is anticipated, not only cause a saving of time and trouble, but of expense also, by diminishing the necessity of sending Convicts, claiming their freedom, for identification at Sydney. The Indents are to be brought up from the year 1830, and kept complete by an annual publication. Considerable progress has already been made in printing those of past years. The increased charge for this office amounts to £821 14s. 3d.

In the Colonial Architect's office, there is also an increased Estimate of about £150, chiefly occasioned by the additional travelling charges and other expenses, which the care of the Colonial Churches and School Houses has imposed on this Department.

In the Colonial Treasurer's office, there is a proposed increase of £170, by augmenting the salary of the head clerk by £50 a year, and appointing a second at £120, to be raised by £10 per annum until it reaches £150. The augmented business of this office, occasioned by the transfer of the whole of the Church and School payments, which took place last year, and of those of the Police and Gaol Establishments, which are proposed to be made from the
Colonial

Colonial Treasury from and after the first of next month, requires additional strength to effect a secure and expeditious discharge. The appointment of the additional clerk is proposed from the first proximo.

In the Customs there is a proposed addition of nearly £1,000. From the greatly increased business of the Department, evidenced by a greatly increasing Revenue, it has been found necessary to add three officers to the establishment from the first of the present year, and to estimate additionally for extra tide waiters. The additional officers are a junior clerk, a landing waiter, and assistant locker. In the contingent charges for the Revenue Cutter, it has been found necessary to estimate to a greater amount than heretofore. In the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, there is a proposed addition of £100 a year to the salary of the Collector. When the large sums which are paid into the Treasury from this department, and the zealous and continued exertions of the officer at its head are considered, it will not be thought extravagant to remunerate such services by a salary of £600 a year.

To the Postmaster General's salary there is also proposed an addition of £100. The increased business of the department claiming the whole time of an active and intelligent director, justifies my laying before you his application for an augmentation, which will raise his official income to £500 a year. In the contingencies of this Department there is an increased estimate to meet the expenses occasioned by the extension of the Post to several distant stations.

In the Harbour Master's department the increase of about £450 a year is principally occasioned by the proposed establishment of a Floating Light on the Reef called the Sow and Pigs, in Port Jackson, the annual charge of which is taken at £313 7s. 3d. The first cost of the Boat and Apparatus will amount to £813 16s., and forms an item in the Supplementary Estimate of this year. Government has obtained the opinions of such practical and scientific mariners as could be consulted with advantage, and though these have differed considerably on several points, they have united in suggesting the expediency of placing a light on the edge of the reef, as the first step towards preventing accidents to ships entering the harbour in the night.

In the department of Survey and Public Works, there is a reduction in the estimate of the Survey Branch of above £1,000, as compared with the estimate for the present year. For the Road Branch, it has been thought expedient to propose a larger sum than in former years, in order to complete, as soon as possible, the principal lines of road, and to place the streets of Sydney in a better state of repair. The whole estimated sum amounts to £25,738 12s. 0d., of which £9,502 17s. 6d. is the charge for Sydney.

The proposed expenditure for the Tunnel, by which Sydney is to be supplied with water, is nearly the same as for the present year. From the Report of the Mineral Surveyor, which is now laid on the Table, it may be expected that the Tunnel will be completed early in the next.

The Estimate for the Judicial Establishment contains a charge for a clerk to each of the Judges, and an increase of salary to the first and second clerks of the Supreme Court. Upon the Establishment of Circuit Courts, the Judges' clerks are, in addition to the duties required of them in the Supreme Court and Chambers, to discharge those performed by the clerks of Arraignment and *nisi prius* in England. These appointments and augmentations of salary creating in the whole an Annual Expenditure of £600, seemed to me to be desirable, and are proposed under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of whose Despatch on this subject is now laid before the Council. It is proposed that this charge should commence from the 1st July, proximo.

The Estimates of the last and the present year having been taken too low for the travelling expenses of Military Jurors, the allowances of Civil Jurors, and the allowances to witnesses for travelling and attendances, that for the present year has been taken considerably higher. These heavy expenses will be much reduced by the institution of Juries according to the English form, and the establishment of Circuit Courts.

For the reason stated, in treating of the Supplementary Estimate, the detailed Estimate of the expense of Police and Gaols cannot be conveniently given until the Council shall have received the Report of the Committee. It may, however, be taken for the purpose of comparing the proposed Expenditure, with the Ways and Means at £45,000.

In the proposed Estimate for the Clergy and School Establishments, there are but few variations from that of last year. The Episcopalian Clergy continue the same in number, and at the same charge. In the contingencies a larger sum is taken, to aid in the erection of new churches, in consequence of communications from private contributors, that sums were raised, or raising in their respective districts for building Churches. Similar intentions have been announced by congregations of the Established Church of Scotland, and of the Church of Rome, and sums in aid are proposed accordingly. It is befitting the Government of a new Country to encourage by liberal donations, a disposition on the part of the inhabitants, tending directly to the honor of God, and the good of Man. Sums of £100 each are proposed in aid of private contributions for four additional Ministers of the Scots Church, it having been intimated to Government, that their congregations are preparing to pay their part of the stipends. The Roman Catholic Clergy remain on the same Establishment as proposed last year.

The Schools continue upon nearly the same footing. It would be a pleasing duty to propose at this time, the appropriation of a considerable sum to procure the introduction to the Colony, of well qualified Teachers, and the erection of commodious School-Houses for the general education of the People; but as an arrangement for effecting this object, is now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, it is necessary to await the communication of the King's commands, before any definitive measure is introduced.

In the charges for Military Expenditure, and for the Pension List, there is nothing that seems to require observation.

In the Estimate for Miscellaneous Services, there is now placed a sum for the promotion of Immigration. When the Committee before referred to, shall have reported, the amount which will be required for the next year, may be more correctly ascertained. For the purpose of the present Estimate, it may be taken at £30,000. If a larger sum should be required, it may be supplied by a supplementary appropriation in the next year.

Sums are proposed for continuing the Works, for the commencement of which, supplies have been required and charged on the Supplementary Estimate.

Having thus adverted to the several items of the Estimates for 1836, which seemed to require explanation, the whole charge for the year may be taken at £239,564 10s. 11d., divided under the following heads:—

Governor and Judges	£10,000	0	0
Civil Establishment	29,506	16	9
Survey and Public Works.....	38,440	9	8
Judicial Establishments.....	18,225	11	0
Police and Gaols	45,000	0	0
Clergy and Schools	27,399	7	0
Military Establishment.....	664	10	6
Pensions	1,381	16	0
Miscellaneous Services	68,946	0	0
	<u>£239,564</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

The Ways and Means to meet this charge are as follows:—

Customs Duty on Spirits	£105,000	0	0
„ Duty on Tobacco	9,000	0	0
„ <i>Ad valorem</i> Duty	8,000	0	0
„ Miscellaneous	2,500	0	0
Revenue, and sale of Crown Lands	42,000	0	0
Tolls, Ferries, and Market Dues	3,000	0	0
Licenses for Retail of Spirits	10,000	0	0
Auction Duties.....	2,500	0	0
Duty on Colonial Spirits	1,800	0	0
Fees collected in Public Offices.....	10,000	0	0
Post Office.....	4,000	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	1,500	0	0
	<u>£199,300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

To the Ways and Means for 1836, thus shewn to amount to 199,300, is to be added the balance of Revenue over Expenditure at the end of the current year, which, notwithstanding the large sums with which the Revenue is charged in the Supplementary Estimate, may be taken at £60,000, over and above the value of Treasury Bills, amounting to £50,000, and the sum of £10,000 advanced on loan to the Commissariat from the Crown Revenues. The Council will bear in mind that there has been an increasing balance for the last three years, and that the Revenue for the first four months of the present year has reached the unusually large amount of £91,109 16s. 6d.

The balance thus taken at £60,000, augments the Ways and Means for 1836 to £255,300, to meet a charge of £239,564 10s. 11d. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to signify His Majesty's gracious allowance of the Appropriation Act for 1834. With reference to the Protests entered by a Member of the Council against three items of charge contained in that Act, the Secretary of State has replied to that which objects to the payment of £500 to Messrs. Henry and William Dumaresq, in a Despatch dated the 28th May, 1834, a copy of which is now laid upon the Table. The two remaining Protests of the same Member, had been previously noticed and replied to, by the Secretary of State, when communicating His Majesty's allowance of the Appropriation Act for 1833.

The King's Commands upon the subject of the Appropriation Act for the present year, have not yet been received.

“ RICHARD BOURKE.”

24 June, 1835.

RETURN of the Gross Number of Police Magistrates, Constables, and Scourgers, with the charge for the same, in 1834.

YEAR.	SITUATION.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.		
1834	Police Magistrates	15	£	s.	d.
„	Chief, and Assistant-Chief Constables.....	11	3,794	6	0
„	Constables and Scourgers.....	271	1,090	0	0
		297	12,047	3	3
			16,931	9	3

RETURN of the Gross Number of Police Magistrates and Constables, in Sydney, with the charge for the same, in the year 1834.

YEAR.	SITUATION.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	
1834	Police Magistrates.....	3	£ 1,306	s. d. 5 0
"	Chief Constable, Assistant-Chief Constable and Inspector.....	3	350	0 0
"	Wardsmen.....	5	365	0 0
"	Conductors	16	953	11 3
"	Patrolmen	51	2,637	2 6
"	Extra Patrolmen and Constables.....	27	1,276	7 11
		105	6,888	6 8

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

STATEMENT, shewing the actual expense paid from the Military Chest for Pay, Provisions, Rations, and Contingencies for the Police and Gaol Establishments, as also of the probable value of Stores issued on account thereof in New South Wales, for the period from the 1st of January, to the 31st December, 1834.

	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT TO EACH ESTABLISHMENT.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
GAOLS. POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS. Mounted Polices.	Pay, including allowances and rewards for the Apprehension of Runaways	22,246 15 3½	} 30,712 0 11½	
	Stores, and Stationery received from England	1,600 0 0		
	Pay	1,528 5 0		
	Forage for 123 horses, at 1s. 10½d. per diem each	4,208 18 1½		
	Allowance in lieu of Forage to one Captain for 2 horses, and three Subalterns 1 horse each; in all 5 horses at 2s. 6d. per diem each	228 2 6		
	Clothing, Firearms, Ammunition, and Accoutrements received from England, and remount of horses,	900 0 0		
	Pay, including allowances.....	2,128 10 7		
	Rations of Provisions, Fuel, &c., to Prisoners confined in Gaols.....	2,325 15 7		
	Clothing, Stationery, & Stores received from England ..	550 0 0		
	Clothing	600 0 0		
	Stationery & Stores	1,150 0 0	5,604 6 2	
TOTAL AMOUNT.....			£ 36,316 7 1½	

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1835.
JAMES LAIDLLEY,
Deputy Commissary General.

(No. 77.)

Downing-street,
14th May, 1834.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 84, of the 28th of October last, submitting an application made to you by the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' Institute, for a Grant, without purchase, of a part of the Land formerly occupied as a Lumber Yard, fronting George-street, as a site for the erection of a Building for that Institution.

I am aware it has not been unusual in such cases where the objects were of public utility, for Government to grant allotments of land in furtherance of such undertakings; but when this practice existed, the Crown Lands were disposed of without purchase, and with more liberality than since the new system of putting them up to Public Sale. Whilst therefore I admit the advantages anticipated by you from the Institution, of which it is your anxious desire to promote the Establishment, I must decline to sanction a Free Grant of the Allotment of Land, which you have recommended to be given up to the Committee, as I prefer that any encouragement which may be required from the Government, and it may be proper

proper to afford in aid of this Institution, should be given in money, vested in the hands of Trustees;—the more especially as in those instances in which advances from the Treasury may be made, the due appropriation of them towards the objects to which they are to be applied will be better secured than any gift of the nature of that proposed.

I have, &c.,

E. G. STANLEY.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOURKE,
&c., &c., &c.

LETTER from the Mineral Surveyor, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, transmitting report of the progress of the Tunnel for conducting Water into Sydney.

(No. 35-46.)

*Mineral Surveyor's Department,
Sydney, 22nd June, 1835.*

SIR,

With reference to your several letters, and my replies respecting the progress of the work, for conveying Water into Sydney, under my charge, I now do myself the honor to enclose a statement, exhibiting the following particulars, which have been ascertained by my Son's personal admeasurement, within the last two days, and will be more satisfactory I presume than the detailed reports heretofore submitted from time to time, namely:—

	FEET.
Tunnelling, lateral cuts, and off cuts completed	10,309
<i>Remaining to be done.</i>	
	FEET.
Tunnelling	963
Lateral cuts, say	600
Open cuts, varying from 5 to 25 feet deep.....	650
	<u>2,213</u>
Total length of Water Course	<u>12,522</u>

Quantity of water delivered during six days in December, 1834, exclusive of full supplies to the Military and Convict Barracks, both Hospitals, and the Gaol and Dock Yard:—one hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and five gallons.

And total expenditure of Department from the commencement of the work, to the 30th of June, 1835:—Fourteen thousand five hundred and six pounds, twelve shillings, and fourpence half-penny.

Should no unforeseen circumstance occur, I may safely say, that the 2,213 feet of open cut and tunnelling, stated as now remaining, will be effected, and the Tunnel thus completed from Hyde Park to the Lagoon, before the end of June, 1836.

The embankments across the Lagoon, will then remain for immediate accomplishment; unless the Government shall decide upon adopting the expedient, suggested in my letter of the 10th June last, namely,—the construction of some unexpensive machinery, whereby the produce of the Tunnel itself, would be increased to a degree, that in all probability, would suffice for several years to come, in which case the embankments might be deferred to a later period.

Upon such completion, pipes will of course be required for distributing the water throughout the town, and although not indispensable, a Water House will doubtless be very convenient. For these works I shall be prepared to submit either estimates or advice, whenever His Excellency shall be pleased to give me his commands to that effect.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BUSBY.

STATEMENT, shewing the progress of the Work, for the introduction of Water into Sydney, from its commencement; the quantity remaining to be executed; the time; number of men; and expense required to complete it. The quantity of Water delivered at Hyde Park in one week, in December last, and the expense already incurred.

TOTAL LENGTH OF WATER COURSE FROM HYDE PARK TO LAGOON.

	FEET.
Open cut from Hyde Park to commencement of Tunnel...	1,370
Length of continuous Tunnel	9,150
Lateral cuts rendered necessary by beds of quick-sand, &c.	752
Lateral cuts to open up the Basin, through which the Tunnel passes, say.....	600
Open cut from No. 1, New Line, to Lagoon	650
Total length of Water Course	<u>12,522</u>

PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Walled-in Tunnel.	Feet of Pits in sand built up with Ashlar.	Feet of Pits in rock.	Length of Water-course.	
				Feet open cut.	Feet Tunnel.
<i>Completed on 28 August, 1833, date of Report of Committee of Legislative Council.</i>					
Open Cut from Hyde Park, to commencement of Tunnel on South Head Road, built with Ashlar, and flagged on top and bottom.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	4,250
Tunnelling completed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	562
Lateral Cuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleven Pits sunk to level, through sand and rock.....	.....	155	347	.....	.....
<i>Completed from 29 August, 1833, to 31 December, 1834.</i>					
Tunnelling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,203
Lateral Cuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Thirteen Pits, five feet diameter, sunk to the level, through sand and rock .....	.....	135	333	.....	.....
Weak parts of Tunnel walled on either side with Ashlar 5 feet 6 inches high, and flagged at top and bottom	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parts built as above, but arched at top	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parts where only one side was required	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Completed from 1 January, to 30 June, 1835.</i>					
Tunnelling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	734
Four Pits sunk to level through sand and rock .....	.....	100	34	.....	.....
Total quantities completed	227	390	714	1,370	8,930

Number of feet of open cut completed..... 1,370
 Number of feet of Tunnelling completed..... 8,930

Total quantity of Water Course completed 10,300 feet.

Remaining to be done.

Number of feet of open cut, varying from 5 to 25 feet deep 650
 Number of feet of Tunnelling 963
 Number of feet of lateral cuts, say, 600

2,213

Total length of Water Course 12,522

Should nothing unforeseen interfere, and with the number of men now employed, on an average one hundred and ten, the whole work completed as recommended in my letter 10 June, 1835, may be expected to be accomplished by 30 June 1836.

During six days in December last the quantity of Water delivered by measurement was :—

To Retailers 109,275 gallons.
 Government Carts 15,200 "
 Private Individuals, in Carts 45,284 "
 Private Individuals, Wheelbarrows, &c. 10,146 "

179,905

One hundred and seventy-nine thousand, nine hundred and five gallons, which was exclusive of a full supply to the Military and Hyde Park Barracks, the Military and Convict Hospitals, and the Gaol and Dock Yard.

	£	s.	d.
Total expense of work from commencement to 31st December, 1831	6,138	14	0
Total expense of Department, including the Charge for Pipes, Locks, Lead, &c. imported from England during the year 1832	4,371	19	3
Total expense of Department during the year 1833.....	1,025	0	8½
Total expense of Department during the year 1834.....	1,817	5	0
Total expense of Department from 1 January to 30 June, 1835.....	1,291	13	4½

£14,506 12 4½

Total expenditure of Department from beginning, to 30 June, 1835, fourteen thousand five hundred and six pounds, twelve shillings, and fourpence half-penny.

JOHN BUSBY.

Mineral Surveyor's Department,
 Sydney, 22 June, 1835. }

No. 33.

No. 33.

Downing-street,
26th October, 1834.

SIR,

I have received your Despatch No. 8, of the 24th January last, submitting for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, two communications from the Judges of the Colony; the one, in favor of the augmentation of the salaries of the Clerks of the Supreme Court to the extent of £100 per annum in addition to that of the first, and of £50 per annum in addition to that of the second; and the other, requesting that each Judge may be provided with a clerk at a salary of £150 a year. Unwilling, as I am, to give my consent to any arrangement by which an additional charge will be incurred to the Colony, I still do not feel myself prepared, under the circumstances represented by the Judges, to decline acceding to their application in both cases. You will, therefore, consider yourself authorised to make the addition proposed, to the salaries of the first and second clerks of the Supreme Court from the date of your receiving this Despatch, and to assign salaries to the three clerks applied for by the Judges from the date at which you shall receive official information of their respective appointments; it being my intention to sanction this expense prospectively, and not to authorise any payments on this account for any antecedent period. It must be further understood that I have consented only to charge the public with the payment of these three clerks, upon the condition proposed by the Judges themselves, that whenever Circuit Courts may be established (upon which subject I shall shortly have to address you) the clerks so to be attached to the Judges, shall be called upon to "perform those offices which are executed by the Clerk of Arraignment and *Nisi Prius* in England, without the necessity or expense of any further appointments;" and that the salary of £150 a year which is to be paid to each of them is to be "in lieu of all fees and perquisites, which should be accounted for to the Public Treasury in like manner as the fees of the several clerks of the Supreme Court."

I have, &c.,
T. SPRING RICE.Major General Bourke,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 85.

Downing-street,
28th May, 1834.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 73, of the 26th September last, enclosing a Copy of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, on a claim brought before it on the part of Messrs. Henry and William Dumaresq, for compensation on the loss of certain tolls on a Bridge purchased by them of the original Proprietor, over Wallis's Creek, at Maitland.

In my Despatch of the 25th instant, I intimated to you my readiness to sanction such amount of compensation as the Council might deem the parties fairly entitled to receive, in consideration of their loss, and I have now the honor of acquainting you that I approve of the payment to them of the sum which has been finally awarded in their favor; at the same time I am by no means satisfied, from the information which you have transmitted, that the property which has given rise to this claim, was of the value at which it was estimated by the parties, and had I not been unwilling to interfere with the decision of the Council, to whom the claim was, with your concurrence, referred, I should have been disposed to reduce the amount.

I have, &c.,
E. G. STANLEY.MAJOR-GENERAL BOURKE,
&c., &c., &c.

Sydney, 26th June, 1835.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., and the
Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Council of the Australian College.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the Australian College was established for the education of Youth, in the elementary, as well as the higher branches of useful knowledge, in the year 1831; His Majesty's Government having been graciously pleased to advance a loan of £3,500 from the Colonial Treasury, in aid of the undertaking.

That the plan of the Institution, which was approved of by His Majesty's Government previous to its being carried into effect, was, that it should comprise four Head Masters or Professors for the higher branches of education, with such Assistant Masters as might, from time to time, be required for the elementary branches; and that, while the business of education should be conducted in all the classes of the Institution, so as to inculcate the leading truths of the Christian Religion, and the virtuous practice they are calculated to produce, it should be open equally to all denominations.

That in pursuance of this plan, a suite of Buildings has been erected in the Town of Sydney, greatly exceeding in cost and value, the whole amount of the loan advanced by the Government; the said Buildings being intended to serve as dwelling-houses for the four
2—r
Professors

Professors or Head Masters of the Institution, and to afford suitable accommodation for a large number of boarders, together with temporary class rooms for the pupils until the erection of additional Buildings.

That a Library of fifteen hundred volumes and upwards, has also been procured for the Institution, together with a valuable and extensive philosophical apparatus, and numerous specimens of Natural History, to illustrate Lectures in Mineralogy and Zoology.

That the following literary men with their families, have already been brought out from Europe on account of the Australian College, to carry into effect the plan above mentioned; viz:—The Reverend Messrs Pinkerton; Anderson; Carmichael, A. M.; Wylde, A. M.; and Mackenzie, A. M.; of whom the first has died in the Colony, the second has accepted an appointment to a Clerical charge in Van Diemen's Land, and the third has recently left the Institution; and that the business of education is now conducted by the two last mentioned, in the expectation of being joined ere long by a third from England.

That whereas the cost of a common grammar school education in the town of Sydney, with only one Master for all the branches taught, was not less than twenty pounds per annum within the last ten years; it has been reduced, chiefly through the establishment of the Australian College, which is intended ultimately to provide four Professors or Head Masters, with suitable Assistants, for the different branches of education to be taught in the Institution, to twelve pounds per annum.

That a still further reduction to the amount, probably of five pounds per annum for each pupil attending the higher classes of the Institution, could be effected in the cost of education to the community, were a salary of one hundred pounds per annum allowed by the Government, for each of the two Professors or Head Masters conducting the business of education in the Australian College; and that such a reduction would prove a great blessing to many reputable families of limited means in the Colony, while it would enable deserving families in the lower walks of life, to afford their sons a liberal education, which the present rate of cost still precludes them from doing.

That the principle of granting salaries to the Head Masters of such an Institution as the Australian College, has already been sanctioned, and acted on by His Majesty's Government; the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having ordered a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to be paid to the late Head Master of the King's School at Sydney, in the year 1831.

That the same principle has also been acted on by the Colonial Government at the Cape of Good Hope; His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and the Honorable the Legislative Council of that Colony, having recently granted two hundred pounds per annum, for salaries to the Professors in the South African College.

That while your Memorialists are sincerely desirous that the other public educational Institutions of the Colony, should also receive from the Government, advantages proportioned to their respective claims and merits; they beg most respectfully to submit, that as the Government have at the different periods, given a highly valuable allotment of building ground to the Sydney College, and a liberal grant of money, in addition to an allotment of ground for the Head Master to the King's School at Parramatta, the Institution with which your Memorialists are connected, has hitherto been in reality the least favored by the Government, while it has rendered beyond all comparison, the greatest service to the public.

Your Memorialists beg therefore, most respectfully to solicit, that in consideration of the benefits which the Australian College has already been the means of conferring upon the Colony, through the extensive Literary and Educational apparatus it has introduced into the Territory, as well as of the still greater benefits likely to ensue from the advantages of a liberal education being rendered more easily accessible to the youth of the Colony, a Salary of one Hundred Pounds per annum may be granted on the part of Government, to each of the two Professors or Head Masters at present conducting the business of Education in that Institution.

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

[Here follow the Signatures.]

To His Excellency Major General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, and the Legislative Council of the said Colony.

We, the undersigned householders and proprietors of Land in the town of Sydney, respectfully represent, that it has been found indispensable to the health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants of all large towns, that a general system should be adopted for the lighting, draining, paving, repairing, and keeping in repair the streets—cleansing, watering, and watching the same; for removing and abating nuisances and encroachments therein; for obtaining a constant and sufficient supply of water; and for other matters connected with those objects.

That the rapid increase in the population of Sydney, and the great extent to which its buildings have lately been carried, render it especially necessary that no further time should be lost in introducing such a system within its limits, and the more so, as the bringing into operation the late Act for the alignment of the streets, marks the present as a most opportune period for adopting one general system for regulating all matters of this description connected with the town.

That your Petitioners feel that no such system can be efficiently adopted by Government without placing it under the superintendence of persons to be nominated by the inhabitants, having an interest in the improvement of the town, and invested with the powers and responsibilities of Commissioners appointed for like purposes in the Mother Country; and your

your Petitioners feel confident that there would be no difficulty in finding, at all times, a sufficient number of Commissioners willing and competent, gratuitously, to undertake the duties suggested to be confided to them under the sanction of an Act of the Legislature. And your Petitioners further shew, that independently of the Revenue derivable from the water-works, the Market dues, and other sources, which being of a strictly local nature, ought to be applied solely to local purposes, there are many considerations which entitle the inhabitants of the town of Sydney to a liberal share of the general Revenue, and which they suggest should be placed under the control and management of the aforesaid Commissioners, subject to such regulations as your Excellency in Council may deem politic and expedient, to be expended in carrying into effect the contemplated measures for the improvement of Sydney, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray your Excellency to bring a Bill before the Council, to effectuate the objects of this Petition.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

To His Excellency Major General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., and the Members of the Legislative Council.

We, the undersigned, beg leave most respectfully and earnestly to call your attention to the extraordinary increase of the Town of Maitland; which being the Capital of an extensive, wealthy, and fertile District, situated at the termination of the Navigable part of the River Hunter, with five principal Roads concentrating on the Town, must, in the natural course of events, require superior Public Buildings.

Within the last twelve months, ten brick houses have been built, or are in the progress of finishing, valued from £500 to 1,500 each, and the stone work of a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel has been completed.

The Census just taken by the direction of the Police Magistrate, shews a population of nineteen hundred souls; who, though they contribute largely to the Revenue of the Colony, are suffering very great inconvenience from the want of a Gaol and Hospital.

We therefore trust your Honorable Council will be graciously pleased to grant a liberal supply of Money for the erection of these Edifices, and as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

Sydney, 4th July, 1835.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., and the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the Presbytery of New South Wales,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That a large proportion of the numerous free Emigrants who have arrived in this Colony, during the last four years, have been natives of Scotland, and Presbyterians from other parts of the Empire; and that this portion of the Colonial population is rapidly increasing, both in Sydney and throughout the Territory.

That the provision hitherto allowed by His Majesty's Government for the support of Ministers of the Church of Scotland in this Colony, is consequently no longer either adequate to the actual wants, or commensurate with the daily increasing amount of this part of the general population; and that, as the constituted guardians of the moral and spiritual welfare of the Presbyterian inhabitants of the Colony, your Memorialists are extremely desirous to effect the settlement of Ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the following Districts, in all of which they have ascertained that there are many families and individuals of the Presbyterian Communion who are willing to contribute towards the support of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, viz:—

1. In the town and neighbourhood of Parramatta;
2. In the extensive and flourishing district of Argyle; and
3. At Patrick's Plains, and towards the source of the Hunter.

That a Minister of the Presbyterian Church having recently arrived in the Colony, your Memorialists have made arrangements for his being stationed in the Town of Parramatta, at the request of the Presbyterian Inhabitants of that vicinity; and that they are desirous of making similar arrangements for effecting the settlement of Ministers of the Church of Scotland in the other districts above-mentioned.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly solicit that in addition to the existing provision for the support of Ministers of the Church of Scotland in this Territory, your Excellency and the Legislative Council will be graciously pleased to grant salaries of not less than One hundred Pounds per annum each, for Ministers of the Church of Scotland at Parramatta, Argyle, and Upper Hunter's River, provided the Presbyterian Inhabitants of these districts respectively shall contribute a similar amount, and your Memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

Signed in the presence and by the appointment of the Presbytery of New South Wales, this fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five years, by

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, Moderator.

To

Sydney, 4th July, 1835.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., and the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the Presbytery of New South Wales.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That in consequence chiefly of the great influx of Presbyterian families from Scotland, and the north of Ireland, into this Colony during the last five years, the number of children of the Presbyterian Communion throughout the Colony, but especially in the principal towns of the Territory, is at present very considerable, and rapidly increasing.

That although His Majesty's Government have been graciously pleased to make provision for the religious instruction of the Presbyterian portion of the inhabitants of this Colony, no provision has hitherto been made for the establishment and support of Elementary Schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes of that portion of the Colonial community; and that these children are consequently either wholly deprived of the advantage of a cheap education, or obliged to receive it in the existing public schools of the Colony, in which they are virtually withdrawn from the superintendence of their Pastors, and their affections insensibly, but effectually alienated from the institutions of the Presbyterian Church.

That your Memorialists being therefore earnestly desirous of securing for the children of their people in this Colony, similar institutions to those that have hitherto proved conducive in the highest degree to the intellectual and moral advancement of their native land, deem it a duty incumbent upon them to use every effort to establish a School on the plan of the Parish Schools of Scotland, in every district in this Territory, in which there is a Scots Church established under the sanction of Government.

That the principle of the Parish Schools of Scotland, is to combine with the elementary and more useful branches of education, such religious instruction as shall tend, under the Divine blessing, to train up the youth of the Country, in piety towards God, and in the practice of virtue; and that the plan hitherto successfully pursued in Scotland, with a view to render such a system of education universal, is that of fixing the rate of wages sufficiently low for the poorest of the people, while the Teachers' income is raised to a moderate competency by a small, but fixed salary, contributed by the State.

Your Memorialists beg therefore, most respectfully to solicit, that in accordance with this principle, such a sum as your Excellency and the Legislative Council shall deem expedient, may be granted from the Colonial Revenue, to assist in establishing and maintaining a School on the plan of the Parish Schools of Scotland, in whatever District of the Colony there is a Scots Church actually established, and they are encouraged to prefer this prayer, from the liberality already evinced by your Excellency and the Legislative Council, in furtherance of a similar object, towards the Episcopalian, and the Roman Catholic communions of this Colony.

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

Signed in the presence, and by the appointment of the Presbytery of New South Wales, this fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five years, by

JOHN DUNMORE LANG,

Moderator.

RETURN of the number of Prisoners maintained by Government in Road and Chain Gangs, Gaols, and Penal Settlements, and the average yearly cost of each.

	Number of Prisoners.	Average yearly cost of each, including every charge.
Road Gangs	982	£ s. d. 9 9 10½
Chain Gangs.....	1191	10 3 6½
Gaols	646	13 4 6½
Penal Settlements	1250	10 16 6½
TOTAL.....	4069	

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
11th July, 1835.

LETTER

LETTER from the Principal Superintendent of Convicts to the Colonial Secretary, with a Return of the number of Convicts maintained in Private Service.

*Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office,
13th July, 1835.*

SIR,

In compliance with the commands of His Excellency the Governor, conveyed to me in your letter of the 8th instant, (No. 35-342) calling for a Return, for the information of the Council, of the number of Prisoners of the Crown maintained by individuals in Private Service; I beg to acquaint you, that the same is, as nearly as I can collect from the Registers and Documents in my Office, (18,304) Eighteen thousand three hundred and four, on the 31st December last.

I have, &c.,

FRED. A. HELY.

P.S.—One thousand nine hundred and three Male Convicts have been assigned since the 1st of January last to this date.

Prisoners in Private Service on 31st December, 1834.....	18,304
Assigned since	1,903
Total.....	<u>20,207</u>

REPORT of the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to take into consideration a Bill for the repairing of Parish Roads in the County of Cumberland.

Your Committee have maturely considered the several clauses of the Bill referred to them, and they have the honor to submit to your Excellency and Council as follows.—Assuming that it came within the objects of their appointment to enquire into and consider the principle of the Bill, as well as the means by which it is proposed to carry the same into effect; your Committee are of opinion that a law to compel the several inhabitants of the different parishes in the County of Cumberland, to contribute a rate to be assessed by the acre, upon their respective lands, will operate very unequally, and be found in many instances oppressive, from various causes, but principally from the different qualities of the soil, and the expense of clearing the poorer qualities of land, of which the County of Cumberland is largely composed. This County is very unequally divided; where the lands are productive, they are divided into small farms, and are generally well inhabited, while the poorer lands lie waste and comparatively deserted; and from this circumstance it follows, as a consequence, that the proprietors of the larger farms who derive least benefit from the use of the parish roads, would be compelled to contribute most largely towards their repairs. This unequal state of things is incident to a new country, and must continue for many years to come. Besides this just consideration, the expense of bridging and repairing some of the parish roads would be too great for many of the farms which would be assessed to bear. Your Committee would therefore submit, as a general principle, for the consideration of your Excellency and Council, that the charge of repairing the parish roads should be borne by all the inhabitants of the Colony, in the proportions in which they respectively may use them; and as the means of carrying such principle into operation, they would propose that a toll should be levied upon the several parish roads which it may be deemed necessary to repair; and that no other repairs should be made upon such roads, than such as should be necessary to render the same passable.

Should your Excellency and Council agree with your Committee in this proposal, your Committee would further submit the following brief outline of a Legislative measure to give it effect.

Upon the application of one-half of the inhabitants of any parish, in writing, to the nearest Court of Petty Sessions to have any parish road within such parish repaired, it shall be lawful for such Court, consisting of not less than three Justices, to enquire into the same, at a time to be appointed and publicly notified for such purpose, and upon being satisfied that the road for the repair of which such application is made, is a parish road, according to the true intent and meaning of the Act of the Governor and Council in such case made, and that it is the desire of not less than one-half of the inhabitants of the parish to have such road repaired, to report the result of their enquiry to His Excellency the Governor for his approval; specially setting forth in each report, the line of road, the amount and scale of tolls proposed to be levied respectively, and the place where it shall be proposed to place a toll bar; and if the report of the Petty Sessions shall be approved by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor by proclamation issued for such purpose, to notify the inhabitants thereof; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Justices in Petty Sessions to cause a toll bar to be erected, and to appoint some fit person to attend and receive the tolls, with power to remove such person; the receipts of such toll to be accounted for to such Petty Sessions, and the net proceeds, after paying the necessary

necessary expenses of collecting, to be applied in keeping such roads in sufficient repair to render them passable, under the control and direction of such Petty Sessions. Books to be kept for inspection of all persons interested therein, and to be open at all convenient times during holding of Court of Petty Sessions—penalties for evading tolls; and summary jurisdiction given to one or more Justices of the Peace for recovering the same, with the usual clauses in like cases.

21st July, 1835.

FRANCIS FORBES,
Chairman of Committee.

SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA GAOLS.

First Report from the Committee on Police and Gaols.

The Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the Police and Gaols in this Colony, are not prepared to make their report fully upon these important subjects; but beg to offer their suggestions upon the Sydney and Parramatta Gaols, as demanding more immediate attention, in order that the necessary Estimates may be passed for their erection.

Your Committee having examined the Plans and Estimates which have been referred to them of Gaols for these places, and having examined the Sheriff, as to the necessity of speedily providing such buildings, and the Colonial Architect, with respect to the manner in which it is proposed to execute the work, your Committee are of opinion, that the Plans are suitable for the purpose, in every respect, excepting that they consider, that it would be advisable to remove the privies and washing places, from the extremities of the main buildings to some convenient spot within the several airing grounds. By this arrangement, space will be obtained in the Sydney Gaol for ten additional rooms, and four cells; by which, accommodation will be afforded for thirty-four additional prisoners; and in the Parramatta Gaol for six additional rooms, and four cells, or twenty-two additional prisoners; advantages which, in the opinion of your Committee, will more than adequately compensate for any increased expense; while such an arrangement would be better calculated to ensure a greater purity of air, and to secure the main buildings from the pernicious effects of damp.

The Colonial Architect being of opinion, that one-third of the whole expense of erecting these Gaols, may be saved by the employment of about one hundred able ironed-gang men, your Committee would earnestly recommend the employment of such gangs on these works; in order to reduce the immense expenses to which the Colony will be subjected in providing the Gaols now required, and absolutely necessary for the purposes of justice.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,
Chairman.

Council Chamber, 24th July, 1835.

PORT DUES AND PILOTAGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

REPORT of the Committee on the Petition respecting the Port Dues and Pilotage on Vessels trading between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The Committee appointed to enquire into and report the charges made for Port Dues and Pilotage in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, on Vessels trading between the two Colonies; and to report upon such other matters as are alleged in the Petition from certain Traders, Ship-owners, and other persons engaged in the Van Diemen's Land Trade, have the honor to report to your Excellency and Honorable Council.

That having made due enquiry into the several matters referred to them, with respect to the reduction of Harbour Dues and Pilotage on Vessels trading between the Colonies, and owned and registered in either, and placing all such Vessels on the same footing as Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade, your Committee are of opinion that it is not expedient to make any distinction in this Colony between Vessels registered here, and Vessels registered in any other part of the British Dominions; but that on the contrary, every encouragement ought to be given to Shipping of every description to frequent our Ports, by keeping the charges as low as the employment of competent Pilots, and the support of the necessary Lights and other measures of security will permit.

Your Committee consider that a compliance with the Prayer of the Petition to put the Trade with Van Diemen's Land on the footing of a Coasting Trade, would be detrimental to the Mercantile interests of this Colony, inasmuch as no Drawback could in such case be received on Goods subject to Duty here, and exported from hence to that Colony; but independently of this consideration, your Committee cannot see any grounds whatever for distinguishing the Trade with Van Diemen's Land where there is a separate Government, from the Trade with the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, or any other British Colony.

With

With regard to the Rates of Port Charges to which Vessels trading to Van Diemen's Land are subject here, it appears that from the beginning of September, 1832, when the present Rates of Port Charges commenced, until the end of last month, the whole amount of Pilotage paid in Port Jackson for Vessels employed exclusively in the Van Diemen's Land Trade, was £375 15s. 10d., being a yearly average of about £130, and that the whole amount of Harbour Dues was £53 10s., or about £20 per annum. According to these Rates with the established Custom House Dues for Entry and Clearance, and the Light House Dues, a Vessel of 90 tons measurement, on entering and clearing out of Port Jackson, would be charged no more than £7, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Custom House Fees	1	10	0
Light Dues.....	0	15	0
Pilotage in and out.....	4	10	0
Harbour Dues.....	0	5	0
Total.....	£7	0	0

Whereas the same Vessel at Hobart Town would be subject to a charge of £10 10s. 8d., being £3 10s. 8d. more than the charges at Sydney; and the charges are nearly in the same proportion for Vessels of other tonnage.

Your Committee, after full consideration, are of opinion, that it is not expedient to reduce the Custom House, Light, or Harbour Dues in this Colony, which appear to be very moderate; but considering the number of voyages which the traders to Van Diemen's Land make in the course of a year, and the circumstance of the Masters being generally so well acquainted with the Navigation of Port Jackson, as to render the assistance of a Pilot totally unnecessary, your Committee beg leave to recommend, that all Vessels trading regularly between this Colony and Van Diemen's Land, should be totally exempted from Dues of Pilotage in this Port, excepting in cases in which a Pilot should be actually required, and employed. This exemption, however, should not extend to Vessels arriving at Van Diemen's Land from some other place, and then coming hither, whether with the whole or part of the same cargo, or with any other cargo, or in ballast, nor to Vessels proceeding from hence to Van Diemen's Land, with an ulterior destination.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Council Chamber, 21st July, 1835.

Chairman of the Committee.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF POLICE AND GAOLS.

Second Report from the Committee on Police and Gaols.

The Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the establishment and strength of the Police Force in all its branches, to what extent it may be expedient to maintain it, and the expense it will occasion; and to enquire into the capacity and condition of the Gaols in the Colony, and to report what additional buildings appear to be required, and the probable expense of providing them; not having yet agreed upon their final Report, but understanding that it is desirable that the consideration of the Estimates of the expense of the Police and Gaols for the next year, as well as for the last six months of the present year, should be no longer delayed, they now beg to report, that from the documents and evidence now before them, it is evident that the sum of twenty thousand pounds will be required to defray the expense of the Police and Gaols from the first day of July to the end of the present year; and that the sum of forty-five thousand pounds, as stated in the Governor's Minute of the 24th of June, is not more than seems to be necessary for the same service in the year 1836.

Your Committee hope before the termination of the Session, to submit to your Excellency and Council their final Report, containing the details upon which this preliminary Report is founded.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,
Chairman.

Council Chamber, 28th July, 1835.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., and the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of New South Wales.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Memorialists have observed, that in the Minute of His Excellency the Governor, recently submitted to the Council, it is proposed to appropriate the sum of £45,000 from the General Revenue of the Colony, for the year 1836, for the maintenance of the Police and Gaol Establishments.

That

That these Establishments being required almost exclusively, in consequence of this Colony being a Penal Settlement for the Mother Country, it appears to your Memorialists inconsistent with justice that this Colony should be called on to defray more than a small proportion of the expense of such establishments; considering also, that it is already burdened with very large expenses, arising from its penal character.

That your Memorialists feel a deeper anxiety on this subject, from observing that the proposed aggregate amount of expenditure of the Colonial Government will greatly exceed the estimated Revenue, unprecedently large as that Revenue is expected to be, unless the funds arising from the Sale of Waste Lands are appropriated to supply the deficiency.

That your Memorialists had, under the authority of His Majesty's Government, indulged the hope, and fully calculated, that these funds would be appropriated exclusively for the importation of virtuous and industrious Emigrants; and that they regarded such an appropriation of the funds as a means afforded by Divine Providence for raising the Colony to a height of prosperity and advancement unparalleled in the history of colonization.

That it also appears to your Memorialists, that it is only by an exclusive appropriation of these funds to the encouragement of Emigration that their amount will be rendered permanent, and benefits of incalculable extent secured to the Colony; and, that if they be now diverted from this most important purpose, it is very problematical whether the Colony may ever again possess the means of so advancing its permanent welfare.

Your Memorialists being therefore persuaded, that it is only by judicious fostering in the first instance, that the Colony will be enabled ultimately to take upon itself the entire expenses of its internal Establishments, and that nothing will sooner enable it to do so than the introduction of a virtuous and industrious population, to the full extent of the means afforded by its Land Revenues, beg, most respectfully and earnestly to solicit, that your Honorable Council will not sanction the arrangements which are now proposed for the first time; but which, if carried into effect, are, in the estimation of your Memorialists, directly calculated to sacrifice the best interests of the Colony.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

DRAFT of proposed Resolutions to be moved at the Meeting of the Legislative Council, on Friday, the 14th August, 1835.

That His Excellency the Governor be most respectfully requested to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the respectful representation and opinion of this Council.

1.—That the increasing amount of Exports from this Colony, affords a medium of remittance in payment for manufactures and produce, obtained from the Mother Country, nearly to the extent of our wants and consumption; and, as a consequence, the Deputy Commissary General can no longer obtain money, as was formerly the case, by the Sale of Bills, drawn by him, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the use of the Public Service.

2.—That the effect of such a change of system at the present time, as would be produced, by the Deputy Commissary General being forced to dispose of his Bills in the Market, would tend greatly to increase the Sums drawn from the British Treasury in the maintenance of the Penal Discipline of the Colony; and also, prove highly injurious to the general interests of the Colonists, by depreciating their produce, as compared with the Sale of such Bills; which, if brought into the market, must be sold considerably under *par*; and it is scarcely possible to calculate to what extent such depreciation would take place.

3.—That the effects of such depreciation would, in all probability, extend to Bills drawn on the Treasury, from the Mauritius, Ceylon, or Van Diemen's Land.

4.—That in order to prevent the ruinous consequences which would ensue from such a measure at this time, this Council has sanctioned a further Loan of fifty thousand pounds from the Colonial Treasury, to the Deputy Commissary General; making in the whole a sum of one hundred thousand pounds, on the security of Bills drawn by him on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in addition to ten thousand pounds advanced from the Crown Revenues, in aid of the Military and Convict Services.

5.—That as funds are required for many works of public utility in this Colony, the erection of which it would be extremely injurious to delay; and as the Colonial Treasury will not be in a condition to continue such loans in aid of the Military Chest, it is recommended by this Council to His Excellency the Governor, to transmit forthwith part of the Bills now lodged in the Colonial Treasury, to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, to the Colonial Agent General, with instructions to remit the amount, in specie, to the Colony, for the use of the Colonial Government, with as little delay as possible; and also to transmit, in like manner, the Treasury Bills to be taken in security for the further loan of fifty thousand pounds; unless the intention of His Majesty's Government to redeem them by a remittance of specie, shall shortly be announced, in reply to the application already made by His Excellency the Governor to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in this behalf.

6.—That, the attention of His Majesty's Government, be particularly directed, to the necessity of providing in future, for the greater portion of the money required for the expenditure of the Military and Convict Services, by such a supply from time to time, of British Silver, as will meet these wants; regulate the circulating medium, and thereby prevent the ruinous depression which must ensue, if the Deputy Commissary General be forced to dispose of his Bills by Public Sale.

SUPREME COURT HOUSE.

Third Report from the Committee on Police and Gaols.

The Committee on Police and Gaols, to whom was referred the Plan and Estimate for repairs and additions to the present Supreme Court House for examination and report, have the honor to report to your Excellency and Honorable Council, that having proceeded to inspect the Court House, and examined the Colonial Architect as to the present state of repair and security of the same; and it appearing from his Report, as well as from their own observation, that it is in a very ruinous and dangerous state, and cannot be made either convenient or safe, for any length of time, but at a very considerable expense; and it appearing, also, that at an expense of about five hundred and thirty-eight pounds, it may be rendered sufficiently secure until an entirely new Court House be built; your Committee would beg to recommend, that no additional expense, beyond the repairs in question, be incurred upon the present building—but that a new Court House, with the necessary offices attached, be built, which the Colonial Architect states may be effected at an expense of seven thousand pounds—a sum only exceeding, by two thousand three hundred pounds, the estimated amount for the repairs and additions which have been proposed to be made to the present Court House; and this building would then be available for any other public purpose.

Your Committee have been more particularly induced to recommend the erection of an entirely new Court House, in consequence of the opinion of the Colonial Architect, that it may be rendered not only more convenient and commodious, but much more respectable in appearance, as will be seen on reference to his Evidence, a copy of which has been attached to this Report.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,

Council Chamber, 6 August, 1835.

Chairman.

STATEMENT of British Silver Coin received in New South Wales from England, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius.

DATE.	BY WHOM RECEIVED.	SHIP.	FROM WHENCE.	AMOUNT.
1825.				£ s. d.
Dec. 17.	{ Deputy Commissary } { General Wemyss }	Katharine Stewart Forbes	England	30,000 0 0
1826.				
Dec. 1.	Ditto	H.M.S. Success	Ditto	19,800 0 0
1827.				
Aug. 18.	{ Deputy Commissary } { General Laidley }	Marquis of Hastings ...	Ditto	10,200 0 0
1829.				
Dec. 4.	Ditto	H.M.S. Zebra	Ditto	20,000 0 0
1832.				
Oct. 11.	Ditto	Brig Renown.....	Cape of Good Hope	5,000 0 0
1833.				
March 12.	Ditto	Andromeda	England	15,000 0 0
1834.				
May 7.	Ditto	Numa.....	Cape of Good Hope	7,800 0 0
June 12.	Ditto	Dorothy.....	Mauritius	5,000 0 0
Dec. 13.	Ditto	John Craig.....	Cape of Good Hope	8,000 0 0
				120,800 0 0
			Forwarded to Van Diemen's Land in January, 1827...	5,000 0 0
			Total.....	115,800 0 0

Commissariat Office, }
Sydney, 12 August, 1835. }

JAMES LAIDLEY,
Deputy Commissary General.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTALS.
	£ s d.	£ s d.
Proceeds of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury, £114,893 15s 9d., viz:—		
Amount of Bills at Par - - - - -	26,482 0 0	
Amount of Bills at Premium - - - - - 87,105 4 2		
Premium on ditto, at 1½ per Cent. - - - - - 1,306 11 7		
	88,411 15 9	114,893 15 9
Consignments of Specie - - - - -	.....	20,800 0 0
Sums deposited in the Military Chest for re-payment in England - - - - -	.....	775 7 10
Stoppages for Rations - - - - -	.....	194 15 10
PROCEEDS OF SALES, VIZ:—		
Provisions, Stores, Building Materials, and Unservicable Articles- - - - -	3,249 10 9	
Cattle- - - - -	173 0 8	
		3,422 11 5
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, VIZ:—		
Fines and Fees from the Bench of Magistrates - - - - -	463 5 6	
Instalment of the price of the Brig <i>Lucy Ann</i> , with Interest - - - - -	448 13 8	
Inspector of Hospitals, for Medical Comforts - - - - -	1,048 16 3	
Superintendent of Police, unclaimed Property - - - - -	14 1 0	
Barrack Master, for Barrack Damages- - - - -	270 13 7	
Collector of His Majesty's Customs—Drawback on Rum - - - - -	2,709 15 11	
Repayment from Contractors for Salt Beef returned condemned, and deficient- - - - -	352 19 2½	
Sundry Individuals, in Payment of Wheat due by them, on account of Land cleared on their Estates - - - - -	1,486 16 4	
Principal Superintendent of Convicts, on Prisoners being assigned to Settlers and others - - - - -	3,120 0 0	
Sums refunded from sundry Individuals, for Overpayments and Surcharges - - - - -	235 0 7	
Grain ground at the Treadmill - - - - -	75 6 3	
Collector of Internal Revenue, being the Proceeds of the Materials of the Old Lumber Yard Buildings, and two pair of Mill Stones supplied to the Windmill formerly standing on Church Hill - - - - -	165 19 6	
Proportion of the Money lost under escort - - - - -	23 10 0	
Colonial Treasurer, repayment of the Amount advanced from His Majesty's Treasury in England, on account of Emigrants, viz:—		
Per ship <i>Layton</i> - - - - - 1,404 0 0		
Per ship <i>David Scott</i> - - - - - 2,427 0 0		
	3,831 0 0	
Colonial Treasurer, a Loan, being equal to the value of 60,871 Spanish Dollars, at 4s. each, remaining in the Military Chest - - - - -	12,174 4 0	
Ditto.....ditto.....Loans, viz:—		
April 7th- - - - - 10,000 0 0		
May 13th- - - - - 10,000 0 0		
October 17th - - - - - 5,000 0 0		
	25,000 0 0	
Ditto.....ditto.....Reimbursement of Expenses for the service of the Colony, for the Years 1832 and 1833 - - - - -	311 7 0½	
Ditto.....ditto.....Sundry Expenses defrayed from the Military Chest, on account of Colonial Departments, viz:—		
From 1st January, 1831, to 31st December, 1832 - - - - - 245 6 9		
From 1st July to 31st December, 1833 - - - - - 1,081 15 2		
From 1st January to 30th June, 1834 - - - - - 1,211 5 0½		
	2,538 6 11½	
Ditto.....Ditto.....The Balance of the following Account against the Colony, viz:—		
Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Light, Tools, Implements, Stationery, supplied in the Years 1828, 1829, 1830, & 1831 - 32,662 9 5		
Towards the Police - - - - - 8,000 0 0		
	40,662 9 5	
Credited:—		
12th January, 1832 10,000 0 0		
2nd June, 1832 10,000 0 0		
15th November, 1833 10,000 0 0		
7th April, 1834 10,000 0 0		
	40,000 0 0	
	662 9 5	
		54,932 5 11½
TOTAL AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS		195,018 16 9½
BALANCE ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1833		22,710 13 10½
	£	217,738 10 8½

OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, 1834.

DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	TOTALS.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ORDINARIES.	Pay { His Majesty's 17th Regiment - - - - - His Majesty's 4th ditto - - - - - His Majesty's 50th ditto - - - - - Detachments - - - - -	13,130 15 3½			
		12,303 16 6			
		2,903 19 2			
		1,007 8 0	29,405 18 11½		
	Staff Pay - - - - -	402 16 0			
	Military { Chelsea Hospital - - - - -	4,049 11 3½			
	Pensions { Ordnance - - - - -	50 18 5			
	Retired and Half Pay - - - - -	1,477 10 0			
	Widows' Pensions - - - - -	157 0 0			
	Compassionate List - - - - -	10 0 0	6,147 15 8½		
EXTRAORDINARIES.	Commissariat { Pay - - - - - Contingencies, viz: - - - - -	3,940 12 0			
		Pay of extra Clerks, Messengers, and other persons - - - - -	3,720 17 6		
		Forage Allowance to Commissariat Officers - - - - -	259 2 6½		
		Lodging Allowance to ditto - - ditto - - - - -	965 11 6	8,886 3 6½	
	Forage Allowance to Staff and Regimental Officers - - - - -	738 5 1			
	Lodging Allowance to ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	496 6 11½	1,234 12 0½		
	Purchase of { Rations and Forage for the Military - - - - - Fuel and Light for the Military - - - - - Various articles of Stores for the Military Service, consisting of Tools, Building Materials, &c. - - - - - Means of Transport for Military Service - - - - - Contingent Expenses on account of the Military Service - - - - - Special { Clerk of Works Department, consisting of Pay, Services. { Travelling, and Contingent Expenses	20,872 8 4½			
		797 19 10			
		1,111 5 6			
		933 3 6½			
2,532 2 5½					
1,469 7 6½		27,716 7 3½			
Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies, of Convict Establishments. { Police - - - - - Medical Establishments - - - - - Convict and Penal Establishments - - - - - Government Vessels and Dock Yard - - - - - Gaols and Hulks - - - - -	23,775 0 3½				
	4,026 15 2				
	9,578 15 3				
	1,757 15 7				
	2,800 8 10	41,938 15 1½			
Purchase of { Rations for Convicts in the employment of Government, Patients in Hospital, and Prisoners in Gaol, &c. - - - - - Forage for Horses and Oxen - - - - - Fuel and Light for the Convict Establishments - - - - - Various other Articles and Supplies consisting of Clo- thing, Tools, Building Materials, &c. - - - - -	53,712 10 2½				
	705 8 10				
	4,664 4 5½				
		59,082 3 6			
Means of Transport for Convict Establishments - - - - -	566 4 2½				
Miscellaneous Payments on account of Convict Establishments, consisting of Repairs and Erection of Public Buildings, Donations to the Benevolent Asylum, &c. - - - - -	7,439 13 3	8,005 17 5½			
NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE. { Being payment of supplies, the proportion of which, to the two Branches of the Service must depend on the final appropriation, viz: - - - - - Fuel and Light - - - - - Tools, Building Materials, &c. - - - - -	69 4 0				
	541 14 11	910 18 11			
	Means of Transport - - - - -	360 10 0			
	Miscellaneous payment - - - - -	11 1 0	371 11 0		
Advances to His Majesty's Ship <i>Alligator</i> - - - - -			109,026 16 1½		
Colonial Treasurer £10,833 6s. 8d. (received from Richard Jones and Co., in exchange of 50,000 Spanish Dollars, at 4s. 4d. each,) and £1,340 17s. 4d. being in repayment of the loan from the Colonial Treasury on the 25th January last - - - - -			12,174 4 0		
Colonial Treasurer, repayment of the Loan from the Colonial Treasury, on the 17th October last - - - - -			5,000 0 0		
Balance of the late Deputy Assistant Commissary General, John Radford's Cash Transactions as per Treasury Letter, No. 500, dated the 21st March, 1834 - - - - -			74 10 5½		
TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS.....			202,218 16 10½		
BALANCE ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1834			15,519 13 9½		
		£	217,738 10 8½		

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 25th February, 1835.
JAMES LAIDLIEY,
Deputy Commissary General,

LETTER from the Mineral Surveyor, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, transmitting an amended report of the progress of the Tunnel for conducting Water into Sydney.

*Mineral Surveyor's Department,
Sydney, 28th July, 1835.*

SIR,

Referring to my letter of 22nd June last, inclosing a statement of the progress of the work for conveying water to Sydney, I do myself the honor to inform you that, through the haste with which it was prepared, an error was inadvertently made in stating the amount of the expense, as obtained from the Audit Office, and in omitting to specify that the sum therein mentioned was exclusive of salaries. Having now procured a more correct statement from the Auditor General, I do myself the honor to enclose an amended copy of my former communication, including the charge of all salaries; and to request that you will be good enough to lay it before the Governor, with this explanation, soliciting His Excellency to allow it to be substituted for the former one, and to pardon the additional trouble which has been thus unintentionally occasioned, by a desire to furnish the particulars called for, in time to be laid before the Council.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BUSBY.

STATEMENT, shewing the progress of the Work, for the introduction of Water into Sydney, from its commencement; the quantity remaining to be executed; the time; number of men; and expense required to complete it. Also, the quantity of Water delivered at Hyde Park and elsewhere in one week, in December, 1834, and the expense already incurred.

TOTAL LENGTH OF WATER COURSE FROM HYDE PARK TO LAGOON.

	FEET.
Open cut from Hyde Park to commencement of Tunnel...	1,370
Length of continuous Tunnel	9,150
Lateral cuts rendered necessary by beds of quick-sand, &c.	752
Lateral cuts to open up the Basin, through which the Tunnel passes, say.....	600
Open cut from No. 1 Shaft, New Line, to Lagoon	650
Total length of Water Course	12,522

PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Walled-in Tunnel.	Feet of Pits in sand built up and built with Ashlar.	Feet of Pits in rock.	Length of Water-course.	
				Feet open cut.	Feet Tunnel.
<i>Completed on 28 August, 1833, date of Report of Committee of Legislative Council.</i>					
Open Cut from Hyde Park, to commencement of Tunnel on South Head Road, built with Ashlar, and flagged on top and bottom.....				1,370	
Tunnelling completed					4,250
Lateral Cuts					562
Eleven Shafts sunk to level, through sand and rock.....		155	347		
<i>Completed from 29 August, 1833, to 31 December, 1834.</i>					
Tunnelling					3,203
Lateral Cuts					190
Thirteen Shafts sunk to level, through sand and rock		135	333		
Weak parts of Tunnel walled on either side with Ashlar 5 feet 6 inches high, and flagged top and bottom	117				
Parts built as above, but <i>arched</i> masonry at top	74				
Parts where only one side of masonry was required	36				
<i>Completed from 1 January, to 30 June, 1835</i>					
Tunnelling					734
Four Shafts sunk to level through sand and rock		100	34		
Total quantities of work completed	227	390	714	1,370	8,939

Number

Number of feet of open cut completed.....	1,370
Number of feet of Tunnelling completed.....	8,939

Total quantity of Water Course completed 10,309 feet.

Remaining to be done.

Number of feet of open cut, varying from 5 to 25 feet deep	650
Number of feet of Tunnelling	963
Number of feet of lateral cuts, say	600
	2,213
Total length of Water Course	12,522

Should nothing unforeseen interfere, and with the number of men now employed, on an average one hundred and ten, the whole work completed as recommended in my letter 20 June, 1835, may be expected to be accomplished by 30 June 1836.

Estimated charge of completing the work.

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of 110 men, 365 days, at 7½d. per diem	1,254	13	9
Stores, say	500	0	0
	1,754	13	9
Salaries, exclusive of the Mineral Surveyor	337	11	3
Total.....	£2,092	5	0

Amounting to two thousand and ninety-two pounds, five shillings, exclusive of the Mineral Surveyor's salary.

During six days in December 1834, the quantity of Water delivered was:—

By Measurement,

To Retailers	109,275	gallons.
Government Carts	15,200	"
Private Individuals, in Carts	45,284	"
Private Individuals, Wheelbarrows, &c.....	10,146	"
	179,905	

By Estimate,

To Military Barracks	30,000	"
Convict Barracks	6,000	"
Military and Convict Hospitals.....	12,000	"
Sydney Gaol	9,000	"
Goat Island and Hulk	16,800	"
Shipping at Dock Yard	8,400	"
	82,200	"
Total gallons.....	262,105	

Two hundred and sixty-two thousand, one hundred and five gallons; or upwards of one thousand tuns during the week.

Expense of work as obtained from Auditor General.

Provisions, Stores, &c., from the commencement until 31st December, 1831, with the exception of the maintenance of convict laborers in 1827	£	s.	d.
Cast Iron Pipes, Locks, Lead, &c., imported from England	6,807	14	0½
Provisions, Stores, &c., in 1832	3,189	0	0
Ditto 1833	1,034	13	9½
Ditto 1834	1,089	3	6½
Ditto to 30th June, 1835, (obtained from Returns, &c., in Mineral Surveyor's Office)	2,073	14	3
	1,161	13	5½
Carried forward	£15,355	19	0½

	Amount brought forward.....	£15,355 19 0½
	<i>Salaries.</i>	
Mineral Surveyor; actually received, from January, 1827, to 30th April, 1834	£3,666 13 4	
Other Salaries, from January, 1827, to 30th June, 1835. ...	927 8 6	4,594 1 10
	Total	£19,950 0 10¼
Amounting to nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds, and ten-pence farthing; but from which may be deducted the value of Iron Pipes, Locks, Lead, &c., still on hand, to be used in distributing the water throughout the Town, say		1,679 0 0
	Actual Expense.	£18,271 0 10¼

Eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-one pounds, and ten pence farthing, sterling.
Mineral Surveyor's Department,
 Sydney, 22 June, 1835.)
 JOHN BUSBY.

*To His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., Governor
of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and the Honorable the Legis-
lative Council, in Council assembled.*

This respectful Memorial of the Lay Members of the Committee of Saint Mary's Church,
Sydney, in Name of the Roman Catholics of New South Wales,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That the Members of the Roman Catholic Church in this Colony and Penal Settle-
ments of New South Wales, with its Dependencies—taking the last Census as a test—com-
prise the proportion of one-third to the entire population.

That this Roman Catholic portion of the population consists either of free subjects
contributing their proportionate share to the support of the Revenue, and consequently
entitled to equal benefits of all kinds derived from that Revenue, with their Protestant fellow
Colonists—or of Prisoners of the Crown equally demanding Clerical aid, for their moral refor-
mation, from the Government with their Protestant fellow Prisoners.

That until the period of your Excellency's Government, the Catholic population of
this Colony endured much privation and consequent degradation before God, and humiliation
before man, from their being destitute of a sufficient number of religious Pastors and In-
structors, with places of Worship, and of a sufficient number of Teachers with Schools for the
Children of their communion—from all which much and manifest evil has resulted.

That the Roman Catholics of New South Wales feel it but their duty, whilst it is
their pleasure to acknowledge, and they do acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude, that under
the paternal Government of your Excellency, these, their moral and religious wants, have
not been neglected, nor their calls for assistance disregarded.

Catholic Schools have been increased in number, assistance towards the erection of
places of Worship has been afforded, and we are now made happy with the intelligence that
a Bishop of our Church, of whose personal character, piety, zeal, and attainments we hear
the highest praises, may be hourly expected to preside over and regulate the affairs of our
Church, and to provide for its necessities in this Colony, and that he is accompanied by a
number of Clergymen, not adequate certainly to the demands of the Colony, but who will yet
contribute very much to relieve our hitherto bereaved condition.

That whilst we are prepared to hail and congratulate the arrival of our Right Reverend
Prelate and his Reverend Co-operators, as a most welcome visitation, we cannot withhold
from your Excellency, and the Honorable the Legislative Council, the respectful expression of
our regret to find that, after having been recognized in his high station by His Majesty's
Government, our Right Reverend Prelate should yet come out to this Diocese, unprovided
with temporal means at all adequate, to the dignity of his station, or to the efficient fulfilment
of its duties.

That beyond the ordinary expenditure, to meet which £150 per annum is utterly in-
adequate, our Right Reverend Prelate will have to provide himself a gentool residence, suitable,
episcopal paraphernalia, travelling expenses, a library, stationery, a Secretary or Clerk—all
which with other *et ceteras* are indispensable to his efficiency as the head of his department.

That your Memorialists respectfully hope it is not the intention of Government to
leave the head of a department—one enjoying its sanction—one whose object will be to second
its best efforts towards the good order and amelioration of society, and one destined to wield
much of that influence which is most essential towards the reformation of this Penal Settle-
ment, and the moral well-being of this Colony, without means adequate to the fulfilment of
his high functions. And your Memorialists are not unaware that a Government lives and is
efficient but in its officers, that it fails in their deficiencies, and is degraded in their degradation.

From all which your Memorialists conclude that it was not part of the beneficent
plan of religious aid to the Roman Catholic community, which led to the sanction of a Catholic
Bishop for New South Wales, by the Home Government, to leave our Right Reverend Prelate
unprovided after his appointment, but rather to refer to the Local Government as most com-
petent to judge what salary may be requisite and indispensable to his station.

And your Memorialists, in the name of their Roman Catholic Brethren, respectfully
solicit and pray that your Excellency, and the Honorable the Legislative Council, would be
pleased to take into your consideration the expediency and justice, of providing the Right
Reverend Dr. Polding with such a Salary as may be deemed adequate to the respectability
of his station, and the due fulfilment of its functions.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

FINAL.

FINAL Report of the Committee on Immigration.

THE Committee appointed to enquire into and report the extent to which Immigration from the United Kingdom to this Colony has been carried since the appropriation of the Revenues arising from Crown Lands to that object; and the best means of promoting the introduction of persons of both sexes, of good moral character and industrious habits—have examined the several matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following Report:—

The attention of His Majesty's Government having been called to the importance of relieving the distresses prevailing among the agricultural laborers in the South of England, by enabling the parishes to remove those who were out of employment, to the Colonies, and it being represented that the Australian Colonies might receive with advantage a considerable number of such persons. Lord Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, directed the attention of the Governor of New South Wales to the subject, with the view of ascertaining the means which the Colony might possess of contributing towards the expenses of the contemplated measure. The sources from which it was supposed that the means might be drawn, were a tax upon the labor of Convicts, an extension of the sales of land, and advances from such Settlers as might be disposed to pay a part of the expense of the passage, upon having the services of the Emigrants secured to them for a limited time. It was suggested as a further inducement to the Settlers to assist in promoting the views of Government, that an abatement might be made from the quit rents reserved upon their lands, in proportion to the number of Emigrants they should enable to reach the Colony. In order to carry the proposed arrangements into effect, His Majesty was pleased to appoint Commissioners with instructions to take such steps as seemed best calculated to diffuse correct information among persons desirous of emigrating to the Colonies, as to their comparative advantages, the best means of conveyance, and the probable expenses of the voyage. At the time of appointing this Commission no funds in aid of Emigration had been provided by the Government; and it became apparent that unless means could be devised of making up to the parishes the difference of expense between a passage to North America and Australia, the latter would lose the benefit of receiving as Emigrants that class of distressed laborers whose removal to the Colonies was contemplated. To obviate this difficulty, and provide a fund for the purpose of aiding the Emigration of females, the Secretary of State recommended that a portion of the Territorial Revenues arising from the sales of land in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land should be advanced, by way of loan, to Emigrants to these Colonies, to assist them in paying the expenses of their passage. As the policy upon which this recommendation was made, may be considered as the foundation of the present system of Immigration, your Committee beg leave to lay it before your Excellency and Council in the words of Lord Hawick's Official Letter to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury—"the funds derived from this source (the sale of Crown Lands) should be looked upon not as forming a part of the income of the Colony, and available for the purpose of meeting the annual expenses, but as capital which should not be permanently sunk, but invested so as to produce a profitable return. As the best mode of investment and in order to remedy what is so very serious an evil in its present condition (the disproportion of the sexes) Lord Goderich would propose, with the approbation of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, to apply the nett Revenue arising from the sale of land in encouraging the Emigration of females from this country. Their Lordships are doubtless aware how necessary it is for the moral improvement of the Colony to correct the existing disproportion of the sexes, which has produced such unhappy effects; but independently of this consideration, and in a more financial point of view, the funds produced by the sale of land, if applied in the manner he has suggested, will be found to have been laid out in a most advantageous manner." By subsequent communications between the Secretary of State and the Lords of the Treasury, it appears that the produce of the sales of land in New South Wales for the ensuing year, available for the purposes of Emigration, was estimated by the Secretary of State at £10,000, and that the Lords of the Treasury sanctioned the appropriation of that amount towards the encouragement of the Emigration of females; with a reservation, however, that no other appropriation of the sales of land in this Colony should be allowed, until the expense of £10,000 should have been liquidated.

In carrying the instructions of His Majesty into effect, the Commissioners drew up a series of Regulations to which it is only necessary to refer in general terms—it was proposed to contribute the sum of £8, the estimated half of the passage to each female Emigrant—the Emigrant to make up the difference—a distinction was drawn between such females as formed a part of families proceeding to the Colony, and such as were unattached, and in case of the funds proving deficient, a preference was given to females emigrating in company with their families. In the performance of their duties the Commissioners received numerous applications from persons desirous of emigrating, but unable to defray the expense of their passage, who expressed a willingness to receive the aid of Government upon condition of repaying the advances, out of their wages in the Colony. The Commissioners were induced by the general disposition then manifested among the labouring classes to emigrate to these Colonies, to bring the same under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and to recommend that a limited number of *Mechanics* should receive advances by way of loan, to assist them in emigrating; such advances to be made out of the proceeds of the proposed tax upon Convict servants. The recommendation of the Commissioners was favorably entertained by the Secretary of State; but as the result of the proposal to lay a tax upon Convicts had not been received from the Governor of this Colony, Lord Goderich was induced to submit the recommendation of the Commissioners to the Lords of the Treasury, with the further proposal that the Governor of New South Wales should be authorised to make up from the general Revenue any unforeseen failure in the particular fund intended to be appropriated to such object. And the Lords of the Treasury, in assenting to these further advances, advised that the Governor of the Colony should be particularly instructed to require re-payment.

23 January,
1831.

24 June, 1831.

18 February,
1831.

12 August,
27 September,
1831.

24 September,
1831.

7 October,
1831.

12 October,
1831.

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- 8 November,
1831. The Commissioners for Emigration in applying the new fund which had been placed at their disposal, prepared a number of Regulations, among which they laid it down that no one family should be allowed an advance exceeding £20, and that no such advance should be made except to persons who were competent workmen in some of the ordinary mechanical arts. They also caused to be published, for the purpose of general circulation, a variety of useful information, respecting the rates of wages in the Colony for different artizans and common labourers—the prices of food and other articles of domestic consumption—the expense of the voyage, according to the age of the passenger—and other matters very important to such persons as might intend to emigrate. One of the immediate effects produced by the information published by the Commissioners, was to reduce the ordinary price of a passage for adults, from £30 to £18 or £20, and for children in proportion, and thereby to remove one of the most serious impediments which had hitherto stood in the way of Emigration to these Colonies. In consequence of the success which had attended their first experiments, the Commissioners were led to consider the measure itself as susceptible of very wide extension, and to submit to the Secretary of State as a matter well deserving of consideration, whether in case the advances made by Government should be repaid, loans might not be allowed to *Agricultural Laborers* as well as to *Mechanics*, and at the same time raised to such an amount, as would render it more easy for both classes to procure the supplementary funds necessary to complete the price of their passage—adding, as probable, that if the attempt should succeed, private individuals and charitable associations would grant funds upon similar conditions.
- 15 March,
1832. The Commissioners having fulfilled the objects for which they were appointed, were relieved from their duties by the Secretary of State. The services which they rendered to the cause of Emigration generally, and more especially to these Colonies, have been great and important. By diffusing information, and promoting Emigration, under the guarantee afforded by their high stations and established character, they removed a great deal of the prejudice which had prevailed against the Australian Colonies, and succeeded in directing towards them a part of that Emigration which before had flowed almost exclusively to North America. Upon the dissolution of the Board of Commissioners the direction of Emigration was confided to the hands of a Committee composed of private gentlemen in London of the highest respectability, who were induced, at the request of the Secretary of State, to undertake the task of selecting from among the candidates for Emigration, *young women* of good health and character, and making proper arrangements for their conveyance to these Colonies—Of this Committee Edward Forster, Esq., is the present Chairman, and Mr. John Marshall is Agent. The operations of the London Committee are more immediately confined to England; the Emigration of females from Ireland is under the Irish Government, and both appear to be assisted by Mr. James Pinnock, who had been previously attached to the Emigration Department of the Colonial Office, and was appointed by the Secretary of State to act as the Agent of Government, in scrutinizing the applications for loans or bounties before such assistance should be granted. The Emigration Committee appear to be fully impressed with the onerous duties they had undertaken, and the weight of responsibility they incurred. In the Report of their proceedings to the Secretary of State, they express their opinion of the importance of confining the aid of Government to such females only as from their established characters and previous habits would prove useful to the Colony, and the means they had used to guard against abuse—and conclude by declaring, “that as far as human care and caution could prevent the intrusion of persons of even doubtful character, it had been the anxious care of the Committee to do so.” The Report of the Committee notices with gratification that a growing confidence was apparent among that class of females whose emigration it was most desirable to encourage—and enters into a variety of suggestions for improving the system of Emigration, which, although very valuable in themselves, are too much in detail, to be more particularly mentioned in this place—There is, however, one suggestion which your Committee think it will be proper to bring under the consideration of your Excellency and Council, as it involves a principle in the system itself, upon the proper adjustment of which, a good deal of the future success of a sound and wholesome Emigration to these Colonies will depend—Referring to the repayment by Emigrants of the advances made to them out of the public funds, to enable them to defray the expence of their passage, the Emigration Committee report as follows:—“Although the Committee have found some facility from the plan which, at their suggestion, the Secretary of State was pleased to sanction of taking the promissory notes of the females for the difference between the bounty of £12 per head (granted by the Colonial Department towards their passage) and the actual cost thereof, yet in practice it has not been found to work so well as they had reason to expect; the Committee have found, in numerous instances, much reluctance on the part of respectable women and their connections to come under a liability for their passage payable in the Colony—Many of them cannot be disabused of the idea that they thus expose themselves to coercion, and to a state of compulsory service until the stipulated payment has been made; and the number is by no means inconsiderable who think they would be placed in what they term slavery, and deprived entirely of their free agency whilst the debt is uncanceled; and although in all such cases the parties have been reasoned with in order to remove an impression so entirely groundless, yet such is the peculiar feeling and apprehension existing on this point, that many have *relinquished the desire of emigrating altogether*; and the circle of candidates from which the Committee are enabled to select proper individuals has thus been materially curtailed.” The Emigration Committee further observe upon the probable difficulties arising in the Colony of enforcing the payment of the notes given by the Emigrants, and the evil effects which the reports of those persons who had been subjected to law processes to their friends at home, would have upon Emigration. And they conclude this part of their Report by recommending that a free passage should be granted to all such females between the ages of 15 and 30 as should be ascertained to be fit subjects for emigration—a recommendation which your Committee feel great satisfaction in being able to add, was approved
- 4 August,
1832.
- February,
1833.
- 30 December,
1834.
- 16 January,
1835.

approved by the Secretary of State, and sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury. By the arrangement at present in force, the sum paid for the passage of each female Emigrant is £17, of which £9 is paid on the Emigrant's departure from the United Kingdom, and the remaining £8 on her arrival in the Colony.

28 January,
1835.
17 February,
1835.

Your Committee find, that since the appropriation of the Funds arising from the sale of Crown Lands, in aid of Immigration to this Colony, 2,848 persons have received the aid of Government, and the sum of £27,318 16s. 9d. has been expended—as the following table, distinguishing the different years, since the commencement of the plan, will more particularly shew:—

YEARS.	No. of Persons.	Amount paid by Government.		
		£	s.	d.
1832	800	6,598	16	9
1833	810	4,723	0	0
1834	851	10,029	0	0
1835 to 30th June...	387	5,968	0	0
	2848	£27,318	16	9

In addition to the above number of persons who have actually arrived, 200 female Emigrants may be expected to arrive in the course of the present year by the ship "Canton;" to meet the probable expenses of whom, the sum of £8,000 has been voted in the Estimates of the current year.

Your Committee further find that upon the arrival of the Emigrants in the Colony, all due measures were taken by the Government for their reception and accommodation. A Committee consisting of the Archdeacon, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Collector of Internal Revenue, was appointed to carry the intentions of the Government into effect; and these Gentlemen were assisted by a Female Committee, composed of some of the most respectable ladies in Sydney. Temporary places of further accommodation have since been provided, and furnished with all necessary conveniences, and every precaution taken to prevent improper intercourse, and to procure employment for the young women, in the families of respectable inhabitants. As far as the Local Authorities possessed the means they have used them, in the most prompt and effective manner, to provide for the immediate personal comfort and future protection and moral welfare of the young women who have emigrated to this Colony.

In pursuing their enquiries into this branch of the subject, your Committee felt that it became a part of their duty to examine, as far as the means they could command would enable them, into the character and qualifications of those Emigrants who had arrived by means of the public aid, and to report how far they have fulfilled the intentions of Government, and answered the expectations of the Colonists. Upon this important head, your Committee have to regret that they must confine themselves to very general remarks. The character of the different parties is only known by report, which is extremely liable to error; and a more exact knowledge of their merits can only be acquired by a course of probation in the Colony, and of enquiries among their several employers, which their diffusion over the Colony must necessarily render very difficult to obtain. But in the absence of more particular information, the statements of all such persons as have been examined, and who had the means of forming an opinion, concur in representing a great number of the female Emigrants as very different in character, from what they appear to have been represented to the Committee in London, and quite unsuited to the wants of the Colonists. This remark applies to the female Emigrants by all the ships taken up by the Committee, but in a greater degree to some than to others. The ships chartered by the Committee, were the "Red Rover," from Ireland in August, 1832; the "Bussorah Merchant," from London in August, 1833; the "Layton," in December of the same year; the "David Scott," in October, 1834; and the "Duchess of Northumberland," from Ireland in the present year, 1835. From the examinations of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Collector of Internal Revenue, all of whom are Members of the Local Committee, it appears that the Female Emigrants by the "Red Rover" and "Duchess of Northumberland," two ships from Ireland, turned out better than any of the ships from England; that of the two Irish ships, the greatest proportion of well conducted women was by the "Duchess of Northumberland." Of the last mentioned Emigrants, some came from Cork and some from Dublin, and the more respectable were those from Cork—a circumstance which Mr. M'Leay attributes to the apparently greater care in the selection. By the "Bussorah Merchant" as well as by the "Layton," there were considerable numbers of well conducted women, but there were also a large proportion of bad character. Mr. M'Leay considers the females by the "David Scott" to be the best of those who came from England, notwithstanding unfounded reports to the contrary. Upon an enquiry directed by the Local Government, into the character of these last mentioned young women, previous to their distribution, it appeared that out of the total number of 226 Emigrants, 41 were common prostitutes—of these last persons the Superintendent, Mr. Marshall, states in his examination before the Committee, "that they had an unrestrained intercourse with the men, and by their abandoned and outrageous conduct, they kept the ship in a continual state of alarm during the whole passage." Mr. Macpherson, in his examination, affirms that of the females by the same ship, "one fifth should have been rejected, and not suffered to come to this Colony," and his opinion was formed upon actual observation. It is but fair, however, to add the general opinion of the same Gentleman, which he states in the following manner—"Upon the whole, I think the
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Minutes,
p. 300.
Minutes,
p. 20.

Minutes
p. 286.

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p. 295.

"general character of the Female Emigrants who have arrived, may be considered as good; but they would have been much more suited to the wants of this Colony, if a large portion of them had been selected from the Country, rather than from the Towns." Mr. Riddell stated before the Committee, that "in many of the Ships, such very low characters came out, that it was impossible to recommend them to respectable families, and consequently they were taken by Publicans and others." In addition to these authorities, the Rev. Dr. Lang, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, says, "from the experience I have had of the Female Emigrants sent out by Government, I have reason to believe, that a large portion of them were of a class in regard to morals, from which Emigrants ought not to have been brought to this Colony." The concurring testimony of so many persons of high character, whose situation imposed the obligation, while it afforded the means of forming a careful and correct opinion, is too strong to be resisted; and your Committee cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, that a considerable proportion of the Female Emigrants who have arrived in the Colony, by means of the assistance afforded them at the public expense, have neither corresponded with the representations of the Committee, nor fulfilled the beneficent designs of His Majesty's Government.

The causes of this failure are variously stated; but by all it is ascribed to the want of a more careful selection among the Candidates for the bounty of Government; and as accessory to this cause, it is considered by several persons who have been conversant upon the subject, that too much discretion has been placed by the Emigration Committee in the hands of their Agent. The Committee, however, in the Official Report of their Proceedings to the Secretary of State, take occasion to express their deep sense of the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Marshal, whom they state, "to have devoted himself to the work with an energy, perseverance, and integrity which have left the Committee nothing to desire;" and as the duties of their Agent were performed under their immediate observation, it is to be presumed that they were qualified to form a correct opinion of his conduct. Allowing to this Gentleman the fullest credit for integrity and zeal in the discharge of his duty, there is nevertheless an apparent incompatibility in the office of Agent to the Emigration Committee, and Contractor for the conveyance of the Emigrants, being united in the same person. It is the duty of the Agent to act with deliberation, and even with delay, if necessary, until a sufficient number of suitable Emigrants are prepared for embarkation—while it is the interest of the Ship-owner, as Mr. James expresses it, "not to pick and choose his passengers—his object is to fill up his Ship, and despatch her as soon as possible." It is desirable on all accounts, therefore, that so responsible a person as an Agent should not be placed in a situation in which his interests are opposed to his duty. And the same objections which have been made to the Agent of the Committee, apply with equal force to the impropriety of entrusting any portion of the business of selecting Emigrants to Parish Officers.

Minutes
p. 313.

Minutes
p. 209.

In reporting their opinion decidedly upon the unfitness of a portion of the female Emigrants, your Committee have felt that they had a paramount duty to the public to discharge; at the same time, they owe it as an act of justice to the Emigration Committee, to bear testimony to the deep interest they have taken in the moral welfare of the Colony, and the care and anxiety with which they endeavoured to carry their benevolent views into effect. The Superintendent of the "*David Scott*" states, "that by the orders of the Committee, their Agent had travelled into many of the Agricultural Counties of England, for the purpose of inducing the Magistrates and Ministers of Religion to obtain country girls, and families acquainted with farming—that every woman was obliged to appear before the Committee before she embarked, and produce a certificate of good moral character, from two respectable householders, or the Minister of the Parish, and also to undergo a personal examination before the Committee, as to her eligibility in all respects, for the bounty of Government." Your Committee, therefore, cannot but conclude that all accessible means of securing proper female Emigrants, were employed and exhausted by the London Committee, and that if they have failed in the entire success which was justly due to their exertions, the partial failure must be attributed to other causes than the want of due care and circumspection in the discharge of the very troublesome and responsible duties they had generously undertaken to perform. It would rather appear to your Committee that there is an inherent difficulty in the original plan—a difficulty bordering upon impossibility, of procuring the emigration of single females, combining all the requisite qualifications of moral character, and useful acquirements, such as alone would render their accession of real advantage to the Colony.

Your Committee find that the advances made on loan to Emigrants up to the 30th of June last, amounted in the whole to the sum of £9,745. Of this amount the sum of £7,670, was advanced to male Emigrants and their families, and the balance of £2,075, to single female Emigrants. Out of the sum advanced to male Emigrants, only £167 3s. 2d. had been received by the Collector of Internal Revenue up to the 20th of May; and it does not appear that any repayments have been made by the female Emigrants. In order to recover these outstanding debts, Mr. Macpherson has been directed to use compulsory means. But difficulties have arisen in carrying this direction into effect, which do not seem to have been anticipated, and some of which are insuperable. It appears that in order to secure the repayment of advances made in England, the Emigrants were required before they were allowed to embark, to give promissory notes for the sums advanced, payable in the Colony, six months after date. These notes were transmitted from England, and as an additional security, the Collector of Internal Revenue was instructed to take warrants of attorney from such of the Emigrants as were disposed to give them, for the amounts of their respective notes, payable by instalments, within two years, with interest. But there being no legal obligation on the parties to enter into these new securities, out of 378 male Emigrants, only 199 have executed warrants of attorney, 40 others have made short written or verbal admissions of their debts at the office of Internal Revenue, and the remaining 138 persons are only bound by their original notes. Mr. Macpherson has found it very difficult to prove the signatures to notes executed by the parties.

parties in England, and although some of their fellow passengers might be able to prove their handwriting, yet the expence and trouble of finding and following these debtors in their wide dispersion over the Colony, and of bringing the witnesses to Sydney to prove their notes, would be greater than the amount of the debts when recovered would compensate. Besides the difficulty of tracing the parties and proving their debts, it appears that some of the Emigrants have gone to Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and other places, beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts, and many of the female Emigrants are under age, and cannot be compelled to repay advances made on account of their passage to the Colony. As a general conclusion, it is the opinion of the Collector of Internal Revenue that if he is compelled to enforce these several claims, by law proceedings, from a fourth to a third of them might be recovered, but that by the most severe measures he could only recover the half; but what the effect on Emigration would be, of the imprisonment of some hundred persons, and among them many young women, for the non-payment of debts contracted to Government, for their passages to the Colony, may be easily imagined.

Having traced the history of Immigration into this Colony, from the appointment of the first Commission in June, 1831, to the last Emigrant ship from Ireland, and having endeavoured to lay before your Excellency and Council a connected view of the original policy of appropriating the proceeds of Crown Lands, to the purposes of Immigration—the extent to which it has been carried, and the expenses attending it—and the general character of the Emigrants, as forming an important element in calculating the amount of benefit which may be supposed to have resulted from the measure—your Committee will next proceed to enquire into the best means of extending and promoting the introduction of a moral and industrious class of Emigrants. In the execution of this most important part of their duty, your Committee think it will be more convenient to arrange this branch of their report under separate heads, both as presenting a clearer view of the entire subject, and affording the means of more easy reference to the several parts of which it is composed. These general heads are first, the amount of funds available for Immigration which may be safely calculated upon—secondly, the demands of the Colony, and the number, sexes, and qualities of the Emigrants—and lastly, the best practical means of selecting and conveying Emigrants to this Colony.

Funds available for Immigration :—By the Returns of the Revenue derived from Crown Lands during the years 1832, 1833, 1834, and from the 1st of January, to the 30th June, 1835, it appears that the total Revenue derived from Crown Lands during that period amounted to the sum of £124,066. A considerable part of this general amount, however, is composed of sums received on account of quit-rents and arrears of sales, and rents of leased lands under former regulations, which together amount to the sum of £42,878. These arrears of the former Revenue of the Colony, do not appear to have entered into the contemplation of His Majesty's Government in determining to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands to the purposes of Emigration, upon the principle laid down by Lord Goderich. The sums received for lands sold under the new regulations amounted on the 30th of June last, to £80,241. From this amount £27,318 16s. 9d., have been drawn, for the payment of the expenses of Emigration already incurred, which being deducted, leaves a balance of £52,923, in the Colonial Treasury available for the purposes of Immigration. Upon this balance there will be demands for the passages of Emigrants notified as in the course of coming to this Colony; but to meet these expenses there will be the further receipts for the sale of Crown Lands for the remainder of the current year. The amount of receipts for the sales of the last half-year ending the 30th of June, was £31,923 6s. 1d., and admitting that this amount may be deemed too high as a basis for future calculation, at the same time taking into consideration the increasing demand for Crown Lands, and the causes which have led to that demand, your Committee feel themselves warranted in assuming that the funds arising from the sale of lands will, for some years to come, be abundantly sufficient to provide for a very extensive scale of Immigration. In the Estimates for the ensuing year, the sum of £30,000 has been appropriated by your Excellency and Council for promoting Immigration, with an understanding, however, that the funds will not be limited to that amount, if further advances should be required. Under this general head as relating to the funds available for Immigration, your Committee have to call the attention of your Excellency and Council to the question, how far it is expedient to require repayment from any of the laboring classes of Emigrants, for sums advanced for their passage to the Colony. Your Committee have already adverted to the difficulties stated by the Collector of Internal Revenue, in recovering the present arrears, and they have noticed the recommendations of the Emigration Committee, that young women between certain ages should be allowed a free passage. Referring to the reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, and approved by His Majesty's Government, your Committee cannot discover any sound distinction between the claims of young women to a free passage, and other classes of Emigrants, who may desire to emigrate, and be desirable in the Colony, but who have not the means of paying their passages. Viewed by itself as an abstract proposition, it certainly seems but just, that the money advanced by the public to assist an Emigrant in coming to the Colony, should be repaid out of the proceeds of his earnings; but when the proposition is reduced to practice, and followed out in all its bearings, it will be found to place so many difficulties in the way of Emigration to these Colonies, as to amount to a very serious impediment to its progress. One of the first obstacles which presented itself to the Commissioners was the very general prejudice against Australia, and a decided preference of America, which prevailed in all parts of the United Kingdom. Dr. Lang notices the same obstacle, as having stood in the way of his exertions, at a later period. In addition to this prejudice, which is founded in sentiment and therefore the more difficult to overcome, there are many apparent advantages on the side of Emigration to America which should be taken into account in determining the question under consideration. From authentic information published by the Commissioners for Emigration, respecting the British Colonies in North America, it appears, that the average price of a passage with provisions for an adult, from the United Kingdom to Quebec, or New Brunswick, was about £5, and the wages.

Minutes
 Ryder p. 308.
 Walker p. 309.
 Lamb p. 321.

wages of laborers by the year, from £27 to £30, with board and lodging; and the ordinary wages of mechanics from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day. These may be considered as about the average rates of allowance for the same description of persons in this Colony; while the cost of a passage may be taken at the average of about £16, making a difference of £11, in the price of a single passage—a difference which, in the case of families, must prove an insurmountable difficulty to the removal of poor but deserving persons to these Colonies. To ensure desirable Emigrants, they must be induced to come to this Colony upon terms at least as favorable as those upon which they can obtain their passage to other Colonies—some bounty must be held out to them—and the most efficacious manner in which a bounty can be applied, will be providing them with a free passage to the Colony, and affording them gratuitous assistance in obtaining employment immediately on their arrival. In being able to hold out such inducements, a better class of Emigrants may be selected. It would follow as a consequence, that as the public funds were employed in importing Emigrants and their families free of expense to the parties, the public would have a just right to expect that none but the most eligible persons should partake of their bounty. Considering the great number of persons of all trades and qualifications in the United Kingdom ready to Emigrate, and only wanting means, and the comparatively small proportion required for this Colony, your Committee cannot but feel the fullest confidence that by a well conducted plan of selection, a most valuable class of moral and industrious persons might be obtained—a connexion through their means would thus be formed—the tide of healthy Emigration being once directed towards this fine Country would continue freely and increasingly to flow—its healthy climate, fertile soil, varied productions, and vast resources, would be duly represented and appreciated—and no other bounty than itself, would be necessary to invite an ample supply of Emigrants to come and settle themselves on its shores. In arriving at this conclusion, and recommending that a free passage should be provided for such poor but useful persons as cannot afford to provide a conveyance for themselves, your Committee have been anxious to remove every impediment which might stand in the way of that class of Emigrants and that class only, which it is desirable for the Colony to receive; but at the same time it would be more beneficial to the Public, if persons, equally eligible as Emigrants in all other respects, could readily be found, who would receive their passage as a loan, and stipulate to repay it by instalments after their arrival. An arrangement of this kind would sustain the funds set apart for Immigration, and afford the means of enlarging its operations. In all such cases, however, immediate employment upon their arrival, either in the service of the public or the inhabitants, at a previously agreed rate of wages, should be guaranteed to the Emigrants, as part of the contract, which should be punctually fulfilled, and in case of failure the Emigrants should be discharged from their liability for the loan.

The demand for Emigrants.—In forming an estimate of the probable number of Emigrants required to supply the immediate demands of the Colonists, for one year, and the relative proportions of the sexes, as well as the particular qualifications of which the aggregate should be composed, a good deal must depend upon opinion. Your Committee, however, have resorted for information to some of the most experienced Proprietors from each of the three principal sections of the Colony, and forming their own conclusion upon the opinions of these Gentlemen, in which there is a remarkable coincidence, your Committee find that about three thousand persons may be safely brought to the Colony at the public expence in the course of the first year, and a like or increased number in each of the two years following. Of this whole number it would be impossible, upon the general data before the Committee, to adjust the exact proportions of each class; and even if it were possible to form a Schedule of such particulars, it would, we apprehend, be found so difficult to carry into effect, from the nature of the subject, as materially to embarrass the operations of those to whom the execution must be confided. After maturely considering the matter, your Committee are of opinion, that it will be most advisable to distribute the sum appropriable to Immigration under five separate heads according to the following short table—promising that it is not intended as a perfect abstract of the demands of the Colony, but to exhibit in one general view, the number and kinds of Emigrants, their relative proportions, and the probable expence of their conveyance to the Colony, as it has been formed by your Committee upon the data furnished by the examinations of the inhabitants:—

1.—Married Mechanics with wives, and not more than two or three children on the average.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ or £5,000
2.—Married Mechanics without children	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 10,000
3.—Married Farm Servants without children	$\frac{1}{4}$ or 5,000
4.—Unmarried Farm Servants	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 10,000
5.—Unmarried Women	$\frac{1}{4}$ or 10,000
Total.....	£40,000

Married Men. The number of Mechanics should not much exceed 300 in any one year, as the certainty of employment, and the high rate of wages, are the great inducements which this Colony at present holds out; and if the demand should be suddenly overstocked, it would necessarily produce an unfavorable re-action, and disturb the regular supply of this most valuable class of Emigrants. All the Mechanics should be married, and their having families would be no objection, provided they did not exceed two or three children on the average. The superior rate of wages of Mechanics will enable them to maintain their families in comfort, and prevent their becoming a burden on the public. The description of trades most required in the Colony should be left to the local Committee, to the appointment and duties of whom, your Committee will have occasion hereafter to refer more particularly—The number

number of married agricultural Emigrants should not exceed from one to two hundred in the year, and if practicable, they should consist of couples recently united, and without children, as there might be some difficulty in disposing of a considerable number of such persons, in consequence of the expense of maintaining their families without adequate benefit from their services.

Unmarried men.—Your Committee bear in mind that young unmarried men, practised in the ordinary business of husbandry, are most in demand among the settlers; and considering the subject in a merely financial light, there can be no doubt that this class would be more immediately available for the agricultural interests of the Colony.—But in appropriating the public funds to the promotion of Immigration, your Committee feel that they have a duty to perform towards the future as well as the present generation, and impressed with a sense of the evil arising out of the existing disparity of the sexes, and admitted as that evil universally is, they cannot reconcile it with their duty to recommend to your Excellency and Council, any measure which would tend directly to increase the evil, and to entail its consequences upon posterity. It is under this impression that they recommend the equal proportions of the sexes to be preserved in all importations made through the agency of Government; and they anticipate the less inconvenience from adhering to this rule, as the speculations of private individuals, and the importations of the settlers, will probably be confined to single men, as being more generally in demand in the Colony. The selection of all the young men should be made from the agricultural districts of the United Kingdom; they should be experienced in all the ordinary and more useful branches of husbandry, as well as in the care and management of stock.

Unmarried women.—In selecting young unmarried women, too much care and vigilance cannot be exercised to see that they are of virtuous character. This class of Emigrants is by far the most important to the Colony in a moral point of view. The great object of importing young women is not merely to supply the demand for servants—it is to restore the equilibrium of the sexes; to raise the value of female character; and to provide virtuous homes for the labouring classes of the community. The disproportion which at present exists between the sexes is nearly in the ratio of three males to one female. The effects of this unnatural state of things are powerfully felt at present; and unless an adequate remedy be applied, it may be impossible to calculate its consequences upon the future character and prosperity of the Colony.—It becomes therefore the duty of those in whose hands the destinies of this young country are placed, to apply the remedy, while it is yet within their power; but more especially to guard against an extension of the evil by every possible means. Under this feeling your Committee cannot too strongly impress upon those to whom the selection of Emigrants may hereafter be entrusted, that none but women of pure and unexceptionable character, should be assisted in coming to the Colony—and they are the more earnest in urging this strict observance, because they are aware of the difficulty of inducing young women of virtuous principles and prudent habits, to quit the protection of their homes, and migrate on a voyage of adventure to a distant land; and they are also aware of the dangers which beset an unprotected female, during the whole course of her Emigration, and after her arrival in the Colony. Feeling the difficulties of the subject, your Committee after much anxious thought upon the means of obviating them, are of opinion that it will be advisable, in future, to confine the selection of this class of Emigrants, as far as it may be possible, to such young women as are attached to one of the other classes of Emigrants—either as members of the same family, or united by some strong tie of relationship. The great advantages to be derived from paternal care, and the influence it sheds around, are noticed by the London Committee in the following manner, “the Committee have found that families of industrious and sound character, exercise an important check in the entire society on board ship, and essentially promote regularity, propriety and harmony. While parents watch over the minds and conduct of their families, the moral influence extends far beyond the immediate objects of their solicitude and care.” And the justness of this remark is strikingly illustrated in the examinations before your Committee. The Superintendent of the “*David Scott*,” whose statements, with respect to the misconduct of some of the young women, have been already adverted to, observes, “that there were several families on board—but I do not include them in my remarks—having been under the care of their parents, I had no trouble whatever with them.” Mr. Eckford, the Surgeon Superintendent of the “*Duchess of Northumberland*,” remarks, “that the individuals attached to families invariably turned out well”—and Mr. Riddell, one of the Local Committee, adduces in support of his opinion of the necessity of paternal restraint, “the fact, that those families consisting of young females, accompanied by their relatives, almost universally turned out well.” These are remarkable facts—they point out at once the cause of the evil, and the most natural means of correcting it. Your Committee would recommend that, in dispensing the bounty of Government, not only the preference should be given, but the selection should as far as possible be confined to such unmarried females as emigrate under the protection of their parents, or are attached to some family interested in their future welfare, and authorised to exert a paternal superintendency and control over their conduct.

Next in importance to character, it is essential to the success of the female Emigrants that they should be useful. It has been observed that of the young women who have hitherto arrived, many have been found so inexpert as servants, as to give place to the convicts. To secure employment therefore, it is necessary that such young women as are invited to come to the Colony should be practised either as house servants, or in some of the more ordinary occupations of a farm. With such qualifications they will be able to command good places, and entirely supersede the employment of convict women in families.

Of the practical means of obtaining Emigrants.—Your Committee have taken the opinions of some of the best informed Colonists upon this point, and have attentively considered it themselves, and they have come to the conclusion, that to ensure the success of any

system of Immigration at first, it is indispensable that an Agent should be sent from the Colony to England, to represent the true wants of the inhabitants, and to afford all that necessary information to the Emigrants themselves, which a long residence in the Colony alone can supply. The Agent should be authorised to organize an effective plan under the superintendency of the London Committee, and to attend in person to the whole process of Emigration, from the first advertisements for candidates, to their final embarkation for the Colony. As the success of such a measure must depend upon the qualifications of the Agent, your Committee assume that all due care will be taken to select a person suited in every respect to this important and difficult office he will have to perform. They would however recommend that the appointment should not be considered as permanent; and that a part of the remuneration of the Agent should be made to depend upon the faithful discharge of his trust, to be determined by the local Government after the arrival of the Emigrants in the Colony.

Your Committee have further to recommend that a Committee should be established in the Colony, which may be conveniently done upon the basis of the present *Emigrants-Friend's Society*. One of the first duties of the local Committee should be to communicate with the settlers, and others who may be desirous of engaging Emigrants, for the purpose of ascertaining the number and qualifications of such as may be immediately required, and transmitting correct abstracts of the demands of the Colony to the Committee and Agent in England. It should also belong to this Committee to receive the Emigrants on their arrival, and to locate them as speedily and as advantageously as possible. In furtherance of this most desirable object, His Excellency the Governor has signified to your Committee his willingness to reserve the erection of such public works as may not be of immediate necessity, as the means of providing employment for Emigrants on their arrival, leaving them at liberty, however, to engage in the service of the inhabitants, as soon as they may find it more advantageous to do so. And in addition to this aid, the local Committee by judicious arrangements with the settlers, may always be prepared with immediate engagements for all the mechanics and agricultural laborers who may be expected to arrive for some years to come.

Your Committee venture to assume that the Emigration Committee in London will continue to afford their valuable services and support. The appointment of a Committee in the Colony, and an Agent to proceed to England, will be the means of affording them that local and practical information, which is indispensable to a proper selection of Emigrants, and difficult to obtain from other sources; and your Committee rely with confidence upon that cordial co-operation of the London Committee, which unity of purpose in the attainment of the same philanthropic end, cannot fail to ensure.

In applying the machinery to the operations of Immigration, your Committee have not ventured to lay down a system of Rules. In the present state of the measure so much remains to be tried, and must of necessity be regulated by circumstances, that it has not been considered safe to do more at first than define the general outlines of the plan, and leave the details to be filled up by those to whose experience and discretion the execution must be entrusted. With the view of obtaining the best practical information, your Committee have examined some of the most intelligent of those persons whose interests were presumed to have led them to consider the subject with the greatest care. Several plans have been suggested, which differ in some particulars, but which may be resolved into the two following propositions:— by one it is proposed to leave the business of importing Emigrants entirely to private enterprise, and to confine the interference of Government to seeing that the candidates for public aid come within the intentions of Government, and are suited to the exigencies of the Colony:— by the other it is proposed that Government should take upon itself the entire agency in selecting and conducting Emigrants to the Colony; and that the inhabitants should have no farther concern than to receive them upon their arrival, and enter into such stipulations as might be deemed mutually advantageous. It has been proposed, as a slight modification of the latter plan, that the Agents of such inhabitants as should desire to receive Emigrant servants, should be allowed to select them in England, and that the Government Agent should be instructed, after their due examination and approval, to provide them with passages to the Colony. Each of these plans has its peculiar recommendations, and your Committee see no reason why they should not both be adopted, and carried into combined operation. The great objects to be obtained are care in the selection of Emigrants, and economy in the application of the public funds—and to secure these objects, it should be laid down as an inflexible rule, that the public aid should in no case be afforded, either in the payment of passage, or the remission of rent, or in any other form, unless the party requiring such aid should first be submitted to the examination and approval of some responsible Agent of the Government, either at Home or within the Colony. Subject to this indispensable condition, all practicable means should be employed, and every avenue left open to the introduction of good and industrious inhabitants. It is, however, the decided opinion of your Committee, that to establish an immediate and effective system of Immigration, Government must take the lead, and point out the way to the Colonists. Hitherto the Settlers have been backward in advancing the means of bringing out servants, in consequence no doubt of the great expense of outlay, and the difficulty of securing their services—a difficulty which no legislative measure can effectually remove, and which will probably continue until the number of agricultural and other useful laborers shall be large enough to create competition among the operative classes for employment. To accomplish this desirable end, the Government should immediately commence the work of Immigration upon a scale of sufficient magnitude to meet the demands of the Colony. As the speculations of private individuals increase, Government may gradually withdraw, and safely leave Immigration to itself.

In combining the private speculations of individuals with the operations of Government into one system, it will be necessary to provide a medium of communication, so as to enable them to act in concert, and to prevent unnecessary competition and consequent dis-

appointment.

appointment among the speculators for the Government bounty on the one hand, and an over supply of Emigrants on the other. To effect this object it will be expedient for the Government of the Colony to publish as early as possible in each current year, the proportion of the funds intended to be applied, during such year, in aid of private enterprise; and to invite all persons desirous of importing Emigrants to register, in the Office of the Local Committee, the number and descriptions of persons they may intend to import, and such other particulars as may be necessary for the information of all parties concerned. And in cases of competing claims for the public aid, the candidates should be preferred according to priority of the respective dates of the arrival of the Emigrants in the Colony.

In addition to the proposal for introducing Emigrants of the working class, it has been stated to your Committee that persons of small capital may be induced to emigrate, if adequate encouragements were held out to them, and that the accession of such persons would be in the highest degree beneficial to the Colony. In the utility of this suggestion your Committee concur; but they are not prepared to recommend that any portion of the Immigration fund should be appropriated to the aid of any other than the laboring classes. They would, however, recommend that all such Emigrants of the last description, as come with the real intention of settling in the Colony, should be allowed a remission in the purchase of land, equal to the expenses of the passage of themselves and their families in the Colony; provided that the same should not exceed one hundred and sixty pounds for any one Emigrant and family. And also that they should be allowed the indulgence granted to retired Officers of His Majesty's Service, of selecting any lands which have previously been put up to sale and not purchased. And in order to avoid the great delay to which a newly arrived Emigrant is exposed, in having the land on which he proposes to settle measured, your Committee would recommend that a Surveyor should be exclusively employed in measuring lands deemed the most eligible for the location of Emigrants coming within the meaning of this recommendation.

For the reasons already assigned, your Committee consider that it does not come within the scope of a General Report upon the matters referred to them, to enter minutely into details, which should more properly be left to the Agents. The examinations taken before them will be found to contain a great number of practical and useful suggestions, which will of course be taken into due consideration by those upon whom the execution will devolve. They would, however, point out the following as particularly deserving of attention, and calculated to obviate some inconveniences which have been felt in practice, and require to be remedied.

The first step should be to remove all erroneous impressions and prejudices against the Colony. In performing this act of justice to the Country, great care should be taken to represent it truly as it is, and especially not to overrate the advantages it may hold out to Emigrants. They ought to be particularly cautioned not to expect unreasonable wages; and although they may be assured of abundance of food, and the mere necessaries of life, they should be prepared to undergo, in the first instance, the hardships incident to all newly settled countries.

In the selection of Emigrants the Agricultural Districts should be preferred, and the large towns avoided. The ports of embarkation should be chosen as near as practicable to the places at which the major part of the Emigrants may be collected, and such arrangements made, as to prevent their being congregated beyond the time necessary for their embarkation.

The ships expressly taken up for female Emigrants should not exceed from three to five hundred tons—larger ships require a greater number of seamen, who are consequently less under the observation and control of their officers; and if practicable it would be desirable that all the ships engaged in bringing Emigrants should be what are termed *Temperance Ships*. For the importance of this regulation to the health and future habits of the passengers, as well as the security of the ship, your Committee would refer to the examination of Captain Coghill, whose experience from having been for several years engaged in the trade of the Colony, and observation of the evil consequences arising from the use of ardent spirits at sea, entitle his opinion to peculiar weight. Minutes p. 290.

It would be desirable if Surgeons of the Royal Navy could be engaged, with the permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, as medical attendants for the voyage on board of ships expressly taken up for free Emigrants, upon the same terms as they are employed at present on board of Convict ships sent to this Colony.

It has been suggested to your Committee that in order to induce private individuals to incur the expense of bringing Emigrants from the United Kingdom, or to engage to employ them at stipulated wages on their arrival in the Colony, a law should be passed for securing the services of the Emigrants, and enforcing the mutual performance of the contract. Your Excellency and Council are aware that the New South Wales Act contains some provisions upon this subject. By the Act it is provided that it shall be lawful for mechanics, servants in husbandry, and other laborers, by indenture duly executed in England, to contract their services to persons residing within the Colony, for any time not exceeding seven years—that the person to whom such services shall be so contracted, shall have a right of action against any other person depriving him of such services—and that any two Justices of the Peace may punish the parties violating the provisions of their indentures, by fine and imprisonment. The Act of Parliament has not, however, been found in practice to answer the beneficial purposes intended. It is observed by Mr. William Macarthur, that “the system of binding servants under indenture has not hitherto been found to succeed—a good servant, when properly treated by his employer, is more likely to remain contented if he feels that it is in his power to leave at any time—the very circumstance of his being bound for a series of years creates restlessness and a wish to change.” Besides this feeling of dissatisfaction and desire to change, there is a practical difficulty which often exists in proving the execution of the indenture, and the identity of the party. It is the opinion of your Committee that it may be expedient to pass a local Act which would render the contract more simple in the form, and easy of proof; and that in lieu

lieu of fine and imprisonment, the new employer of any person coming within the provisions of the Act should, after due notice, be bound to retain one half of the stipulated wages as a security for any breach of the original contract. The details of such an Act will be more properly left to the consideration of the local Committee. But your Committee would recommend that whatever provisions may be deemed necessary, they should be framed in conformity with the principles of the English law, and more especially that they should not assume a penal character. Such a law would tend materially to discourage Immigration, as well as to lower the condition of the free inhabitants of the Colony.

Your Committee having now finished the second branch of their enquiries, may be considered as having fulfilled the important duties confided to them—but before they close their Report, they trust it will not be deemed irrelevant to state their opinion of the justice, as well as the policy, of applying the proceeds of the Crown Lands exclusively to the introduction of a moral and industrious class of inhabitants. The first Emigrants were induced to embark their fortunes in this distant Colony, under the promise of receiving free grants of land, and in the confidence that the same policy would be continued, as the best means of settling the Country. If it has since been deemed expedient to sell the lands in lieu of granting them as before, it is considered by the inhabitants merely as the conversion of capital into another form, and that the proceeds of the sale of land should still be applied to the same purposes as the land itself. If there be any justice in this argument, it derives force from the circumstance that this Colony is made the receptacle for the outcasts of the United Kingdom, and is consequently loaded with a vast disproportion of immoral people. That the Colonists have derived many advantages from the transportation of Convicts, cannot be denied—but the system has brought with it a long train of moral evils, which can only be counteracted by an extensive introduction of free and virtuous inhabitants—and the only means upon which the Colonists can safely rely for accomplishing this vital object, is the Revenue arising from the sale of lands. It is for these reasons that your Committee are anxious to record their opinion, as well as that of the whole community of the Colony, that the funds arising from the sale of lands should be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of introducing a moral and industrious population—that they consider this appropriation alike indispensable to the present interests, and the future prosperity and character of the Colony—and that they regard the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and approved by the Lords of the Treasury, in the light of a pledge by His Majesty's Government, that the Crown Lands of the Colony shall be held sacred to the promotion of Immigration.

FRANCIS FORBES, *Chairman.*

*Council Chamber,
18th September, 1835.*

ABSTRACT of Cases sued for in the different Departments of the Court of Requests, in New South Wales, from the 1st July, 1826, to 30th June, 1835: shewing the Number and Total Amount of Verdicts, and the Number of Days occupied in trying the said Cases in each District.

WHAT DISTRICT.	PERIOD.		Number of Cases tried	Amount of Verdicts.	Number of days trying Cases.
	From	To			
	1826.	1835.		£ s. d.	
Sydney Court	1st July	30th June	29,201	98,004 4 4½	324
Parramatta ditto	August	April	3,855	15,120 13 3	33
	1833.				
Liverpool ditto	1st January	30th June	219	709 7 11	10
	1828.				
Campbelltown ditto	January	April	2,940	11,065 1 1	39
	1833.				
Penrith ditto	1st January	30th June	698	2,000 19 2	10
Wollongong ditto	1st April	June	292	840 17 0	5
Bong Bong ditto	April	April	218	442 11 3½	5
	1830.				
Bathurst ditto	July	April	907	2,711 10 8	12
Maitland ditto	May	May	1,267	4,675 12 0½	24
	1827.				
Windsor ditto	May	July	5,771	14,305 14 10½	64
		Total Amount...	45,266	140,086 11 8½	526

ROGER TERRY,
Commissioner.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., and the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, the Memorial of John Dunmore Lang, D. D., Minister of the Scots Church, Sydney; humbly sheweth :—

That your Memorialist was authorised by His Majesty's Government in the year 1831, to make the requisite arrangements in the Mother Country for the establishment of an Academical Institution or College for the education of youth in this Colony, on a plan which had been previously approved of by the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Goderich, and for the carrying of which into effect a loan of £3,500 was ordered to be advanced from the Colonial Treasury.

That your Memorialist accordingly brought out to this Colony certain literary men with their families to conduct the business of education in the proposed Institution, having defrayed the whole expense of their passage out, from his own private resources, in the expectation of being speedily repaid from the funds of the Institution.

That in consequence of the difficulties necessarily attending the establishment of an Academical Institution in this Colony, the funds of the Australian College have hitherto been inadequate to defray the expenses, which your Memorialist was thus led to incur for the benefit of the public, or even to reimburse him for various other outlays, which the literary and scientific men he consulted on the subject in the Mother Country deemed it necessary to incur in England, for the establishment of that Institution.

That your Memorialist, being authorised at the same time by His Majesty's Government to make provision for the establishment of two additional Churches in communion with the Church of Scotland, in this Colony, incurred similar expenses in bring out Ministers of religion with their families for these churches; and that the heavy burden which the respective congregations of these Ministers have had to bear, in erecting places of worship, and in contributing a moiety of the salaries of their respective pastors, have precluded your Memorialist from either soliciting or obtaining any reimbursement hitherto of the serious, and to him almost ruinous outlay, he has thus been called on to underlye for the benefit of the public.

Your Memorialist, therefore, most respectfully and humbly solicits that, as the Revenue arising from the sale of Crown Land in this Territory has been set apart by His Majesty's Government for the introduction of virtuous families and individuals into this Colony, to promote the welfare and advancement of all classes of its inhabitants; and, as the literary and clerical families and individuals whom your Memorialist has thus introduced into this Colony, though not belonging to the class of laborers, are of much more value to the community at large, and likely to prove much more conducive to its welfare and advancement; a sum sufficient to remanerate your Memorialist for the outlay he has thus incurred, under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, and of which a statement is hereto appended, may be appropriated for that purpose, either from the hitherto unappropriated portion of the land Revenue, or from the General Revenue of the Colony.

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

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

Sydney, 15th June, 1835.

Statement of Expenses incurred by the Rev. Dr. Lang for the passage of certain Ministers of the Church of Scotland and of certain Instructors of Youth to this Colony, with a view to their settlement respectively in an Academical Institution, and in Scots Churches of which the establishment was previously authorised by His Majesty's Government.

1.—For the Australian College.

1 June, 1831.—For the passage of the Rev. H. Carmichael, A.M., and family per the ship "Stirling Castle," to New South Wales, Mr. C. being engaged to conduct the Classical Department in the Australian College	£
Ditto ditto, Rev. W. Pinkerton and family, (per ditto ditto,) Mr. P. being engaged to conduct the English Department of ditto	120
Ditto ditto, Rev. John Anderson and family, Mr. A. being engaged for the Mercantile Department of ditto	120
	<hr/>
	£360
1 January, 1833.—Deduct on account of the Rev. J. Anderson and family having subsequently gone to Van Diemen's Land; the Committee of the Scots Church at Launceston having engaged to pay their passage money, which, however, they have not yet been able to do	120
	<hr/>
	£240
1 June, 1834.—For the passage of the Rev. Robert Wyldo, A.M., and the Rev. David Mackenzie, A.M., engaged to supply the places of the Rev. Messrs. Pinkerton and Anderson	120
	<hr/>
Total for the Australian College. (<i>Carried forward</i>)	£360

Amount brought forward..... £360

2.—For the Scots Churches of Bathurst and Maitland.

1 June, 1831.—For the passage of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, late Minister of the Scots Church, Bathurst, and family; one-half of the whole expense incurred being defrayed by friends in Scotland	60
Ditto ditto, Rev. John Cleland, A.M., and family; one-half being also defrayed by friends in Scotland	60
1 June, 1834.—For the passage of the Rev. John Hill Garvin, A.M., and family; one-half of the whole amount being defrayed by himself.....	60
For the passage of the Rev. K. D. Smythe, A.M.*	60
Total expenditure for both objects	£600

FINAL Report of the Committee on Police and Gaols.

The Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, appointed on the 18th of May, 1835, to enquire into and report upon the establishment and strength of the Police Force in all its branches, to what extent it may be expedient to maintain it, and the expense it will occasion; and to enquire into the capacity and condition of the Gaols in the Colony; and to report what additional buildings appear to be required, and the probable expense of providing them, have now the honor of presenting this their Final Report.

Your Committee lost no time in carefully perusing the voluminous documents and papers which were laid before them, on the subject of their enquiry, and calling before them and examining Magistrates from various parts of the Colony, and such other persons as they considered likely to be able to afford them any useful information on the subjects referred to them, as will be seen by the Minutes of Evidence annexed to this Report. Your Committee also availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the accidental presence of Mr. William Gunn, a Justice of the Peace of Van Diemen's Land, and Superintendent of the Convict Barracks, to examine him respecting the system of Police in that Colony, with which an experience of ten years has made him well acquainted. Amongst the papers laid before your Committee there is a Report from the First Police Magistrate of Sydney to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 1st of May, 1835, giving a very clear and detailed account of the state of the Police of that Town and District, and proposing such changes as the increase of the Police business appears to him to demand.

To this Report, as well as to the Minutes of Evidence, your Committee beg leave to refer, as containing much useful information which your Committee do not think necessary to incorporate in this Report.

Before they enter upon the result of their enquiry, respecting the alterations which appear to be expedient, your Committee propose to give,

1stly.—A brief statement of the origin and progress of the Colonial Police to the present time.

They will then proceed to submit their opinion on;

2ndly.—The General Superintendence of the Police.

3rdly.—The Division of the Colony into Police Districts.

4thly.—The Police required for the Town and District of Sydney.

5thly.—The Police for the Country Districts.

6thly.—The Mounted Police.

7thly.—The Service of escorting Prisoners.

8thly.—The Watch-houses or Lock-up-houses which appear to be necessary.

9thly.—Gaols and Court Houses. And, lastly—General Matters intimately connected with the Police.

Your Committee regret that the documents and papers to which they have had access do not enable them to give a satisfactory account of the early state of the Police in the Colony; but it is reasonable to conclude that, in a new and rapidly advancing Penal Colony, the system or arrangement of Police, as well as the expense attending it, must be changed year after year; and thus, from the employment as Constables of a few Convicts, who were merely exempted from other labor, and obtained rations of provisions and clothing but no pay, in the early days of the Colony, the expense under the general head of Police has from time to time increased so as to have amounted in the year 1834 to the sum of £36,316 7s.

1810

The first regular system of Police, which your Committee have been able to discover on record, was established by Governor Macquarie in the year 1810.

By a Government Order, dated the 31st of March, in that year, he directed that a Colonial Police Fund should be established; and that from that date "three-fourths of all the Duties and Customs collected in the Town and Port of Sydney, and in other parts of the Settlement, should be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Fund; the remaining fourth to be continued to the Orphan School Fund; and that the money arising from the Duties levied on Licenses granted to Publicans should be also paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Police Fund, and form the foundation of it."

From this fund it was intended "that all the Gaol and Police Expenses of every description should be defrayed, together with such other expenses as might be necessarily incurred

*Sums of £20 each were advanced by Government to defray the expense of passage out, for Messrs. Smythe, Garvin, Wyld, and Mackenzie—in all £80, as a loan, for the repayment of which Dr. Lang is bound.

"curred in ornamenting and improving the Town of Sydney, and in constructing and repairing the quays, wharfs, bridges, streets, and roads within the limits thereof." On the 29th of December in the same year 1810, Governor Macquarie published a Code of Regulations for the Police of the Town of Sydney, dividing it into five districts, each having a watch-house, one district constable, and six petty constables attached to it; all to be under the superintendence of a Chief Constable, and of an officer to be called Superintendent of Police, who was to be a Magistrate, with a fit person as an assistant under him. Each district constable was then and for some years afterwards allowed £10 per annum, with slop clothing and a ration and a half for himself, with rations for his wife and two children, if he had any, and an occasional issue of spirits. The petty constables received the same allowance of slops and rations, but no pay.

That the Police Fund was never intended for the use or benefit of the Town of Sydney alone, is evident from the circumstance of the accounts, which were published quarterly, containing many items relating to Parramatta and other places in the Colony, as well as to Sydney.

These Accounts of "Police Expenditure," as they were called, although containing many items of expouso totally unconnected with the Polico Service, increased gradually in amount. This expenditure in the year 1811, was as follows, viz. :—

1811.

	£	s.	d.
In the quarter ending 31st March	1,414	15	2
Ditto 30th June	1,685	18	7
Ditto 30th September	1,519	9	9
Ditto 31st December.....	1,302	6	1
Total.....	£5,922	9	7

In 1815, the expenditure was in the quarter ending 31st March.....	2,992	0	10
Ditto 30th June	3,015	5	10
Ditto 30th September ...	4,647	0	8
Ditto 31st December ...	4,012	6	8
Total.....	£14,666	14	0

1815.

In the first quarter of the year 1820, the expenditure was £4,229 3s. 10d., and soon afterwards the denomination of "Police Fund" was discontinued, and "Colonial Fund" substituted. But notwithstanding these expenses, nominally incurred on account of the Police of the Colony, Commissioner Bigge observes in his Report, that, "the want of a sufficient number of Magistrates in the Country Districts in New South Wales, the want of regular communication between the Magistrates of the Districts and the Superintendent of Police at Sydney, the insufficient accommodation in the Gaols, and a general relaxation of the Regulations that had been promulgated at an early period after the arrival of Governor Macquarie, together with the great increase of the Convict Population at the time of his enquiry, all had their effect in diminishing the means, both of the control of the Convicts, as well as the due prevention and punishment of their Crimes." The first of these evils, that is, the want of a sufficient number of Magistrates in the Country Districts, appears to have been speedily remedied; for in 1818 the whole number of Magistrates in the Colony was only 12, and of those there were in the Country Districts only 7; whereas in 1822 the number of Magistrates was increased to 32, and of those 20 were in the Country Districts.

1820.

In 1825 Captain Rossi arrived in the Colony, holding the appointment of Principal Superintendent of Police; but it appears to your Committee that his duty never extended beyond the Police of the town of Sydney.

1825.

Your Committee find that, in pursuance of Instructions received from the Secretary of State, Sir Thomas Brisbane submitted to the consideration of the Council, which was then recently appointed, the Police Establishment of the Colony, with an elaborate Report from Captain Rossi on the subject, and that on the 12th of July, 1825, the Council presented an address to His Excellency in which they suggested that the following establishment for the town of Sydney should be placed under the charge of the Principal Superintendent of Police, viz. :—

Principal Clerk at £150 per annum, with an annual increase of £5 but not to exceed.....	£175
2nd Clerk, } (without any other allowance whatever.)	£ 72
3rd Clerk, }	£ 50
Chief Constable.....	£130
2 Police Officers with the pay ordered by the Secretary of State, being for the first year	£100
and to increase £20 per annum for 5 years.	
8 Wardsmen, each at.....	£ 60
To be augmented £1 per annum for 5 years.	
10 Conductors, each at.....	£ 53
48 Patrolmen, each at.....	£ 40
To increase £1 per annum for 5 years.	

It was recommended by the Council that the wardsmen after 21 years service should become entitled to a retiring pension of 2s. per diem; the conductors after the same time of service, to 1s. 6d. per diem; and the patrolmen after the like term, to 1s. per diem. That no pension whatever should be paid for less than 14 years service, and that constables discharged after serving 14 years and less than 21 years, should receive one-half of the above rates according to their class. That the wardsmen, conductors, and patrolmen should be supplied

supplied with an uniform clothing and a staff of office; and that at night they should be armed with a cutlass.

The following Regulations were also proposed by the Council, viz. :—

That no constable should be attached to the service of any Magistrate resident in a town, excepting while in the discharge of his Magisterial functions.

That no constable should be employed thenceforward in carrying letters on any service excepting that of the Police.

That the pensioned constables should be selected to attend the Hospitals, the Male and Female Orphan Schools, and the Female Factory.

That watchmen to be furnished from the list of pensioned constables should be provided for the several Public Offices, and that if pensioned constables should not be found adequate to this duty, as many active constables should be appointed as watchmen as might be necessary.

That all watch-houses or places of temporary security should be under the direction of the Police.

That all gaols in the Territory, and all gaolers and constables employed in them should be under the entire direction of the Sheriff.

That no constable should be employed as messenger at any Public Office.

The Council not having been furnished with sufficient information respecting the Police Establishments in the Country Districts, confined themselves to recommending a general Regulation that a Police Superintendent should be appointed at Parramatta, and that such appointments should be extended to other places as circumstances should require; that all Magistrates should be required to give their attendance in rotation at the Benches within their respective Districts when requisite; and that a quarterly Return of convictions should be transmitted to the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Council at the same time suggested that the opinions of the Country Magistrates should be obtained as to whether and to what extent a Horse Patrol might not be serviceable in each District; and this appears to have been the origin of the plan of establishing a corps of mounted police; for your Committee find that on the 7th September in the same year Sir Thomas Brisbane appointed an officer to command a corps of mounted police, which was to consist of 2 officers, 2 serjeants, and 20 privates, from the Regiments serving in the Colony, who were to be supplied with horses from the Government stock. The extra pay of each officer was 4s. per diem, of each serjeant 1s. per diem, and of each private 9d. per diem.

Your Committee also find that, according to the suggestion of the Council, a stipendiary police magistrate was appointed not only at Parramatta, but also at Windsor in this year, and that the police of the town of Sydney, and the several regulations connected therewith, were arranged and established as suggested by the Council.

The number of magistrates was increased in all to 60, and the total expense of the police establishment in 1825 was £14,327 19s. 1d.

1826. In the year 1826, being the first of the administration of General Darling, the number of magistrates was increased to 93, and a stipendiary magistrate was appointed to the district of Illawarra, in which there was no other magistrate resident; all the magistrates appointed before this year, even such of them as held high official situations, with very few exceptions, were allowed rations for 4 men, or a commutation in money; but this allowance was entirely discontinued from the 1st day of November, 1826.

The corps of mounted police was increased in this year to 2 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 42 privates; and the extra pay of the corps was £356 5s.

The total expense of the police of the Colony in 1826, including the rations allowed to the magistrates, was £18,942 6s. 10d.

1827. In 1827 the number of magistrates was increased to 103, including 11 at the penal and distant settlements; and a stipendiary magistrate was appointed at Newcastle; an addition of 21 privates was made to the mounted police, making the whole of that corps 63, and the amount of pay and contingent expenses of the corps was £1,562 10s. 9d.

In this year the pay of the several descriptions of constables was fixed as follows, viz.—

In Sydney.

Wardsmen, 4s. per diem, or	£73	0	0	per annum
Conductors, 3s. 3d. per diem, or	59	6	3	„
Constables or Patrolmen, 2s. 10d. per diem, or	51	14	2	„

In the Country.

Wardsmen, 3s. 3d. per diem, or	59	6	3	„
District Constables, 2s. 10d. per diem, or ...	51	14	2	„
Ordinary Constables, 2s. 3d. per diem, or	41	1	3	„

And the same rates of pay have been continued to the present time; the whole expense of the Police and Gaols in 1827 was £24,154 2s. 7d.

1828. In 1828 the number of magistrates was 111, including 7 at the penal and distant settlements. In this year stipendiary magistrates were appointed at Campbelltown, Bong Bong, and Bathurst; and the whole paid establishment of the police of the Colony was as follows :—

1 Principal Superintendent,	
7 Stipendiary Magistrates or Superintendents,	
10 Clerks,	
11 Chief Constables,	
1 Police Runner	} In Syd.
1 Assistant Chief Constable	
5 Wardsmen	
11 Conductors	
56 Patrolmen or Constables	
1 Wardsman or Assistant Chief Constable in Parramatta ...	} In the Country Districts.
34 District Constables	
129 Ordinary Constables	
42 Convict Constables and Scourgors	

The Corps of Mounted Police was augmented to 3 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 50 privates, and the amount of pay and contingent expenses was £1,000 18s. 6d.

The expenses of the Police Establishment, and of the Gaols and Hulk, in 1828, was £21,083 18s. 6d. ; and from the commencement of this year the whole of the expense of the Police Establishment and of the Gaols and Hulk has been paid out of the Military Chest, in pursuance of instructions received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch dated 30th July, 1827.

In 1829 there was a further considerable addition made to the Magistracy; and Stipendiary Magistrates were appointed at Goulburn, Stonequarry, Penrith, and Maitland. The Mounted Police in this year consisted of 4 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, and 56 privates. The expense of this Corps was £1,179 2s. 3d., and the whole expense of the Police and Gaol and Hulk Establishments was £23,816 6s. 6d.

In 1830 the Water Police in Sydney was established, consisting of a Conductor and 2 boatmen; and the corps of Mounted Police was re-organised and placed under the command of a Captain, having under him 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant major, 6 serjeants, 16 corporals, and 77 troopers. The expense of this corps in 1830, including pay, forage, clothing, and contingent expenses, was £4,313 7s. 2d.

On the 2nd July, 1830, a Government Order was issued directing that a Court of Sessions of the Peace should be holden within the walls of the Convict Barracks in Hyde Park on every day, Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday excepted, for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon all complaints and charges brought against convicts actually in the service of the Crown, or not in private service. The Magistrates, who were Public Officers, were required to establish a rotation among themselves, so that there should be two of them at least present on each day, besides any other Justices of the Peace that might choose to attend. The objects intended to be effected by the establishment of this Court were the relief of the Police Department, and the increased facility to be obtained at the Convict Barracks in the attendance of evidence and references to the character and Colonial history of the individuals brought before the Court.

The total expense of the Police and Gaols was £24,929 12s. 4d.

On the 10th of January, 1831, a Government Order was issued, directing that in every private establishment consisting of twelve convict servants, one of them should be appointed a Special Constable, for the purpose of preserving order on the establishment, and to be liable to be called out on any emergency for the protection of the Public Peace. It does not, however, that this Order has been generally attended to, or that any measures have been taken to enforce it, although evidently connected with other measures which were adopted in the early part of this year for the purpose of reducing the expenses of the Constabulary Establishment in the Country Districts, as much as possible; such a reduction having been judged expedient in consequence of the augmentation of the Corps of Mounted Police in 1830. With this view, your Committee find that, on the 31st March, 1831, orders were given for entirely abolishing the class called "District Constables," whose actual duty was merely that of Ordinary Constables, although differently paid; and for reducing the number of Ordinary Constables, beyond the District of Sydney, to 123. And with the view of still further reducing the expenses of the Police Establishment, a Government Order, dated the 23rd of May, 1831, authorised the employment of Convicts as Constables, with pay at the rate of 1s. 9d. per diem, and with a promise of a Ticket of Leave after 3 years good conduct in the Police, and a Conditional Pardon after 5 years further service; but your Committee find that few Convicts were appointed under this regulation, and the Act of Parliament of 2 & 3 Wil. IV., c. 62, which prohibits any remission of the sentence of a Convict, until he shall have served the time which entitles him to a Ticket of Leave, virtually annulled the regulation for employing Convicts as Constables. On the 1st of August, 1831, an Assistant Police Magistrate was appointed in the Town of Sydney, with a salary of £350.

The expense of the Mounted Police in 1831 was £4,875 17s. 2d., and the whole expense of the Police and Gaols was £24,700 3s. 4d.

In 1832, the first year of the Administration of Sir Richard Bourke, no material alteration was made in the Police, excepting that the stipendiary Magistrates at Penrith, Campbelltown, and Bong Bong, were discontinued. The expense of the Mounted Police was £5,251 3s. 7d., and the total expense of the Police and Gaol Establishments in the Colony £21,959 12s. 6d.

In June, 1833, the Governor laid a Minute before the Legislative Council, in which His Excellency stated that it had "been an object of Government to reduce the number of Stipendiary Magistrates wherever it had been found practicable, not merely to save expense, but by supplying their places by the appointment of gentlemen of intelligence and property, acting gratuitously, to accustom the latter to the discharge of the Magisterial duties. The benefit which the Mother Country derives from the services of an unpaid Magistracy cannot

"be lost sight of, even at this early period of the Colony's existence, without endangering, by disuse and the formation of other habits, the enjoyment of this privilege in future times. It has happened, however, that, where a Stipendiary Magistrate has been for a time laid aside, an application has been made by the Inhabitants of the District, including some of the resident Justices, for a re-appointment. Such an application must doubtless claim the attention of Government; but it appears reasonable, in a District where Colonists of wealth and intelligence, capable of discharging the duties of Justices of the Peace, solicit the aid of a Stipendiary, that the expence should be borne by the Colony, and not by the British Treasury." Such an application as His Excellency has here adverted to was made by the Inhabitants of the District of Campbelltown; and accordingly, on the 1st of July, 1833, a Stipendiary Magistrate was again appointed to that District.

There was also in the same year a Stipendiary Magistrate, under the denomination of a "Visiting Magistrate," appointed to the District of Brisbane Water, and the salary of a Magistrate, who had for some time been stationed at Port Stephens, became a charge on Government, as well as the pay of a Chief Constable and two ordinary Constables, stationed in the Establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company. On the 16th August this year, "An Act for regulating the Police in the Town and Port of Sydney, and for removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions therein," was passed by the Governor and Legislative Council; and, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect, a third Police Magistrate was added to the Principal Superintendent and Assistant Police Magistrate before appointed, the three being denominated, as directed by the said Act, "The First, Second, and Third Police Magistrates;" and in addition to the former establishment of the Town Police, there were appointed one Inspector of Police, ten Constables and fourteen Patrolmen.

On the 11th September, 1833, a Circular Letter was addressed by the Colonial Secretary to the Magistrates, stating that the Governor was "desirous of strengthening and adding to the efficiency of the Police as far as practicable, without materially augmenting the expenditure, which, under the circumstances of the modifications made by the late Government, was not then considered expedient, and requesting to be informed of the Magistrates' opinion whether the Constabulary of the District might not be strengthened, by swearing into office and placing under the orders of the Magistrates, any small free Settlers of good character, with an allowance from the Government of ten pounds per annum." It was proposed that the Constables so appointed should be held to be ready at all times to obey the commands of a Magistrate, to execute and serve warrants and summonses, assist in the pursuit and apprehension of offenders, and discharge generally the duties of a Peace Officer when necessary. But as they would not be required to perform Escort Duty, or to give attendance at a Court, except in cases in which their evidence might be wanted, it was presumed that the advantage which they would derive from being able to reside at home, and to attend to their ordinary occupations, would compensate them for receiving a less salary than is paid where the whole time of Constables is required to be given to the Public Service. It appears, however, that this very commendable attempt to strengthen the Police at a moderate expence entirely failed, and that the general purport of the replies of the Magistrates, was that the very inconsiderable number of small Settlers who were likely to accept the office of Constables, on the terms offered to them, were not of such a character that they could recommend them.

The expence of the Mounted Police in 1833 was £5,720 15s. 3d., and the total expence of the Police, Gaols, and Hulk was £22,196 10s. 10d.

1834.

Early in the year 1834, a stipendiary Magistrate was appointed at Patrick's Plains. An addition of one sergoant and seven privates mounted, and twenty dismounted, was made to the Mounted Police, making the effective strength of that Corps,—

1 Captain,	7 Sergoants,
3 Subalterns,	16 Corporals,
1 Sergoant Major,	84 Privates;

in all 112 mounted, and 12 dismounted; and the expence of the Corps in 1834 was £6,865-5s. 7d; of which sum not less than £4,437 appears to be for forage only, being at the rate of 1s. 10½d. per diem for each of 123 horses for the non-commissioned officers and privates, and an allowance of 2s. 6d. per diem for each of 5-horses for the Captain and Subalterns.

It appears by a statement laid before the Council, and ordered to be printed on the 24th of June, that the actual expence of the Police and Gaol Establishments in 1834 amounted to £36,316 7s. 1d.; but this includes the amount of rewards for apprehending Convicts, as also the sum of £2,325-15s. 7d. for provisions to Convicts and other Prisoners confined in Gaols, and a sum of £2,750. estimated as the value of stationery and stores received from England for the use of these establishments.

Your Committee, however, find from the information which has been laid before them, that the state of the Police and Gaol Establishments on the 1st of April in the present year was as follows, viz.:

FOR SYDNEY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 Police Magistrates	1,250	0	0	Brought forward.....	6,244	4	2
6 Clerks	760	0	0	14 Extra Patrolmen	700	0	0
1 Chief Constable	150	0	0	11 Constables, at out Stations.	472	19	7
1 Assistant Constable	100	0	0	1 Conductor of Water Police.	63	17	6
1 Inspector of Police	100	0	0	1 Office Keeper	20	0	0
5 Wardsmen	365	0	0	1 Convict Messenger	12	3	4
14 Conductors	830	7	6	Allowance to the Chief Police			
52 Patrolmen	2,688	16	8	Magistrate for a House....	100	0	0
Carried forward...	£6,244	4	2	Total for Sydney.....	£7,613	4	7

FOR THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

PARRAMATTA.			STRATHALLAN.		
	Amount per annum.	TOTAL.		Amount per annum.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Resident Magistrate	300 0 0		1 Constable	41 1 3	
Clerk	150 0 0		1 Scourger	25 17 1	66 18 4
Chief Constable	130 0 0				
Assistant Chief Constable	60 0 0				
18 Constables	739 2 6				
1 Scourger	31 18 9	1,411 1 3			
WINDSOR.			MOUNT ELLINGTON.		
Superintendent of Police	300 0 0		1 Constable	41 1 3	41 1 3
Clerk	150 0 0				
Assistant Clerk	25 17 1				
Chief Constable	130 0 0				
18 Constables	739 2 6				
1 Ditto	31 18 9				
1 Scourger	31 18 9	1,408 17 1			
LIVERPOOL.			BATHURST.		
Clerk	90 0 0		Superintendent of Police	300 0 0	
Chief Constable	100 0 0		Clerk	90 0 0	
10 Constables	410 12 0		Chief Constable	70 0 0	
1 Scourger	25 17 1	626 9 7	9 Constables	369 11 3	
			1 Scourger	31 18 9	
			1 Ditto at Capital	25 17 1	887 7 1
CAMPBELLTOWN.			BRISBANE WATER.		
Police Magistrate	200 0 0		Police Magistrate	200 0 0	
Clerk	120 0 0		2 Constables	82 2 0	
Chief Constable	100 0 0		1 Scourger	31 18 9	314 1 3
10 Constables	410 12 6				
1 Ditto	31 18 2				
1 Scourger	25 17 1	898 8 4			
PENRITH.			NEWCASTLE.		
Clerk	120 0 0		Clerk	70 0 0	
Chief Constable	80 0 0		4 Constables	164 5 0	
11 Constables	451 13 9		1 Scourger	4 11 3	238 10 3
2 Ditto	63 17 6				
1 Lock-up keeper	41 1 3	756 12 6			
CAMDEN.			MAITLAND.		
Superintendent of Police	150 0 0		Superintendent of Police	150 0 0	
Clerk	90 0 0		Clerk	100 0 0	
Chief Constable	70 0 0		1 Lock-up-house keeper	51 14 2	
5 Constables	205 6 3		8 Constables	328 10 0	
1 Ditto	31 18 9		1 Scourger	31 18 9	
1 Ditto and Scourger	31 18 9	579 3 0	1 Office Keeper	31 18 9	694 1 8
WOLLONGONG.			PATERSON'S PLAINS.		
Police Magistrate	150 0 0		Clerk	90 0 0	
Clerk	90 0 0		4 Constables	164 5 0	
2 Constables	82 2 0		1 Ditto	31 18 9	
1 Scourger	18 5 0	340 7 0	1 Lock-up-keeper	41 1 3	
			1 Scourger	25 17 1	353 2 1
BONG BONG.			PATRICK'S PLAINS.		
Clerk	90 0 0		Police Magistrate	200 0 0	
4 Constables	164 5 0		Clerk	90 0 0	
1 Scourger	25 17 1		7 Constables	287 8 9	
1 Ditto	12 3 4	292 5 5	1 Scourger	25 17 1	603 5 10
INVERARY.			INVERMUIR.		
Clerk	70 0 0		Clerk	70 0 0	
2 Constables	82 2 0		2 Constables	82 2 0	
1 Ditto	31 18 9		1 Ditto and Scourger	31 18 9	194 1 3
1 Scourger	31 18 9	216 0 0			
GOULBURN.			MERTON.		
Police Magistrate	300 0 0		Clerk	70 0 0	
Clerk	100 0 0		2 Constables	82 2 0	
6 Constables	246 7 0		1 Scourger	25 17 1	177 19 7
1 Ditto	31 18 9				
1 Scourger	25 17 1				
2 Constables at Yass	82 2 0				
1 Scourger at ditto	25 17 1				
1 Ditto at Lake George	25 17 1	838 0 0			
			CASSILIS.		
			1 Constable	41 1 3	
			1 Scourger	25 17 1	66 18 4
			PORT STEPHENS.		
			Magistrate	200 0 0	
			1 Constable	41 1 3	
			1 Ditto	31 18 9	273 0 0
			DUNGOO AND WILLIAMS' RIVER.		
			Clerk	50 0 0	
			2 Constables	82 2 0	
			1 Scourger	25 17 1	157 19 7

Amounting

Amounting in the whole, exclusive of Sydney, to the sum of £11,415 17s. 11d., as
as the pay of:—

11 Stipendiary Police Magistrates,
19 Clerks,
7 Chief Constables,
1 Assistant ditto,

141 Constables,
24 Scourgers, and
4 Lock-up and Office Keepers.

Such was the state of the Police of the Colony, as paid out of the Military Chest, when His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council an Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable Thomas Spring Rice, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15th November, 1834, stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had thought it right "to charge the Colonial Revenues with a part of the Expenditure from which they were relieved in the year 1827," and instructing the Governor accordingly "to take measures for providing, out of the Revenues of New South Wales, from and after this 1st of July, 1835, for such charges as were then defrayed from the Military Chest, for the Police Establishments, for Gaols, and for a certain portion of the Colonial Marine, the expense of which was estimated at about £25,000 per annum;—the Commissariat still continuing to pay, from funds provided from England, all charges immediately connected with the Custody and Superintendence of the Convicts, including the Penal Settlements and the Medical Establishments, and also the Vessels employed in communicating with the Penal Settlements and detached Military Stations."

With respect to the future management and improvement of the Police, the first object to be considered, in the opinion of your Committee, is the appointment of an Officer under the denomination of "*General Superintendent of Police*."

From the foregoing recapitulation it is evident that, so far as practicable, provision has been made for preserving the peace and good order of the Colony, by the appointment of Magistrates paid and unpaid, and of Constables, from time to time, in such situations as the increase of population or other circumstances appeared to render necessary. But it was impossible, in erecting an establishment by a method unavoidably so desultory, that the arrangements should be so complete, or the numbers so equally distributed, as if the whole field to be occupied could have been defined at the outset, and the entire distribution made simultaneously, upon some one specific and general principle. Room has also been found for complaint that, from the same cause, there is a want of uniformity in the constitution of the Police Force in the several districts, and sometimes of that celerity and certainty of co-operation which is essential to the efficiency of the department, but which unity of organization can alone produce."

It is to remedy those defects that your Committee recommend the appointment of the Officer above-mentioned. And in order to this they consider it advisable that he should be charged with the general supervision of all the Stipendiary Police whether armed or unarmed, and empowered to act as a Magistrate in any part of the Colony, but not to be encumbered with any stated Bench duty, or authorized in any case to preside, if a Magistrate of the district be present.

It also appears to your Committee that, if such an Officer be appointed, all correspondence connected with the Police should pass through his hands, as well as all Accounts and Periodical Reports and Returns, except such as are required by Law to be transmitted direct to other Officers.

With respect to the *Accounts* your Committee consider that, before being referred to the Auditor General or Commissary of Accounts, they should invariably be checked and certified as correct, by the General Superintendent; and that Rewards and other Contingent Expenses should likewise be paid by him, except in cases where it might be found that such an arrangement occasioned delay, or other inconvenience greater than was compensated by the increased simplicity and correctness of the Police Accounts. From the *Periodical Reports* furnished by the Magistrates, the General Superintendent should prepare Abstracts to be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Governor, and (if deemed expedient) for publication. He ought also to keep Numerical Registers of all persons brought weekly before each Police Bench, distinguishing the free from the convict, and showing the several offences, the manner in which the parties were disposed of, and the sentences respectively passed. And from these Registers ought to be prepared by him Monthly, Quarterly or Half-yearly Statements, exhibiting the increase or diminution of offences brought under the cognizance of the Police.

It will be seen by Mr. Gunn's evidence that there is an Officer of this description in Van Diemen's Land, and it is evident from the title of Captain Rossi's appointment of "*Principal Superintendent of Police*," that it was the intention of the Secretary of State that he should be employed in the same capacity in this Colony; although, owing to circumstances which are not known to your Committee, this was not the case. It is possible that these circumstances may have been the objections of unpaid Magistrates to correspond otherwise than direct with the Governor, through the Colonial Secretary. But your Committee are persuaded that, if the office be properly conducted, the Magistrates will see the immense advantage that must be derived from having at the head of the Police, an Officer whose undivided attention will be paid to the promotion of the important objects above enumerated.

To this Officer your Committee propose that a salary and allowances should be paid equivalent to those now given to the first Police Magistrate, namely £700 per annum, being the same as originally ordered for Captain Rossi, as Principal Superintendent of Police.

Your Committee recommend that the General Superintendent of Police should be allowed an establishment of two clerks, one of them at a salary of £200 per annum, and the other at £100; with an allowance for stationery and occasional assistance of temporary clerks, which may be calculated not to exceed £200 per annum.

THE DIVISION OF THE COLONY INTO POLICE DISTRICTS

forms the subject next proposed to be considered in this Report.

The six Police Districts into which the County of Cumberland is divided, as published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, of the 10th of June last, are as follow:—

1st.—The District of Sydney, containing the parishes of St. James, St. Philip, St. Lawrence, St. Andrew, Alexandria, Botany, Petersham, Concord, Hunter's Hill, Willoughby, Gordon, Manly Cove, Narrabeen, and Broken Bay; in all fourteen parishes.

2nd.—The District of Parramatta, containing the Parishes of St. John, Liberty Plains, Field of Mars, Prospect, Castlehill, South Colah, North Colah, and Cowan; in all eight parishes.

3rd.—The District of Liverpool, containing the parishes of St. Luke, Cabramatta, Minto, Holsworthy, Southerland, Wattamolla, St. George, and Bankstown; in all eight parishes.

4th.—The District of Campbelltown, containing the parishes of St. Peter, Narrellan, Cook, Menangle, Appin, Wedderburne, Southend, Eckersly, Heathcote, and Bulgo; in all ten parishes.

5th.—The District of Penrith, containing the parishes of Bringelly, Mulgoa, Claremont, Melville, Rootyhill, Londonderry, and Castlereagh; in all seven parishes, and part of the County of Cook, bounded on the east by the Nepean; on the south by the Warragamba and Cox's Rivers; on the west by the stream which runs through Jamison's Valley; and on the north by the Grose to the Nepean.

6th.—The District of Windsor, containing the parishes of Hamcommon, St. Matthew, Gidley, Pitt town, Nelson, Maroota, Cornelia, Frederick, Marramarra, and Berowra; in all ten parishes, and a portion of the County of Cook; lying west and north of the Hawkesbury between the mouths of the Grose and the Colo Rivers.

These Districts are well defined, and they appear to your Committee to be unobjectionable, in the present state of the population of the country, excepting that it may be found advisable to remove the parish of Concord from the District of Sydney, and to include it in the District of Parramatta.

In the County of Camden there are at present three police districts, viz: Stonequarry or Camden, Wollongong or Illawarra, and Bong Bong or Sutton Forest.

The Stonequarry or Camden district is bounded by Bargo on the south, and by the rivers Warragamba and Nepean on the west, north, and east; and the population is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 persons.

The District of Wollongong extends from Bulli on the north to Shoalhaven on the south, and from the sea to the range of mountains which bound Illawarra on the west. The population is estimated at nearly 1,000 persons.

The District of Bong Bong or Sutton Forest extends from Bargo on the north towards the southern extremity of the County of Camden, but its limits are not defined. The Sessions are in future intended to be holden in the projected town of Berrima, which is distant from Bong Bong about six miles, and in which, as a central situation, a Court House and Gaol for the County of Camden are now erecting.

Your Committee are not prepared to propose any new divisions of this County at present; but they consider that it would be advisable to remove the Sessions from Wollongong to Geringong, as a more central situation for the District of Illawarra, and in a more populous country.

The County of Argyle is divided into the two police districts of Bungonia (formerly called Inverary) and Goulburn. For the present this division of the County appears to be sufficient; but Goulburn, which is situated nearly in the centre of the County, and must ultimately be the County Town, may perhaps be sufficient to uphold as the seat of regular Petty Sessions.

In the County of St. Vincent there is only one resident Magistrate.

In the County of Murray there is one Magistrate, who resides near the eastern boundary; and at the western extremity, called Yass, there are three others, but there is no regular division of police duty.

The Counties of King and Westmoreland are totally without a resident magistrate.

At Bathurst there is a regular Bench of Magistrates, and the district includes not only the County of Bathurst, but also the Counties of Roxburgh, Georgiana, Wellington, Phillip, and Bligh, containing a population of not less than 4,000 persons. The town of Bathurst is a central situation for a district, to be composed of the Counties of Bathurst and Roxburgh, but the Counties of Georgiana, Wellington, Phillip, and Bligh, are greatly too distant to belong to that District, and there is not a Magistrate resident in either of these four Counties.

His Excellency the Governor, however, in November, having directed the Surveyor General to describe the limits of a Police District, having the Court House near the bridge on the River Lett, and serving as an intermediate District between Bathurst and Penrith, the Surveyor General gave in a description of such a District as follows:—District to extend eastward to the Weatherboard Hut Stream on the Mountain Road; bounded by that stream to the River Cox, and southward to Mounts Collong, Murruin, Werong, and the dividing Range between Werong and the head of the Fish River, to be bounded on the west by the Fish River, Dixon's Creek, and the Range which separates the Counties of Roxburgh and Cook; on the north by the Captee or Colo River to the junction of Bowen's Creek, and including the space west of that Creek, Mount Tomah, Mount Hay, and the Weatherboard Hut Inn, as aforesaid.

This District which is proposed to be called *Chwyd*, will contain part of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cook.

The County of Northumberland is at present divided into four Police Districts, viz:—*Brisbane Water*, *Newcastle*, *Maitland*, and *Patrick's Plains*; but these Districts are not well defined,

defined, and are considerably too large, especially the District of Maitland. It is therefore proposed that this County should be divided as follows, viz:—

1st.—District of Brisbane Water; bounded on the east by the Ocean, from Reid's Mistake to the entrance of the Hawkesbury at Broken Bay; on the south by the Hawkesbury to Wiseman's Ferry; on the west by the North Road to Snodgrass Valley, and from thence by the Lake Macquarie Road to the crest of the Range which divides Wyong Creek from Mangrove Creek; and by that Range northward, heading Wollombi Brook and Watagan Creek, and crossing the Lake Macquarie Road at the head of Wallis Creek; and thence eastward to Lake Macquarie.

2nd.—District of Wollombi; bounded on the south-east by the District of Brisbane Water; on the west by the Macdonald River, Wareng Creek, and a stream which enters the Wollombi at Milbrodale, being the western boundary of the County; on the north by the Wollombi from the mouth of Parson's Creek to the Village Reserve of Broke, and from thence by a Creek which rises in the Brokenback Mountain; and from the Brokenback Mountain by the Range which divides the waters of the Wollombi and Wyong from those of the Hunter. This District may for the present extend over the southern part of the County of Hunter.

3rd.—The District of Maitland is proposed to be bounded on the east by the Ocean, from Port Hunter to Reid's Mistake; on the south by the Brisbane Water and Wollombi Districts; on the west by the road from Wollombi to Maitland, till it reaches Black Creek, and by Black Creek to the Hunter; on the north by the Hunter from the mouth of Black Creek to Port Hunter.

This District will contain the parishes of Newcastle, Hexham, Alnwick, Maitland, Stockrington, Gosforth, Heddon, Stanford, Allandale, and Branxton; in all ten parishes.

4th.—District of Patrick's Plains; bounded on the east by Black Creek; being the western boundary of the Maitland District; on the south by the Wollombi District; on the south-west by Wollombi Brook, from Broke to the mouth of the Wollombi; and on the north by the River Hunter to the mouth of Black Creek; and containing the parishes of Belford, Rothbury, Pokolbin, Ovingham, Wittingham, Vere, Wollombi, and Warkworth; in all eight parishes.

The County of Durham, which at present contains only the Police District of Paterson's Plains, is proposed to be divided into two Districts, named Paterson and Ravensworth.

1st.—District of Paterson; bounded on the east by William's River from Myall Creek to its mouth; on the south by the Hunter to the mouth of Glendon Brook; on the west by Glendon Brook to its source; and on the north by a line from Mount Dyring to the Head of Myall Creek, and by that Creek to the William. This District will contain the following nine parishes, viz:—Seaham, Uffington, Barford, Butterwick, Middlehope, Houghton, Wolfingham, Stanhope, and Marwood.

It is proposed, however, that the Magistrate of this District should reside at Dungog, which place is in a country thickly located; and that he should hold periodical Courts at Paterson.

2nd.—District of Ravensworth; bounded on the east by Falbrook, a line across Mount Dyring to Glendon Brook, and by the course of this brook to the Hunter; on the south by the Hunter to the junction of the Goulburn; on the west by the Upper Hunter to St. Helier's Brook; and on the north by St. Helier's Brook to its source, and from thence by a line across the crest of the mountain to a bend near the head of Falbrook.

This District will contain the following twelve parishes, viz:—Sedgefield, Darlington, Auckland, Vane, Liddell, Ravensworth, Howick, Wynn, Althorpe, Vaux, Brugham, and Rowan; and for the present the District may extend to the northern parts of the County of Durham.

The County of Hunter at present contains no Police District; but it is proposed to establish one at Wambo Station, on Jerry's Plains, which is to be called

The District of Wambo; bounded on the east by the Wollombi Brook, Parsons Creek, and Wareng Creek, to its junction with the Macdonald River; on the south by a line from the mouth of Wareng Creek to Tupa on Putty Creek; on the west by Putty Creek to its source in the Kindaroon Mountain, and from thence by a line to the head of Greig's Creek, and by this Creek to its mouth; and on the north by the Hunter. This will contain the parishes of Lamington, Wambo, and Hunter.

In the County of Brisbane there is at present only the Police District of Invermein, but that of Merton may be said to be in this County, although the place of Merton is in the County of Durham. These Districts, however, are not properly defined. There is also a Magistrate who holds Courts in a remote part of Brisbane, called Cassilis; and in the present circumstances of this County, your Committee do not think it necessary to propose any additional establishment.

The County of Gloucester, which comprehends the whole of the Australian Agricultural Company's original estate of one million of acres, contains one Police District, which is known as the District of Port Stephens; and your Committee see no immediate reason for making any other arrangement, at the expense of Government, for preserving peace and good order on the Company's property.

The District of Port Macquarie, comprehending all the settled country lying on the north of the river Manning, your Committee do not consider as coming within the scope of their enquiry; because, although it be not strictly a penal settlement, yet it must be reckoned so in some respect; in as much as it is the general receptacle or depot for all convicts who are of a description not thought fit to be assigned to private service, and for all invalids and idiots who are returned from private service as totally useless. On this account His Excellency the Governor has already signified to the Council, that the expense of the police of Port Macquarie is for the present to remain a charge upon the British Government.

County of
Durham.

County of
Hunter.

County of
Brisbane.

County of
Gloucester.

In thus stating their view of the division of the Colony into police districts, your Committee regret that, excepting in the County of Cumberland, they have not before them any data upon which to form a regular division of the Colony according either to extent of located country or of population. The Abstract which has been published of the last Census affords no assistance in this respect, for there is reason to believe that the actual population of the several Counties as therein stated is far from being correct. The Counties of King, Georgiana, Westmoreland, Roxburgh, Wellington, Bligh, Phillip, Hunter, and Brisbane, are not mentioned in the Abstract of the Census, and consequently the inhabitants of each of those Counties are returned as part of the population of some of the neighbouring Counties.

Your Committee trust that this inaccuracy will be remedied in the next Census by the several Benchés and Magistrates being particularly instructed to give the precise population, not only of each County, but also of every parish of which the limits are clearly defined; and especially of the parishes in the County of Cumberland, the boundaries of which are now finally and legally determined.

Your Committee hail with great pleasure the recent fixing of the limits of the parishes in this one County; because it gives the public reason to expect that other Counties will soon be formally and legally divided into parishes in like manner; and the sum which has been voted by the Council for the survey branch of the Surveyor General's department, in the next year, appears to be ample for this purpose.

It is with reluctance that your Committee make any observation on the business of a department not immediately connected with the subject referred to them; but they feel it to be their duty to recommend that a certain part of the Surveyor's department should be entirely set apart for the special purpose of speedily dividing all the Counties of the Colony into hundreds and parishes, in the same manner as the County of Cumberland has recently been. Such a division and sub-division would be highly advantageous; not only for police objects, but also for purposes connected with religion and education; and your Committee consider that such an arrangement might be made, as should render the present strength of the Surveyor General's department quite ample for this purpose, as well as for measuring land purchased or about to be advertised for sale.

Your Committee now proceed to the next subject of their enquiry, which is the

POLICE REQUIRED FOR THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.

In the investigation of this important part of the subject referred to them, your Committee have thought fit to examine the First Police Magistrate and other persons connected with the Police of Sydney; on the subject of the increase of establishment that is required; and after mature consideration they are of opinion that there are required not only an increase of Police Force, but also some important changes in the present system, so as to make that force effective.

By the proposed appointment of a General Superintendent of Police, the First Police Magistrate will be released from a considerable part of the duty and responsibility now imposed upon him; and therefore your Committee recommend that the salary of the First Police Magistrate be reduced to £500 per annum; that the salaries of the Second and Third Magistrates do remain as they are at present, and that no house, house-rent, or other allowance whatever be paid to either of those three Magistrates.

Your Committee are not prepared to say that the employment of three Police Magistrates in Sydney will be permanently required, although this may be hereafter a subject worthy of consideration. In the mean time, your Committee recommend that the Bench of Magistrates sitting at the Police Office may be relieved from a very considerable part of the business which is now brought before them, by transferring to the Hyde Park Barrack Bench all causes between assignees and their convict servants in Sydney. The Principal Superintendent of Convicts states in his Evidence before your Committee, that he considers that it would be a great convenience to individuals, and of advantage to the public service, if all such cases were tried in one Court, where the "Police History" of every convict should be kept in a shape for easy and immediate reference. The Police Magistrates being thus relieved from a great part of the business which forms their daily occupation at present, your Committee consider that, instead of nine clerks as proposed by the First Police Magistrate, six would be sufficient for conducting the whole business of the Department, and that the salaries of those clerks should be as follows:—

Chief Clerk	£200	4th Clerk	£130
Clerk of Records	150	5th ditto	120
3rd Clerk	140	6th ditto	100

Your Committee are not aware of any sufficient cause for altering the present establishment of Chief Constable, Assistant Chief Constable, and Inspector of Police, excepting that this last-mentioned officer should be called "Superintendent" instead of Inspector; but your Committee are decidedly of opinion that a considerable alteration ought to be made in the subordinate branches of the service.

The First Police Magistrate in his Report observes, that "Sydney now covers an area of more than 2,000 acres, and contains a population probably of 20,000 souls. This population includes a great proportion of prisoners of the Crown of both sexes—persons whose passions are violent and who have not been accustomed to control, and yet, for the most part, have no lawful means of gratifying them. It includes great numbers of incorrigible bad characters, who, on obtaining their freedom, will not apply themselves to any honest mode of obtaining a living, but endeavour to support themselves in idleness and debauchery by plunder, but who cannot be drawn from their town haunts by the same process that vagabonds are disposed of at Home." He adds his opinion, that "there is more immorality in Sydney than in any other English town, of the same population, in His Majesty's

"Majesty's Dominions: It contains 219 public houses, and there are so many places where spirits are sold without license, that he feels himself incompetent to guess at the number. There is no town which affords so much facility for eluding the vigilance of the Police. The unoccupied bush near and within the town itself will afford shelter to the offender, and hide him from pursuit; he may steal or hire a boat, and in a few minutes place an arm of the sea between him and his pursuers. The want of continuity in the buildings, of a widely extended but young town, affords greater facilities for lying in wait for opportunities of executing a wicked purpose, for instant concealment on the approach of the constables, and for obtaining access to the backs of houses and stores, than are to be found in towns at Home, where there are few unoccupied spaces. The drunkenness, idleness, and carelessness of a great portion of the inhabitants afford innumerable opportunities and temptations, by day and night, to those who choose to live by plunder. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will require no argument to prove that Sydney requires a stronger Police than any other town of its extent and population."

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That this is a true description of the actual state of Sydney cannot be denied; but it is to be hoped that the Vagrant Law lately passed will remedy one of the evils complained of, although it is not likely of itself to render the present Police force sufficient for the peace and security of the town. The First Police Magistrate has in his Report proposed an addition of 36 men to be made to the present disposable Police force in the town, continuing as at present only four watch-houses; but in his examination before your Committee he states it to be his opinion that if, instead of four watch-houses, there were eight, with 16 men attached to each, a greater degree of security in the town would be the result. In this opinion your Committee entirely concur; and accordingly they recommend that the town be divided into eight wards or sections, with a watch-house in each, and that the Police force shall consist of 4 Inspectors, 24 Serjeants, and 120 Constables, the two latter classes being sub-divided into 24 parties, each consisting of 1 Serjeant and 5 Constables.

Your Committee consider that the First Police Magistrate is deserving of much praise for the state of organization into which he has brought the present Police force, and for assimilating it as much as practicable to the new system of Police in London. It is in accordance with this system, and at the suggestion of the First Police Magistrate, that your Committee propose to substitute the denomination of *Inspectors for Wardsmen, Serjeants for Conductors, and Constables for Patrolmen*. But your Committee cannot agree in opinion with the First Police Magistrate that it is advisable to continue the present system of having two-thirds of the Police on duty every night and one-third off, one-half of those on duty being constantly on their beats, and the other half remaining in the watch-house, relieving each other every two hours, and thus allowing all the Constables only one night out of three in their beds. Your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the alternate relief of the Constables every two hours is harassing to the men, and renders them quite incapable of performing the same extent of duty which they could with ease perform if they were allowed during every night a reasonable time of undisturbed rest. Indeed the First Police Magistrate admits, in his Report, that the present "duty is very severe upon the men, they having but one night in three to rest in their beds, and to be on foot, in wet weather or dry, every other two hours on their two duty nights." Entertaining this view of the matter, your Committee beg leave to recommend that all the Police force be on duty every night, and that the relief be every four hours instead of two, one-third watching from 6 o'Clock in the evening till 10, one-third from 10 o'Clock till 2 in the morning, and the remaining third from 2 o'Clock till 6, each party changing their watching hours every night regularly by rotation. Thus the streets will be better guarded than they are at present, and every man, by having always eight hours of continued rest, will be fit for duty throughout the day. For the accomplishment of this plan, it will be necessary that all the Constables be required to reside in the Districts to which they may be respectively attached, and that their residences be always known to their respective Serjeants. Your Committee recommend that all the watch-houses should be open constantly day and night, which appears to be not always the case at present.

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The First Police Magistrate proposes that a horse patrol, composed of a serjeant and at least four men, should be added to the Police of Sydney; but your Committee do not see any good reason for incurring this additional expense, especially as any occasional service for which horsemen might be considered desirable may at all times be performed by some of the corps of Mounted Police, of which a party is always stationed in Sydney.

The First Police Magistrate also proposes that a Court should be held in a building in Cumberland-street, that was originally intended for a watch-house, as he considers that a Court so situated would be very convenient for hearing cases between masters and seamen of merchant vessels; but your Committee consider that the advantage which might be derived from a Court so situated would not by any means compensate for the great inconvenience which would be felt from the necessary division of the constables and magistrates, which it would occasion; and therefore your Committee recommend that this watch-house be immediately restored to the use for which it was originally intended, and that all Courts to be held by the Police Magistrates do sit in the Police Office in George-street, where a second Court Room may be provided at a very moderate expense, if the business of the Bench should so increase as to render this necessary.

In addition to the Police proposed for the Town of Sydney, your Committee recommend that, according to the suggestion of the First Police Magistrate, there shall be a watch-house on the South-Head Road, and one on the Parramatta Road, and there shall be an inspector, two serjeants, and twelve constables attached to those two watch-houses, for the protection of those parts of the town which now extend beyond the old limits, and which are daily becoming more and more populous.

The First Police Magistrate does not propose any addition to the nine constables now employed at the out stations of the District, whose pay is 2s. 3d. per diem; but as some of these are at a considerable distance, your Committee consider that at least one of them should

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be appointed a district constable at 3s. per diem, who should have the supervision of the others, frequently visiting their stations, and reporting their conduct to the Chief Constable, who ought also to visit all the stations at uncertain times, and not less frequently than twice in every month.

The situation of the town of Sydney, and the great number of ships and other vessels that are always in the harbour, render, in the opinion of the First Police Magistrate, a strong Water Police very necessary, and concurring as your Committee do in this opinion, they recommend that the boat now stationed at Longnose Point be removed to Goat Island, if there be no objection to such an arrangement on the ground of the use to which this island is now appropriated, and that it should continue to be manned as at present by a conductor at 3s. 6d. per diem, and six convicts who should have the same allowances in all respects as the men employed in the Custom House Department.

Your Committee also recommend that another boat of the same description should be stationed at Pinchgut Island, and that it should be manned by a conductor at 3s. 6d. per diem, and four free men at 2s. 3d. per diem, all sworn constables. To the crew of this boat the duty of searching ships for the purpose of preventing the escape of convicts from the Colony should be assigned; and on this account the whole expense of the proposed establishment at Pinchgut Island ought to be a charge on the Commissariat. The two boats already mentioned will, in the opinion of your Committee, be quite sufficient for all the purposes of the Police. If at any time the Police should require to send one or more constables beyond the Heads of Port Jackson, the Revenue Cutter may, by application to the Customs, be used for this purpose.

Although by the arrangements now proposed there will be a considerably greater number of constables on duty in the day time than there are at present, yet your Committee consider that it would be prejudicial to the public service to charge the Police force with duties totally unconnected with the Police, and therefore they recommend that no Police constable should be employed in attending any Public Office or Officer, or any other Court than the Police Court, the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Coroner's Court, when required.

At the Supreme Court the attendance of constables will frequently be required to give evidence, and your Committee recommend that on such occasions they should assist in preserving order, but that they should not be called upon to attend this Court generally, nor to escort prisoners to and from Court, as these duties ought to be performed by Javelin-men and Turnkeys under the orders of the Sheriff.

The direction of the employment of the constables ought however, in the opinion of your Committee, to remain with the first Police Magistrate, who will, as a matter of course, take care that peace and order be preserved, not only at all places of usual resort, but also at all places at which there shall be an occasional concourse of people.

Your Committee consider that the Police Department ought to be entirely relieved from the expense of keeping the lock-up for female convicts, and the conducting of females to the Factory at Parramatta, these being altogether Convict Services; and that the Clerks of the Markets should be paid out of the Rents and Dues collected in them, instead of being a charge on the Police.

There is at present a man specially employed as a Market Watchman, and it is believed that this man's duty may in future be performed by the constables; but if still considered as necessarily a distinct duty, your Committee recommend that this watchman should also be paid out of the Market Dues.

The next subject to be considered is the

POLICE FOR THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Your Committee have already referred to a Minute which His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke laid before the Legislative Council in June, 1833, stating that it had been an "object of Government to reduce the number of Stipendiary Magistrates, not merely to save expense, but by supplying their places by the appointment of gentlemen of intelligence and property acting gratuitously, to accustom the latter to the discharge of the magisterial duties;" and your Committee fully concur in opinion with His Excellency, as to the benefit which the Mother Country derives from the services of an unpaid magistracy. But with due respect for His Excellency's opinion, your Committee feel it their duty to state that they are persuaded that the Colony is not yet in such a state of advancement in moral character, and social order, as to render it prudent to leave the conservation of the public peace, and the exercise of that strict discipline necessary in a convict colony, to the administration of Magistrates who receive no pecuniary compensation for their time.

The duty of a Magistrate in England is very different from that of a Magistrate in New South Wales, who must expect to be annoyed daily, without intermission, by complaints against the convict servants of his neighbours. Few Magistrates are disposed to take this trouble, or to ride many miles to attend a Bench, as they generally are required to do; and in instances, in which the business of a Bench is not conducted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, it is no uncommon circumstance to find that a considerable part of the business is left to be conducted by the Clerk, and consequently either imperfectly done, or not done at all.

Your Committee therefore recommend that there be a paid Magistrate appointed to preside at the Bench of Magistrates at every place at which Petty Sessions are, or may be appointed to be held, and that the paid Magistrates be of two classes, viz:—

1st.—Magistrates of the larger and more populous districts, who should receive salaries of £300 per annum each.

2nd.—Magistrates of inferior or less populous districts, who should receive salaries of £250 per annum each.

And when a military officer on full pay is appointed to any such magistracy, that the sum of fifty pounds be deducted from the rate of salary to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

Your Committee find that it is at present considered objectionable for a Police Magistrate to possess property in his District, but it appears that there is no such regulation in Van Diemen's Land; for, on the contrary, instances have occurred in that Colony of Police Magistrates having been removed to districts in which their property was situated; and your Committee are of opinion that the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates to districts in which they possess land, would render them more independent, as well as more interested in the welfare and prosperity of their Districts, and consequently more generally useful than they would be if appointed to Districts remote from their estates or property.

The ordinary duties of a Police Magistrate are so well known, being in fact prescribed by the law, that your Committee do not consider it necessary to enter upon this subject; but they would recommend that every such Officer should receive specific instructions to put himself in correspondence with the General Superintendent, and with the Magistrates of the adjoining Districts, so as to ensure and keep alive that system of uniformity, and active co-operation, which is so desirable, and the want of which as before mentioned has been so much felt. He should likewise make it his study to become speedily acquainted with the person, character, and general circumstances of every individual within his District, so that he may possess (and be known to possess) the means of at once correcting any erroneous statement, from his own knowledge, and so be better able to carry into effect the Assignment of Servants, and other important duties which are now devolved upon Magistrates by the Executive Government.

A Police Magistrate ought further, in the opinion of your Committee, to make himself acquainted with every part of his district, and every circumstance of local interest, so as to be able at any moment to furnish accurate information upon every point that may be desired, whether of reported evils requiring remedy, or of improvements recommended for adoption. He should qualify himself, in short, to act always as the organ of communication between the Government and the Inhabitants, both in enforcing the commands of the former, and in representing all lawful desires of the latter.

In order that these paid Magistrates may be made as useful as possible, your Committee beg leave to recommend that they may be all appointed to act as Coroners of their respective Districts, but without interfering with any actual appointment; and in the event of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of all the Colonial Courts of Requests, your Committee submit that it may be highly worthy of consideration, whether or not it would be advisable, if allowed by law, to appoint the paid Magistrates in all the Country Districts, to act as Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, without any additional pay or allowance.

Your Committee recommend that a Clerk be allowed to every Bench, and that where the Magistrate receives £300 per annum, the salary of the Clerk be £150 per annum, and when the Magistrate's salary is £250, that the Clerk be allowed at the rate of £100 per annum; but that no assistant be allowed to any Clerk of a Bench.

Your Committee also recommend that there shall be a Chief Constable in every Police District, and that he be paid in like manner in proportion to the salary of the Magistrate, viz.:—£100 per annum if the Magistrate's salary be £300, and £75 in other cases.

It has been suggested to your Committee that one great obstacle to the prevention of crime, as well as to its detection, consists in the ignorance of constables as to the people with whom they have to deal; and, therefore, it is recommended that the Chief Constables especially should be enjoined to make themselves acquainted with the name, habits, mode of life, and means of subsistence, of every person residing in their respective districts.

In districts in which ten ordinary constables are employed, it is recommended that for every five ordinary constables there should be a District Constable who is to have control over them, to visit their stations frequently, and to report their conduct to the Chief Constable. The pay of a District Constable is proposed to be 2s. per diem.

When the number of ordinary constables is less than ten, the duty of visiting and controlling them ought, in the opinion of your Committee, to be attended to by the Chief Constable, excepting where two districts are joined, so as to render a District Constable necessary in the one in which the Chief Constable does not reside.

The pay of ordinary constables is recommended by your Committee to be continued as at present, at 2s. 3d. per diem, which your Committee consider quite sufficient, as constables ought not to depend entirely upon their pay, but to look forward to the rewards and fines which zeal and activity in the execution of their duty cannot fail to secure to them. They ought to be stationed by the Magistrates as much apart as practicable, adverting to the situations in which their services are most likely to be useful, and giving generally the preference to road-sides. In all cases, your Committee recommend that the name and office of every constable be painted in large black letters on a white ground over his door. He ought also upon all occasions to carry a staff of office, in addition to the ordinary arms. Care should be taken that every Magistrate of the District should have one constable stationed within the distance of two miles from his residence; and when this is impracticable, your Committee recommend that a Magistrate may be allowed a free special constable on his own establishment, at the rate of £20 per annum.

No ordinary constable should be allowed to cultivate land beyond the extent of half an acre for a garden, it being clearly understood that the whole of his time is engaged for the Public Service; and your Committee particularly recommend that such instructions may be given to the Magistrates as may prevent any constable from being employed in serving subpoenas, summonses, or warrants from any other Court whatever than Courts of Magistracy or Quarter Sessions, and from being employed in any other service than that of the Police. If the duty of serving such subpoenas, summonses, and warrants should still be left to the Police Magistrates, your Committee submit that it will be advisable to authorise the Magistrates to employ special constables for the occasion, as has been already done in some cases.

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It will be seen from the Minutes of the Evidence taken before your Committee, that in many Districts of the Colony there is great difficulty experienced in procuring persons to serve as constables, and that almost invariably the preference is given to prisoners holding tickets of leave, because such persons are more under control than free men. On this subject your Committee beg leave to observe, that they consider the difficulty of procuring suitable persons to fill the situation of constable, as the greatest obstacle to the establishing of an efficient Police in the Colony. The constant changes which now take place in the Constabulary, as almost weekly announced in the *Government Gazette*, prove, most decidedly, that the Colony does not afford the means of establishing a Police adequate to the peculiar wants of a population constituted as this is. Under the present circumstances of the Colony, however, Your Committee consider that where free Emigrants of sober habits, or steady Natives of the Colony cannot be procured, all vacancies in the Constabulary ought to be filled up with persons holding tickets of leave, or such as have held tickets of leave before the expiration of their sentences; but that no person who has become free without any remission of sentence, or who is still serving under his sentence of transportation without any remission, ought to be employed as a constable, excepting in cases of the utmost necessity.

It has been proposed to your Committee that the expense of constables might in some cases be lessened, by the employment of small settlers as special constables, in the proportion of two such special constables instead of one ordinary constable, and that these special constables should be paid at the rate of £20 each per annum. But your Committee cannot recommend the adoption of this measure, because they know that there are very few Districts in the Colony in which it would be at all available; and owing to the general character of small settlers in some districts, experience gives reason to suspect that their being thus employed would afford what might be considered privileged asylums, and protection to bushrangers and runaways, instead of being the means of bringing them to justice.

There is, however, an indispensable class of men connected with the Police; that is *Scourgers*, which, in the opinion of your Committee, might consist entirely of Convicts under sentence. These should be paid while so employed at the rate of 1s. 9d. per diem, without any other allowance whatever; and your Committee recommend that all Scourgers be sworn as constables, so that their assistance in this capacity may be available in case of need.

Having made these observations on the qualifications and duties of the several Officers of Police, and the rates of pay proper to be allowed to them, your Committee will now proceed to state the Establishment which they recommend for each Police District.

1. PARRAMATTA.

	£	s.	d.
1 Police Magistrate	300	0	0
1 Clerk	150	0	0
1 Chief Constable	100	0	0
3 District Constables	164	5	0
15 Ordinary Constables ...	615	18	9
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£1,362</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

2. WINDSOR.

1 Police Magistrate	300	0	0
1 Clerk	150	0	0
1 Chief Constable	100	0	0
4 District Constables	219	0	0
20 Ordinary Constables ...	821	5	0
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£1,622</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

A boat for the use of the Police is required in this District.

3. LIVERPOOL.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
2 District Constables	109	10	0
10 Ordinary Constables ...	410	12	6
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£977</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

4. CAMPBELLTOWN.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
2 District Constables	109	10	0
10 Ordinary Constables ...	410	12	6
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£977</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

5. PENRITH.

	£	s.	d.
1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
3 District Constables	164	5	0
15 Ordinary Constables ...	615	18	9
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£1,237</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

6. CAMDEN AND STONEQUARRY.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
8 Ordinary Constables ...	328	10	0
2 Scourgers	63	17	6
	<u>£817</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

7. ILLAWARRA.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
4 Ordinary Constables ...	164	5	0
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£621</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

8. BERRIMA.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
6 Ordinary Constables ...	246	7	6
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£703</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

9. GOULBURN AND BUNGONIA.

	£	s.	d.
1 Police Magistrate	300	0	0
1 Clerk	150	0	0
1 Chief Constable	100	0	0
2 District Constables	109	10	0
13 Ordinary Constables ...	533	18	3
2 Scourgers	63	17	6
	<u>£1,257</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

10. CLWYD, ON THE RIVER LEFT.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
5 Ordinary Constables ...	205	6	3
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£662</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

11. BATHURST.

1 Police Magistrate	300	0	0
1 Clerk	150	0	0
1 Chief Constable	100	0	0
2 District Constables	109	10	0
13 Ordinary Constables ...	533	18	3
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£1,226</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

12. BRISBANE WATER.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
3 Ordinary Constables ...	123	8	9
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£580</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

13. MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.

1 Police Magistrate	300	0	0
1 Clerk	150	0	0
1 Chief Constable	100	0	0
2 District Constables	109	10	0
13 Ordinary Constables ...	533	18	3
2 Scourgers	63	17	6
	<u>£1,257</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

A boat is required for the use of the Police in this District.

14. WOLLOMBI.

	£	s.	d.
1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
3 Ordinary Constables ...	123	8	9
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£580</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

15. PATRICK'S PLAINS.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
10 Ordinary Constables ...	410	12	6
1 Scourger	31	18	9
	<u>£867</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

16. INVERMEIN AND MERTON.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
1 District Constable	54	15	0
8 Ordinary Constables ...	328	10	0
2 Scourgers	63	17	6
	<u>£872</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

17. DUNGOG AND PATERSON'S PLAINS.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
2 District Constables	109	10	0
10 Ordinary Constables ...	410	12	6
2 Scourgers	63	17	6
	<u>£1,009</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

18. PORT STEPHENS AND RAYMOND TERRACE.

1 Police Magistrate	250	0	0
1 Clerk	100	0	0
1 Chief Constable	75	0	0
1 District Constable	54	15	0
5 Ordinary Constables ...	205	6	3
2 Scourgers	63	17	6
	<u>£748</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>

As in this scale of establishments there are rates of salaries proposed, for some Clerks and Chief Constables, lower than those officers receive at present, your Committee beg leave to state that it is not their intention to recommend the reduction of any salary, except as vacancies may occur.

Your Committee recommend that the Camden and Stonequarry Benches be attended to as at present, by one Magistrate, who should hold Courts weekly and oftener, if necessary, at Stonequarry, and weekly at Camden; one Clerk attending both Benches, and a scourger being stationed at each place.

Your Committee also recommend that the Magistrate in Mawarra should hold a weekly Court at Geringong, or at Kiama, until a Court house at Geringong can be provided.

Your Committee also recommend, according to the suggestion of the Police Magistrate at Windsor, that he should hold a Court of petty sessions at Wiseman's once in every month, and at North Richmond once a fortnight.

The distance from Goulburn to Bungonia being only 16 miles, in a thinly peopled country, your Committee do not think it necessary to recommend that a Stipendiary Magistrate should be appointed to each of these places; but that the Goulburn Magistrate should hold a Court weekly at Bungonia, and have a district constable and a scourger stationed there.

Your Committee recommend a similar arrangement, in all respects, between Maitland and Newcastle, which are 18 miles apart; and likewise between Invermein and Merton; between Dungog and Paterson; and between Port Stephens and Raymond Terrace. But your Committee are of opinion that it will be sufficient to hold Courts at Paterson and Raymond Terrace respectively once in a fortnight, so that they be held in the alternate weeks, and thus give the inhabitants of the neighbouring country the advantage of a weekly Court, by going to either place, as they may find convenient.

Your Committee recommend that all Police Magistrates should be required to enquire into, and decide all cases which may be brought before them on their Court days, whether belonging to their own districts or not, provided it be shewn that the case can be more quickly and conveniently disposed of than if it were referred to the Bench of the district to which the complainant belongs, that such Bench be not sitting, or had not sat since the offence was committed

mitted, and that the complainant has neither delayed nor travelled out of his way for any other purpose than the speedy decision of the case.

Your Committee are not sufficiently informed to authorise their recommending any separate establishments for the newly proposed districts of Wambo and Ravensworth, and therefore they recommend that the country within those districts should continue for the present to form parts of the nearest established Police districts.

In addition, however, to the eighteen country police establishments which your Committee have proposed, they recommend that for the protection of the more remote parts of the Colony there shall be three Visiting Magistrates appointed; one for the northern extremity of the Colony, one for the western, and one for the southern.

The Magistrate for the northern extremity to have charge of the country from the county of Gloucester westward to the junction of the Talbragar river with the Erskine in the county of Bligh, and to be stationed about the north-western boundary of Brisbane.

The Magistrate for the western boundary to have charge of the country from the junction of the Talbragar river with the Erskine southward, to the south-western extremity of Boorowa plains in the county of King, and to be stationed at Wellington.

And the Magistrate for the southern boundary to have charge of the country from the south-western extremity of Boorowa plains eastward to the sea, and to be stationed at or about Limestone plains.

Your Committee recommend that each of these visiting Magistrates should be accompanied by a clerk and a scourger, who should also be a constable; and that they should, at least once in every month, visit not only every resident Magistrate who is at a greater distance than 20 miles from the nearest regular seat of Petty Sessions, but also all large private establishments and stations in their respective districts, enquiring into, and punishing on the spot all such offences, proved against convict servants, as one Magistrate can decide upon; and previously arranging with the resident Magistrates as to the periods of their visits, in order that parties may be apprised of the times at which they can bring forward such cases as may require two Magistrates to decide.

Such a jurisdiction is represented to your Committee as likely to be attended with great advantage, but it is not proposed by your Committee that the Magistrates now resident at Yass, Mount Elrington, Strathallan, Cassilis, and other places in the circuits of the Visiting Magistrates, should be prevented from acting in the absence of the Visiting Magistrate of their respective Districts, as far as they are now authorised by law. On the contrary, it will be seen by the Minutes of Evidence before your Committee, that it is strongly urged that it is desirable to increase the power of a single Magistrate to punish convicts, when not within the distance of twelve miles from a second Magistrate, and your Committee beg leave to submit this matter to the consideration of your Excellency and Council.

Major Elrington states, in his Evidence before your Committee, that he has not the slightest doubt that the limited powers of a single Magistrate are well known to the convicts, and that "crime is on the increase in consequence."

As the Visiting Magistrates, Clerks, and Scourgers, will require each to keep a horse, your Committee recommend that they should be allowed as follows, viz. :—

Visiting Magistrate	£300	0	0
Clerk	150	0	0
Scourger	75	0	0

The number of constables that will be required to be stationed within the circuits of the Visiting Magistrates cannot at present, be well ascertained, but your Committee are persuaded that in this, as well as in every other respect, there will be a considerable saving of expense occasioned by the proposed arrangement; and that it will prove, in the present state of the Colony, to afford ample protection to the inhabitants.

Your Committee however think it proper that the security of private establishments should not be entirely dependent on the paid Constabulary, either within the circuits of the Visiting Magistrates, or in the regular Police Districts; but that every proprietor of any considerable establishment should do something towards his own protection, and the preservation of order among his servants.

Your Committee have already observed that the Government Order of the 10th of January, 1831, directing that in any private establishment consisting of 12 Convict servants one of them should be appointed a Special Constable, has not been enforced; and being persuaded of the salutary importance of such a regulation, they now beg leave to recommend that a strict compliance with it be made a condition in the assigning of any Convicts to private service in future. Your Committee indeed consider, that, when an establishment consists of 30 servants, there ought to be 2 Special Constables, either free or bond, maintained by the proprietor.

Your Committee further recommend that every keeper of a Lock-up or Watch-house, and every Poundkeeper, should be sworn as a constable; but that they should not be required to go away from their respective charges.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

It appears from the Evidence of Captain Williams, the Commandant, that this Force now consists of

1 Captain,	|	107 Mounted,	} Troopers,
3 Lieutenants,		20 Dismounted,	

including the non-commissioned officers. The twenty dismounted men, without incurring additional expense, add, to the extent of their whole number, to the disposable mounted force,

by taking charge of barracks and spare horses, whilst the troopers are on the roads or in the bush; and from these dismounted men all vacancies in the mounted corps are filled up.

The Mounted Police are at present stationed as follows, viz. :—

	Mounted.	Dismounted.		Mounted.	Dismounted.
At Sydney.....	12	0	Illawarra	3	1
Longbottom.....	3	1	Bong Bong	3	1
Parramatta	5	1	Goulburn	21	4
Windsor	3	1	Emu	6	1
Liverpool	4	1	Bathurst	20	4
Campbelltown ...	4	1	Hunter's River...	23	4

Pages 325, 328, 332, 333, 349. The great usefulness of this corps is so generally understood, that it will be seen from the Evidence before your Committee, that in almost every District it is desired that the present force should be doubled; and Mr. Potter Macqueen states it as his opinion, that to render it efficient it ought to be raised to three times its present strength.

Page 347. Your Committee are aware that this force cannot at present be augmented, without diminishing that of the Military, from whence it must be drawn, and that the latter is required in greater numbers than formerly to guard the Ironed Gangs, which are increased by the substitution, under Colonial Sentence, of the punishment of labor in irons in lieu of transportation to a Penal Settlement, and by the arrival of Convicts from England under that sentence; but, notwithstanding these objections, your Committee beg leave to recommend that some addition may be made as soon as practicable to this highly useful corps, so that parties may be stationed at a greater number of places than at present, especially on the principal lines of road, and that the three Visiting Magistrates may have at least two accompanying each of them on their circuits. The Commandant states that, if the corps were increased to 150 mounted men, the number would not, in his opinion, be more than sufficient for the proper performance of their various duties.

Page 327. It is strongly recommended to Your Committee that the Mounted Police should be made a permanent corps, by retaining if possible the efficient troopers when their regiments leave the Colony, as a period of eighteen months or two years some times elapses before a recruit is qualified to perform his duty in the corps efficiently, and more especially before he can attain such a knowledge of the country as to enable him to traverse the bush safely or expeditiously."

Page 347. The Commandant considers that the establishment of a permanent corps of this description would be beneficial, "provided the Local Government possess the power of removing any inefficient or illconducted man from the body," and in this opinion Your Committee entirely concur.

Page 347. As a proof of the utility of this corps, it is stated to your Committee that 220 bush-rangers and runaway convicts were apprehended by the Mounted Police, from the 1st of January to the 31st May of the present year.

Pages 347, 327. In accordance with the opinion of the Commandant, and of Lieutenant M'Alister, who was for several years a very active Officer of this corps, your Committee recommend that, instead of carbines as at present, the Mounted Policemen should be armed with rifles; and that a bayonet and small pistol, to be worn in a belt round the waist, should be adopted, instead of the two heavy pistols now in use.

Page 347. Your Committee understand that the Commandant and other Officers employed in the Mounted Police are Magistrates of the Colony, and that all the Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers are sworn as Constables.

Page 347. The Commandant states that all parties detached from their Officers are under the direction of the Magistrates, and that they have orders to report to the nearest Magistrate their departure from their station on duty. But it appears to your Committee that these regulations are not well understood, either by the Magistrates or by the Troopers. Your Committee therefore recommend that the extent of authority of Civil Magistrates, over detached parties of the Mounted Police, should be more definitely made known, and that those parties should not only report their departure from their station on duty, but also their return.

Your Committee also recommend that the Mounted Police be not employed in serving summonses, subpoenas, or warrants, for the Supreme Court or the Court of Requests, or in any other service whatever than that of the Police, excepting by the special order of the Governor.

THE SERVICE OF ESCORTING PRISONERS

is the next subject on which your Committee propose to report the result of their enquiries.

Pages 328, 331, 333. By reference to the Minutes of Evidence taken before your Committee, it will be seen that the Magistrates generally state that a great proportion of the time of the constables in their respective Districts is now occupied in escorting prisoners from one place to another.

Page 346. Major Antill states that the constables in his District of Stonequarry "are employed fully one-half of their time in escort duties." Mr. Stewart, the Magistrate at Campbelltown, states that he forwards "as many as eighteen or twenty prisoners a week to Liverpool;" that nine hundred and twenty have been forwarded by him in like manner to the Argyle and Illawarra Districts during the last twelve months; and that, in short, more than half the time of the constables is taken up with this duty alone. But notwithstanding the great inconvenience and expense attending the employment of constables, it appears to your Committee that the service is very imperfectly performed, owing chiefly to the want of places of security on the several lines of Road, to lodge prisoners in during the night. In consequence of the want of such places of safe custody, a constable is often obliged to handcuff the prisoner to himself before he goes to sleep, and it is not rare for a constable thus circumstanced, when he awakes, to discover that the prisoner has found means to loosen himself and to escape.

To

To prevent such escapes, it is stated to your Committee that it has been usual to employ escorts, composed partly of constables and partly of soldiers, but it is represented that much mischief has arisen from escorts being thus composed, because the soldiers have considered that no responsibility attaches to them, even if prisoners escape, provided they obey the orders of the constable who has charge of the party, however ill-calculated those orders may be for the safe custody of the prisoners; and it frequently happens that the constable thus in charge is none other than a Convict Scourger. Page 327.

To remedy these evils, your Committee recommend that secure watch-houses or lock-ups be erected on every main line of Road in the Colony, at distances of from 10 to 15 miles apart, always choosing for such erections Towns and Villages, or Village Reserves, if such be a little within or beyond those distances; and that escorts should in all cases be composed of the Military only, or of Constables only, if Soldiers be not procurable. But your Committee beg leave to submit that the duty of the Constabulary ought to be considered as fully performed, when the prisoner is lodged in the nearest watch-house or lock-up, and that if it should be necessary to remove him to another District, he ought to be invariably escorted by the Military, without any Constable or other Civil Officer whatever. Your Committee however are satisfied that unless proper places for the safe custody of prisoners at night, and at proper distances, be erected, escort duties cannot be properly conducted even by the Military.

It has been suggested to your Committee that a separate Police force ought to be kept up for the performance of this duty; but your Committee cannot recommend the incurring of such an expense as this would necessarily entail. They however beg leave to revert to the opinion they have already given, that the Colony does not afford the means of establishing a Police adequate to its peculiar wants, and to submit to the consideration of your Excellency and Council, whether it may not be advisable to endeavour to raise a body of men in England, to be employed as a Colonial Corps of Police, under martial law, so as totally to preclude the necessity of employing the present description of constables. If such a measure be practicable, your Committee are satisfied that a sufficient number of men for all purposes, including Mounted Police and escorting parties, might be procured at an expense less than that which is now incurred for constables only. Page 340.

With respect to the

WATCH-HOUSES OR LOCK-UP HOUSES

required in the Country Districts, your Committee have already recommended that such buildings should be erected on every main line of road at distances of from ten to fifteen miles, so as to ensure the safe escorting of prisoners; and they further recommend that buildings of this description be erected at the seat of every Court of Magistracy, whether such be on a main line of road or not.

Your Committee learn that orders have already been given by the Governor for erecting watch-houses at the following places, and that some of them are now in progress, viz:—Appin, Wingelo, Black Creek, Bathurst, Maitland, Patrick's Plains, Kingdon Ponds Road, between Strathallan and Mount Elrington in the County of St. Vincent, and Yass.

In addition to these your Committee recommend that a watch-house be erected in the Kurryjong, one near Lake George, one on Limestone Plains, and one at Mandurama.

The plan of all the watch-houses recently built, and ordered to be built is the same, consisting of two apartments for the residence of the keeper in the centre, and a strong room at each end, one for male, and the other for female prisoners; and your Committee are not prepared to suggest any improvement in this plan, excepting that the watch-houses at places at which Petty Sessions are held ought to be built on a larger scale than others.

Your Committee recommend that the pay of watch-house or lock-up keepers be the same as that of ordinary constables, and that they be invariably free men.

GAOLS, AND COURT HOUSES.

Your Committee having already in their first and third Reports submitted their opinion respecting the Sydney and Parramatta Gaols, and the necessity of speedily erecting the new buildings proposed, and having also recommended that no expense beyond the necessary repairs should be incurred upon the present Supreme Court House, but that a new Court House should be built according to a plan and elevation laid before your Committee by the Colonial Architect. Your Committee have now to add on this subject that they have examined plans and estimates prepared by the Colonial Architect for a Criminal Court House intended to be erected near the New Sydney Gaol, at an expense of £4,000; and your Committee are of opinion it is highly desirable that such a building should be erected on the site proposed, so as to prevent the very great impropriety and inconvenience of marching prisoners to and from trial through the streets as at present. 24 July, 1835.
6 August,—

With respect to the necessity of speedily providing new Gaols at Sydney and Parramatta, your Committee beg leave to refer to the Minutes of Evidence taken before them on the subject. It appears that independently of the insecure and dilapidated state of the present buildings, they do not afford nearly space enough to contain the number of prisoners frequently confined in them, without endangering life; and Mr. Weston, the Gaoler in Sydney, states that the two principal rooms for felons are only 32 feet by 22 each, and that 110 prisoners have been shut up together in one of those rooms, and 112 in the other; "being so crowded that 25 men in each room could not find space on the floor to lie upon, although those who were lying down were packed as closely as possible, with the heads of some between the legs of others." Page 334.
Minutes of further Evidence, pages 365 to 368.

Your Committee find that the Magistrates of several Districts are desirous of having Gaols near their Court Houses; but in consequence of the great number of Gaols and Watch-houses.

houses which the state of the Colony now requires, and the expense which must unavoidably be incurred in providing such buildings as are indispensably necessary, your Committee recommend that the erection of Gaols for the present should be confined to the places in which Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are intended to be held. Your Committee, however, recommend that no time should be lost in building suitable Court Houses and Gaols at all those places, and also Court Houses and Lock-up-Houses at all other places at which Courts of Petty Sessions are held, several of those being now totally unprovided with either.

Your Committee consider that it would be premature now to propose establishments for the Gaols about to be erected; but for the present they recommend that the establishment for Sydney Gaol should be as follows:—

1 Principal Gaoler,	13 Turnkeys,
1 Chaplain,	1 Executioner, and
1 Assistant Gaoler,	1 Assistant ditto;

and that the Establishment for Parramatta Gaol should be

1 Gaoler and	3 Turnkeys.
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The other Gaols now in the Colony are at Windsor, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Bathurst, and Newcastle.

The Gaol at Windsor is capable of containing fifty prisoners, but it is not secure, nor well adapted to the purposes of a Gaol. Its present Establishment is a Gaoler and two Turnkeys.

At Liverpool there is a Gaol capable of containing sixty-six prisoners, and the Establishment is a Gaoler, one Turnkey, one Watchman and one Wardsman who acts as Clerk.

At Campbelltown the apartments used as a Gaol, are the lower part of a purchased building which was originally intended for a dwelling house, and is in no respect fit for a Gaol. It is calculated to contain twenty prisoners. The Establishment consists only of a Gaoler.

The Gaol at Bathurst can contain no more than forty prisoners, but it is not secure, nor is it a suitable building for a Gaol in any respect. The Establishment is one Gaoler and one Turnkey.

Your Committee understand that the Gaol at Newcastle, which will contain two hundred prisoners, is the best Gaol now in the Colony, and, although not well built, is likely to be sufficient for the Hunter's River Districts, until a suitable Gaol can be erected at Maitland, at which place, as the intended Circuit Town of an extensive and fertile Country, your Committee recommend that there should be built a Gaol, on a scale at least as large as that now proposed to be erected at Parramatta.

The present Establishment of the Gaol at Newcastle is one Gaoler and three Turnkeys.

Your Committee learn that a Gaol to consist of thirty-four cells is now in progress of building at Berrima, and is calculated to contain sixty-six prisoners; and for the completion of this Gaol a contract has been entered into for £5,400.

It appears that a contract has also been made for building a Court House at Berrima for the sum of £2,568; that Court Houses have recently been erected at Bungonia, Wollongong, and Penrith; and that orders have been given for building Court Houses at Goulburn, Patrick's Plains, Kingdon Ponds Road, Yass, and near Strathallan in the County of St. Vincent.

Your Committee beg leave to conclude their Report by some

OBSERVATIONS ON GENERAL SUBJECTS

which appear to them to be intimately connected with the Police of the Colony.

In the course of their enquiry several suggestions have been made to your Committee relative to penal discipline; but as such subjects do not come within their province in this Report, your Committee must leave these suggestions for the consideration of Government.

Nor have your Committee considered it a part of the duty entrusted to them, to institute enquiries into the provision made for the religious instruction of prisoners of the Crown and the inhabitants of the Colony generally, or to estimate what establishment would be required to supply Clergymen, either resident, or repeating their visits at stated intervals, for the whole of the settled Districts. But it is evident that, by the absence of such instruction, all moral restraints must be much impaired, the prisoners' habits of crime materially strengthened, and the Police expenses proportionably increased. Your Committee therefore beg to submit this subject also to your most serious consideration, and to recommend in the meantime that such measures should be adopted, of a similar tendency, as are immediately practicable. With this view they would suggest that settlers who employ assigned servants at a distance from any place of Divine Worship, should be required to read or cause to be read to them, in a becoming manner, plain practical discourses and prayers, and to furnish such of them as can read with bibles and other religious books.

With the same view of preventing crime and diminishing the necessity of an augmented Police, your Committee would further recommend that the duty of enforcing a proper observance of the Sabbath, by every lawful method, should be strongly impressed upon the Stipendiary and other Magistrates throughout the Colony. Experience has shewn that the tranquillity and happiness of a community, if not directly proportioned to the degree of respect shewn to the ordinances of religion, are intimately connected with it; and many criminals have distinctly avowed that they could trace back their career of guilt to its commencement in a profanation of the Lord's Day. But your Committee regret to be obliged to add, representations have been made, not only that such profanations are frequent even in the towns, and much more in the remote districts, but that, on complaints being preferred, an unwillingness to interfere has been exhibited alike by Constables and Magistrates.

Your

Your Committee cannot avoid earnestly recommending likewise, the discontinuance of road parties as they are at present constituted; because your Committee are satisfied that very great evil arises from the loose discipline observed in those parties, allowing convicts to be absent at will, and to commit robberies at which there is too much reason to believe that their overseers frequently connive, for the sake of partaking of the plunder.

Your Committee understand that great inconvenience is occasioned in some districts from the want of a medical officer, to superintend the infliction of punishment of convicts when sentenced to receive more than fifty lashes, and they therefore recommend that some arrangement may be made, if practicable, with the medical practitioners resident nearest to each Bench, when there is no Government Medical Establishment within a moderate distance, to superintend such punishments as render the presence of a medical officer necessary.

According to the suggestion of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, your Committee beg leave to recommend that all convicts, whether in actual servitude or enjoying any temporary remission of sentence, should be registered by name and description in the Police Office of the district in which they are assigned and reside respectively, and that all offences and movements, whether by sentence of Magistrates, return to Government, or assignment to the masters of such convicts, should be noted, so as to form a complete *Police History* of every convict for reference as required. This will be much facilitated by the measure adopted by the Government, of printing the Indents of convict ships for distribution among the Magistrates, in which your Committee are aware considerable progress has been made. Page 349.

And finally your Committee would direct your attention to the fact, that the interior of the Colony is infested by gangs of cattle stealers and other disorderly persons, whose depredateions are carried on to an alarming extent. These gangs consist of freed men who have served short sentences, or those of long sentence holding tickets of leave, who combine with the assigned servants to plunder the herds of their masters. The nefarious practices of these men are greatly facilitated by the system of taking unauthorised possession of Crown Land or squatting which now prevails. Pages 325, 335, 348.

It appears that many convicts who become free by servitude, or who hold the indulgence of tickets of leave, take possession of Crown Lands in remote Districts, and thus screened from general observation, erect huts for their temporary purposes, and become what is generally termed "squatters."

These people move from place to place, as suits their convenience, and conceal their practices, whilst they raise a property by committing depredateions on the neighbouring flocks and herds; or by selling spirits and providing other inducements for thieving, gaming, and every species of debauchery, seduce the servants of established settlers, to assist in their lawless proceedings. Many of these men are known to possess large herds of cattle obtained in a very short time, by a series of schemes for stealing them, which cannot be detected or prevented, so long as they are permitted to move from one part of the country to another, and take uncontrolled possession of remote and unfrequented tracts of grazing ground. Pages 327, 332, 335, 337, 338, 339, 339, 340, 341, 350.

Your Committee would therefore suggest that some regulation should be adopted by the Government, strengthened if necessary by a Legislative enactment, to place these squatters under strict control and summary jurisdiction of the Police, for it appears to your Committee that much of the evil which prevails in the remote districts of the Colony, may be attributed to the difficulty of bringing offenders to justice. The absence of parties who would give evidence of the scenes of depravity enacted by these miscreants, renders conviction doubtful, and punishment uncertain, and can only be met by giving the Police an extended power of inquiry and interference. Pages 339, 345, 332, 336, 347.

Your Committee cannot close their observations on this subject without strongly urging upon the Government, the necessity and expediency of preventing convicts holding tickets of leave from purchasing, renting, or taking possession of land on any pretence whatever, or residing in any other situation than a township, except as the hired servants of some free person of character approved by the Magistrates. Pages 337, 339, 340, 345, 348, 350.

ALEXANDER M'LEAY,

Chairman.

9th October, 1835.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATEMENT of the Annual Expense of the Department of Police as at present existing, and as proposed by the Committee on Police and Gaols appointed 18 May, 1835.

PRESENT.

PROPOSED.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

General Superintendent	1	700	0	0
Clerks.....	2	300	0	0
Occasional assistance of temporary Clerks, Stationery, &c., not exceeding.....		200	0	0
Total Persons.....	3	£1,200	0	0

SYDNEY.

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrates	3	1,250	0	0
Clerks.....	6	760	0	0
Chief Constable	1	150	0	0
Assistant ditto	1	100	0	0
Inspector of Police	1	100	0	0
Wardsmen	5	365	0	0
Conductors.....	14	830	7	6
Patrolmen	52	2,888	16	8
Extra Patrolmen	14	700	0	0
Constables at Out Stations.....	11	472	19	7
Conductor of Water Police	1	63	17	0
Office-keeper	1	20	0	0
Messenger (Convict)	1	12	3	4
Allowance to First Police Magistrate for a House		100	0	0
Total Persons.....	111	£7,613	4	7

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrates	3	1,150	0	0
Clerks.....	6	840	0	0
Chief Constable	1	150	0	0
Assistant ditto	1	100	0	0
Superintendent	1	100	0	0
Inspectors for the Town	4	292	0	0
Serjeants for ditto	24	1,434	8	9
Constables for ditto	120	6,205	0	0
Inspector for detached watchhouses	1	73	0	0
Serjeants for ditto	2	118	12	6
Constables for ditto	12	620	10	0
District Constable for Out Stations	1	54	15	0
Constables for ditto	8	328	10	0
Conductor of Water Police	1	63	17	6
Boat's Crew of ditto.....	6	73	0	0
Office-keeper	1	20	0	0
Total Persons.....	192	11,623	13	9

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. PARRAMATTA.

		£	s.	d.
Resident Magistrate.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk	1	150	0	0
Chief Constable	1	130	0	0
Assistant ditto	1	60	0	0
Constables	18	739	2	6
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	23	£1,411	1	3

1. PARRAMATTA.

		£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk	1	150	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	100	0	0
District Constables	3	164	5	0
Ordinary Constables	15	615	18	9
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	22	£1,362	2	6

2. WINDSOR.

		£	s.	d.
Superintendent of Police.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk	1	150	0	0
Assistant Clerk.....	1	25	17	1
Chief Constable.....	1	130	0	0
Constables	18	739	2	6
Ditto	1	31	18	9
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	24	£1,408	17	1

2. WINDSOR.

		£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk	1	150	0	0
Chief Constable	1	100	0	0
District Constables	4	210	0	0
Ordinary Constables	20	821	5	0
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	28	£1,622	3	9

3. LIVERPOOL.

		£	s.	d.
Clerk	1	90	0	0
Chief Constable	1	100	0	0
Constables	10	410	12	6
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	13	£626	9	7

3. LIVERPOOL.

		£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
District Constables	2	109	10	0
Ordinary Constables	10	410	12	6
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	16	£977	1	8

4. CAMPBELLTOWN

4. CAMPBELLTOWN.

Present.

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate.....	1	200	0	0
Clerk	1	120	0	0
Chief Constable	1	100	0	0
Constables	10	410	12	6
Ditto	1	31	18	9
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	15	£888	8	4

4. CAMPBELLTOWN.

Proposed.

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
District Constables	2	109	10	0
Ordinary Constables	10	410	12	6
Scourger	1	31	18	0
Total Persons.....	16	£977	1	3

5. PENRITH.

Clerk	1	120	0	0
Chief Constable	1	80	0	0
Constables	11	451	13	9
Ditto	2	63	17	6
Lock-up Keeper	1	41	1	3
Total Persons.....	16	£756	12	6

5. PENRITH.

Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
District Constables	3	164	5	0
Ordinary Constables	15	615	18	9
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	22	£1,237	2	6

6. CAMDEN.

Superintendent of Police.....	1	150	0	0
Clerk	1	90	0	0
Chief Constable	1	70	0	0
Constables	5	205	6	3
Ditto	1	31	18	9
Ditto and Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	10	£579	3	9

6. CAMDEN AND STONEQUARRY.

Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables	8	328	10	0
Scourgers	2	63	17	6
Total Persons.....	13	£817	7	6

7. WOLLONGONG.

Police Magistrate.....	1	150	0	0
Clerk	1	90	0	0
Constables	2	82	2	6
Scourger	1	18	5	0
Total Persons.....	5	£340	7	6

7. ILLAWARRA.

Police Magistrate	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables	4	164	5	0
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	8	621	3	9

8. BONG BONG.

Clerk	1	90	0	0
Constables	4	184	5	0
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Ditto	1	12	3	4
Total Persons.....	7	£292	5	5

8. BERRIMA.

Police Magistrate	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables	6	248	7	6
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	10	£703	6	3

9. INVERARY.

Clerk	1	70	0	0
Constables	2	82	2	6
Ditto	1	31	18	9
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	5	£216	0	0

9. GOULBURN AND BUNGONIA.

Police Magistrate	1	300	0	0
Clerk	1	150	0	0
Chief Constable	1	100	0	0
District Constables	2	109	10	0
Ordinary Constables	13	533	16	3
Scourgers	2	63	17	6
Total Persons.....	20	£1,257	3	9

10. GOULBURN.

Police Magistrate	1	300	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Constables	6	246	7	6
Ditto	1	31	18	9
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Constables at Yass	2	82	2	6
Scourger at ditto	1	25	17	1
Ditto at Lake George	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	14	£838	0	0

11. STRATHALLAN.

11. STRATHALLAN.

Present.

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Constable.....	1	41	1	3
Scourger.....	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	2	£66	18	4

12. MOUNT EBRINGTON.

Constable.....	1	41	1	3
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13. BATHURST.

Superintendent of Police.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk.....	1	90	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	70	0	0
Constables.....	9	369	11	3
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Ditto at Capita.....	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	14	£887	7	1

14. BRISBANE WATER.

Police Magistrate.....	1	200	0	0
Constables.....	2	82	2	6
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	4	£314	1	3

15. NEWCASTLE.

Clerk.....	1	70	0	0
Constables.....	4	164	5	0
Scourger.....	1	4	11	3
Total Persons.....	6	£238	16	3

16. MAITLAND.

Superintendent of Police.....	1	150	0	0
Clerk.....	1	100	0	0
Lock-up Keeper.....	1	51	14	2
Constables.....	8	328	10	0
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Office Keeper.....	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	13	694	1	8

17. PATERSON'S PLAINS.

Clerk.....	1	0	0	0
Constables.....	4	164	5	0
Ditto.....	1	31	18	9
Lock-up Keeper.....	1	41	1	3
Scourger.....	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	8	£353	2	1

See distant Districts below.

Proposed.

Persons. £ s. d.

10. CLWYD-ON THE RIVER LEFT.

Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk.....	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables.....	5	205	0	3
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	9	682	5	0

11. BATHURST.

Police Magistrate.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk.....	1	150	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	100	0	0
District Constables.....	2	109	10	0
Ordinary Constables.....	13	533	16	3
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	19	£1,225	5	0

12. BRISBANE WATER.

Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk.....	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables.....	3	123	3	9
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	7	£580	2	6

13. MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE.

Police Magistrate.....	1	300	0	0
Clerk.....	1	150	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	100	0	0
District Constables.....	2	109	10	0
Ordinary Constables.....	13	533	16	3
Scourgers.....	2	63	17	6
Total Persons.....	20	£1,257	3	9

See Dungog below.

14. WOLLONGBI.

Police Magistrate.....	1	250	0	0
Clerk.....	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable.....	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables.....	3	123	3	9
Scourger.....	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	7	£580	2	6

18. PATRICK'S PLAINS.

Present.

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate	1	200	0	0
Clerk	1	90	8	0
Constables	7	287	8	9
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	10	£603	5	10

19. INVERMEIN.

Clerk	1	70	0	0
Constables	2	82	2	6
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	4	£184	1	3

20. MERTON.

Clerk	1	70	0	0
Constables	2	82	2	6
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	4	£177	19	7

21. CASSILIS.

Constable.....	1	41	1	3
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	2	£66	18	4

22. DUNGO, WILLIAM'S RIVER.

Clerk	1	50	0	0
Constables	2	82	2	6
Scourger	1	25	17	1
Total Persons.....	4	£157	19	7

23. PORT STEPHENS.

Magistrate	1	200	0	0
Constable.....	1	41	1	3
Ditto	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	3	£273	0	0

See STRATHALLAN, MOUNT ELBINGTON, BATHURST, and CASSILIS, above.

15. PATRICK'S PLAINS.

Proposed.

	Persons.	£	s.	d.
Police Magistrate	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
Ordinary Constables	10	410	12	6
Scourger	1	31	18	9
Total Persons.....	14	£867	11	3

16. INVERMEIN AND MERTON.

Police Magistrate	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
District ditto	1	54	15	0
Ordinary Constables	8	328	10	0
Scourgers	2	63	17	6
Total Persons.....	14	£872	2	6

See distant Districts below.

17. DUNGO AND PATERSON'S PLAINS.

Police Magistrate	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	4
District Constables	2	109	10	0
Ordinary Constables	10	410	12	6
Scourgers	2	63	17	6
Total Persons.....	17	£1,009	0	0

18. PORT STEPHENS AND RAYMOND TERRACE.

Police Magistrate	1	250	0	0
Clerk	1	100	0	0
Chief Constable	1	75	0	0
District ditto	1	54	15	0
Ordinary Constables	5	205	6	3
Scourgers	2	63	17	6
Total Persons	11	£748	18	9

DISTANT DISTRICTS AT THE THREE EXTREMITIES OF THE COLONY.

Visiting Magistrates	3	900	0	0
Clerks	3	450	0	0
Scourgers	3	225	0	0
Total, exclusive of Constables to be hereafter determined.....	9	£1,575	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Present.</i>				<i>Proposed.</i>			
	Persons.	£	s. d.		Persons.	£	s. d.
Sydney	111	7,613	4 7	General Superintendence	3	1,200	0 0
				Sydney	192	11,823	13 9
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.				COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			
1. Parramatta	23	1,411	1 3	1. Parramatta	22	1,362	2 6
2. Windsor	24	1,408	17 1	2. Windsor	28	1,822	3 9
3. Liverpool	13	628	9 7	3. Liverpool	16	977	1 3
4. Campbelltown	15	888	8 4	4. Campbelltown	16	977	1 3
5. Penrith	18	756	12 6	5. Penrith	22	1,237	2 6
6. Camden	10	579	3 9	6. Camden and Stonequarry	13	817	7 6
7. Wollongong	5	340	7 6	7. Mawarra	8	621	3 9
8. Bong Bong	7	292	5 5	8. Berrima	10	703	0 3
9. Inverary	5	216	0 0	9. Goulburn and Bungonia	20	1,257	3 9
10. Goulburn	14	838	0 0	} See distant Districts below.			
11. Strathallan	2	66	18 4	10. Clwyd on the River Lett	9	862	5 0
12. Mount Elrington	1	41	1 3	11. Bathurst	19	1,225	5 0
13. Bathurst	14	887	7 1	12. Brisbane Water	7	580	2 6
14. Brisbane Water	4	314	1 3	} 13. Maitland and Newcastle	20	1,257	3 9
15. Newcastle	6	238	16 3	See Dungog below.			
16. Maitland	13	604	1 8	14. Wollombi	7	580	2 6
17. Paterson's Plains	8	353	2 1	15. Patrick's Plains	14	867	11 3
18. Patrick's Plains	10	603	5 10	} 16. Invermein and Merton	14	872	2 6
19. Invermein	4	184	1 3	See distant Districts below.			
20. Merton	4	177	19 7	17. Dungog and Paterson's Plains	17	1,009	0 0
21. Cassilis	2	66	18 4	18. Port Stephens and Raymond Terrace	11	748	18 9
22. Dungog	4	157	10 7	Distant Districts, exclusive of Constables	9	1,375	0 0
23. Port Stephens	3	273	0 0				
See Strathallan, Cassilis, &c. above.							
Total Persons	318	£19,029	2 6	Total, exclusive of Constables, in three Districts, } at the the extremities of the Colony	477	£31,775	17 6