

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1883-4,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. IX.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN SYDNEY, IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1883.

1. MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.
2. CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION.
3. PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
18 *December*, 1883.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883,

HELD IN SYDNEY, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1883.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

28th NOVEMBER, 1883.

(First Day.)

THE undermentioned Gentlemen, Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia were present, and handed in their Commissions, which having been read, it was resolved that their substance should be published.

- New South Wales*: THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
- New Zealand*: THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
- Queensland*: THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary.
THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster General.
- South Australia*: THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary.
THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General.
- Tasmania*: THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General.
THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
- Victoria*: THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
- Western Australia*: THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

On the motion of the Honorable JAMES SERVICE, it was unanimously resolved that the Honorable ALEXANDER STUART be appointed President.

A communication from His Excellency Sir GEORGE WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and Acting High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, on the subject of the representation of Fiji at the Conference, was read, and a resolution passed that the Conference would be glad, if Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX were so inclined, that he should take part in the proceedings of the Conference as representing Fiji.

A communication to this effect was accordingly forwarded to Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX, who shortly afterwards took his seat in the Convention, and expressed his views as to his position there.

A communication was read from Messrs. Leefe and Langton, claiming to have been appointed by the European portion of the community of Fiji, requesting to be permitted to present a Memorial, and to represent that Colony at the Convention.

The consideration of the subject was deferred.

Mr. DALLEY moved, That in all official references to their body the term Conference should be employed in lieu of Convention; but after some discussion, and on its being pointed out that some of the commissions of members contained the word Convention, the motion was by leave withdrawn, and it was arranged the word Convention should be used.

Mr. SERVICE moved, "That the Press be admitted on such occasions as from time to time this Convention may determine," but afterwards withdrew the motion, and gave notice of it for the next day.

Mr. DIBBS proposed, and Mr. BRAY seconded, the following motion, which was unanimously adopted:—

1. That in referring to the several Colonies represented in any proceedings of the Convention, the names be placed in alphabetical order.
2. That in the event of any Division upon a motion, the votes of the Colonies shall be taken, in lieu of the individual votes of their Representatives.
3. That the Order of Debate be the same as is observed in consideration of Questions in a Committee of the Whole House of Parliament, but that the Chairman have the same right as any other member to take part in the discussion of any Questions.
4. That Mr. Alex. C. Budge be the Secretary to the Convention, and that he be required to keep Minutes of each day's proceedings, which shall be printed and circulated.

Mr. GRIFFITH moved, and it was resolved, "That the Minutes of each day's proceedings be made public by the Secretary."

Mr. STUART laid before the Convention a letter from His Excellency Governor Des Vœux, of Fiji, to His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus, covering a memorandum on the future of New Guinea and Polynesia, with reference to the Question of Australasian Annexation or Protectorate. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRAY moved, and it was unanimously resolved, That the Conference meet daily at 10 o'clock, a.m., unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. GIBLIN laid before the Convention a letter from Mr. Audley Coote, Hawaiian Consul, Hobart, Tasmania, protesting against annexation of the various Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GIBLIN moved, That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Service, Atkinson, and Griffith, be appointed to examine the correspondence and other papers laid before the Convention, with a view to the printing of such portion as may be considered necessary.

The Convention deliberated upon the order of their proceedings.

Mr. SERVICE undertook to hand to the Secretary a draft of Resolutions to be submitted to the Convention embodying the views of the Representatives of Victoria.

Mr. GRIFFITH handed to the Secretary a draft of Resolutions embodying the views of the Representatives of Queensland.

Ordered that the draft Resolutions be printed and circulated amongst members of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned at 4 p.m.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

29th NOVEMBER, 1883.

(Second Day.)

Present:—

<i>Fiji:</i>	HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
<i>New South Wales:</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand:</i>	THE HONORABLE MAJOB HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland:</i>	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster General.

South

<i>South Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria :</i>	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the letter of Messrs. Leefe and Langton, received by the Convention yesterday, and stated that having been addressed on this subject by Mr. Leefe, he had requested Mr. Dalley to advise him upon the subject, who had given an opinion, which the President read to the Convention.

Mr. BRAY moved,—

“That Messrs. Leefe and Langton be informed that the Memorial must be presented through a member of the Convention.”

Upon which an Amendment was moved by Mr. WHITAKER,—That all the words after the word “informed” be omitted, with the view of inserting the following:—

“That they will be admitted to present the Memorial, but that the Convention at this stage is not prepared to hear them in support of it.”

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

Ayes.	Noes.
New South Wales,	New Zealand,
South Australia,	Queensland.
Tasmania,	Victoria,
Western Australia.	

The Amendment was therefore lost.

The Question was then put, as proposed by Mr. BRAY, and carried.

Upon the motion of Mr. BRAY, it was resolved,—

“That Messrs. Leefe and Langton be further informed that when the Memorial shall have been thus received, the Convention will consider whether any further steps can be taken in regard thereto, and that its decision therein will be communicated to them.”

Mr. SERVICE, in pursuance of notice, moved,—

“That the Press be admitted on such occasions as from time to time this Convention may determine.”

Mr. DIBBS moved, as an Amendment, “That all the words after the word ‘That’ be omitted, with the view of inserting the following:—[That] ‘except by publication of the Minutes, the proceedings be not made public during the sitting of the Convention, without its sanction.’ ”

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

Ayes.	Noes.
New Zealand.	New South Wales,
Victoria,	Queensland
	South Australia,
	Tasmania,
	Western Australia.

The Amendment was then put and carried.

The following drafts of Resolutions were laid upon the table:—

By Mr. SERVICE—

1. That it is essential to the future well-being of Australasia that Eastern New Guinea and the Western Pacific Islands from the Equator to the New Hebrides should not fall into the hands of any Foreign Power.
2. That, in order to preclude the possibility of so disastrous an event, it is desirable to urge on the Imperial Government the necessity of at once either annexing such of those lands in respect to which no understanding exists with any other Power, or of establishing such a protectorate over them as will secure them from foreign occupation.
3. That the Colonies represented at this Convention are willing to bear such share of the cost entailed on the Mother Country by such annexation or protectorate as may be deemed fair and reasonable.
4. That, on behalf of our respective Colonies, we protest in the strongest manner against the proposal of the French Nation to pour out on any of these Pacific Islands the off-scourings of their own people; and we appeal to the Imperial Government and to our countrymen at Home to save this portion of the Empire from so dire a calamity.
5. That, in view of the foregoing Resolutions, and of the many subjects of pressing importance on which the Colonies, though of one mind, are unable to obtain united action owing to the absence of some common authority, the time has now arrived for drawing closer the ties which bind the Colonies to each other by the establishment of a Federal Union in regard to such matters as this Convention shall specifically determine.

By

By Mr. GRIFFITH—

I.

1. That in the opinion of this Conference it is essential to the safety and welfare of the British Dominions in Australasia that no portion of the neighbouring islands, and especially that no portion of the Eastern half of the Island of New Guinea, should fall into the hands of any Foreign Power.
2. That the rapid extension of Australasian enterprise and trade, and the attention which has for some time past been drawn to New Guinea, render it certain that that island will shortly be inhabited by many adventurous subjects of Great Britain and other nations, whose relations with the native tribes, in the absence of any provisions for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property, cannot fail to give rise to serious difficulty and embarrassment.
3. That having regard to these considerations, and considering further that the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts and the Orders-in-Council for the government of British subjects in the Western Pacific are wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of existing circumstances, this Conference, while fully recognizing that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the Empire belongs to the Imperial Government, resolves, that it is urgently necessary, as well for the security of the Australasian portion of Her Majesty's Dominions as for the prevention of otherwise inevitable evils, that such measures should at once be adopted as will most conveniently and effectively secure the ultimate incorporation with the British Empire of that portion of the Island of New Guinea which is not claimed by any Civilized Power, and further that immediate provision should be made for the exercise of such British jurisdiction within the island as will secure the attainment of these objects.
4. That the Australasian Colonies, represented at this Conference, will cheerfully defray by contribution, in proportion to their population, the reasonable expenses incurred in giving effect to their wishes.
5. That these resolutions be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be submitted for Her Majesty's Royal consideration, and for such action as she may think proper to direct, with a view to giving effect to the earnest desire of her loyal subjects in Australasia.

II.

1. That it is desirable that a Federal Australasian Council should be created for the purpose of dealing with the following matters,—
 - (1.) The Marine Defences of Australasia, beyond territorial limits.
 - (2.) Matters affecting the relations of Australasia with the Islands of the Pacific.
 - (3.) The prevention of the influx of Criminals.
 - (4.) The regulation of Quarantine.
 - (5.) Such other matters of general Australasian interest as may be referred to it by Her Majesty or by any of the Australasian Legislatures.
2. That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of constituting the Council, and the definition of its functions and authority.

Mr. SERVICE moved.—

That it is essential to the future well-being of Australasia that Eastern New Guinea and the Western Pacific Islands from the Equator to the New Hebrides should not fall into the hands of any Foreign Power.

Discussion ensued.

The further consideration of the Motion was adjourned until the next meeting.

The President laid before the Convention a letter from the Revd. A. G. Fry, Chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales, forwarding a copy of a Resolution on the subject of the Annexation of New Guinea and New Hebrides.

The President also laid upon the Table a communication from Mr. H. Cave, of Levuka, as Chairman of a public meeting there, upon certain matters affecting Fiji which they wish to bring before the Convention.

Ordered to be printed.

The following Notices of Motion were given by Mr. Dibbs on the subject of a "General Australasian Quarantine":—

1. That it is desirable that a system of Quarantine should be established for the purpose of preventing the introduction by sea or otherwise of virulently infectious diseases.
2. That for the accomplishment of such purpose special Quarantine Stations should be appointed at various places on the coast-line of the respective Colonies in the direct route of the ocean-going steamers—notably at Thursday Island, King George's Sound, and Auckland.
3. That each of such Stations, while under the control of the Government of that Colony in which it is situated, should be supported from a common fund contributed by each Colony in the ratio of its population.
4. That the system of Quarantine throughout the Australasian Colonies should, as far as practicable, be uniform.
5. That there should be established an Intercolonial system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of ports and places under the jurisdiction of the various Governments and of vessels arriving at or sailing therefrom.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

30th NOVEMBER, 1883.

(Third Day.)

Present :—

- Fiji :* HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High
Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
- New South Wales :* THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and
Colonial Secretary.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial
Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C.,
Attorney-General.
- New Zealand :* THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P.,
Premier and Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C.,
late Premier and Attorney-General.
- Queensland :* THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P.,
Premier and Colonial Secretary.
THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C.,
Postmaster-General.
- South Australia :* THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and
Chief Secretary.
THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-
General.
- Tasmania :* THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier
and Attorney-General.
THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of
Lands and Works.
- Victoria :* THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and
Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P.,
Attorney-General.
- Western Australia :* THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

The Minutes having been read,—

The President informed the Convention that he had since their last adjournment directed search to be made for such information as could be obtained from Parliamentary sources as to the present condition of the New Hebrides Islands. He had ascertained from the Votes and Proceedings of the Queensland Parliament that in 1878 the following papers were presented to both Houses of Parliament, and were ordered to be printed.

THE NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDS—DESPATCH RESPECTING.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Queensland.

CIRCULAR.

Downing-street, 28 February, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a communication which has been received from the French Ambassador at this Court, with reference to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in respect of the New Hebrides Group, together with a copy of the reply which I caused to be addressed to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

The Foreign Office to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 1st February, 1878.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a communication received from the French Ambassador at this Court, calling attention to certain articles which have recently appeared in the Australian newspapers advocating the annexation of the Islands of the New Hebrides to the British Crown, and stating that, although the French Government do not attach any great importance to this movement in favour of annexation, still, as they themselves have no intentions with regard to this group, they would be glad to receive an assurance to this effect from Her Majesty's Government.

I

I am now to state that Lord Derby proposes, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inform the French Ambassador, in reply to His Excellency's communication, that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of proposing any measures to Parliament with a view of changing the condition of independence which the New Hebrides Islands now enjoy.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
T. V. LISTER.

The Marquis d'Harcourt to The Earl of Derby.

M. le Comte,

Ambassade de France, le 18 Janvier, 1878.

Il s'est établi entre l'île de la Nouvelle Calédonie et le groupe des Nouvelles Hébrides des rapports d'ordre commercial qui se sont rapidement développés, en raison de leur voisinage et qui présentent pour la prospérité de notre établissement Colonial une importance considérable.

Mon Gouvernement, qui attache beaucoup de prix à ce que ces relations continuent sur le même pied, se préoccupe dans une certaine mesure d'un mouvement d'opinion qui se serait produit en Australie dans ce dernier temps. Les journaux de ce pays auraient dénoué l'intention qu'ils attribuent à la France de réunir les Nouvelles Hébrides à ses possessions et demanderaient qu'afin de prévenir cette éventualité l'Archipel dont il s'agit fût placé sous la souveraineté de la Couronne d'Angleterre.

Sans attacher à ce mouvement de l'opinion une très-grande importance, mon Gouvernement tient toutefois à déclarer que pour ce qui le concerne il n'a pas le projet de porter atteinte à l'indépendance des Nouvelles Hébrides, et il serait heureux de savoir que de son côté le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté est également disposé à en respecter.

Veillez, &c.,
D'HARCOURT.

Son Excellence Le Comte de Derby,
&c., &c., &c.

The Colonial Office to The Foreign Office.

Sir,

Downing-st., 20 February, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acquaint you that he concurs in the terms of the reply which the Earl of Derby proposes to give to the inquiry of the French Ambassador at this Court, with reference to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in respect of the New Hebrides Group.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
W. R. MALCOLM.

He had also ascertained by reference to the proceedings of the House of Commons, Hansard, vol. cclxxviii p. 898, that on 23rd April, 1883, it was officially announced, in answer to a question put to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the understanding between France and England that neither Government would take possession of the New Hebrides still continued in force. He also referred to the proceedings in the House of Commons concerning the Islands of the Pacific and the Treaty of 1847, contained in Hansard, vol. cclxxiii p. 1518; and read the following question and answer, of date August 11th, 1882.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC—TREATY OF 1847.

MR. SALT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether any action has been taken on the part of France in contravention of Articles 1 and 2 of the Treaty of 19th June, 1847, between Great Britain and France, guaranteeing the absolute independence of certain Islands in the Pacific.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: The French flag was hoisted at Raiatea, an island to the leeward of Tahiti, shortly before Her Majesty's Government assumed office, and a provisional protectorate assumed over it by the French authorities at Tahiti, at the solicitation of the Chiefs of the Island; but the proceeding was disavowed by the French Government, as an infraction of the Declaration of June 19, 1847. The French Government, however, opened negotiations for the abrogation of the Declaration, in consideration of adequate concessions on their part in connection with other pending questions; and Her Majesty's Government have consented that the French flag shall remain provisionally hoisted at Raiatea until the 31st of December next, when, unless otherwise agreed between the two Governments, the *status quo ante* under the Declaration of 1847 will be reverted to.

He also quoted the declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France acknowledging the independence of the Islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, and of the small islands adjacent thereto, in the Pacific Ocean, to be found in Hertlet's Treaties, Vol. VIII, pp. 998 and 999.

DECLARATION of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France, acknowledging the Independence of the Islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, and of the small Islands adjacent thereto, in the Pacific Ocean. London, June 19, 1847.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of removing a cause of discussion between their respective Governments, relative to the islands in the Pacific Ocean which are hereinafter designated, have thought proper reciprocally to engage:—

1. Formally to acknowledge the independence of the Islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, (to the leeward of Tahiti), and of the small islands adjacent to and dependent upon those islands.

2. Never to take possession of the said islands, nor of any one or more of them, either absolutely or under the title of a Protectorate, or in any other form whatever.
3. Never to acknowledge that a Chief or Prince reigning in Tahiti, can at the same time reign in any one or more of the other islands above mentioned; nor, on the other hand, that a Chief or Prince reigning in any one or more of those other islands can reign at the same time in Tahiti; the reciprocal independence of the islands abovementioned, and of the Island of Tahiti and its dependencies, being established as a principle.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare, in consequence, that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at London, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) JARNAC.

The President intimated that he deemed it desirable to place this information before the Convention, as some confusion existed as to the precise nature of the relations between the Islands of the Pacific and Foreign Powers.

It was resolved that the information contained in the President's communication should be entered upon the Minutes.

Mr. SERVICE then laid before the Convention a Memorial from certain Inhabitants of the Colony of Fiji, on matters affecting that Colony, which was read, and ordered to be printed, with a view to the consideration at a future date of such portions of the Memorial as may come within the scope of the Convention.

MR. GIBLIN gave notice of his intention to move the following Resolutions, in lieu of the first, second, and third of the Draft Resolutions laid before the Convention by Mr. Griffith:—

NEW GUINEA.

1. That this Convention, while fully recognizing that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the Empire belongs to the Imperial Government, is emphatically of opinion that the safety and welfare of the Australasian Colonies demand that the Eastern portion of New Guinea should be annexed to the Empire, or made the subject of a British Protectorate.

NEW HEBRIDES.

2. That this Convention learns with satisfaction that the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Great Britain and France recognizing the independence of the New Hebrides Islands is still in force; and this Convention desires to place on record its deliberate conviction that it is in the highest degree desirable that such understanding should be made permanent.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

3. That, with regard to the other islands of the Western Pacific, lying between the Admiralty Islands and Fiji, this Convention is of opinion that it is essential to the future safety and well-being of the Australasian Colonies that no Foreign Power should be permitted to acquire any of such islands.

NEW CALEDONIA.

4. That this Convention urgently requests Her Majesty's Government to use every available means for preventing the transportation by France to New Caledonia of relapsed criminals or of any criminals in large numbers; and this Convention is of opinion that the continuation of a Colony for the reception of transported offenders in any part of the South Pacific would be a permanent injury to the peace and social security of the Colonies of Australasia.

The consideration of the motion of Mr. Service was resumed, and, after discussion,

Mr. BROWN moved, and it was unanimously resolved,—“That the various Resolutions which have been laid before the Convention relating to the annexation of or dealing with the various islands be referred to a Committee, for the purpose of preparing resolutions based thereon for submission to the Convention at its next meeting, and that such Committee consist of Messrs. Stuart, Service, Griffith, Atkinson, Bray, and Giblin.”

The following papers were laid before the Convention, and ordered to be printed:—

By MR. SERVICE—A letter from the Rev. J. J. Paton, on behalf of the New Hebrides Mission, forwarding a petition respecting annexation.

By MR. SERVICE—Letter from Mr. J. Harry Haydon, Acting Secretary of the Exchange, Melbourne, forwarding a resolution on the subject of the cost of telegraphic messages to Europe and India.

By MR. STUART—Letter from Messrs. Alfred Bennett and J. Henniker Heaton, on the subject of a cable service to be owned by the Australasian Governments.

The Convention adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

1st DECEMBER, 1883.

(Fourth Day.)

Present :—

<i>New South Wales :</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland :</i>	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
<i>South Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria :</i>	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The Minutes having been read, the following papers were submitted to the Convention, and ordered to be printed.

MR. STUART.—A letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Geographical Society of Australasia, on the subject of combined action on the part of the Australian Governments towards the Exploration of New Guinea.

MR. SERVICE.—From the Rev. James Nish, D.D., Clerk of the General Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, forwarding copy of a Resolution on the subject of the annexation of Islands in the Pacific.

MR. GRIFFITH then moved the Resolutions of which he had given notice, on the subject of Federation, viz. :—

1. That it is desirable that a Federal Australasian Council should be created for the purpose of dealing with the following matters,—
 - (1.) The Marine Defences of Australasia, beyond territorial limits.
 - (2.) Matters affecting the relations of Australasia with the Islands of the Pacific.
 - (3.) The prevention of the influx of criminals.
 - (4.) The regulation of Quarantine.
 - (5.) Such other matters of general Australasian interest as may be referred to it by Her Majesty or by any of the Australasian Legislatures.
2. That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of constituting the Council, and the definition of its functions and authority.

And, after discussion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

The Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions on the basis of the Draft Resolutions relating to the annexation of, or dealing with the various islands, laid before the Convention the Resolutions at which they had arrived, which were ordered to be printed and circulated with a view to their consideration at the next meeting.

(Resolutions referred to.)

THAT this Convention, representing the Governments of all the Australasian Colonies, unanimously resolves :—

1. That any farther acquisition of dominion by any Foreign Power in any of the Islands of the Western Pacific would be highly detrimental to the future safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia, as well as injurious to the interests of the whole Empire.

2. That having regard to the geographical position of the Island of New Guinea, the rapid extension of British trade and enterprise in Torres Straits, the certainty that the island will shortly be inhabited by many adventurous subjects of Great Britain and other nations, and the inadequacy of any existing laws for regulating their relations with the native tribes, this Convention, while fully recognizing that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the Empire belongs to the Imperial Government, is emphatically of opinion that such steps should be immediately taken as will most conveniently and effectively secure the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea as is not claimed by the Government of Holland.
3. That although the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Great Britain and France, recognizing the independence of the New Hebrides, precludes this Convention from making any recommendation with respect to those islands, the Convention urges upon Her Majesty's Government the extreme desirability that such understanding should be embodied in some definite and permanent engagement, which shall secure them against falling under any foreign dominion; at the same time the Convention trusts that Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of any opportunity that may arise for negotiating with the Government of France, with the object of securing the control of those Islands in the interests of Australasia.
4. That the Governments represented at this Convention undertake to submit and recommend to their respective Parliaments such measures as may be necessary for defraying, in proportion to their population, such share of the cost incurred in giving effect to the foregoing resolutions as Her Majesty's Government may require.
5. That the Convention protests in the strongest manner against the declared intention of the Government of France to transport large numbers of relapsed criminals to the French possessions in the Pacific, and urges Her Majesty's Government to use every means in its power to prevent the adoption of a course so disastrous to the interests of Australasia.
6. That the Convention expresses a confident hope that no penal settlement for the reception of European criminals will long continue to exist in the Pacific; and invites Her Majesty's Government to make to the Government of France such serious representations on this subject as may be deemed expedient.

That these resolutions be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be submitted for Her Majesty's Royal consideration, and for such action as she may think proper to direct, with a view to giving effect to the earnest desire of her loyal subjects in Australasia.

The Convention adjourned at 1 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

3rd DECEMBER, 1883.

(Fifth Day.)

Present :—

<i>Fiji :</i>	HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
<i>New South Wales :</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland :</i>	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C. Postmaster-General.
<i>South Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney- General.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria :</i>	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The minutes having been read,—

The President laid upon the Table the undermentioned papers, which were ordered to be printed :—

- (1.) From the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Limited), stating that Mr. W. Gregor Taylor, the General Manager of the Company, was on his way to Sydney from Singapore, for the purpose of placing himself in communication with the Members of the Conference, on the subject of proposed reduction of Telegraph charges to Europe.
- (2.) From Messrs. Leefe, Langton, and others, on behalf of the European inhabitants of Fiji.

Mr. Whittaker laid before the Convention, for the purpose of being printed, certain amendments which he proposed to move in the Resolutions arrived at by the Committee, and submitted at the last meeting.

THIS Convention, representing the Governments of all the British Colonies of Australasia, having had under its consideration the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Agents-General of several of those Colonies, relative to the annexation or protectorate of the Western Pacific Islands and the Eastern portion of New Guinea, unanimously resolves :—

1. That further acquisition of dominion in the Western Pacific, south of the Equator, by any Foreign Power, would be highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia, and injurious to the interests of the Empire.
2. That this Convention respectfully suggests that its object may be effectually attained in respect of the islands not connected by treaty or otherwise with Foreign Powers, by a cession, annexation, or protectorate, as may be most suitable in each case.
3. That this Convention has no desire to impose undue burthens either upon Great Britain or Australasia by any attempt to colonize or settle any of these islands, and therefore proposes to limit occupation to such an extent only as will be sufficient to prevent interference by Foreign Powers, and will enable Her Majesty's Imperial Government to establish a jurisdiction, by Orders in Council similar to those now in operation under the Western Pacific Orders, but applicable alike to the subjects of Foreign nations as well as British subjects.
4. That, having regard to the geographical position of the island of New Guinea, the rapid extension of British trade and enterprise in Torres Straits, the certainty that the island will shortly be overrun by many adventurous subjects of Great Britain and other nations, and the inadequacy of any existing laws for regulating their relations with the native tribes, this Convention emphatically expresses its opinion that such steps should be immediately taken as will most conveniently and effectively secure the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea, and of the small islands adjacent to and dependent thereon, as are not claimed by the Government of Holland.
5. That although the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Great Britain and France, recognizing the independence of the New Hebrides, precludes this Convention from making any recommendation with respect to those islands inconsistent with that understanding, the Convention urges upon Her Majesty's Government the extreme desirability that such understanding should be embodied in some definite and permanent engagement, which shall secure them against falling under any foreign dominion; at the same time the Convention trusts that Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of any opportunity that may arise for negotiating with the Government of France, with the object of securing the control of those islands in the interests of Australasia.
6. That the Convention protests in the strongest manner against the declared intention of the Government of France to transport large numbers of relapsed criminals to the French possessions in the Pacific, and urges Her Majesty's Government to use every means in its power to prevent the adoption of a course so disastrous to the interests of Australasia and of the Pacific Islands.
7. That the Convention expresses a confident hope that no penal settlement for the reception of European criminals will long continue to exist in the Pacific; and invites Her Majesty's Government to make to the Government of France such serious representations on this subject as may be deemed expedient.
8. That the Colonies of Australasia do not seek to evade any responsibilities that fairly attach to them; and this Convention is of opinion that, having regard to the relative interests of Great Britain and Australasia, such share of the cost to be incurred by the Imperial Government, in giving effect to the above resolutions as that Government shall deem fair and reasonable, should be secured to Great Britain by an "effective guarantee," in the form of permanent Appropriation Acts by the several Colonial Parliaments, such share to be from time to time contributed by the several Colonies, in proportion to population.
9. Finally, this Convention desires to place on record that it recognizes that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the British Empire rests with the Imperial Government; and that it has no intention or desire to press anything which may tend to place that Government in a position of hostility towards any Foreign Power.
10. That these resolutions be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be submitted for Her Majesty's Royal consideration, with a view to such action as Her Majesty may think proper to direct, to give effect to the earnest desire of her loyal subjects in Australasia.

The Convention then resumed consideration of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Griffith on the subject of federation, when after discussion, the following amended Resolutions were proposed by Mr. Griffith and unanimously adopted :—

1. That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of constituting a Federal Australasian Council, and the definition of its functions and authority.
2. That such Committee consist of His Excellency Sir G. William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., Messrs. Dalley, Kerferd, Downer, Whittaker, Griffith, Giblin, and Fraser.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

4th DECEMBER, 1883.

(Sixth Day.)

Present :—

<i>Fiji :</i>	HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
<i>New South Wales :</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland :</i>	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
<i>South Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney- General.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria :</i>	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

THE minutes having been read, the Convention proceeded to consider the Resolutions of the Committee on the subject of the annexation of, or dealing with, the various islands; also the amendments on the same subject proposed by Mr. Whitaker.

The preamble was postponed.

Resolution No. 1, as submitted by the Committee, was proposed,—Whereupon Mr. Whitaker moved the following Amendment, which was carried, viz. :—

1. That further acquisition of dominion in the Western Pacific, south of the Equator, by any Foreign Power would be highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia, and injurious to the interests of the Empire.

Resolution No. 2, was then proposed, whereupon Mr. WHITAKER moved the following amendment :—

2. That this Convention respectfully suggests that its object may be effectually attained in respect of the islands not connected by treaty or otherwise with Foreign Powers, by a cession, annexation, or protectorate as may be most suitable in each case.

A further amendment was proposed by Mr. BERRY, as follows :—

2. That this Convention refrains from suggesting the action by which effect can be given to the foregoing resolution, in the confident belief that the Imperial Government will promptly and wisely take the most efficient steps to secure the safety and contentment of this distant portion of the Empire.

Mr. WHITAKER, with the concurrence of the Convention, withdrew his proposed amendments Nos. 2 and 3.

The amendment proposed by Mr. BERRY was then put and carried.

It was then moved that clause 2 of the Committee's Resolutions stand as No. 3 of the Resolutions of the Convention, which was carried with certain verbal amendments, viz. :—

3. That having regard to the geographical position of the Island of New Guinea, the rapid extension of British trade and enterprise in Torres Straits, the certainty that the island will shortly be the resort of many adventurous subjects of Great Britain and other nations, and the absence or inadequacy of any existing laws for regulating their relations with the native tribes, this Convention, while fully recognizing that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the Empire

Empire belongs to the Imperial Government, is emphatically of opinion that such steps should be immediately taken as will most conveniently and effectively secure the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea and the small islands adjacent thereto as is not claimed by the Government of the Netherlands.

It was then moved that No. 3 of the Committee's Resolutions stand No. 4 of the Resolutions of the Convention, which was carried with certain verbal amendments, viz. :—

4. That although the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Great Britain and France, recognizing the independence of the New Hebrides, appears to preclude this Convention from making any recommendation with respect to those islands inconsistent with that understanding, the Convention urges upon Her Majesty's Government the extreme desirability that such understanding should give place to some more definite engagement, which shall secure them against falling under any foreign dominion; at the same time the Convention trusts that Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of any opportunity that may arise for negotiating with the Government of France, with the object of securing the control of those Islands in the interests of Australasia.

It was then moved that No. 4 of the Committee's Resolutions be adopted as No. 5 of the Resolutions of the Convention, which was agreed to, viz. :—

5. That the Governments represented at the Convention undertake to submit and recommend to their respective Parliaments such measures for permanent appropriation as may be necessary for defraying, in proportion to population, such share of the cost incurred in giving effect to the foregoing resolutions as Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative importance of Imperial and Australasian interests, may deem fair and reasonable.

It was then moved that No. 5 of the Committee's Resolutions be adopted as No. 6 of the Resolutions of the Convention, viz. :—

6. That the Convention protests in the strongest manner against the declared intention of the Government of France to transport large numbers of relapsed criminals to the French possessions in the Pacific, and urges Her Majesty's Government to use every means in its power to prevent the adoption of a course so disastrous to the interests of Australasia and the Pacific Islands.

It was then moved that No. 6 of the Committee's Resolutions be adopted as No. 7 of the Resolutions of the Convention, which was carried, viz. :—

7. That the Convention expresses a confident hope that no penal settlement for the reception of European criminals will long continue to exist in the Pacific; and invites Her Majesty's Government to make to the Government of France such serious representations on this subject as may be deemed expedient.

It was also moved that No. 7 of the Committee's Resolutions be adopted as No. 8 of the Resolutions of the Convention.—Agreed to, viz. :—

8. That these resolutions be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a request that they may be submitted for Her Majesty's Gracious consideration, and for such action as Her Majesty may think proper to direct, with a view to giving effect to the earnest desire of her loyal subjects in Australasia.

The preamble to the Resolutions was then considered, and adopted, as follows :—

“This Convention, representing the Governments of all the British Colonies of Australasia, unanimously resolves.”

Mr. Dalley, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions to form a basis for constituting a Federal Council of Australasia, brought up the Report of such Committee, which was ordered to be printed and circulated.

The Conference adjourned at 4 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

5th DECEMBER, 1883.

(Seventh Day.)

Present :—

<i>Fiji</i> :	HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
<i>New South Wales</i> :	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand</i> :	THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland</i> :	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
<i>South Australia</i> :	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney- General.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria</i> :	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia</i> :	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The minutes having been read and verbally amended, the undermentioned papers were laid before the Convention and ordered to be printed:—

- (1.) From Mr. Andrew Rowan (Castella & Rowan), St. Hubert's Wine Cellars, Melbourne, on the subject of Intercolonial Free Trade in Wine.
- (2.) From the Honorable Leopold Fane DeSalis, M.L.C., Sydney, on the subject of re-stocking some of the Islands with "fur-seals."
- (3.) From Mr. John Campbell, Sussex-street, Sydney, on the subject of a "Federal Court of Appeal."

The Resolutions relating to the Islands of the Pacific having been verbally amended were finally adopted as follows:—This Convention representing the Governments of all the British Colonies of Australasia unanimously resolves—

1. That further acquisition of dominion in the Pacific, south of the Equator, by any Foreign Power, would be highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia, and injurious to the interests of the Empire.
2. That this Convention refrains from suggesting the action by which effect can best be given to the foregoing resolution, in the confident belief that the Imperial Government will promptly adopt the wisest and most effectual measures for securing the safety and contentment of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.
3. That having regard to the geographical position of the Island of New Guinea, the rapid extension of British trade and enterprise in Torres Straits, the certainty that the island will shortly be the resort of many adventurous subjects of Great Britain and other nations, and the absence or inadequacy of any existing laws for regulating their relations with the native tribes, this Convention, while fully recognizing that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the Empire belongs to the Imperial Government, is emphatically of opinion that such steps should be immediately taken as will most conveniently and effectively secure the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea, and the small islands adjacent thereto, as is not claimed by the Government of the Netherlands.
4. That although the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Great Britain and France, recognizing the independence of the New Hebrides, appears to preclude this Convention from making any recommendation inconsistent with that understanding, the Convention urges upon Her Majesty's Government that it is extremely desirable that such understanding should give place to some

some more definite engagement, which shall secure those islands from falling under any foreign dominion; at the same time the Convention trusts that Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of any opportunity that may arise for negotiating with the Government of France, with the object of obtaining the control of those Islands in the interests of Australasia.

5. That the Governments represented at this Convention undertake to submit and recommend to their respective Legislatures measures of permanent Appropriation for defraying, in proportion to population, such share of the cost incurred in giving effect to the foregoing resolutions as Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative importance of Imperial and Australasian interests, may deem fair and reasonable.
6. That the Convention protests in the strongest manner against the declared intention of the Government of France to transport large numbers of relapsed criminals to the French possessions in the Pacific, and urges Her Majesty's Government to use every means in its power to prevent the adoption of a course so disastrous to the interests of Australasia and the Pacific Islands.
7. That the Convention expresses a confident hope that no penal settlement for the reception of European criminals will long continue to exist in the Pacific, and invites Her Majesty's Government to make to the Government of France such serious representations on this subject as may be deemed expedient.
8. That these resolutions be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a request that they may be submitted for Her Majesty's gracious consideration, and for such action as Her Majesty may think proper to direct, with a view to giving effect to the earnest desire of her loyal subjects in Australasia.

NOTE.—His Excellency Sir G. William Des Vœux, the Governor of Fiji, representing that Colony, while expressing individually his general concurrence with the resolutions, considered himself as precluded by his position from voting upon them.

The Resolutions were signed by the several members of the Convention, and directed to be sent to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales with a request to transmit them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by cable.

MR. WHITAKER then proposed the following Resolution:—

That this Convention desires to express the great gratification with which it would regard the early establishment over the Pacific Islands, not now in the possession of any Foreign Power, and to which the Western Pacific orders in council are now applicable, of a jurisdiction to which all persons of whatever origin would be subject.

Discussion ensued, and a general expression of opinion being given that it was not desirable to pass any formal resolution on the subject, which might have the effect of restricting the action of Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Whitaker withdrew the Resolution.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee to which was referred the preparation of Resolutions to form a basis for constituting a "Federal Council of Australasia."

The question, "That the Report be received," was adopted, and, on the motion of Mr. DALLEY, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the Bill prepared by the Committee.

Progress was reported, and the Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

6th DECEMBER, 1883.

(Eighth Day.)

Present:—

<i>Fiji :</i>	HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
<i>New South Wales :</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland :</i>	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
<i>South Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney- General.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria :</i>	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The minutes having been read, the President laid upon the Table the undermentioned papers which were ordered to be printed, viz. :—

- (1.) From Mr. J. B. Sheridan, Adelaide, on the question of Intercolonial remedies against debtors.
- (2.) From Stenhouse & Smith, on the subject of a self-acting gaseous Vermin and Rabbit exterminator.
- (3.) From John M. Creed, Esq., forwarding copy of a letter which he had published on the "Rabbit Plague."

The Committee resumed consideration of the "Bill to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia," and the same having been amended, was ordered to be printed, with a view to its adoption at the next meeting.

The following notices of motion were then given :—

Mr. DIBBS to move :—

That the representatives of each Colony in Convention assembled pledge themselves to submit to the Legislatures of their respective Colonies Resolutions affirming the conclusions arrived at by the Convention, and inviting such Legislatures to assent to an address to Her Majesty to pass an enabling Bill such as that agreed to by this Convention.

Mr. BRAY to move :—

That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the draft Bill to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia, and to inform the Secretary of State that this Convention has considered and approved of the provisions of the Bill, and respectfully requests that Her Majesty's Government will take such steps as may be necessary to the establishment of a Federal Council of Australasia.

Sir G. W. DES VŒUX to move :—

This Convention desires to express to Her Majesty's Government its emphatic opinion that, wherever Her Majesty's jurisdiction or dominion may be established in New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, purchases of land from the natives should be discouraged, and if allowed at all, should be placed under most stringent regulations

This Convention is further of opinion that pretended purchases of land unaccompanied by actual and substantial occupation should not be recognized.

Mr. GIBLIN to move :—

That the Premiers of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria be appointed a Committee to watch over all matters relating to the subjects discussed at this Convention, and to assist in forwarding the adoption of its recommendations. That such Committee be authorized, if they find it necessary, to call the Convention together, at such time and place as they may agree, and that the Honorable JAMES SERVICE be requested to act as Chairman of such Committee.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

7th DECEMBER, 1883.

(Ninth Day.)

Present :—

- Fiji :* HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High
Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
- New South Wales :* THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and
Colonial Secretary.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial
Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C.,
Attorney-General.
- New Zealand :* THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P.,
Premier and Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C.,
late Premier and Attorney-General.
- Queensland :* THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P.,
Premier and Colonial Secretary.
THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C.,
Postmaster-General.
- South Australia :* THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and
Chief Secretary.
THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-
General.
- Tasmania :* THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier
and Attorney-General.
THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of
Lands and Works.
- Victoria :* THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and
Colonial Treasurer.
THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P.,
Attorney-General.
- Western Australia :* THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

The minutes having been read, the Convention proceeded with the further consideration of the "Bill to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia," as amended in Committee, and further amended the same.

Mr. WHITAKER gave notice of the following motion :—

That in the opinion of this Convention the several Colonies of Australasia, in order to meet an imminent danger, should without delay pass a uniform Law to prevent the landing on their shores of persons from penal settlements in the Pacific, who have been convicted of crimes.

The motions of Messrs. Dibbs and Bray were then considered ; and, after discussion, Mr. Griffith proposed the following Resolution, which was agreed to :—

That this Convention, recognizing that the time has not yet arrived at which a complete Federal Union of the Australasian Colonies can be attained, but considering that there are many matters of general interest with respect to which united action would be advantageous, adopts the accompanying draft Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council, as defining the matters upon which in its opinion such united action is both desirable and practicable at the present time, and as embodying the provisions best adapted to secure that object, so far as it is now capable of attainment.

47^o VICTORIÆ, 1883.

A DRAFT BILL

To constitute a Federal Council of Australasia.

WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute a Federal Council of Preamble.
Australasia, for the purpose of dealing with such matters of
common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is
desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the
management of the internal affairs of the several Colonies by their
respective Legislatures: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent
Majesty, by and with the consent of Her Lords Spiritual and Temporal
in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the
same, as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise require, the fol- Interpretation.
lowing terms shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively—

“Colonies”—The Colonies of Fiji, New Zealand, New South
Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western
Australia, and the Province of South Australia, and their
respective Dependencies, or those of the said Colonies in
respect to which this Act is in operation;

“Crown Colony”—Any Colony in which the control of public
officers is retained by Her Majesty's Imperial Government;

“Her Majesty's Possessions in Australasia”—The Colonies and
their dependencies, and such other territories as Her Majesty
may from time to time declare by proclamation;

“Council”—The Federal Council as hereby constituted;

“Governor”—The Governor Lieutenant-Governor or other Officer
administering the Government of the Colony referred to with
the advice of his Executive Council except in the case of a
Crown Colony in which case the word shall mean the
Governor Lieutenant-Governor or such other officer alone.

2. There shall be in and for Her Majesty's possessions in Federal Council to
be constituted.
Australasia a Federal Council, constituted as hereinafter provided, and
called the Federal Council of Australasia, which shall have the functions,
powers, and authority, hereinafter defined.

- Council may make laws. 3. Within such possessions Her Majesty shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to make laws for the purposes hereinafter specified.
- Holding of Session. 4. A Session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.
- Number of Members. 5. Each Colony shall be represented in the Council by two Members, except in the case of Crown Colonies, which shall be represented by one Member each.
- Legislature may define mode of appointment. 6. The Legislature of any Colony may make such provision as it thinks fit for the appointment of the representatives of that Colony, and for determining the tenure of their office.
- Place of meeting. 7. The first session of the Council shall be held at Hobart, in the Colony of Tasmania. Subsequent Sessions shall be held in such Colony as the Council shall from time to time determine.
- Mode of summoning Council. 8. The Council shall be summoned and prorogued by the Governor of the Colony in which the Session shall be held; and shall be so summoned and prorogued by Proclamation, published in the *Government Gazette* of each of the Colonies; and shall meet at such time and at such place as shall be named in the Proclamation.
- Names of Members to be transmitted to Governors. 9. The Governor of each Colony shall from time to time transmit to the Governors of the other Colonies the names of the Members appointed to represent the Colony of which he is Governor.
- Council may act notwithstanding vacancies. 10. Notwithstanding any vacancy in the representation of any Colony the Council shall be competent to proceed to the despatch of business, and to exercise the authority hereby conferred upon it.
- Special Session may be summoned. 11. At the request of the Governors of any three of the Colonies a special Session of the Council shall be summoned to deal with such special matters as may be mentioned in the proclamation convening it. Until the Council shall make other provision in that behalf, any such special Session shall be summoned by the Governor of Tasmania, and shall be held at Hobart.
- President to be elected. 12. The Council shall in each Session elect one of its Members to be President.
- Quorum. 13. The presence of a majority of the whole number of Members of the Council for the time being, representing a majority of the Colonies with respect to which this Act is in operation, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the despatch of business, and all questions which shall arise in the Council shall be decided by the votes of a majority of the Members present, including the President.
- Oath of allegiance to be taken. 14. No Member of the Council shall sit or vote until he shall have taken and subscribed before the Governor of one of the Colonies the oath of allegiance contained in the Schedule hereto: Provided that every member authorized by the law of the Colony which he represents to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation instead of the oath hereby required to be taken.
- Legislative authority of Council. 15. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, and subject to the provisions herein contained with respect to the operation of this Act, the Council shall have legislative authority over all Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia and over all British ships sailing between them, in respect to the several matters following:—
- (a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific;
 - (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals;
 - (c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits;
 - (d) The service of civil process of the Courts of any Colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued;
 - (e) The enforcement of judgments of Courts of law of any Colony beyond the limits of the Colony;
 - (f) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the Colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children and deserters from the Imperial or Colonial naval or military forces);

(g)

- (g) The custody of offenders on board of ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Governments, beyond territorial limits;
- (h) Such of the following matters as may be referred to the Council by the Legislatures of any two or more Colonies, that is to say—General Defences, Quarantine, Patents of invention and discovery, Copyright, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Uniformity of Weights and Measures, recognition in other Colonies of any Marriage or Divorce duly solemnized or decreed in any Colony, Naturalization and Aliens, Status of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies in other Colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest, with respect to which the Legislatures of the several Colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application: Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the Colonies by whose Legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other Colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

16. The Governors of any two or more of the Colonies may, upon an Address of the Legislatures of such Colonies, refer for the consideration and determination of the Council any questions relating to those Colonies or their relations with one another, and the Council shall thereupon have authority to consider, and determine, by Act of Council, the matters so referred to it.

Special matters may be referred to Council by two or more Colonies.

17. Every Bill passed by the Council shall be presented, for Her Majesty's assent, to the Governor of the Colony in which the Council shall be sitting, who shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's instructions, either that he assents thereto in Her Majesty's name, or that he withholds such assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, or that he will be prepared to assent thereto, subject to certain amendments to be specified by him.

Royal assent to Bills, &c.

18. When the Governor assents to a Bill in Her Majesty's name, he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, send an authentic copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if Her Majesty, within one year after receipt thereof by the Secretary of State, thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance (with a certificate of the Secretary of State of the day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by such Governor by message to the Council, or by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of all the Colonies affected thereby shall annul the Act from and after the day of such signification.

Disallowance by Queen in Council of Act assented to by Governor.

19. A Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until, within one year from the day on which it was presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent, such Governor signifies, by message to the Council, or by Proclamation published as last aforesaid, that it has received the assent of Her Majesty.

Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bill reserved.

20. All Acts of the Council, on being assented to in manner hereinbefore provided, shall have the force of Law in all Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia, or in the several Colonies to which they shall extend, as the case may be.

Effect of Acts of Council.

21. Every Act assented to in the first instance shall be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of the Colony in which the Session of the Council at which it was passed was held, and shall also be transmitted by the Governor assenting thereto to the Governors of the several Colonies affected thereby, and shall be proclaimed by them within the respective Colonies of which they are Governors.

Mode of promulgation.

Provisions in case of inconsistency of Acts of Council with local law.

22. If in any case the provisions of any Act of the Council shall be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the law of any Colony affected thereby, the former shall prevail, and the latter shall, so far as such repugnancy or inconsistency extends, have no operation.

Council may make standing orders.

23. The Council may from time to time make and adopt such standing rules and orders as may be necessary for the conduct of its business, and all such rules and orders shall be binding on the Members of the Council.

Committees may be appointed.

24. The Council may appoint temporary or permanent Committees of its Members, to perform such duties, whether during the Session of the Council or when the Council is not in Session, as may be referred to them by the Council.

Council may appoint officers.

25. The Council may appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business, and may direct the payment to them of such remuneration as it may think fit.

Expenditure.

26. The necessary expenditure incurred by the Council shall be defrayed in the first instance by the Colony wherein the expenditure is incurred, and shall be ultimately contributed and paid by the several Colonies in proportion to their population. The amounts payable by the several Colonies shall be assessed and apportioned, in case of difference, by the Governor of the Colony of Tasmania.

Enforcement of payment.

27. It shall be the duty of the Governor of each Colony to direct the payment by the Colonial Treasurer or other proper officer of the Colony of the amount of the contribution payable by such Colony under the provisions of the preceding section.

Proof of proceedings.

28. Whenever it shall be necessary to prove the proceedings of the Council in any Court of Justice, or otherwise, a certified copy of such proceedings under the hand of the clerk or other officer appointed in that behalf by the Council shall be conclusive evidence of the proceedings appearing by such copy to have been had or taken.

Council may make representations to Her Majesty.

29. The Council may make such representations or recommendations to Her Majesty as it may think fit with respect to any matters of general Australasian interest, or to the relations of Her Majesty's Possessions in Australasia with the possessions of Foreign Powers.

Commencement of Act.

30. This Act shall not come into operation in respect of any Colony until the Legislature of such Colony shall have passed an Act or Ordinance declaring that the same shall be in force therein, and appointing a day on and from which such operation shall take effect, nor until four Colonies at the least shall have passed such Act or Ordinance.

Short title.

31. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "*Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1884.*"

THE SCHEDULE.

I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Her Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: So help me God.

NOTE: The name of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time, with proper terms of reference thereto.

Mr. DIBBS' motion was amended as follows and adopted :—

That the Governments represented at the Convention pledge themselves to invite the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to pass Addresses to Her Majesty praying that she may be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of constituting a Federal Council upon the basis of the Draft Bill adopted by this Convention.

NOTE.—The Representative of Western Australia stated that, while personally concurring in this resolution, he did not feel at liberty to record his vote.

Sir G. WM. DES VŒUX moved, pursuant to notice, viz. :—

This Convention desires to express to Her Majesty's Government its emphatic opinion that, wherever Her Majesty's jurisdiction or dominion may be established in New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, purchases of land from the natives should be discouraged, and if allowed at all should be placed under most stringent regulations.

This Convention is further of opinion that pretended purchases of land unaccompanied by actual and substantial occupation should not be recognized.

After discussion, Mr. Service moved, and it was resolved that Sir G. William Des Vœux, Mr. Bray, Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. Griffith be appointed a Committee to frame a Resolution based upon the said motion.

MR. GIBLIN moved, pursuant to Notice, viz.,—

That the Premiers of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria be appointed a Committee to watch over all matters relating to the subjects discussed at this Convention, and to assist in forwarding the adoption of its recommendations. That such Committee be authorized, if they find it necessary, to call the Convention together, at such time and place as they may agree, and that the Honorable JAMES SERVICE be requested to act as Chairman of such Committee.

which was agreed to.

Mr. BRAY gave Notice of the following motion :—

That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the proceedings of this Convention.

The President intimated to the Convention that he had received a communication from certain gentlemen on the subject of the representation of the Colony of Fiji at the Convention.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

8th DECEMBER, 1883.

(Tenth Day.)

Present :—

<i>Fiji :</i>	HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji and H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
<i>New South Wales :</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General.
<i>New Zealand :</i>	THE HONORABLE MAJOR HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE FREDERICK WHITAKER, M.L.C., late Premier and Attorney-General.
<i>Queensland :</i>	THE HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Q.C., M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary. THE HONORABLE JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
<i>South Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE JOHN COX BRAY, M.P., Premier and Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE J. W. DOWNER, Q.C., M.P., Attorney- General.
<i>Tasmania :</i>	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, M.P., Premier and Attorney-General. THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS J. BROWN, M.P., Minister of Lands and Works.
<i>Victoria :</i>	THE HONORABLE JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier and Colonial Treasurer. THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary. THE HONORABLE GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General.
<i>Western Australia :</i>	THE HONORABLE MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

THE Minutes having been read, the President laid before the Convention the following telegram from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus :—

Dear Mr. Stuart, Government House, Sydney, 8 December, 1883.
His Excellency desires me to enclose to you a telegram he has just received from Lord Derby.
Yours truly,
H. A. UNWIN,
Private Secretary.

7/12/83.

“Resolutions of Convention will receive early and careful consideration. Can Colonies supply number of, and particulars of escaped New Caledonia convicts arrested in Colonies”?

“DERBY.”

Mr. Dalley drew the attention of the Convention to the subject of the necessity that exists for another Telegraph Cable, and after discussion it was agreed that further information should be obtained before finally dealing with the matter.

The Committee appointed to frame a Resolution based upon Sir G. William Des Vœux's motion brought up the following Resolution, which was agreed to, viz. :—

That, in the opinion of this Convention, no purchases or pretended purchases of land made before the establishment of British jurisdiction or dominion in New Guinea or other islands of the Pacific not having a recognized Government, should be acknowledged, except in respect of small areas of land actually occupied for Missionary or trading purposes; and further, that after the establishment of such jurisdiction or dominion, no acquisition of land should be permitted except through the Crown, and then only for the like purposes.

Mr. WHITAKER then proposed the following motion, of which he had previously given notice, which was agreed to :—

That, in the opinion of this Convention, the several Colonies of Australasia, in order to meet an imminent danger, should, without delay, pass a uniform Law to prevent the landing on their shores of persons from penal settlements in the Pacific, who have been convicted of crimes.

Mr.

Mr. SERVICE brought forward the Memorial presented to the Convention by the inhabitants of the Colony of Fiji, and moved :—

That the Convention having considered the said Memorial, is of opinion that clauses 2, 3, 4, and 6 thereof do not come within the scope of the Convention's powers or duties, and that clauses 1 and 5 have been carried out in the proposed Scheme of Federation.

Agreed to.

Mr. SERVICE then proposed :—That the following telegram be forwarded through Reuter's Agency to England :—

“The Convention closed its labours to-day and adjourned *sine die*, having passed the following Resolutions, in addition to those already forwarded, on the subject of relations with the islands of the Pacific” :—

- (1.) That this Convention, recognizing that the time has not yet arrived at which a complete Federal Union of the Australasian Colonies can be attained, but considering that there are many matters of general interest with respect to which united action would be advantageous, adopts the accompanying draft Bill for the Constitution of a Federal Council, as defining the matters upon which in its opinion such united action is both desirable and practicable at the present time, and as embodying the provisions best adapted to secure that object, so far as it is now capable of attainment.
- (2.) That the Governments represented at the Convention pledge themselves to invite the Legislatures of their respective Colonies to pass Addresses to Her Majesty praying that she may be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of constituting a Federal Council upon the basis of the Draft Bill adopted by this Convention.
- (3.) That the Premiers of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria be appointed a Standing Committee to watch over all matters relating to the subjects discussed at this Convention, and to assist in forwarding the adoption of its recommendations. That such Committee be authorized, if they find it necessary, to call the Convention together, at such time and place as they may agree, and that the Honorable JAMES SERVICE be requested to act as Chairman of such Committee.
- (4.) That, in the opinion of this Convention, no purchases or pretended purchases of land made before the establishment of British jurisdiction or dominion in New Guinea or other island of the Pacific not having a recognized Government, should be acknowledged, except in respect of land actually occupied for Missionary or trading purposes; and further, that after the establishment of such jurisdiction or dominion, no acquisition of land should be permitted except through the Crown, then only for the like purposes.
- (5.) That, in the opinion of this Convention, the several Colonies of Australasia, in order to meet an imminent danger, should without delay pass a uniform Law to prevent the landing on their shores of persons from penal settlements in the Pacific, who have been convicted of crimes.

Mr. BRAY then moved pursuant to notice :—

That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies copies of the proceedings of this Convention.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. SERVICE moved (seconded by Mr. BRAY) :—

That the thanks of the Convention be given to Mr. Stuart for the services rendered by him as President of the Convention.

Agreed to unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
President.

Signed by Representatives—

G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX,	Fiji.
ALEX. STUART, GEORGE R. DIBBS, WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY,	} New South Wales.
FRED. WHITAKER, H. A. ATKINSON,	} New Zealand.
S. W. GRIFFITH, JAMES F. GARRICK,	} Queensland.
J. C. BRAY, JNO. W. DOWNER,	} South Australia.
W. R. GIBLIN, NICHOLAS J. BROWN,	} Tasmania.
JAMES SERVICE, GRAHAM BERRY, GEO. B. KERFERD,	} Victoria.
MALCOLM FRASER,	Western Australia.

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

1. Letter from His Excellency Sir G. William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, as to the representation of Fiji at the Convention.
2. Letter from Messrs. Leefe and Langton, on affairs in Fiji.
3. Letter from Mr. H. Cave, of Levuka, Chairman of a Public Meeting there, upon matters affecting Fiji.
4. From Messrs. Leefe, Langton, and others on behalf of European inhabitants of Fiji.
5. Memorial from inhabitants of Fiji on the Federation of the Australasian Colonies.
6. Letter from Mr. Audley Coote, Hawaaiian Consul, on the subject of annexation of Islands in the Pacific.
7. Letter from Mr. A. G. Fry, Chairman of Congregational Union of New South Wales, forwarding copy of a Resolution on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea and New Hebrides.
8. Letter from the Rev. J. J. Paton, on behalf of the New Hebrides Mission, forwarding a Petition respecting annexation.
9. Letter from the Rev. James Nish, D.D., Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, forwarding copy of a Resolution on the subject of the Annexation or Protectorate of Islands in the Pacific.
10. Letter from Mr. J. Harry Haydon, Acting Secretary of Exchange, Melbourne, forwarding a Resolution on the subject of Telegraphic Messages to Europe and India.
11. Letter from Messrs. Alfred Bennett and J. Henniker Heaton on the subject of a Cable Service, to be owned by the Australian Governments.
12. From the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company on the subject of proposed reduction of Telegraph charges to Europe.

13. From Mr. J. B. Sheridan, on the subject of Intercolonial remedies against debtors.
 14. From Mr. J. H. Haydon, acting Secretary of Exchange, Melbourne, forwarding a Resolution on the subject of absconding debtors.
 15. From J. M. Creed, Esq., on the subject of the Rabbit Plague.
 16. From Messrs. Stenhouse and Smith, on the subject of a self-acting Vermin and Rabbit Exterminator.
 17. Letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Geographical Society of Australasia, on the subject of combined action towards the exploration of New Guinea.
 18. From Mr. Rowan on the subject of Intercolonial Free Trade in Colonial wine.
 19. From the Hon. L. F. De Salis, on the subject of re-stocking islands with "Fur Seals."
 20. From Mr. John Campbell, on the subject of a Federal Court of Appeal.
 21. Copy of Mr. Dalley's opinion on the subject of admission to Convention of Members unaccredited by Governments.
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INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION.

(1.)

The Governor of Fiji to The Honorable the President of the Intercolonial Conference.

Sir, Pfahlert's Hotel, Sydney, 28 November, 1883.

I have the honor to request you to be kind enough to inform the members of the Intercolonial Conference that the Secretary of State has authorized the representation of Fiji, and has suggested the appointment of Mr. Thurston (the Colonial Secretary of Fiji) for that purpose, and with the specific and exclusive object of affording such information as the Conference may require.

I regret however to state that circumstances have precluded Mr. Thurston's attendance, he having been left by me in the administration of the Government of the Colony before the decision of the Secretary of State had become known.

At the same time, I trust that my own presence in New South Wales will preclude any practical inconvenience from the absence of a representative. Having a strong feeling of sympathy with those who have brought about the important meeting about to take place, I need scarcely say that it will not only be a duty but a pleasure to afford to the delegates of the other Australasian Colonies any information or assistance within my power.

I have, &c.,
G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX,
Governor of Fiji and
Acting High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

(2.)

AFFAIRS OF FIJI.

Letter from Messrs. Leefe & Langton to The Chairman of the Conference.

Sir, Sydney, 28 November, 1883.

We take the earliest opportunity of informing you that we have been appointed by the European portion of the community of the Colony of Fiji to present a Memorial to the Conference, and to represent their views and feelings in regard to the inclusion of Fiji in any federation of the Australian Colonies.

We have the honor, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to bring the matter before the Conference at its first sitting, and to ask that we may be permitted to present the Memorial, and to represent the Memorialists at the Conference.

We have, &c.,
R. BECKWITH LEEFE.
EDWARD LANGTON.

(3.)

From Mr. Henry Cave of Levuka—Chairman of Public Meeting on affairs in Fiji.

Levuka, Fiji, 15 November, 1883.

To the Honorable the President, Australasian Federal Convention, Sydney, N.S.W.,—

Sir,

A numerously attended public meeting was held in this town on the 15th September last, with the object of taking action to express the strong and growing feeling of discontent at the mode in which the Government of this Colony is administered.

At

At the meeting a Local Committee was elected to give effect to the resolutions then passed, and at the same time a number of gentlemen resident in Australia were appointed to represent the Colonists of Fiji in the furtherance of the objects sought to be obtained.

A petition to Her Majesty the Queen and a memorial to your Convention were prepared, and these documents (copies of which I enclose herein) have received almost universal support and signature throughout the Colony.

At a second public meeting, held on Thursday last, the 8th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

First.—That in view of the Government not being in a position to accept the invitation to represent the Colony of Fiji at the Federal Convention of Australasia, the Convention be requested to hear the representatives of this Colony, elected at a public meeting held in Levuka, on the 15th September last, in support of the Memorial addressed to the Convention by the white inhabitants of Fiji.

Second.—That this meeting, on behalf of the Colonists of Fiji, would express a hope that, notwithstanding the possible presence of an official or quasi-official representative of the Government of Fiji, that the memorialists will not be debarred (through their Committee) from giving expression to the feeling of the white inhabitants of Fiji, as regards the present political condition of the Colony.

Third.—That the Hon. R. B. Leefe be requested to proceed to Sydney as a special delegate to co-operate with the other gentlemen elected as a Committee to represent the Colonists of Fiji in Australia.

Fourth.—That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to forward copies of the resolutions passed to the Chairman of the Australasian Federal Convention.

I have therefore now, in furtherance of the foregoing, only to express a hope that your Convention will accede to the request so made, and grant to the gentlemen appointed to represent the European Colonists of Fiji at the Convention of Australasian Delegates a hearing before the Convention.

The gentlemen appointed as a Committee, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, are the Honorables Messrs. Leefe, M'Evoy, and Langton, Dr. Chalmers, and Messrs. Ed. Knox (Colonial Sugar Company), W. K. Thomson, of Melbourne, and J. C. Smith, Sydney.

I have, &c.,

HENRY CAVE,

Chairman of Public Meeting.

8th November, 1883.

(4.)

AFFAIRS OF FIJI.

Mr. R. B. Leefe and others to The Chairman and Members of the Intercolonial Conference.

Gentlemen,

On behalf of the European inhabitants of Fiji, who are most earnest and unanimous in their desire for a political, as they already have a social and financial connection with the Australasian Colonies, we wish, with a due regard to the time at the disposal of the Convention, to endeavour to show why such a connection is desirable both for them and for Fiji, and why it is desirable also that the latter should form a part of the "Dominion of Australasia."

First, then, we would point out that the European portion of the inhabitants of the Colony we have the honor to represent were for the most part before they settled there Australian colonists, that they look upon Australia and New Zealand as their home, and naturally wish to be associated with those Colonies in any great political movement, and to throw in their lot with them, and they therefore desire to be included in and form part of federated Australasia.

Secondly,—That there is at present invested in Fiji at least £1,700,000 of Australasian capital; that nearly the whole of the produce of the Colony is sent to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand for sale, and that it would greatly encourage commercial enterprise, promote the profitable investment of Australasian capital, and inspire greater confidence, were Fiji in political union with them, and under the same general form of government.

Thirdly,—That it cannot be a matter of indifference to federated Australasia that there should be a weak and defenceless Colony in which so much of its capital is invested, so near to New Zealand, and still nearer to a portion of the territory sought to be annexed, and which, in the event of England being engaged in a great European war, and the naval forces withdrawn for service nearer home, would be at the mercy of any small force of the enemy, which otherwise would be included in the general system adopted for the defence of Australasia.

Fourthly,—In view of the difficulties in the way of the Polynesian labour traffic, and of the fact that from the islands sought to be brought within the scope of inquiry of the Convention, the greater portion of the immigrants employed in Queensland and Fiji are recruited, it is very desirable that, to prevent irregularities, the whole should be regulated by some system embracing all interested in the continued supply of this description of labour.

Fifthly,—We think it would be in the future a matter for deep regret if, at a time when a federation of the British people in these parts may be effected, in order to protect Australasia from a common danger, the feelings and interests of the community most concerned in the promotion of law and order in the Western Pacific should be disregarded.

For

For these and other reasons, we desire to impress on the Convention the desirability of embracing Fiji in any scheme which may be proposed for the federation of Australasia, or the annexation to them of the outlying islands, so necessary for the consolidation and protection of the future Dominion; and we trust that the Convention will find it compatible with its function to impress on the Imperial Government the advisability of giving effect to the views of the colonists of Fiji, as made known in this communication and in the fifth paragraph of the memorial already presented; and we now leave our case in the hands of the Convention, confident that it will receive the earnest and favourable consideration due to the importance of the subject.

We are, &c.,

R. BECKWITH LEEFE.
EDWARD LANGTON,
Mang. Director, Mango Island Co. (Ld.)
CHAS. B. CHALMERS.
EDW. W. KNOX,
General Manager, Colonial Sugar-refining Co.
GEO. M'EVROY.
J. C. SMITH.

(5.)

MEMORIAL FROM INHABITANTS OF FIJI ON THE FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

MEMORIAL to the Honorable the President and the Members of the Federal Convention appointed to meet at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, in October next.

The Memorial of the inhabitants of the Colony of Fiji,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Memorialists are residents of the Crown Colony of Fiji, and regard the question of the ultimate federation of the Australasian Colonies as one of vital importance to the interests of this Colony.

That the system of Government adopted in a Crown Colony such as we have here is altogether opposed to the spirit of the age; that, to a great extent, it impedes the investment and employment of capital in developing the industrial resources of the country; that it checks the producing interests by unnecessary restrictions, and exercises such an unwholesome influence on every branch of industry that it has retarded rather than advanced the natural progress of the Colony.

That the Colony is self-supporting is evidenced by the fact that our revenue now amounts to £98,000 sterling, and the expenditure to £87,000 sterling; yet in its appropriation the people are denied any voice, and this, notwithstanding that the Legislative Council contains certain non-official members, nominated and appointed by the Governor, yet—such is the dominating influence of the executive and the official members of the Council—they are powerless for good, and can neither control the expenditure in any way nor are they permitted to interfere with any appointment to office within the Colony.

The geographical position of this Colony, its large and increasing business connections with New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, has induced the inhabitants to come forward and beg that they may be allowed to place before the Conference, now shortly to sit, its political position and the many benefits which would accrue to the Colony and its people by the introduction of a more liberal form of Government, so that the advantages which the Australasian Colonies must derive from federation may be extended to Fiji, whether as an appanage of one or other of the Colonial Dependencies or otherwise, as the Conference may deem most advisable for the best interests and prosperity of this Colony and its people.

And your Memorialists solicit that the combined and powerful influence of the Convention will be exercised with the Imperial Authorities in procuring their consent to the incorporation of this Colony with federated Australasia.

With the object of securing the foregoing, or, if that be denied us, of obtaining some amelioration of the disabilities under which we labour through our present form of Government, your Memorialists have prepared and forwarded for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen a petition, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and it is prayed that the members of the Convention will assist the Petitioners in obtaining the objects of their petition.

Dated in Levuka, Fiji, this 19th September, 1883.

J. H. Garrick	Robert Wingate	Henry Lee
D. B. Millar	George Krafft	Alfred Stevens
G. L. Griffiths	Henry Cave	W. B. Cooke
W. Laingham	W. J. Thomas	J. Hoerder
F. H. Martin	Richard Bentley	James M'Culloch
William R. Scott	Richard St. Headley	Benjamin Morris
C. Machens	R. Harker	W. G. Whiteside
John Harris	J. Fraser	G. R. Everett
C. W. Drury	Hugh Byrne	Stephen J. Cusack
F. H. Dufty	Alfred W. B. Dufty	George Harrison
A. M. Brodziak	S. L. Lazarus	William Bennion
J. B. Swann, J.P.	M. Cohsens	Isaac Holden
Hugh Munro	W. W. Towood, J.P.	George Worthigton

Charles

Charles J. Morry	Henry Cave	A. W. Allen
W. Shepherd	W. T. Sturt	W. H. D. Howe
J. Harman	John Bayly	R. Stevenson
W. J. Ahern	J. Lazarus	J. Banks
John Mussan	William Howard	J. R. Adcock
J. G. Quin	Archibald M'Gregor	Saml. Lazarus
William D. Lepper	John M. Sutherland	David Robbie
Robert Lepper	H. Raddock	Wm. Scott
James M'Grath	C. H. Watson	A. P. Anderson
John Blair	Thos. Steel	Charles M'Caig
P. W. Vautier	Thos. Jones	Fred. A. Thomas
John Acraman	Edwards & Gains	Thomas Patterson
H. Spray	Henry Jones	Robt. Robertson
E. Saunders	John Collie	H. G. H. White
John Gallagher	George Palmer	Richard C. Ross
R. Whittard	Henry Marks	James Campbell
J. D. Hathaway	James Williams	G. W. Thomas
L. Armstrong	Edward Magnus	H. Niccol
Alfred Lyons	E. Dunbar	C. S. Thomas
E. W. Hunt	R. & H. Milne	William H. Cuthbert
John Walker	John Murchie	Paul Joske
B. von Klowerm	Jos. R. Hill	A. H. Joske
Charles D. S. Pinnock	John Read	H. Grovers
Wm. Fillingham Parr	W. S. Penman	Robt. M'Dougal
G. P. Woods	T. Morton	Richard Gray Dixon
Archibald Martin	F. T. Place	Bernard Holmwood
T. H. Prichard	Jno. Randall	George Clark
T. W. Levitt	P. Larvers	J. C. Taylor
R. S. Ewins	J. Wilson	B. G. Dunning
H. Hawkins	Wm. S. Petrie	D. Darrach
Peter Patterson	A. J. Skete	A. M'Farlan
D. Hardyside	James W. Jennings	C. Foster
Henry M. Mangham	J. Phillips	W. T. Shaw, Engineer
W. H. Joyce	John B. Hobson	Geo. Meryal
D. S. Montgomery	Henry G. Hume	Wm. Anslow
Thomas H. Phillips	T. E. Riemenschneider	C. A. Huon
H. W. Marshall	John Meredith	A. G. P. Allt
J. E. Pautton	Robert Earle	Robert Moss
John V. Sims	John Webber	Wm. Paterson
E. Plaisted	Chas. D. Cuthbert	William Heydarn
Paul Stooss	Ed. Joel	H. Hall Ragg
A. O'Fieffer	R. Lennox Rowling	W. A. Mahony
W. Harris	S. Levy	A. C. Wood
J. Gore Martin	Walter Smith	Wm. B. Leith
R. Beckwith Leefe		

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

This the humble Petition of the undersigned your Majesty's British subjects, resident in the Colony of Fiji,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are colonists of Fiji, and are largely interested, commercially and otherwise, in the present and future prosperity of the Colony.

2. That Fiji has been a British Colony since the 10th day of October, 1874.

3. That the present population of the Colony consists, it is estimated, of 110,000 native-born Fijians, and of 2,500 European and other foreign residents, exclusive of labourers introduced from other of the Pacific Islands and from India.

4. That the Government of the Colony is now administered by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

5. That the Executive Council, as ordinarily constituted, consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, and the Agent-General of Immigration.

6. That the Legislative Council consists of the Governor and his Executive Council, the Honorable the Chief Justice and other officials not Members of the Executive Council, with certain gentlemen not connected with the Government but who are nominees of the Crown.

7. That all laws and ordinances passed for the Government of the Colony are enacted by the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council.

8. That the votes of the official Members of the Legislative Council are recorded as His Excellency may direct, notwithstanding that their personal opinion may be at variance with his own.

9. That no Member of the Legislative Council, other than the Governor, can propose any expenditure of money, nor reduce nor add to any amount proposed by him.

10. That since the constitution of the Government as now existing, no single ordinance has been passed when introduced by any non-official Member.

11. That the revenue of the Colony has now reached a total of at least £90,000 per annum; that the European inhabitants are the principal contributors directly or indirectly thereof, and that such revenue exceeds the present expenditure of the Colony.

12. That all appointments to offices and positions of emolument within the Colony are made by the Crown alone; that a reference to the appointments made for some years past will show that only an exceedingly small proportion of the offices created have been filled by residents in the Colony, and that in the great majority of instances preference has been given to cadets from England or Scotland, or persons from India.

13. That your Petitioners are denied all right of local self-government, and show that in the year 1877 provision was made for the appointment of a Town Board in Levuka, so constituted that such a proportion of members should be elected by the ratepayers as to give them a majority in the Town Council. That this system worked successfully when tried in Levuka, but that for the management of the town of Suva an officer of the Government alone manages the municipal business of the town, and imposes and expends all rates.

14. That a reference to the statistics of the Colony and to other sources of information will show that the European colonists are as orderly, law-abiding, and well-conducted as any other subjects within your Majesty's dominions.

15. That your Majesty's subjects in this Colony are discontented and grieved that all right of being represented or heard in the Councils of this Colony is denied to them, and that they have no voice in the administration of the Government of the Colony, the enactment of its laws, or the public expenditure.

16. That, with few exceptions, the Ordinances of the Colony are introduced to the Legislative Council and passed without prior publicity having been given to them, so as to allow discussion, and objection, or suggestion thereto, to be made through the medium of the public Press, or in other ways through the non-official Members of the Council.

17. That the fact of the inhabitants of the Colony consisting of so large a proportion of native Fijians is no reason why the right ordinarily granted to British subjects of being represented in Colonial Councils of Government should be entirely denied to your Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

18. That, as there will shortly be assembled at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, a Convention of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies to consider the question of a General Federation of the Colonies, and the annexation of parts of New Guinea and also certain other islands or groups of islands in the Western Pacific, the time has therefore seemed to your Majesty's Petitioners opportune for praying from your Majesty's Government consideration of their present political position. In furtherance of which object your Petitioners have memorialized the said Convention now about to meet, and have requested them to assist your Petitioners in obtaining the objects herein set forth.

Your Petitioners therefore now most humbly pray:—

1. That your Majesty will see fit, in the event of the Australasian Colonies becoming federated, to constitute the Colony of Fiji an integral portion of Federated Australasia.
2. That in the event of such Federation not being now immediately accomplished, your Majesty will see fit to allow the Colony of Fiji to become incorporated with one of the Australasian Colonies as now existing, with the consent of such Colony.
3. Or, that your Majesty will see fit to grant to the British-born subjects resident within this Colony complete relief from the humiliating condition in which they are at present politically placed.
4. That such relief be granted with due regard to the preservation of all existing rights and privileges of the native races inhabiting this Colony.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c.

Dated in Levuka, Fiji, this 19th September, 1883.

(6.)

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN—ANNEXATION OF.

The Hawaiian Consul to The Chief Secretary, Tasmania.

Sir,

Hawaiian Consulate, Hobart, Tasmania, 10 November, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith, under cover of this letter, a protest on behalf of the Kingdom of Hawaii against annexation of the various islands in the Pacific Ocean. I shall be glad to hear that the Delegates from Tasmania attending the Conference to be held in Sydney early next month, on this important question, will bring this protest under the notice of the Delegates representing the other Australian Colonies.

The wish of the Hawaiian Government is, instead of annexation in the Pacific, that the four great Powers, viz., England, France, Germany, and America, should join in a protectorate over the various islands and archipelagoes of Polynesia, in a similar manner that Samoa has been governed, where Germany and the United States have for some years past jointly or separately exercised influence over public and native affairs. In fact a protectorate is now established in that group, England and Germany having entered into treaties with the King and the Government of Samoa, making that archipelago quite an independent State, and recognized as such by European diplomacy.

The Kingdom of Hawaii is, I believe, under the protection of England, France, and America, and is also recognized by the great Powers as an independent State. It is evidently the wish of the Hawaiian Government that the groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean should be under a protectorate rather than by being annexed by any one Power.

I have, &c.,

AUDLEY COOTE,

Hawaiian Consul.

Forwarded to the Honorable the Premier. This letter has not been acknowledged.—W.M. MOORE, 12 November, 1883.

PROTEST.

PROTEST.

WHEREAS His Hawaiian Majesty's Government being informed that certain Sovereign and Colonial States propose to annex various islands and archipelagoes of Polynesia, does hereby solemnly protest against such projects of annexation, as unjust to a simple and ignorant people, and subversive in their case of those conditions for favourable national development which have been so happily accorded to the Hawaiian nation.

The Hawaiian people, enjoying the blessings of national independence confirmed by the joint action of great and magnanimous States, ever ready to afford favourable opportunities for self-government, cannot be silent about or indifferent to acts of intervention in contiguous and kindred groups which menace their own situation. The Hawaiian people, encouraged by favourable political conditions, have cultivated and entertain a strong national sentiment, which leads them not only to cherish their own political State, but also inspires them with a desire to have extended to kindred, yet less favoured communities of Polynesia, like favourable opportunities for national development.

And whereas a Hawaiian Legislative Assembly, expressing unanimously the spirit of the nation, has declared that it was the duty of His Hawaiian Majesty's Government to proffer to kindred peoples and States of the Pacific an advisory assistance to aid them in securing opportunities for improving their political and social conditions: His Hawaiian Majesty's Government, responding to the national will and to the especial appeals of several Polynesian Chiefs, has sent a Special Commissioner to several of the Polynesian Chieftains and States, to advise them in their national affairs. And His Hawaiian Majesty's Government, speaking for the Hawaiian people, so happily prospering through national independence, makes earnest appeal to the Governments of great and enlightened States, that they will recognize the inalienable rights of the several native communities of Polynesia to enjoy opportunities for progress and self-government, and will guarantee to them the same favourable opportunities which have made Hawaii prosperous and happy, and which incite her national spirit to lift up a voice among the nations in behalf of sister islands and groups of Polynesia.

By order of His Majesty in Council,

WALTER M. GIBSON,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Iolani Palace, Honolulu, August 23, 1883.

THE PROTEST.

THE Legislative Assembly in 1880 adopted by unanimous vote a resolution recommending that His Majesty appoint a Royal Commissioner to the States and peoples of Polynesia, "who shall represent the enlightened, humane, and hospitable spirit of our Government and people to the kindred States of the Pacific Ocean." This Commissioner was authorized, in consequence of representations being made to the Government that abuses and mal-practices in the name of the Hawaiian Government had taken place in islands of western and central Polynesia, His Majesty's Government has recently carried out this recommendation of the National Legislature. The Government has been led furthermore, by various appeals and representations from chiefs and people to direct attention to the condition of several communities in Polynesia, and to endeavour to serve them by such action as will be deemed appropriate. Hence the Government has made a protest and an appeal now published by authority and to be submitted for the consideration of the great and enlightened Powers of the world who have interests in the Pacific Ocean. This protest has been forwarded to His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, to be by him laid before the Government of the United States, and it has been forwarded to Europe, and will be handed in person by His Majesty's especial envoy, Col. Iaukea, to the Foreign Ministers of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy; and to other Powers it will be forwarded through other channels.

The Chief Secretary, Tasmania, to The Hawaiian Consul, Hobart.

Sir,

Premier's Office, 14 November, 1883.

10 Nov., 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the date noted in the margin, forwarding a protest on behalf of the Kingdom of Hawaii against annexation of the various islands in the Pacific Ocean.

I have to state that your letter and its enclosure shall receive careful consideration.

I have, &c.,

W. R. GIBLIN.

The Hawaiian Consul, Hobart, to The Chief Secretary, Tasmania.

Dear Sir,

16 November, 1883.

Your letter in reply to mine, *re* annexation in the Pacific, is to hand, and you have told me it shall have your careful attention, for which I am obliged.

I should like to know if you will bring my letter and protest under the notice of the Delegates at the Conference; if not, please let me know in time, that I may write officially to the Chairman of Delegates at the Conference, in which case I shall be glad if you will return the protest, that I may enclose it.

If you can, please make it convenient that I may see you before you leave, *re* "annexation" and "cable duplication."

I telegraphed the Premier of Queensland, and also wrote him yesterday, and said I should be prepared to be in attendance at the Conference if necessary, as I see it is to be considered whether a short land line to connect the Queensland land lines with those of South Australia should not be gone on with.

Far better have another and independent cable (or system).

Yours faithfully,

AUDLEY COOTE.

The

The Chief Secretary, Tasmania, to The Hawaiian Consul, Hobart.

Sir,

Premier's Office, 20 November, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the date noted in the margin, ^{16 Nov., 1883.} and beg to inform you that I will lay the protest forwarded by you on behalf of the Kingdom of Hawaii before the Convention of Delegates which assemble at Sydney on the 28th inst.

I have, &c.,
W. R. GIBLIN.

(7.)

NEW GUINEA AND NEW HEBRIDES.

From the Chairman of Congregational Union of New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Balmain, 26 November, 1883.

I am directed to forward to you the enclosed resolution, carried unanimously at the recent sittings of the Congregational Union of New South Wales, 18th October, 1883, and to request that you will lay it before the Annexation Convention about to be held in Sydney.

I remain, &c.,
A. G. FRY.

Resolution:—

It was moved by the Rev. James Jefferis, LL.B., seconded by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland, and carried unanimously:—

“That in the opinion of this Union it is in the highest degree important, in the interests of peace and of civil and religious freedom, that the Sovereignty of the British Empire should be paramount in the southern seas, and hence that the occupation of New Guinea and the New Hebrides by any other Power would be inimical to the future welfare of the Colonies of Australasia and that of the native races inhabiting these seas.”

(8.)

NEW HEBRIDES MISSION—RESPECTING TRANSPORTATION OF CRIMINALS TO SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Rev. J. G. PATON on behalf of New Hebrides Mission forwards petition towards annexation.

To the Hon. James Service, Premier of Victoria, and the Australasian Conference, about to meet in Sydney.

Sir,

In name of the New Hebrides missionaries and natives, being deputed by the synod, as senior missionary, to represent both in Australia at present, I protest against France being allowed, in accordance with her new convict law, to transport thousands of her lowest criminals and convicts to our South Sea Islands, as it would not only destroy the work of christianising and civilizing the islanders, but exterminate them, and be a prolific source of much evil to our Australian Colonies.

And as our missionaries and Christian natives have frequently petitioned Great Britain to annex their islands, and cast the shield of her fostering care over them, in the name of both parties we unite with all Australia now in pleading with Great Britain at once to annex the New Hebrides, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon group, and all the unannexed islands between Queensland and Fiji, which form a complete chain round Australia, and are dependencies of it, and required to complete our Australian empire.

If Britain does not annex those islands, she cannot prevent France or any other nation making them convict settlements, by which they would become a constant source of crime and danger, and expense to Australia; and without annexing, Britain cannot suppress the Polynesian labour traffic, so steeped in blood and suffering, on the islands, even as now conducted, with its improved laws and regulations and agents.

For the following reasons I plead that our protest and petition ought to be received by you, and have some influence at the Sydney Conference:—

1. The vessels and men-of-war of at least five nations have been cruising among our islands for purposes of annexation; since by our mission labours they have been so far civilized as to render life and property comparatively safe on them; and their spacious harbours so well supplied with fresh water, their rich volcanic soil, and their great sugar, coffee, cotton, maize, copra, fibre, spice, and other tropical product-producing powers, make them such rich prizes and wealth-yielding sources, that if Britain does not annex them, undoubtedly some other nation soon will annex them, and neither France nor any other nation has spent a farthing on them for their good.

2. We plead for British annexation, because all the missions engaged in civilizing those islands, by giving them the Gospel, are British Societies, and all the two millions of money expended in doing all the good that has been done on them has been British money, per the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Episcopalian, and the London Missionary Societies, by which the Bible has been translated and printed, and is now read in many formerly unknown languages; and by its teaching and elevating influences many thousands of savages and cannibals are now converted and living happy peaceful lives, serving Jesus, and longing for British protection and annexation.
3. Those islands are all dependencies of Australia, and we, British subjects on them, are part and parcel of Australia. The most of us are supported by Australian Churches. Our children are all educated in Australia, which will be their land and home. The five mission vessels, and all the missionaries of all our Societies on those islands depend upon and come to Australia for all their provisions and supplies. By our New Hebrides Mission alone we have spent over £150,000, and for it we now spend about £6,000 yearly in Australia. Our mission ship, the "Day-spring," was bought and is chiefly kept by the money of the Australian Sabbath-school children, while of our missionaries Victoria has supported three, New Zealand three, Tasmania one, New South Wales one, South Australia one, Scotland three, and Nova Scotia three; and seeing that, by great and continued persevering Christian labours, notwithstanding the trials, the dangers, and the loss of life suffered, from the death of John Williams to the three Gordons, Bishop Pattieson, and others, God has so blessed our labours with success that now about 8,000 on our group are under Christian instruction, and 70,000 ready and pleading for the British missionary to give them the Gospel, surely we have a right to be heard in pleading with Great Britain, through you and your Sydney Conference, to annex those islands, and protect us, our natives, and our philanthropic Christian work among them, and to protect Australia from all the evils sure to arise from any other nation annexing them.

Praying that God may guide your Conference with unanimity to plead for British annexation, and lead Britain to grant it, and praying that in all your consultations and conclusions He may guide you for His glory, the general good of Australia, of the Islands, and of all concerned,—

Nov. 5th, 1883, Cotham Road, Kew.

I remain, &c.,
JOHN G. PATON,
Senior Missionary, New Hebrides Mission.

(9.)

RE ANNEXATION OR PROTECTORATE OF ISLANDS ADJACENT TO AUSTRALASIA.

The Rev. James Nish to The Honorable James Service.

Dear Sir,

Sandhurst, 29 November, 1883.

I have been instructed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria to forward to you a copy of the accompanying resolution, with the view of having it submitted, if you may see fit, to the Conference of Representatives now met in Sydney.

I regret that the multiplicity of my engagements for the last eight days has led me inadvertently to overlook my instructions, but I hope it is not yet too late.

Trusting that you will be successful in your philanthropic efforts,—

I am, &c.,
JAMES NISH.

At Melbourne, and within the Assembly Hall, Collins-street, this 21st day of November, 1883, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria having met and been duly constituted.

Inter alia,

"The Assembly resolved to express their satisfaction that the Governments of the various Australasian Colonies are taking such vigorous action in favour of the British Annexation or Protectorate of the islands adjacent to Australasia, and most strongly to deprecate the landing of French convicts on the New Hebrides or even the allowing of these islands to come under French authority or influence, which would without doubt greatly hinder the progress of missionary work in the islands, increase the evils produced by the labour traffic, and blight the hopes which this Church entertains that before long all these islands now so open to missionaries shall be brought to the saving knowledge of the Gospel."

Extracted from the records of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, by

JAMES NISH, D.D.,
Clerk of Assembly.

(10.)

(10.)

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES TO EUROPE AND INDIA.

J. H. Haydon, Esq., to The Premier of Victoria.

Sir,

The Exchange, Melbourne, 27 November, 1883.

I have the honor to forward to you the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of this Chamber held yesterday.

I have, &c.,
J. HARRY HAYDON,
Acting Secretary.

Extract.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

“That this Chamber desires to memorialize the Convention of Australasian Delegates, urgently requesting them to take into consideration the present prohibitive cost of telegraphic messages to Europe and India in connection with the offer of the Chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to reduce the charges, provided the Governments of the Australasian Colonies will pledge themselves to make good any loss of revenue occasioned by such reduction.”

J.H.H., A.S.

(11.)

A. Bennett and J. H. Heaton, Esqs., to The President and Members of the Australasian Intercolonial Conference.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, Nov. 29, 1883.

We beg to submit for your consideration the following facts and propositions :—

1. That the present high rate for cable messages to and from Europe is prohibitory and hampers enterprise and business transactions generally.
2. That a second cable service is therefore required, and it should be owned by the Australasian Governments. [The present cables are entirely in the hands of European capitalists.]
3. That the combined Australasian Governments construct, at their own expense, but on borrowed capital, a telegraphic cable to England by the route suggested, in a valuable paper, by Mr. T. R. James, the Superintendent of Telegraphs for Victoria. This route avoids coral reefs, and is through deep and cool seas; it branches off from Western Australia to the Mauritius and the Cape, thence to Cape St. Vincent and on to England. The messages would be accelerated by this line, for in place of thirty-three preparing stations we should have only ten.
4. The distance by the proposed route does not exceed 12,000 miles, and the cost at £250 per mile would amount to £3,000,000 sterling. The interest on this sum at 5 per cent. would only amount to £150,000 per annum, a small sum when divided among five or seven Colonies.
5. The receipts, by the parties at present interested, for cable messages between England and Australia, amounted last year to £225,567, and for this year they promise to exceed a quarter of a million. For Press messages alone £20,000 annually is paid. Yet the average number of all messages, each way, did not reach seventy per day from and to the Australasian Colonies.
6. We propose that the charge on the projected Government line be 2s. 6d. per word at first [although we are convinced that 1s. per word would pay], and that the minimum charge be (for eight words) £1. By this arrangement business would be enormous, for hundreds of merchants and others, who are now prohibited by high charges, would use the cable, thereby saving months of time in correspondence by mail to and from England. It is a national work, and well worthy of the great representatives' attention who are now assembled in Conference.

We have, &c.,
ALFRED BENNETT.
J. HENNIKER HEATON.

(12.)

(12.)

RE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH CHARGES TO EUROPE.

Superintendent Shapley to The Chairman of the Intercolonial Conference.

La Pérouse Station, 27 November, 1883.

ON behalf of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Ld.), I have the honor to inform you that Mr. W. Grigor Taylor, the General Manager of this Company, is now on his way to Sydney from Singapore, for the purpose of placing himself in communication with the members of the Conference about to assemble in Sydney, with a view to afford any information which may be required during the discussion of the proposed reduction of the telegraph charges to Europe by the said Conference.

Mr. Taylor may be expected here early in December.

I have, &c.,
J. S. SHAPLEY,
Supt.

Submitted, 1/12/83. Conference.—A.S.

(13.)

INTERCOLONIAL REMEDIES AGAINST DEBTORS.

Mr. J. B. Sheridan to The Secretary, Intercolonial Convention.

Sir,

71, King William-street, Adelaide, 30 November, 1883.

As I understand it is probable that the Conference may consider the question of intercolonial remedies against debtors, I beg to call your attention to apparently conflicting decisions between the Supreme Courts of South Australia and Victoria.

In *Anderson v. Louttit*, 2 S.A.L.R. 19, our Supreme Court decided that our Local Courts have jurisdiction in cases where persons are resident in the province, although the cause of action may have arisen abroad or on the high seas.

In *Crooke v. Smith*, 4 Vic. Law Rep. (Law) 95, the Supreme Court of Victoria decided, on language in the County Courts Act similar to that in our Local Courts Acts, that the County Courts have no jurisdiction in cases similar to the above.

I have, &c.,
JNO. B. SHERIDAN.

(14.)

The Acting Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Melbourne, to The Hon. Jas. Service, M.L.A., Premier.

Sir,

The Exchange, 23 November, 1883.

I have the honor to request your favourable attention to the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee of this Chamber at its last meeting.

Your, &c.,
J. HARRY HAYDON,
Acting Secretary.

“That the Honorable the Premier be respectfully requested by this Chamber to place the question of absconding debtors on the list of subjects to be discussed at the approaching Federal Convention, with a view to having the same satisfactorily arranged.”

The above is a true copy of an extract from the Minutes of this Chamber.

J. H. HAYDON,
Acting Secretary.

(15.)

RABBIT PLAGUE.

Jno. M. Creed, Esq., to The President of the Convention.

My dear Sir,

Athenæum Club, 5 December, 1883.

According to promise, I enclose you a copy of my letter on the “rabbit plague,” with suggested remedies. I think it is worthy the consideration of the representatives of the Colonies affected by the pest, and I shall feel greatly obliged if you see your way to bring the matter under the notice of the Conference.

I am, &c.,
JNO. M. CREED.

Sydney

Sydney Morning Herald, Wednesday, 5 December, 1883.

THE RABBIT PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,

So few persons outside the rabbit-infested districts seem to realize the national importance of the complete extirpation of this pest that I trust you will give me space in your journal for some few further remarks and suggestions.

By the Chief Inspector's report for the week ending November 21, it seems that out of forty-four inspectors thirty-two reported that during that week they had found upwards of a million and a half of acres infested. At the same rate, we may calculate that the twelve inspectors who have not reported have inspected another half million of acres in the like condition. As it is only reasonable to suppose that they only visit each portion of their district once in three weeks or a month, we may calculate that at the present time in New South Wales there are from six to eight million acres infested with rabbits. The report shows that during the same week one rabbit is known to have been destroyed to every 136 acres infested and inspected. If, in addition, we generously allow that as many more were destroyed by the saturation of their burrows with bi-sulphide of carbon, it seems that little more than three quarters of a rabbit per acre per annum are being got rid of, and that this is done with a staff of 289 men. This number it is intended to increase to 403 men when they can be obtained, so that when the utmost that is proposed to be done is carried out in its entirety a little over one-third more rabbits will be destroyed, and the magnificent result will be the destruction of a rabbit and a minute fraction per acre per annum.

I think the absurd futility of the means of destruction, as at present carried out, is obviously shown by these figures, for no one can doubt that ten times as many as are killed are left in a healthy vigorous condition to carry on the plague. The report also says that on twenty-five runs the rabbits are increasing, on nineteen are stationary, and that in seventy-three they are decreasing; but this can only be the case, even if true, during the time that the destruction is being vigorously carried on, and directly this ceases the trouble will, in a short time, be as bad as ever. I am informed by one of themselves that in the Wentworth district four station-holders are spending, and expect to continue to spend, at the rate of £20,000 per annum between them for the destruction of rabbits; that they feel assured that even this expenditure will only keep the pest within reasonable bounds and not extirpate it, and that, were they to lessen their expenditure, they would have to abandon their runs in a very short time, as being unable to carry any stock. That this is no imaginary fear is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding efforts at destruction, the Kulline run, which in 1880 cut 800 bales of wool, this year only cut 300 bales, the run being fully stocked in both years to its carrying capacity, the decrease being consequent on the multitude of rabbits.

As an example of the rapidity with which rabbits increase when free in suitable country, I am informed by a gentleman now in Sydney that sixteen years since he turned out on his run in New Zealand, believing he could keep the numbers within bounds, two pairs of rabbits. These, within three years, increased to such quantities that at least twelve men were kept constantly employed in their destruction, yet failed to do more than keep them from increasing. I am informed that the Government of New South Wales forbid the payment for destruction by a bonus per scalp for all destroyed, on the ground that then the men will only work in the thickly-infested places, and will leave those alone which have only a few rabbits on them until they have multiplied and established themselves, and that therefore it is better to pay by weekly wages. The disadvantage of this decision is—first, that it involves the employment of an overseer to superintend each gang of men, as many except when directly under his eye would cease work to lie on their backs in the shade; secondly, the men who would most frequently have opportunities to destroy rabbits on runs only commencing to be infested would be the boundary riders, stockmen, &c., in the course of their usual work, and the knowledge that the production of a rabbit scalp would entitle them to a small sum of money would keep them always on the lookout, so that the earlier comers would be destroyed before they became fully established.

I learn that some of the stockholders of the northern and north-eastern portion of the Colony are commencing to object to being taxed, because they say that the pest will never reach them. To show how little they are justified in thinking that their trouble will be long delayed, I may state that during the last eighteen months rabbits have spread from 200 to 250 miles further up the east bank of the Darling River, and that unless active and united measures are taken it will not take many years, at the same rate of progress, before they arrive (even supposing they only follow the course of the river) at New England, by the route of the Barwon and McIntyre. Did these gentlemen object to be specially taxed for this object merely because they are stockholders, and because the evil is a national one, concerning every man, woman, and child in the community, I think their objections would rest on a sounder basis.

With the foregoing figures and facts before them, no one will assert the destruction of rabbits by men with traps, poison, dogs, and guns will do more than keep the pest in partial subjection during the time that these measures are being actively carried on, and that to continue New South Wales as a wool-producing country it must never cease, so that the charge will be perpetual if no other means are employed. One of these, no doubt, is the turning loose of a number of the smaller carnivora, mongooses, ferrets, &c.; but until these are so numerous as to be in proportion of (say) 1 per cent. to the rabbits in the district, the effect will not be very marked, whilst, if they are so effective as to extirpate the rabbits, there will be numberless ferocious blood-thirsty little brutes half-starving and driven by hunger to destroy every head of poultry and young lambs, and to frequently attack children in the cradle, this latter being no imaginary risk, for even with the carefully-fed and caged ferrets in England every year a few newspaper paragraphs appear giving accounts of attacks on young children by ferrets which had escaped; and in India, I am informed on good authority that this frequently happens with the mongoose, which is much more fierce and bloodthirsty. As to the poultry, some of the inhabitants of Summer Hill can testify to its powers of destruction, as exemplified by one which recently escaped from the quarantine ground at that place.

In my opinion, the only really effective means to extirpate rabbits is by the spreading of a disease amongst them which will kill them off, and render the few survivors so weakly and degenerate as to be unable to propagate their species. This, I think, might be done without risk of the spread of the disease employed from them to man or the other animals. Tuberculosis would, I believe, be effective, and without serious risk. Its effectiveness and the amount of this risk could be easily determined by an experiment on a large scale, to be carried out, under proper supervision, on one of the islands in the Murray River, where
rabbits

rabbits are, and where the disease might be isolated until proved but slightly, or not at all, communicable to sheep also placed there. It must not be forgotten that it is now present in the flocks and herds of the Colony, and that numerous beasts suffering from it are slaughtered every day at the Sydney abattoirs. In addition to this experiment, a competent person or persons should be sent to Tasmania to inquire into the tuberculosis amongst rabbits said to be present on the Ellenthorpe Estate there.

Two American gentlemen, now in Sydney, tell me that in California, where hares used to be excessively numerous, during the last ten years they have been almost extirpated by a disease which, from their description, I believe to be a form of tuberculosis, and it is believed in a few years there will not be one left. They also tell me that, notwithstanding it is so fatal, and apparently so easily communicable to hares, it attacks no other animal. I may say that there are no wild rabbits, such as we have, in California, but it is probable that they, if brought into contact with the disease, would be equally susceptible to it, belonging as they do to so closely allied a species of the same genus. One of these gentlemen who leaves by the next mail for California, has promised to make every inquiry for me into this disease, will obtain preparations of its morbid manifestations in the animals, and will, if possible, bring with him on his return in March next, live specimens of hares infected, or rabbits inoculated from them, so that Mr. Willows, the Government Veterinarian, and myself may make inquiry into the pathology of the disease, with a view, if it is one that will be easily capable of being spread amongst rabbits, but difficult of communication to other animals, of utilizing it in their extirpation in the infected portions of the Colony.

So serious a national evil, however, should not be left to the efforts of private individuals for its remedy, but those of the Australasian Colonies who are infested should take united action, and offer a very large bonus for the discovery of some remedy, which should, before it was paid for, be shown to be effective in absolutely extirpating rabbits in some large district where it should be tried. I think that it would be possible to cultivate a special disease, which, after a time, should possess the characteristic of being easily intercommunicable and positively fatal amongst rabbits, yet not infectious to any other animal. This being arrived at the problem is solved, and the most terrible peril to their prosperity to which the Australasian Colonies have ever been exposed will have been averted. That the cultivation of some disease having such special characteristics is no mere chimera is shown by the report of Mr. Willows on anthrax amongst sheep in the Lachlan district. This disease which, in its ordinary form, is easily communicable between and rapidly fatal amongst all graminivorous animals, has become so modified by continuous transmission through sheep only that it is now in that district strictly confined to them, cattle and horses grazing in the infected paddocks without serious risk, though sheep often die within one hour after infection. It would probably require men having a special aptitude for such research to bring the project to a successful issue, and therefore to induce such men as Pasteur of France, and Kohn of Germany, to devote themselves for a sufficiently long time to this object, the sum offered should be large—perhaps, but for the magnitude of the benefit to be obtained, an amount which would be considered excessive.

The direct loss during last year from rabbits in New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia was £2,800,000, and this loss is steadily increasing year by year under the present ineffective measures taken for their destruction. These Colonies should conjointly offer a bonus of £50,000 (less than 2 per cent. on the present annual loss) to the person or persons who should find out a means that, without unreasonable cost, shall, within a period of (say) three or five years from the time it is first commenced to be used, completely clear a given large district of the rabbits in it. The only means I think it possible by which this could be effected would be by the originating of some such disease as I have foreshadowed, the cost of destruction by which would when found out amount to only a few score pounds. The offering of such a sum as I suggest would enlist many of the best minds of the world in the inquiry, and would without doubt lead to good result. The expenditure would only be incurred if success were insured; and this being the case, £50,000 would be a very small sum as compared with the benefit received.

In addition to this, I would suggest that the New South Wales Government make such arrangement as would enable some competent gentlemen—and I would especially name Professor Anderson Stuart and Mr. Willows—to conduct an inquiry and carry out experiments with a similar object in view. Should they be the first successful discoverers, they should receive the reward, the cost at which the Government have been in enabling them to carry out their researches being first deducted.

Apologizing for the length of my letter, which I have found it impossible to make shorter,

I am, &c.,
JNO. M. CREED.

Woollahra, December 3.

(16.)

SELF-ACTING VERMIN AND RABBIT EXTERMINATOR.

Messrs. Stenhouse & Smith to The Secretary, Australasian Convention.

Sir,

Blenheim, N.Z., 15 November, 1883.

We have the honor of forwarding by book-post photos of our Stenhouse & Smith's Self-acting Gaseous Vermin and Rabbit Exterminator, with directions for use on back, and the copy of circular sent to the Colonial Secretary of each of the respective Australasian Governments, and shall deem it a favour your laying the matter before the Conference in due course for their consideration, as the rabbit pest has assumed such enormous proportions and hourly increasing, that if not dealt with by the most approved method of extirpation the evil will develop into a national calamity.

The main features of our invention are—their fatal effects, and adaptability to any position or circumstance where accessible; their construction so suitable for transit; the costs connected with working them so small, being self-acting, and devoid of anything appertaining to machinery; no danger of getting out

out of repair, unless done purposely; purely and simply draughtacting on the generated sulphurous acid in the machine, driving the fatal fumes at once (while setting it) through all the main channels; the smoke emitted indicating the connection with the hole the machine is applied to; excluding any fresh supply of oxygen from the side roads or pockets where the rabbits are by this time confined with no chance of escape, resulting in their death immediately they have exhausted the necessary oxygen required to maintain their life; that one man can easily manage a dozen of them, as in many cases the burrows are large and close together; that unless the operator capsizes the machine purposely or through extreme carelessness the liquid sulphur is perfectly safe and free from danger; that the machine is only a little over five (5) pounds weight, and when the nozzles require to be attached, where the ground is rough and uneven, they will suit any emergency; that so long as the machine is kept level, it can be set by fixing the hose in the rabbit hole, the body not requiring any support, owing to its construction and weight; that in dealing with watercourses on hill ground, the method is,—commence at the bottom and lay the machines one after the other at every gap where the smoke shows until the top is reached; and that when used in conjunction with poison laid where it is impossible to apply the machine. We flatter ourselves that there is nothing now in existence equal to the invention to cope with the pest.

From the primary idea emanating from the burning of a small quantity of flour sulphur in a lead-ladle, and studying draught, until its maturity, as represented in the photo, every advancement in construction has been practically and thoroughly tested in the burrows.

We have also the honor of intimating that at the Marlborough Agricultural and Pastoral Show, held at Blenheim on the 30th ult., the exterminator, with nozzles complete, was awarded by the judges the Society's special certificate and 20s. prize.

Trusting the foregoing will receive your favourable consideration during the sitting of the Conference,—

We have, &c.,
STENHOUSE & SMITH.

(17.)

ASSISTANCE TOWARDS EXPLORATION OF NEW GUINEA.

The Hon. Secretary, Geographical Society of Australasia, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

127, Macquarie-street, 27 November, 1883.

With reference to the proposition of the Hon. J. C. Bray, Premier of South Australia, that the question of joint assistance by the Australian Governments towards the exploration of New Guinea should be brought before the approaching Federal Conference (*vide* your communication of 4/9/83), and also to your enclosure of 7th instant, intimating that the £1,000 voted by the Victorian Parliament for such purpose is now available, I have the honor, by direction of the Council of the Geographical Society, to express its earnest hope that the question of combined action on the part of the Australian Governments may be placed upon record on the business papers of the Conference, in order that at a future time, when the political aspects of the matter have been finally settled, it may be understood that the Australian Colonies are prepared to co-operate with the Royal Geographical Society, under Imperial authorization, and in conjunction with the local Societies of Australia, in the matter of funds and other assistance.

I have, &c.,

RESEIGH MARTIN,

For the Hon. Secretary, Geographical Society of Australasia.

(18.)

INTERCOLONIAL FREE TRADE IN COLONIAL WINE.

Mr. Rowan to The Chairman of the Intercolonial Convention.

St. Hubert's Wine Cellars, 75, Collins-street West,
Melbourne, 1 December, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring under the notice of the Convention a question of vital importance to one of the staple industries of these Colonies—an industry which is yearly assuming proportions of greater magnitude, and which may—I might almost say must—dwarf all others in process of time, provided its expansion is not hindered by fiscal restrictions and by a policy of jealous provincialism.

In recommending the establishment of intercolonial free trade in wines of Australian growth, I venture to speak upon a question with which I am practically acquainted, and to which I have devoted a large amount of thought and consideration; and it is one that I approach not as a Victorian, but as an Australian; not as an individual vigneron, but as belonging to a numerous body of cultivators, who must feel impelled to efface the artificial boundary-lines which now separate us, no less from the dictates of patriotism than from the lower motives of self-interest.

That

That the southern half of this continent is qualified, and is probably destined, to become one of the chief vineyards of the world, is a conclusion pointed out alike by the character of our soil, by the nature of our climate, and by the remarkable success which has already attended the efforts of our vigneron to produce wines identical in all respects with the best vintages of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Hungary. As a branch of husbandry, it would be difficult to name one which possesses stronger claims upon the sympathy and support of the statesman, philanthropist, and political economist, whether as a factor of national wealth, as an occasion of individual prosperity, as a means of providing steady and remunerative employment for labour, which is light, agreeable, and healthy, or as a moralizing and sanitary agency. Acre for acre, a vineyard yields a larger return to the cultivator than land devoted to almost any other form of husbandry; and as each individual vine is an object of vigilant attention during its various stages of growth, the industry of the vigneron affords remunerative occupation to a greater number of persons on a given area than is yielded by the ordinary pursuits of agriculture. Moreover, the persons thus occupied are engaged in the open air, far removed from the vicious and morbid influences of large towns, and pursue their vocations under conditions favourable to health, cleanliness, and morality. Hence the industry is one which must be viewed with special favour by every one who is desirous of seeing these Colonies grow in wealth and population, and become the homes of a vigorous and virtuous population, exempt from the vices, diseases, and misery of the masses of human beings crowded into the most squalid quarters of the largest cities of the old world.

A wine-drinking people is proverbially a sober people; and the cause of temperance is undoubtedly promoted by the substitution of light, sound, and wholesome wines for intoxicating and often sophisticated spirits, and heavy and heady malt liquors, as a daily beverage; while the great medical and dietetic value of wines both in health and disease has been conclusively shown by Dr. F. E. Anstie, in his able treatise on this subject, reprinted from the *Practitioner*. Therefore, from a moral point of view, the vine deserves to flourish in these Colonies; but in order to do so, the great and growing industry on behalf of which I venture to address you should be exempted from all fiscal trammels, and the wine produced in any part of Australia should be permitted the freest circulation in every one of the Colonies. To impede or prevent that circulation by the imposition or retention of border duties is a policy, or rather an impolicy, which could only be paralleled by such a suppositious case as that of the Northern Departments of France levying duties upon the wines of Medoc, or the Western Departments placing an impost on those of Reims and Epernay. That such taxes actually were exacted up to the time of the illustrious Corbert is one of those humiliating facts upon which every Frenchman looks back with mingled feelings of wonder and commiseration. It belonged to the dark ages of national finance, and is admitted to have been a disgrace to the Government which sanctioned, and to the people who endured, so ridiculous and injurious a burden. The spectacle of the subjects of the same Sovereign treating each other as rivals and aliens is now admitted to have been a scandalous one—no one ventures to excuse or defend it. But are not border duties upon Australian wines equally indefensible, equally at variance with every sound maxim of political economy, and equally hostile to the substantial interests of the vine-grower, and to the healthy and steady development of the industry to which he is devoting his energies, and in which he has embarked his capital.

Each region of this continent, in so far as its viticultural area is concerned, produces wine of a distinctive character. South of the dividing range in Victoria the lighter varieties appear to be those for which the soil and climate are most appropriate and propitious; but as we travel northward, in this Colony, in New South Wales, and in South Australia, we find the wines to be richer, fuller in body, and containing a higher percentage of alcohol. These are the qualities which naturally recommend them for winter consumption in Victoria, and for general consumption in Tasmania and the midland and southern districts of New Zealand. On the other hand, the lighter and thinner wines of Victoria would be likely to be in considerable demand in the tropical and sub-tropical portions of this continent.

Speaking as one who has a large stake in the wine-growing interest in Victoria, I am prepared to welcome the freest and fullest competition with the vigneron of the other Colonies. For, if it should come to pass that they will find an important outlet for their wines here, I am perfectly confident that we should find a corresponding outlet for our own wines there; while I am no less certain that, in the absence of all artificial obstructions, the consumption of Australian wines would be doubled in a very short space of time. This has been the experience of other countries in regard to similar, and to staple articles of commerce; and I need hardly point out that, as all commerce resolves itself into an exchange of commodities, every expansion of it, whether by natural growth or by its release from fiscal restraints and hindrances, confers a twofold benefit—each of the two parties to the transactions reaps a solid advantage from it.

Intercolonial free-trade in wine has this substantial recommendation,—that it involves no concessions and entails no sacrifices in any direction, because the conditions of production, the cost of land, labour and material, plant and utensils, and the current interest on capital, are equalized in all the Colonies. There is no valid plea for handicapping any competitor—no reasonable pretext for isolation or exclusion; whatsoever may be the argument, for or against protection as applied to Australian industries, in relation to the outside world, they have no force whatever as regards our intercolonial transactions; in respect to these, we all stand upon the same footing—none of these Colonies on the mainland can possibly lose by the free exchange of the produce of their respective vineyards, while all would gain by that expansion of industry which, as I have said, is proved by experience to result from the relaxation or removal of fiscal burdens and Custom-house fetters.

But, as all changes, however desirable they may be in theory and however excellent they are likely to prove in practice, are sure to meet with the opposition of the timid, the conservative, and the unprogressive; I would respectfully venture to suggest the adoption of intercolonial free trade in Australian wines for a period not exceeding three years, as an experiment susceptible of abandonment at the expiration of that time, should it disappoint the expectation of its promoters, or be found to have operated injuriously to the vigneron of either Colony.

At the same time, I have not the slightest misgiving as to the complete success of the experiment, and I feel confident that there would be, on the contrary, a general consensus of opinion in favour of rendering the arrangement perpetual.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW ROWAN.

(19.)

RE-STOCKING ISLANDS WITH FUR-SEALS.

The Hon. L. F. De Salis to The Hon. W. B. Dalley.

My dear Sir,

Union Club, Sydney, 3 December, 1883.

There is a most interesting article in the *Quarterly Review* of October, "*A Monograph on the Sea Islands of Alaska*," showing the value to United States of a couple of islands swarming with the *Fur-Seals*: these being properly economised, afford a permanent revenue to the United States, sufficing to pay the interest for the whole purchase money that Russia got for her American possessions. It is stated* that we also possess similar islands whereon the Fur-Seals could be re-stocked. I know you take interest in such matters. *Should the Convention now sitting not act in this matter?*

Yours sincerely,

L. FANE DE SALIS.

* End of page 450 and beginning of page 451.

(20.)

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. John Campbell to The Hon. James Service.

Sir,

Sussex-street, Sydney, 4 December, 1883.

I desire respectfully to ask you to bring the matter of the establishment of a Federal Court of Appeal before the Federal Convention now sitting. It is because from long and bitter experience I realize the great need of such a Court that I venture to move in the matter. Pure administration of justice is without doubt the highest function of Government. As things are at present, unscrupulous persons with sufficient money at command can place justice at defiance, while the poor and those of slender means have to give up in despair.

I am, &c.,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

(21.)

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT OF CONVENTION AS TO ADMISSION OF MEMBERS UNACCREDITED BY GOVERNMENTS.

THE authority of the representative of any Colony must necessarily be one from his Government and cannot be derived in any other way, for the simple and conclusive reason that in no other way can it be known that he is a representative. His commission, except in the case of a Minister of the Crown of any Colony, is his sole title to take part in the Conference, and that document can only be issued by the Governor of the Colony which he represents. And thus every representative agent, in order to be received in that character, must be furnished either with a letter of credence containing a description of the power authorizing him to negotiate, or with such powers embodied in the form of letters-patent. Indeed, it is the invariable practice, at either Congresses, Conventions, or Conferences, for the representatives to reciprocally exchange copies of their powers on their assembling.

Under these circumstances, it seems altogether impossible to receive representatives of any Colonies who come to us without the credentials of the Governors of such Colonies.

W. B. DALLEY, A.G.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

1. Commissions of the several Representatives.
2. New Guinea and New Hebrides—Proposed annexation of.
3. Further correspondence respecting New Guinea.
4. Report on the area, population, trade, &c., of the principal groups of Islands.
5. Despatch respecting transportation of French criminals to "New Caledonia."
6. Memorandum by His Excellency the Governor of Fiji and Acting-High Commissioner of the Western Pacific on the future of New Guinea and Polynesia, with reference to the question of Australasian annexation or Protectorate.
7. Memorandum by His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia.
8. From Agents-General of Australasian Colonies, on the subject of annexation or protectorate of New Guinea and Islands in Western Pacific.

(1.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION.

COMMISSIONS OF THE SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

By His Excellency The Right Honorable LORD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To The Honorable ALEXANDER STUART, Esquire, Colonial Secretary of the Colony of New South Wales,—

GREETING :

WHEREAS it has been determined to hold a Conference of Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji, which Conference is appointed to assemble in Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, on the twenty-eighth day of the present month of November, to consider the questions of Federation of the Australian Colonies, the Annexation or Protectorate of Islands in the Pacific, and other subjects of intercolonial interest, with a view to mutual agreement on such questions to the common advantage of the said Colonies : Now, therefore I, LORD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, do, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, hereby appoint you, the said ALEXANDER STUART, Colonial Secretary thereof, in conjunction with the Honorable GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, the Colonial Treasurer of the said Colony, and the Honorable WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q.C., the Attorney-General thereof, to represent and act in behalf of the Government of New South Wales in and at the said Conference ; and you are hereby authorized, in conjunction with the said GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, Esquire, and the said WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, to confer and deliberate with the other Representatives thereat assembling, and in the exercise of your joint judgment and discretion to execute in behalf of this Colony any agreement in the matters above cited which the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji, may by their representatives be prepared to execute ; and you are further authorized, in conjunction with the said GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS, Esquire, and the said WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, to enter upon the discussion of, and to join in agreement upon any other matter relating to the aforesaid Colonies which may be submitted for the consideration of the aforesaid Conference.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEX. STUART.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, pages 33-4, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS,

GOVERNOR.

To the Honorable HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON, a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand, and holding the office of Premier of the said Colony, and the Honorable FREDERICK WHITAKER, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony,—

GREETING :—

WHEREAS a Conference is shortly to be held at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, of representatives from the several Colonies of Australasia, for the purpose of conferring on various matters of importance affecting the said Colonies in common : And whereas it is expedient that the Colony of New Zealand should be represented thereat : Now therefore, I, WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND JERVOIS, the

Governor

Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, having full confidence in the fidelity, ability, and discretion of you the said HARRY ALBERT ATKINSON and FREDERICK WHITAKER, do by these Presents appoint you and each of you to attend the said Conference so about to be held as aforesaid, and to take part in the proceedings thereat on behalf of the Colony of New Zealand.

Given under the hand of His Excellency SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND JERVOIS, Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at the Government House at Wellington, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

THOMAS DICK,
Colonial Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Executive Council of Queensland.

At Government House, Brisbane, 21 November, 1883.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, at the instance of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, lays before the Council the accompanying correspondence with reference to the proposed Intercolonial Conference to be held at Sydney, on the 28th instant, and having regard to the fact that none of the other Colonies intend to appoint a Member of the Parliamentary Opposition as a representative,—recommends that

The Honorable S. W. GRIFFITH, Q.C., Premier and Colonial Secretary, and
The Honorable J. F. GARRICK, Q.C., Postmaster-General,

be appointed to represent the Colony of Queensland at the Conference, with authority to confer upon any propositions that may be made with respect to the incorporation of New Guinea or other Islands of the Pacific with the British Empire, the Federal Union of the Australasian Colonies, united Australasian action with regard to Marine Defences or other matters, the establishment of a Federal Council for all or any of these objects, and any other matters of general Australasian interest that may be brought before the Conference, and on behalf of the Colony to propose or concur in any such resolutions or arguments or any of the subjects above-mentioned as they may think fit.

The Council advise as recommended immediate action.

A. V. DRURY,
Clerk of the Council.

True copy.—A. V. DRURY, Clerk of the Council, 22/11/83.

WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (TO WIT).

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the Dependencies thereof, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable JOHN COX BRAY, Chief Secretary of the Province of South Australia, and Member of the House of Assembly of the said Province; and to the Honorable JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, Attorney-General of the said Province, a Member of the said House of Assembly, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law,—

GREETING :

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Province of South Australia should be represented at a Convention to be held in Sydney, in the month of November instant, for the consideration of various questions relating to the Annexation of adjacent Islands, and the Federation of the Australasian Colonies: Now, therefore, know ye that, confiding in your ability, prudence, and fidelity, I, the said Sir WILLIAM CLEAVER FRANCIS ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, do, by these presents, nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said The Honorable JOHN COX BRAY and JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, delegates to proceed to Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, there to represent this Province at a Convention of Representatives from the several Australasian Colonies, or any or either of them, to be held in Sydney aforesaid in the month of November instant, in order that you may arrive at an agreement or arrangement with the representatives assembled at such Convention on the question of the Annexation of the Islands adjacent to Australia, and the Federation of the Australasian Colonies, and any other matters which may be referred to such Convention in which the interests of this Province may be concerned.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the said Province, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

Recorded in Register of Commissions Letters }
Patent, &c., Vol. V. }

H. J. ANDREWS,
Under Secretary.

By command,
J. C. BRAY,
Chief Secretary.

By

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

To the Honorable WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN, Premier and Attorney-General of the Colony of Tasmania, and the Honorable NICHOLAS JOHN BROWN, Minister of Lands and Works of the Colony of Tasmania,—

GREETING :

WHEREAS representations have been made to Her Majesty the Queen, on the part of the several Colonies of Australasia, that it is desirable and necessary that Eastern New Guinea and certain Islands in the Western Pacific Ocean should be annexed by Her Majesty to the British Dominions; and that steps should be taken to prevent the importation of criminals in large numbers into New Caledonia and the adjacent Islands by the Government of France: And whereas, in reply to such representations, The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has, on behalf of Her said Majesty, suggested that the various Colonies should "Confer together, and make united recommendations" to Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and has further expressed a hope "that the time is not now distant when, in respect to such questions (if not for other purposes of Government), the Australasian Colonies will effectively combine together: And whereas it has accordingly been determined to hold a Convention of Delegates from the various Colonies for the purpose of conferring and resolving on the matters aforesaid; and such Convention has been appointed to assemble in Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the twenty-eighth day of November instant: Now therefore I, Sir GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby appoint you, the said WILLIAM ROBERT GIBLIN and NICHOLAS JOHN BROWN, to represent and act on behalf of the Government of Tasmania in and at the said Convention: And you are hereby authorised to confer and deliberate with the other representatives thereat assembling: And in the exercise of your judgment and discretion to come to any decision or determination upon the several matters hereinbefore mentioned: And you are further authorized to represent this Colony in the consideration of any other Intercolonial matters which it may appear to the Convention advisable to consider, and to report to me what you shall have done in the premises as soon as practicable after the proceedings of the said Convention have terminated.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony of Tasmania, at Hobart, this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

GEO. C. STRAHAN.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. MOORE, Chief Secretary.

By His Excellency the Most Honorable GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, and Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, all in the County of York, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable JAMES SERVICE, M.P., Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Instruction, of the Colony of Victoria; the Honorable GRAHAM BERRY, M.P., Chief Secretary and Postmaster-General of the Colony of Victoria; and the Honorable GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, M.P., Attorney-General of the Colony of Victoria,—

GREETING :—

WHEREAS it is of vital importance to the future well-being of Australasia that Eastern New Guinea and the Western Pacific Islands, from the Equator to the New Hebrides, should not fall into the hands of any foreign power: And whereas the occupation of these lands by any other power than the mother country would be a standing menace and a source of common danger to all the Australasian Colonies, inasmuch as such Power, in the event of European complications, might destroy or seriously cripple the shipping trade and commerce of these colonies: And whereas it has been proposed by France to deport to her Colony of New Caledonia the vilest and worst of her criminals, whence they will necessarily overflow into the numerous islands of the Western Pacific, and many of them ultimately find their way into the different Colonies of Australasia, to the great detriment and permanent injury of their inhabitants: And whereas, in response to an appeal made by these Colonies to the Imperial Government that the lands in question should be annexed to the Empire, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has suggested that the various Colonies should "confer together and make united recommendations" to the Imperial authorities on the subject, and has further expressed a hope that "the time is not now distant when in respect to such questions (if not for other purposes of Government) the Australasian Colonies will effectively combine together: And whereas it has been determined to hold a Convention of delegates from the said Colonies for the purpose of conferring and resolving on the matters aforesaid, and such Convention has been appointed to assemble in Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the twenty-eighth day of November instant: Now therefore I, GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE, Marquis of Normanby, the Governor aforesaid, do, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby appoint you, the said JAMES SERVICE, GRAHAM BERRY, and GEORGE BRISCOE KERFERD, to represent and act on behalf of the Government of Victoria, in and at the said Convention:

And

And you are hereby authorized to confer and deliberate with the other Representatives thereat assembling, and, in the exercise of your judgment and discretion, to come to any decision or determination upon the several matters hereinbefore mentioned: And you are further authorized to represent this Colony in the consideration of any other intercolonial matters which it may appear to the Convention advisable to consider.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, in the said Colony, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES SERVICE.

NORMANBY.

Entered on record by me, in the Register of Patents, Book 22, page 129, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

T. R. WILSON.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir,

Government House, Perth, 4 November, 1883.

I have the honor to communicate to you your appointment to represent this Colony at the Australasian Convention fixed to assemble at Sydney on the 28th instant.

2. It will be necessary that you should proceed to Sydney by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.,

F. NAPIER BROOME.

To the HON. MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.

(2.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

NEW GUINEA AND NEW HEBRIDES—PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF.

SCHEDULE.

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2. Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. 18 April, 1883	50
3. Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Colonial Secretary of Queensland. 19 April, 1883	50
4. Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General. 19 April, 1883	50
5. Telegram from Chief Secretary of South Australia to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. 19 April, 1883	50
6. Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Chief Secretary of South Australia. 19 April, 1883	50
7. Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary. 20 April, 1883	50
8. Telegram from Chief Secretary of South Australia to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. 21 April, 1883	50
9. Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. 8 June, 1883	51
10. The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria. 8 June, 1883	51
11. Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General. 8 June, 1883	51
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15. The Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. 23 June, 1883	52
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18. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. — July, 1883	52
19. Colonial Secretary of Queensland to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. 17 July, 1883	52
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30. Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria. 31 August, 1883	55
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No. 1.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of Queensland to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Brisbane, 18 April, 1883.

I FEAR undue pressure upon Imperial Government to repudiate the annexation of New Guinea. I shall be obliged if you will cable your Agent-General to inform Lord Derby that our action is approved by the people of New South Wales. Had we by a policy of inaction allowed a foreign Power to annex the island, it would have been nothing short of a national calamity, for which we, by shirking responsibility, should have been highly blameworthy.

No. 2.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 18 April, 1883.

I THINK it would be well to wire Agents-General to support the action of Queensland in reference to New Guinea. Will your Government join?

No. 3.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Colonial Secretary of Queensland.

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

THIS Government views favourably annexation of New Guinea to British Crown, and thus expresses itself to Agent-General.

[Similar telegram on same date to Premier of Victoria.]

No. 4.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

THIS Government views favourably annexation of New Guinea to British Crown.

No. 5.

Telegram from Chief Secretary of South Australia to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 19 April, 1883.

HAVE your Government been requested by the Queensland and Victorian Governments to join in instructing Agent-General to represent to Lord Derby that the Australian Colonies support and approve the action of the Queensland Government in annexing part of New Guinea to that Colony? Please reply, giving your decision if so asked.

No. 6.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Chief Secretary of South Australia.

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

WE have telegraphed our Agent-General that we view favourably the annexation of New Guinea to the British Crown.

No. 7.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 20 April, 1883.

NEW Guinea delivered your message to Secretary State. Press view annexation favourably.

No. 8.

Telegram from Chief Secretary of South Australia to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 21 April, 1883.

ABSENCE from Adelaide prevented earlier reply to your telegram *re* New Guinea. His Excellency the Governor, by advice of Ministers here, has telegraphed Secretary of State as follows:—"My Ministers wish to express their opinion New Guinea should be under British rule, and trust action Queensland Government may lead to that result."

No. 9.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 8 June, 1883.

HAVE been urged by weighty deputation invite Australasian co-operation to induce Imperial Government annex islands from New Hebrides to New Britain and New Ireland. Credibly reported in Melbourne that *French annexation is imminent*, and will be accomplished unless prompt action be taken. Suggest each Colony telegraph *urgently* through Governors to Colonial Office representing immense importance to Australasia that these islands should not fall into hands of any foreign Power.

His Excellency.—A.S., 8/6/83.

No. 10.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

I received your telegram. I have not heard any rumour of France taking hold of the islands of late years. It has always been supposed she would form New Caledonia as a centre gradually about the New Hebrides. Surprised she has not long ago.

A further extension of foreign power in these seas is to be deprecated, and therefore I have sent our Agent-General a telegram as on other side, although I see no immediate prospect either of the French or of our own Imperial authorities moving in it. Vide No. 11

I have also submitted your telegram to Lord Augustus Loftus, with the suggestion that he will be good enough to convey similar views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 11.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

OBSERVING suggestion that England assume islands New Hebrides to New Guinea, urge Imperial Government's occupation as infinitely preferable to risk of foreign; but we have no knowledge here of any foreign movement being imminent.

No. 12.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 13 June, 1883.

PROPOSE sending telegram to our Agent-General as follows. If you concur, please communicate similarly with yours. Copy:—“Pacific Islands annexation or protectorate necessary for Australian future. Colonies willing contribute expense. In interests of natives British philanthropists should support; England should do for Australia what Australia cannot do for self. Great dissatisfaction if England fails to secure our future.”

Please repeat to Albury to Mr. Stuart, and return to me.—C.W., 14/6/83. Repeated copy to Wagga, at 10.15 a.m.—C. ASPINALL. Seen, and formed the subject of personal conversation with Mr. Service.—A.S., 21/6/83.

No. 13.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 15 June, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 8th instant, having reference to the annexation of the New Hebrides and New Guinea.

I have handed a copy of your message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is proposed by the Agents-General to ask Lord Derby to receive them at an early date; but before doing so we are anxious to receive replies to the messages sent to our respective Governments to ascertain if they are prepared to bear any portion of the cost of occupation, should the Imperial Government determine upon annexation. Vide No. 11

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 14.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 23 June, 1883.

PACIFIC Islands, Lord Derby shortly to receive Agents-General. Question will arise in addition to expense whether Colonies will make joint and not separate engagements with Imperial Government; desirable should know if this practicable.

No. 15,

No. 15.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 23 June, 1883.

With reference to the recent telegrams which have passed between this Government and that of New South Wales, on the subject of the desired annexation of the New Hebrides, and the islands from thence to New Guinea, I now have the honor to inform you that, on the 18th inst., I addressed a despatch to His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, submitting copies of documents bearing on the subject, and setting out the salient points in the claim which Australia makes for Imperial action in this

See Appendix A. matter.

I have much pleasure in submitting herewith, for your information, a copy of the despatch in question, and of its enclosures.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,

Premier.

No. 16.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 28 June, 1883.

PACIFIC Islands. Had long interview with Lord Derby; Ashley present. All our arguments fully stated. Lord Derby appeared impressed gravity of question. Requested views might be embodied in joint paper, when he would submit to Cabinet.

No. 17.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 29 June, 1883.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th instant, and my telegram of the 21st idem, I have the honor to inform you that the Agents-General for South Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria, in company with myself, waited upon Lord Derby yesterday afternoon, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides and other islands in the Pacific.

Lord Derby expressed himself impressed with the gravity of the question, and discussed the subject at some length with the Agents-General; and requested them to embody their views in a joint statement, which he undertook to place before the Cabinet.

Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., one of the Under-Secretaries of State, was present during our interview.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 18.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, July, 1883.

THE cablegram announcing the intention of the British Government to repudiate the action of Queensland in annexing New Guinea has caused great dissatisfaction here, and this Government consider that prompt and united action on the part of the Colonies is necessary. I propose advising you at length by letter.

No. 19.

The Colonial Secretary of Queensland to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 17 July, 1883.

I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed copy of an extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Executive Council of this Colony, of this date, embodying a memorandum by myself on the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the recent annexation of the island of New Guinea, and to request that you will be good enough to favour me with the views of your Government thereupon, and to take such steps as you may consider necessary to move the Imperial Government to an early reconsideration of their decision against the annexation of this valuable territory.

See Appendix B

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MILWRAITH.

No. 20.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 27 July, 1883.

Referring to my letter of the 29th ultimo, in which I informed you that Lord Derby had requested the Agents-General to submit their views respecting the annexation of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, in a joint letter to him, in order that he might lay the same before the Cabinet, I have the honor to inform you that we have complied with His Lordship's request, and have placed our views before him in a communication dated the 21st instant, of which I have now the honor to enclose twelve copies for your information.

See Appendix C.

You

You will notice that the letter is not signed by Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, his Government having instructed him that they did not concur in the views of the other Colonies with regard to annexation or the establishment of a protectorate over the New Hebrides and the other islands in the Pacific, whilst they were favourable to the annexation of New Guinea.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 21.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary of Queensland.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, communicating to me the views of your Government, as expressed in a minute of your Executive Council, upon the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the annexation of New Guinea.

In reply, I desire at the outset to assure you that I deprecate as much as any one that New Guinea should ever be taken possession of by any foreign Power, as it not only would tend to cripple the trade in Torres Straits, which has proved a beneficial enterprise both to your Colony and to ours, but would at all times, and especially in any European conflict, be highly inconvenient and menacing to the whole Australian group.

Holding this view, I had no hesitation in sending, in April last, instructions to our Agent-General to state to Lord Derby that this Colony viewed with the utmost favour the annexation of New Guinea by the British Crown, in place of permitting any foreign Power to take possession of it or obtain further footing therein.

While strongly holding these views, I am not altogether surprised at the attitude taken by Lord Derby, because it seems to me that, while deeply impressed yourself with the danger to be apprehended of immediate foreign aggressive movement upon the island, you have not very definitely shown to Lord Derby the grounds for your fears, but have urged him to accept your strong feelings as evidencing the fact, rather than submitted definite proofs of the facts themselves, or pointed out sufficient overt acts of any foreign Power upon which he could come to the same conviction as yourself.

I take a somewhat different view from you with regard to the expense of annexation. It is contrary to the English genius of colonization to be content with exhibiting the mere nominal symbol of her flag. When England annexes she must govern—she must rule. She cannot be content with the "*laissez faire*" system which you point out as having been followed by the Dutch,—not interfering with the aborigines, but waiting and simply holding the country as against any other Power. It seems to me, therefore, to be unwise to brush aside the matter of expense as a mere fancy; it should, on the contrary, be fairly looked at, and a division suggested as to the proportions to be borne by the countries interested. The Imperial interests are probably as great as the Australian, and the Colonies would doubtless respond to any liberal basis for its apportionment.

I have always looked upon the question of Federation as one which would not probably assume a definite shape until the outward pressure of some common danger compelled the various Colonies to sink many minor differences and jealousies in the necessity for combined action for common safety. Whether such danger exists in the present refusal by the Imperial Government to recognize the action you have taken with regard to New Guinea, I feel hardly called upon at present to decide; but I gladly accede to your suggestion that the question of Federation should be discussed by the Colonies, and if it be considered that the present is a fitting time, then that such discussion should take the form of putting forward the basis on which a Federal Government could be constituted.

This Government is also prepared to accede to your request to urge upon the Imperial Government that it is desirable that the question of annexation be reconsidered; and with that view I have addressed a letter, inviting His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus to lay our views before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of such letter I beg to hand you a copy.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 22.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 August, 1883.

I have the honor to address you on the subject of New Guinea annexation, with the view of inviting your Excellency to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the views of this Government.

I beg to enclose a copy of a communication received from Sir T. M'Ilwraith, with a minute of the Executive Council of Queensland, and of my reply thereto. See Nos. 19 & 21

I would respectfully urge a reconsideration of the question by the Imperial Government, because that although I am not prepared to say that there was an imminent prospect of New Guinea being taken possession of by any foreign Power, yet I do fear now that the prominence which has been given to the subject will of itself cause some nation to take it up as a strong strategic point in the future domination in these seas.

From its close proximity to the northern part of Queensland, and from the control over that important highway of commerce—Torres Straits, which would be given to any possessor of the southern shores of New Guinea, its occupation by a foreign nation might be, in the event of a European war, most disastrous to Australia, and therefore to British interests.

I was at one time inclined to think that a protectorate of the Southern Coast would have been sufficient, and even yet it may be so if its effect would be to keep any other nation from obtaining a footing; but if a protectorate be inefficient for that purpose it would be better to accept the annexation, so that there might be no ground for the future disquiet arising from foreign settlements so close upon our shores.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 23.

The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 3 August, 1883.

I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of the reply addressed by me, on behalf of the Government of Tasmania, to the Premier of Queensland, in answer to his memorandum on the question of the annexation of New Guinea and the assembly of a Federal Council or Convention to consider that and other questions.

I should feel obliged by receiving from you a copy of the answer sent by your Government to Sir T. M'Ilwraith's suggestions.

I have, &c.,

W. R. GIBLIN.

No. 24.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Chief Secretary of Tasmania.

Sir,

New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 August, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to express my thanks for the copy therein enclosed of the reply addressed by you to the Premier of Queensland, in answer to his memorandum on the question of the annexation of New Guinea, and to transmit herewith for your information a copy of my communication to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 25.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 25 August, 1883.

With reference to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's circular letter, enclosing a minute of the Executive Council of Queensland, in which it is proposed that some concerted action should be taken, consequent on the refusal of the Imperial Government to annex New Guinea, and that a Convention of Delegates from the Colonies should be held "to discuss the basis on which a Federal Government could be constituted," I have the honor to inform you that, at the special request of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, Premier of Queensland, I have consented to act in the capacity of Convener of the proposed assembly of delegates.

Having learned that all the Colonies have replied to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's circular, I now write with a view to ascertain what date would best suit the convenience of the various Colonies; and as a means of eliciting this, I beg to communicate my own suggestion, that the Convention should meet in Melbourne at a period in the ensuing month, say on the 25th proximo.

According to the information before me as to the sittings of the Parliaments in the different Colonies, this period would, for the convenience of the majority, be the most suitable, at least of any period within a reasonable time.

I beg also to suggest the desirability of giving this Convention a higher *status* than that of the Intercolonial Conferences hitherto held to discuss comparatively subordinate topics; and with this view, I propose that the number of delegates should be four from each Colony, and that these delegates should be of as generally representative a character as possible, of course any one Colony having the option of sending a less number, if that should be more convenient.

I propose sending a telegram to anticipate the arrival of this letter, in order to facilitate the despatch of an early reply.

I shall be obliged if you will similarly communicate by telegraph your answer.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,
Premier.

No. 26.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 August, 1883.

I received on Saturday your telegram asking me if 25th September would suit me to meet in Melbourne representatives from the other Colonies. I replied that it would not, but that I would write you to-day.

On Saturday night I received your second telegram, suggesting that to suit South Australia or Tasmania it should be end of October or beginning of November.

I regret to say that none of these times will suit us. Our Parliament meets early in October, and as our Land Bill is the first measure that will occupy our attention, and it is of overwhelming interest to this Colony, it will be quite impossible that any Minister can be absent at the time indicated by you.

Nor am I able at present to name a time, as our movements or arrangements must be guided by the mode in which our measure is received by Parliament.

Regretting that I am not able to give you a more satisfactory reply,—

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 27.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 29 August, 1883.

I am in receipt of yours of 27th, and regret exceedingly to find that you cannot make it convenient to name any time for the meeting of the Convention that would suit you.

This

This would seem to indicate an indefinite postponement of the meeting, which, under all the circumstances, is to be deeply regretted. The fact that you, like all the other Colonies, had accepted Sir T. M'Ilwraith's suggestion for a Convention was taken by me, and no doubt by him, as an indication that you meant to attend at *some convenient time*; and in sending a circular telegram to the other Colonies, I was influenced by a desire to consult as far as possible the convenience of all.

But now, when you put it that you cannot name a time, or any time, it seems to render the Convention at present impossible. This I think is to be greatly deplored; it will cast a damper over the movement throughout the whole of the Colonies, and will be regarded in England as an evidence that we are not all truly in earnest. My own feeling is that the occasion is one which would have justified the adjournment of the Parliament of any Colony for a fortnight.

I wish you would think over the matter again, and devise some means to go on. New South Wales is too important a factor in the Conference to be done without, but I think the other Colonies will scarcely be able to help feeling that, after being led up to the very point of fixing a date for the Convention, the whole thing is knocked on the head by New South Wales backing out of the agreement. I hope that you will see it in this light, and enable me by a quick wire on receipt yet to fix a suitable time.

Yours truly,
JAMES SERVICE.

No. 28.

The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Premier's Office, Hobart, 29 August, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, in reply to mine of the 3rd. * * * * *

I desire to thank you for the copies of your exceedingly interesting and valuable letter to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, and also for the copy of your despatch to Lord Loftus, on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea.

I may mention that I have informed Mr. Service that, if the proposed Conference is held in September, it is not likely that this Government can be represented; but that if the Conference is held in October, or later, we should wish to take part. The Premier of New Zealand has intimated, in reply to a message from me, that his Government proposes to send two delegates, and has wired Mr. Service that October will suit his Government. Should the Conference be fixed for the later date suggested, this Government would propose to send two delegates (as New Zealand intends to send only two), and not four as suggested by Mr. Service.

I have, &c.,
W. R. GIBLIN.

No. 29.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 31 August, 1883.

Would holding Convention in Sydney help out of present difficulty? I am prepared to ask our Parliament to adjourn for a fortnight, if necessary, end of September or beginning October.

No. 30.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

BE assured we have no desire to put a damper on views or wishes of the other Colonies. Your telegram to-day removes our difficulty of interfering with meeting of our Parliament, but apparently November suits South Australia and Tasmania better; moreover, grave constitutional difficulty appears to us to exist regarding Queensland meeting at present time, as her Government is under appeal to country. She was first to move in this matter, and her interests are, perhaps, more involved in New Guinea annexation question than those of any other Colony.

No. 31.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 31 August, 1883.

I THINK Queensland can probably surmount difficulty you mention. Am wiring there now, and will advise you reply. I must of course communicate again with South Australia and Tasmania, but before doing so let me know the limits of your convenience. Can I fix any time now that will suit others, or must we meet before your Parliament opens, and if so when will that be?

No. 32.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service, Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

I have to-day replied by telegram to your letter of 29th received this morning, and to your telegram of this day.

I and my colleagues have not held such strong views as you and Mr. McIlwraith upon the necessity of immediate federative action in formulating a system of Federal Government, merely because the Imperial Government has not seen its way to fall in at once with the action of Queensland in regard to annexation; but we have no wish to prevent in any way the fullest discussion of the whole question, when such is the evident wish of so many of our neighbours.

I have however pointed out what appears to me to be an important constitutional difficulty as regards the Colony most deeply interested, viz., Queensland. I do not see how she can constitutionally take part in so important a Conference, which I observe you elevate into the dignity of a Convention, until her recent or present appeal to the country has received a decisive stamp one way or the other from Parliament.

I think I am right in saying that it is in accordance with constitutional practice, that when a Ministry has made such an appeal, it only carries on necessary work pending the result; and that a measure fraught with such important results as are contemplated by some of you as possible from this Convention ought to remain until the appeal is finally settled.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith may be able to sustain his position with increased strength; and in that case the Convention would have the great benefit to be derived from his views on the question in which he has taken so deep an interest; but on the other hand, it is by no means impossible that he may have to give place to others in the guidance of the affairs of that Colony, and it would only be right and proper that such persons should have the opportunity of joining in so important an affair.

About November, I presume, that question will be decided; and as both South Australia and Tasmania wish it to be in that month, I think the views of all will be best met by your coming here at that time.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 33.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

WITH exception of fifteenth to twenty-fifth of this month, we are quite prepared to meet in Sydney at any time between this and February that may suit general convenience of other Colonies.

No. 34.

The Premier of Victoria to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 4 September, 1883.

I am favoured with yours of 31st August. It has been quite evident to me that New South Wales did not feel so strongly on the federation and annexation question as we in Victoria do; and I must say that such should be the case surprises me a good deal. I could understand it so long as we were not threatened with annexation by France of some of the most important of the islands, and with the avowed intention of making them the receptacle for the moral filth of that country; but that any Australian can coolly contemplate an irruption of people into these parts, in comparison with whom the Goths and Vandals were civilized races, is to me quite incomprehensible.

But for these two dangers, which the recent action of the French Assembly has made imminent, we might have contented ourselves with nudging the old folks at home, at least for a time, although I do not believe in unnecessary and unmeaning delays in doing what is inevitable, and is better done soon than late.

The constitutional question *re* Queensland is one that concerns that Colony alone, I think. Should Sir T. McIlwraith not retain his position, the likelihood is that his successor would adopt his policy *re* annexation, as I think the Queenslanders are warmer on the subject than your people are: but if it were otherwise, what harm could ensue,—Queensland cannot be committed seriously without the consent of her Parliament.

I confess I will be sorry if we cannot arrange the Convention so as to have Sir Thomas present; it would matter less if I could imbue you with his ardour.

By the by, you credit me with elevating the proposed Conference into the dignity of a Convention. I cannot accept the honor. The word Convention was that used in the Minute of the Executive Council of Queensland, which was circulated to all the Colonies, and it was accepted by all of us I suppose. I have used it therefore as a matter of course.

I have wired to South Australia informing Mr. Bray that I purpose asking our Parliament to adjourn in beginning of October, if he will do the same, so that the Convention can meet then. If he does not agree, I confess I cannot see how it can meet for a good while to come. Queensland Parliament meets middle of November, and when could that Colony make it convenient to attend?

The people of England are at our back. If we are prompt and resolute, the battle is as good as won; if we are cool, or hesitating, or indifferent, I believe the New Hebrides, and probably some of the other groups, will be lost to us.

Yours very truly,

JAMES SERVICE.

No. 35.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1883.

Looking at the enthusiasm with which you have taken up the whole matter of annexation, I am not surprised that you should regard us as cold and impassive. It is not, however, that we are indifferent to the mode in which France may pour the refuse of her criminal classes into the islands to the eastward of us, but rather that we differ from you as to the best mode of meeting that threatened evil.

When you spoke to me in Melbourne upon the subject of New Hebrides, I mentioned to you that if it turned out, as I believed it would, that there was some sort of agreement or understanding between France and England that neither should take possession of the group, our action in urging annexation was in direct violation of such agreement, and might actually defeat the object we had at heart, by causing the French to use it as a justification for carrying out the annexation themselves.

Having

Having carefully watched the various phases of the movement, I am more convinced of the soundness of this view, and therefore it is that I am unable to join heartily with you, although I do not set up my own view as sufficient to warrant me in declining to hold conference with you and the other Colonies, as to the best course to be pursued in a more united manner by the whole group of Australasian Colonies.

I think you are taking a sanguine view when you say "the people of England are at our back." My own belief is that the people of England are comparatively indifferent whether the islands are annexed or not by England. To a certain portion of the community, any accession of territory by England is a subject of triumphant cry; such persons, however, often overlook the responsibility which such acquisition of territory brings with it,—a responsibility for the right administration of the islands themselves, and a responsibility to those other European nations who will not stand idly by, when we have laid violent hands upon the islands with which they have also been cultivating mercantile or trading relations.

It is because I see, or believe I see, some of these difficulties and responsibilities, that I do not enter upon the matter with the same impulsive spirit which you have brought to bear upon it, and thus it is that I seem to you to be "cool, hesitating, or indifferent."

I am strongly impressed with the idea that a protectorate by England over New Guinea, or at all events over its southern coast, and a joint protectorate by England and France over the New Hebrides and other groups of islands, would be the best and most practicable solution of the question. I believe that it would be more advantageous for us—I mean for the whole of the Australian Colonies—if the assurance were clear that no other nation would annex the islands, than that we should be saddled with the responsibility and expense of annexation; and moreover, I feel perfectly sure that whatever may be the feeling of France with regard to New Guinea (probably she would not care much about it), she would not allow us to annex the New Hebrides without a strong protest and struggle.

I do not undervalue the trade with those islands—personally I have been as much concerned in it as any man in the Colonies—but in the event of war they would be rather sources of weakness than of strength, having such a number of places to protect and defend; nor do I see where the annexation is to end; if the New Hebrides, then how about the Solomon group, the Santa Cruz, New Ireland, New Britain, and scores of others. Are we to annex them all, or are we to be content with the New Hebrides and New Guinea, and see France take up these intermediate groups as the outlets for her criminal classes?

I regret extremely to see the question complicated by injudicious letters of colonists in London, who speak of non-annexation by England involving alienation of the Colonies from the Mother Country. I hold, in contradistinction to such sentiments, that the Colonies are thoroughly loyal in their attachment to the old Country, and would best show their loyalty to her and to their own interests, if they were to content themselves at present with urging upon her the desirableness and necessity of coming to some arrangement with other maritime nations of Europe, that no one should take any overt steps towards annexation, but that free trade should be permitted to all, and that there should be combined action for the protection of that trade so far as it is legitimate, the suppression of what may be deemed illegitimate, and the regulation of what is commonly known as the labour trade upon principles of humanity and morality.

I have thought it right that, before we meet, you should know my views, which are shared by my colleagues, and to a great extent, I believe, commend themselves to a majority of the people in New South Wales.

I remain, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 36.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

My dear Samuel,

Sydney, 8 September, 1883.

I received duly your letter of 27th July, with copies of the joint letter of the Agents-General to Lord Derby, on the question of annexation.

I must compliment you all upon the able manner in which the historical statement of the matter is drawn up. I consider it a valuable addition to the literature of the subject, tracing, as it does, the chief points of interest in connection with that which has now culminated in a desire for annexation.

For my own part, I have not felt any strong desire to see the annexation policy carried out. I believe it would be far preferable if some arrangement could be come to whereby none of the maritime Powers should annex any of the islands; but so detrimental to colonial interests would be their occupation by foreign Powers, that, rather than leave such a contingency open, I would urge as strongly as any one that the Imperial Government should annex them; and thus it is that I telegraph to you to join with the other Agents-General in urging the Imperial Government to take some action in the matter.

In order that you may clearly understand my views, I enclose copy of correspondence I have had here with Sir Thomas Millwraith on the one hand and Mr. Service on the other.

We are to have a Conference here about the latter part of November, when the matter will be discussed in all its bearings, I have no doubt.

In New South Wales there is marked contrast between the feeling of the masses of the people and that which obtains in Victoria or in Queensland. I don't know whether we are more phlegmatic in our temperament than they are, but assuredly it would be a hard task to get up upon this subject the enthusiasm which is displayed by our neighbours on either side of us.

Believe me yours very truly,
ALEX. STUART.

[Enclosures.]

- No. 1.—Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 17 July, 1883.
- „ 2.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary, Queensland. 31 July, 1883.
- „ 3.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria. 27 August, 1883.
- „ 4.—Premier, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 29 August, 1883.
- „ 5.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria. 31 August, 1883.
- „ 6.—Premier, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 4 September, 1883.
- „ 7.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria. 8 September, 1883.

No. 37.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 27th July last, enclosing copies of the communication laid before Lord Derby by the Agents-General, containing their views respecting the annexation of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, I have the honor to inform you that I recognize the value of the communication as an historical *résumé* of the subject.

2. The Government is more favourable to a protectorate than to annexation, the chief objects to be desired being—

1st. The prevention of any foreign Government taking possession of New Guinea.

2nd. The prevention of France or other nation annexing the New Hebrides, or sending the offscouring of its criminal classes to that or other island groups of the Western Pacific,—a process which would be hastened probably by our annexation.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 38.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary, New South-Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 11 September, 1883.

My circular letter of the 25th August was written with a view to ascertain what date would best suit the various Australasian Colonies for the meeting of the Convention which Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, the Premier of Queensland, proposed should be held to discuss the two questions of the annexation of adjacent islands and the federation of the Australasian Colonies.

I have been since that date in constant telegraphic correspondence on this subject with the different Australasian Governments; and the result is, as already announced to you by my telegram of the 7th instant, that on collating the advices from the different Colonies, I am enabled to name the last week in November as the time most convenient for the meeting of the proposed Convention.

My telegram of the 7th instant will also have informed you that, to meet the convenience of the Sydney Government, who could not name any day on which it would be convenient for them to send delegates to Melbourne, I had suggested that Sydney should be the meeting-place. This has accordingly been arranged.

The precise date for the meeting of the Convention will be announced later on.

I beg now formally to invite your Government to appoint delegates to represent your Colony.

I find a slight difference of opinion amongst the Colonial Governments as to the number of delegates which should be appointed—some proposing four, some two. In my letter of the 25th August I suggested that each Colony should send four delegates. My reason for this was that on so important an occasion it seemed desirable that the delegation from each Colony should be thoroughly and fairly representative, not only of that party which may be at present in power but of all parties.

A precedent for this is found in the history of the formation of the Dominion of Canada, on which occasion parties and party leaders who had been long opposed coalesced for the purpose of forming that Federal Government which has so much enhanced the prosperity and importance of the Colonies united under it.

In view of the attention which this movement has received from the Imperial Government, as well as from the English Press and people, it seems to me especially desirable that the importance of the present occasion should not be under-estimated, and I feel that it would add greatly to the weight of the Convention's determinations if it were made a thoroughly representative body.

It is of course a question for each Colony to decide how many delegates it will send.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,

Premier.

No. 39.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 13 September, 1883.

LORD DERBY answer our joint letter of twenty-one July *re* Guinea telegraphed to Government Victoria, with request to inform you thereof immediately.

No. 40.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 14 September, 1883.

RECEIVED following telegram from Agent-General. Colonial Office replied. Joint letter very unsatisfactory. Admitting care and ability historical statement. Says referred Gordon and Admiralty for consideration. Doubts whether so much ignorance in Australia regarding claims foreign Powers as we apprehend. Samoa independent kingdom, recognized European diplomacy, Tonga ditto. England and France have since '78 respected independence Hebrides position. These groups relation to foreign Powers cannot be summarily ignored. Referring other groups, Solomon Islands, &c., Colonial Governments hardly considered responsibilities involved assumption of which Imperial Government not satisfied necessary or justifiable. Guinea nothing to add former despatch. Derby concludes Government desiring bear cost of measures indicated, has final paragraph, will confer, make proposals, and furnish effective guarantee for expense; also make similar definite proposals, concerning other islands not already connected, treaty or otherwise, with foreign Powers. Read with attention observation regarding French penal settlements communicating with Foreign Office. Inform other Governments prompt. Other Agents absent; am arranging meeting early date.

No. 41.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

Re annexation of adjacent islands and Federation of Australian Colonies.

Sir,

Office of Colonial Secretary, Sydney, 18 September, 1883.

The time which you have ascertained by telegraphic communication with the other Colonies to be the most suitable one for the assembling of the proposed Convention will meet the convenience of this Government; and I await the announcement of the precise date, which you will doubtless make as early as you may be enabled to do so.

2. With reference to your invitation as to the appointment of delegates, and the suggestion contained in your letter of the 25th August that each Colony should send four delegates, I desire to make a few observations, which I am the more anxious to make without delay, in order that you may clearly understand in what light I regard the proposition.

3. You explain your reason for suggesting so unusually large a number of representatives, on the ground of the importance of the occasion, and the desirableness of securing the thoroughly representative character of the Convention, not only of the party which may be at present in power but of all parties.

4. While reciprocating your desire that the importance of the present occasion should not be under-estimated, I am unable, on purely constitutional grounds, to give my immediate assent to a proposal which I should have supposed to have been unprecedented, had I not been informed by you that it had been sanctioned in the preliminary steps taken for the establishment of the Dominion of Canada.

5. It appears to me that a Minister would hardly be justified in exposing himself in such a Convention to the peril of being outvoted by the representatives of a party directly opposed to his Government and yet that might be the situation in which he would find himself if he nominated as representatives those who differed with him on leading questions of public policy. And moreover, in the uncertainty of political affairs, it might very easily happen that, in nominating men who, in his judgment, at the present time occupied representative positions, he might fail to select those who, in the order of events, would become his successors in the Government; and, as I presume, this is one of the main reasons by which a course so exceptional could alone be justified. If there is any doubt about the object being attained, the thing itself could not on any constitutional ground be defended.

6. I feel sure that I should experience great difficulty in vindicating the adoption of a course of procedure which is certainly at variance with the principle of ministerial responsibility; and I am not quite satisfied that, were I convinced of the expediency of adopting it, I could make the necessary nominations, because of the great unwillingness of public men in this country to depart from well understood constitutional principles.

7. I am so anxious that you should be saved from embarrassment in your very difficult negotiations that I deem it right to place you in possession of my views upon a proposal which is certainly novel, not without danger, and as I think, some what impracticable.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 42.

Telegram from Premier of Tasmania to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Hobart, 19 September, 1883.

WILL you inform me, confidentially or otherwise, as to your proposed action *re* Conference, to be held in Sydney end of November, as to number of delegates, whether from both sides of the House, and if nominations will be submitted to your Parliament. Information desired to ensure uniform action. Please reply.

No. 43.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Tasmania.

Sydney, 19 September, 1883.

WILL send you copy my reply to Service, giving reasons against his proposal.

No. 44.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Tasmania.

My dear Mr. Giblin,

20 September, 1883.

I replied at once to your telegram, and now send you copy of my reply to Mr. Service's circular, which pretty well explains my views. I have not yet had time to look up the particulars of the Canadian case alluded to; but it does seem to me to be against all constitutional practice that Ministers and their Opposition should be together on such a Conference. If a question were carried in which a Minister's view was defeated chiefly by the adverse view of a member of his own Colony's Opposition, how can he ask his own Colony's Parliament to affirm it?

The suggestion seems to me to be impracticable, and could only be otherwise were the rather visionary position to occur of an entire unanimity upon all questions brought before the Conference.

It is hardly to be expected that the leader of the Opposition would consent to place himself in the position, which would really be destructive of that wholesome criticism which it is one of the good effects of our Constitutional practice.

My own view is that two would be quite sufficient for each Colony to appoint, and these two should be members of the Government. Of course voting must be by Colonies and not by individuals.

Believe me, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 45.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 21 September, 1883.

In continuation of my letter of the 27th July last, on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea, I have now the honor to forward for your information a print of the reply of the Earl of Derby to the joint letter addressed to His Lordship by the Agents-General on the 21st July last.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 46.

Telegram from Premier of Tasmania to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Hobart, 2 October, 1883.

MANY thanks for your letter and enclosure. My reply, fully concurring in your views, missed mail yesterday, and will not reach you for a week. I find end of November awkward to leave here, and should much prefer middle of November or early in January. Perhaps changes in Brisbane and Adelaide may alter date of meeting.

No. 47.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sydney, 6 October, 1883.

REFERRING to my letter of 11th September, I now have the honor to announce Wednesday, the 28th November, as the day for the meeting at Sydney of the Convention respecting Annexation and Federation.

No. 48.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 9 October, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which you assent to the time named by me for the proposed Australasian Convention, and in which you deal with the proposal made in my letter of the 25th August, and further urged, in my letter of the 11th September, that the number of Delegates from each Colony should be at least four,—with a view to giving a fair representation of the whole Colony—not merely of the dominant political party.

2. I am glad to notice that, while stating your objections to this course, you only express your inability to give "immediate assent" thereto; from which I with pleasure infer that you are still open to approve of it if, after a due consideration of the objections you urge, sufficient reasons can be shown in favour of my proposal. I therefore proceed to a consideration of the points of objection submitted by you.

3. You state that a Minister would hardly be justified in exposing himself to the peril of being outvoted in the Convention, by the representatives of a party directly opposed to his Government. Now I do not see how this could possibly happen. In appointing Representatives to the Convention, the Government of each Colony, representing as it necessarily does the majority in Parliament, would be justified, if it thought proper, in nominating a majority of Representatives from its own party,—or, in selecting from the Opposition gentlemen whose views of the subject matters of the Convention were known to accord with those of the Government. That being so, the vote of such Colony in the Convention (for I presume voting must be by Colonies and not by individuals) would be determined according to the mind of the Government. This objection therefore disappears.

4. With regard to the course proposed by me being at variance with the principle of ministerial responsibility and well understood constitutional principles, it is requisite to bear in mind that the occasion is one not within the lines of ordinary constitutional procedure, but is outside the sphere of domestic politics altogether. The Convention finds no place in our Parliamentary system, and so far from being part of our Constitution, its very object is to lay the basis of another Constitution—a Federal one. The occasion being thus exceptional, I think we must be prepared to admit modes of action which may indeed appear novel, but which may really be the best adapted to accomplish the object in view.

5. That the foregoing is the view which was taken by all the leading men in the British North American provinces, without a single exception, is evidenced by the fact that each of the separate Colonies sent to the Convention at Charlottetown, about an equal number of Representatives from the Government and the Opposition. The Honorable Dr. Gray, in his History of the Confederation, says, vol. 1, page 29 :—

"In order that the question of their union might as much as possible be removed beyond the pale of party conflict, the Delegates to attend the Convention at Charlottetown were selected from the Liberal and Conservative ranks alike. Dr. Tupper, the leader of the Government of Nova Scotia, with his own colleague, Attorney-General Henry, and Mr. Dickey, a Conservative supporter, had included the Hons. Adams G. Archibald and Jonathan M'Cully, long and well-known leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Tilley, the leader of the Government in New Brunswick, with his own colleagues, Messrs. Johnson and Steves, had included the Hons. Edward Barron Chandler and John Hamilton Gray, prominent and well known leaders of the Conservative party there; whilst in Prince Edward Island, the Premier had with equal consideration selected the Island delegates from both sides of the House. The recommendations of the respective Governments were approved by the Lieutenant-Governors, and the Convention was opened in due form at Charlottetown, September 8th, in the Chamber of the House of Assembly."

In the case of the Canadian Provinces, it was at first proposed that a Royal Commission should be formed to consist of an equal number of Members of the Government and of the Opposition, and this was only set aside because the Opposition and the Government coalesced for the purpose of Confederation.

6. The case of the Canadian Dominion therefore furnishes a powerful precedent.

There can be no doubt that the spectacle of a Convention representing the leading parties in each of the Colonies would have a much more imposing effect—because possessing a greater significance—than one based on party lines.

7. To regard a matter of this sort as in any sense a party one deprives it of all its special value. The fact of doing so would imply that there is a party in the Colony which is opposed to the objects of the Convention. If such exist, it may of course one day possess the ascendancy, and therefore the voice of a Convention based on party lines would, instead of being a national one, be merely the ephemeral utterance of the dominant party, and could not make the commanding claim to the attention of the Mother-country which a really National Council could assert. Here in Victoria our Parliament is unanimous—without a single dissident. In New Zealand the case seems very much the same. In Queensland I have reason to believe and I most assuredly hope that that Colony will be represented by the leaders of both parties, and I hope that New South Wales and the other Colonies may see their way to follow suit.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SERVICE,
Premier.

No. 49.

Mr. R. Beckwith Leefe to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 October, 1883.

I have the honor herewith to enclose the original and several copies of a memorial from the European inhabitants of Fiji, to the President and Members of the Colonial Conference about to be held next month, praying for a consideration of their claim to be allowed to participate in whatever arrangements may be determined upon at such Conference, in view of an United Australasian Confederation. See Appendix F.

I have to request you will do me the favour of forwarding a copy of the memorial to each of the Premiers of Victoria, and Queensland, and New Zealand.

For your perusal and information I also enclose a copy of a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen, praying generally for an amelioration of their political disabilities in the direction of federation or annexation to one or other of the Australian Colonies. See Appendix F.

I have, &c.,
R. BECKWITH LEEFE.

Appointed by the signatories of Petition and Memorial to present the aforementioned document.

Submitted.—10/10/83. Forward to the Premiers of Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand copies of Petitions, and forward to His Excellency for perusal.—A.S., 11/10/83. His Excellency.—A.S. Seen.—A.L., 13/10/83.

No. 50.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary of New Zealand.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 October, 1883.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a memorial that has been received from the European inhabitants of Fiji, addressed to the President and members of the Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney during next month, praying for a consideration of their claim to be allowed to participate in whatever arrangements may be determined upon at such Conference, in view of a United Australasian Confederation, together with a copy of a petition from the British subjects resident in Fiji, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, praying generally for an amelioration of their political disabilities in the direction of federation or annexation to one or other of the Australasian Colonies. See Appendix F.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

[Similar addressed to Premier of Victoria and Colonial Secretary of Queensland.]

No. 51.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 17 October, 1883.

I have attentively considered all the arguments put forward in yours of 9th instant.

It seems to me that you practically give up the position, when you say that the Government might select from the Opposition gentlemen whose views were known to accord on this matter with those of the Government. This seems to me to be somewhat at variance with the views propounded in your letter of 11th ultimo, in which you considered that all parties in each Legislature should be represented.

If the Members of the Opposition are merely to be echoes of the Ministerial Members (while those holding other views are left out), then I think my argument in favour of only Ministerial Members is greatly strengthened. I would test it thus: If the Convention were to arrive at the conclusion that federation is desirable and ought to be carried out, it can go no further, but has finished its work; and the Representatives of each Colony must then return to their respective Legislatures for acquiescence in the resolutions, and be then armed with powers to carry the same into effect. If the views of the Opposition accord with those of the Government, the acquiescence will be given as readily as if they had been present at the Convention; but if the Opposition views be adverse, it is surely better that the difference be fought out on the constitutional arena rather than in the Conference.

I could agree better with your fourth paragraph, with one alteration, and that is, if it be decided that a Federal Constitution is to be prepared, then I can quite understand that it would be desirable to have men of both sides engaged in raising a common platform on which we could all stand; and this, I think, is the true application of the Canadian precedent. Practically all the Colonies now united in the Dominion had expressed the opinion that the time had arrived for federation, and they were appointed to give effect to that opinion. The

The Australasian case differs in the important point that the Colonies here have not unanimously expressed an opinion that the time has arrived. We have all more or less expressed our opinion that the time will come; but there has been, so far as I can judge, no general consensus of opinion that the time has arrived.

I think that some misapprehension has arisen from the use of the word "Convention" instead of the more usual word "Conference"; *i.e.*, we meet for the purpose of exchanging our views and endeavouring to put forward a scheme which we can submit to our respective Legislatures; and if they agree thereto, and appoint delegates to carry the views into effect, the meeting of that legislatively-created body would be better entitled to the name of *Convention*, which is, in diplomatic usage, as I believe, more usually applied to a body summoned to carry out in a binding manner something which has arisen out of a Conference, or out of negotiations.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 52.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 24 October, 1883.

Yours of the 17th to hand. I hardly know what position it is that you say "I practically give up" in suggesting that the Government might select from the Opposition gentlemen whose views were known to accord on this matter with those of the Government. This suggestion was made to meet a difficulty started by you that, if you selected members outside of the Government, you might be exposed to the peril of being outvoted in the Convention. The difficulty itself seemed and still seems to me an unreal one; but, if it be real, then it would be easily got over by the course I suggested. But if you mean that by such a suggestion I "give up" the position that it is desirable for the opposing parties in the various Colonies to be represented on the Convention, then I do not agree with you.

I think you and I are looking at this matter from different points of view. You assume that the question comes within the range of party politics, and so must be treated in a Constitutional, to wit, a Parliamentary manner. I assume that there is a substantial unanimity in your Parliament, as in ours, as to the desirability of federation; and the suggestion that the delegates should be chosen from both sides of the House is to give the outward and visible sign of that unanimity, as well as to secure the hearty co-operation of the leading statesmen, on whatever side of domestic politics they may range themselves.

The notable examples of the British North American Provinces show that my suggestion has a solid significance. In each and every case the delegates were selected in equal numbers from the Government and the Opposition. The question of being outvoted seems never to have occurred to the minds of the Governments of those Colonies; and they appear to have fully apprehended the moral effect of selecting delegates from both sides of the House.

Just imagine the difference in effect on the Home Government and the people of England which would be produced by the one and the other of the two following telegrams from Sydney:—

I.—"Mr. Stuart has carried his federation proposals by a considerable majority."

II.—"The New South Wales Parliament has unanimously agreed on the federation proposals submitted by the Government. Delegates will be chosen from both sides of the House."

The one represents a united and unanimous people; the other, a section dominant for the moment.

Unless there is a *consensus* of opinion * * * * * in favour of federation, then assuredly the time has not come for even a Convention; but the universal acquiescence in and acceptance of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's proposal for a Convention surely indicated a conviction on the part of the various Governments that such a *consensus* did exist, and that all the Colonies were agreed as to the desirability of some sort of federal union, if existing conditions will permit it to be carried out.

I also differ from you somewhat as to the functions, and especially as to the limit of the functions of the coming Convention. You say, "If the Convention were to arrive at the conclusion that federation is desirable and ought to be carried out, it can go no further, but has finished its work," et cetera. My view is that the Colonies have already approved of the principle of federation, and that the business of the Convention will be to discover how far and on what points federal action can be carried out at present.

Your view of the Canadian, or rather the Charlotte Town Convention, is not, I think, borne out by its history. Probably at that time some of the North American Provinces were further advanced in the direction of a federal union than the Australian Colonies now are; but when the Maritime Provinces decided to hold a Convention, in 1864, all reasonable hopes of effecting any arrangement with the Canadian Provinces had been abandoned; and yet that Convention, to which, in the first instance, the Canadian Provinces were admitted on mere sufferance, resulted in the establishment of the Dominion.

You take exception to the use of the word "Convention," instead of the usual word "Conference." The word "Convention" was used in Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's original memorandum, and, as it seemed to have been accepted by all the Colonies in their replies, I have continued to use it.

The definition of the Charlotte Town Convention is thus given by the Hon. J. H. Gray, in his history, page 30:—

"It is to be borne in mind that this Convention was not a public representative body, having power to legislate, determine, or finally affect the public interests, but rather a Committee of public men deputed by their several Governments to inquire and report upon a proposition which might or might not ultimately be adopted, but which, before either its adoption or rejection, would be subject to a searching and exhaustive public discussion in the several Legislatures of the Provinces."

Now, I think this fairly describes the object of our meeting in Sydney next month, and the term "Convention" may as fairly be applied to it as to the meeting at Charlotte Town.

You

You say, "the Australasian case differs in the important point that the Colonies here have not unanimously expressed an opinion that the time has arrived. We have all more or less expressed our opinion that the time will come, but there has been, so far as I can judge, no general *consensus* of opinion that the time has arrived." Neither had the North American Provinces when their Convention met. As a matter of fact, New Brunswick drew back, and did not enter the Dominion for years after it was constituted. *How can* the Colonies express an opinion that the time has arrived, until they meet and discuss the matter? That the thing is desirable, if it can be done, must be assumed to be the feeling of all the Colonies, otherwise the sending of delegates is a delusion and the Convention a sham.

That confederation can now be effected in all its fullness I do not hope, but that some basis can be agreed on for a federal union of both a legislative and executive character, capable of dealing with those important questions which are immediately pressing, and which will gradually develop into a complete Australian Dominion, I have the greatest hopes, indeed I see no difficulty in the way if the various Colonies desire that it should be so.

Conferences hitherto have produced the minimum of results. Resolutions have been passed over and over again, but, as there existed no common legislative body to give them force, the greater part of them remain a dead letter.

A limited federation now would give practical effect to the wishes of the Colonies on those points on which they are agreed, and the basis would widen and grow as the advantages became manifest. A common danger (the outpouring of the moral filth of Europe into these seas), and a common desire (to save the islands of Australasia from the grasp of strangers) render federal action a necessity, and federal action is only possible by means of federal union of some sort.

I hope to have your hearty co-operation at the Convention in considering how this is best to be brought about, and the question as to how New South Wales should be represented I may now fairly leave to your own judgment.

I am, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE.

No. 53.

The Rev. James Cosh to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Balmain, 31 October, 1883.

I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of resolutions passed at a public meeting held in St. Stephen's Church, Phillip-street, Sydney, on the 12th instant, under the auspices of the Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and to request that you will kindly take an opportunity of presenting them to your Government, and also to the Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney next month.

I have, &c.,

JAMES COSH,

Convener of Committee on Missions and Chairman of Public Meeting.

[Enclosure to No. 53.]

Annexation of New Guinea, &c.

Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in St. Stephen's Church, Phillip-st., Sydney, on Friday, October 12, 1883.

"1st—That this meeting strongly urges the annexation of the Islands of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, and the intervening islands, by the British Crown.

"2nd—That in view of the Convention to be held in Sydney in November next, a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, in order to its being laid before the Government of New South Wales and also before the Intercolonial Convention."

JAMES COSH,

Chairman.

No. 54.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 5 November, 1883.

OUR Agent-General telegraphs that Lord Derby has consented to representation of Fiji at Convention, and that he has telegraphed instructions accordingly. This is important, as it gives Imperial recognition to the Convention.

APPENDIX A.

[Enclosure to No. 15.]

The Premier of Victoria to His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., &c.
(No. 67.) Proposed annexation of New Hebrides and adjacent islands.

My Lord,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 18 June, 1883.

With reference to the interview which I had with your Excellency on the 9th inst., respecting the desired annexation or protectorate of the New Hebrides and neighbouring islands, I now have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency, for the information of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, certain documents bearing upon the subject in question.

The first is a letter from the Rev. D. Macdonald, a new Hebridean missionary, at present on a visit to this Colony, and (besides being interesting in itself) sets forth what, I submit, are cogent reasons why the British Empire should take possession of the islands in question.

I received the deputation proposed by Mr. Macdonald, and returned a reply, in substance the same as that contained in a newspaper report which forms my second enclosure.

Enclosure No. 3 gives a list, asked for by me when receiving the deputation, of the various petitions which have at different times been directly or indirectly addressed to the Imperial Government (some from the natives themselves), praying for the annexation or a protectorate of the islands; and No. 4 is a letter from the Rev. J. G. Paton, setting out the reasons for the desired course.

To the reasons contained in these documents I trust Lord Derby will give the gravest consideration.

I will now add, that the action of this Colony has been somewhat precipitated by the circumstance that it was reported in Melbourne, a few days after my interview with the deputation, that the French Consul here had telegraphed to his Government an account of the matter, with a view to prevent British possession of the islands.

It was at once felt by Ministers that it might prove a fault, to be ever deplored but never to be remedied, if Australia, through supineness, were to allow these islands in the important strategic position which they occupy towards her, to fall without an effort into the hands of a foreign power.

I therefore at once communicated with the other Colonies, and they joined unanimously in this view.

I would ask your Excellency to be so good as to call special attention to the fact that the desired annexation of these islands stands *altogether apart* from any question as to a *general annexation policy* on the part of the Empire. It is of the first importance, in order to apprehend the true bearings of the question, that it should be seen that *this* annexation has no connection with any such general policy; that, in fact, the unwisdom of such a policy may be freely granted, so far as it is concerned, and the proposition still remains true that it is an *urgent necessity* of Australia that the possibility of these island-territories becoming the post for foreign guns and foreign ships should, without delay, be placed beyond question and beyond fear. It undoubtedly prejudices the case that it comes to be considered at a time when any such general policy is before the public mind, but I trust it may not be confused with it by the experienced statesmen who will have to deal with it.

As to the question of expense, I would point out that the course we advocate may yet prove to be the truest economy. To take and hold possession would be at present a very small expense, but what would be the expense if in time of war these islands should become points from which foreign vessels could issue to attack Australian ports and harass British commerce; and it must be recollected that the great majority of the ships that trade to Australia are British registered and of British owners.

But, independently of this consideration, I feel sure that *Australia would not wish* the mother country to be at the whole expense of the projected measure. I have communicated with the other Colonies, asking their concurrence in this, and there has not yet been time to receive their replies; but I would ask your Excellency to be good enough to convey to Lord Derby my opinion that expense should not, and so far as an Australian subsidy is concerned, *would not*, be allowed to stand in the way.

It will probably be deemed equitable that, if Australia shares the expense, she should be consulted as to the mode of governing; but this is a matter of detail which should not be allowed to hinder proceedings.

There is one other consideration of great importance, and that is, that Australia is, in this respect, fettered in her action by her forming part of the British Empire. She cannot take the course which her truest interest dictates without the authority of the Crown; she is therefore entitled to make request of the Imperial authority to do that for her which her connection with the Empire prevents her from doing for herself.

I have confined myself in this letter to the political aspect of the question, but, as well pointed out by the missionaries, there are questions of humanity and civilization which seem to add a clenching force to every other consideration.

In conclusion, I would ask your Excellency to be so good as to represent that there is no doubt that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction will spread throughout these Colonies if England, while holding Australia back from acting in her own interests, at the same time neglects to take a step which Australia deems essential to her future security and welfare.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,

Premier.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

The Honorable James Service, M.L.A., Premier of the Colony of Victoria,

Sir,

4 Eamont-terrace, Grey-st., East Melbourne, 31 May, 1883.

I have the honor to lay before you, as briefly as possible, the following statement:—

From a recent telegram we learn that the British Government, partly owing to the action of Queensland, supported as it has been by the other Australian Colonies, has annexed the southern part of New Guinea to the Empire, and resolved to administer it as a Crown Colony. This is a result heartily to be rejoiced in.

But to annex merely the south-eastern part of New Guinea is not, considered from any standpoint, sufficient, whether in the way of protecting the Australasian Colonies from the danger that would arise from the establishment of an alien power in the neighbouring islands, or in the way of protecting the natives of these islands from the atrocities of the labour traffic, and so of conserving the honor of the Empire, while promoting the interests of its commerce and civilization. A glance at the map will show that the chain of islands, inhabited by the same race, extending from New Guinea to the New Hebrides, or rather to the Fijis, including New Britain, New Ireland, and the Solomons, forms a natural group, should be annexed together, and together put under the same administration.

As to the danger that might arise from the proximity of a great naval power in any part of this region of Western or Papuan Polynesia, the New Hebrides is exactly the same distance from Brisbane as New Guinea; Melbourne is somewhat, and New Zealand immensely nearer to the New Hebrides than to New Guinea. To the swift war-vessels of the present day a few hundred miles is a very small matter. The climate of the New Hebrides is healthier than that of New Guinea, or any other part of the region abovenamed except Fiji, and it has by far the best harbours; the island of Efate or Sandwich has two of the best harbours in the world, well supplied with fresh water. Finally, the natives of the New Hebrides group are more prepared for the reception of civilization than those of any other islands in the Papuan Archipelago, with the exception of Fiji, and it would be easier to establish a civilized Government among them; if not so advanced as the Fijians when Fiji

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was annexed, they are more advanced than the islanders of the Solomons, New Britain, and New Guinea. Speaking of Fiji reminds us that it may be regarded as the outlying extremity of the chain of islands abovenamed, being only 400 miles from the New Hebrides, which again are only 1,000 miles from New Guinea. It is most undesirable that a foreign Power should possess the New Hebrides and Solomons, lying between Fiji and New Guinea, and forming the very heart of our nascent South Sea Empire, for it would be a standing menace to it as well as to the Australasian Colonies.

As to the protection of the natives from labour traffic atrocities, and conserving the honor of the British name, the necessity of doing which we have abundantly recognized by Acts of the Imperial Parliament and otherwise, it is in the New Hebrides and Solomons that that protection is most needed; there the flag of England has been most foully stained, and there has been done to the helpless people most grievous wrong, for which we are nationally responsible; we owe therefore to them a national debt of reparation, which we do not owe to the people of New Guinea. And the perpetration of that wrong is going on every day in these islands, whereas it is only begun in New Guinea. There is no other way worth trying of putting an end to these outrages and massacres that we are constantly hearing of, and many which we never hear of, but by annexing the islands, and thereby making the islanders British subjects. Lord Derby and the Home authorities recognize the need of new efforts to put a stop to them or better regulate the labour traffic.—[See his reply to a deputation in February last.] Nothing short of annexation and putting the Papuan islander, as a labourer, on a footing analogous to that of the Hindoo coolie, will avail. This, in fact, is a strong argument for annexation. The expenses now incurred—and they are considerable—for inefficient regulations would be applied efficiently under the new system; the honor, the interests, and the safety of the Empire would be promoted, the natives protected, and commerce and civilization permanently rooted and grounded in one of the fairest and most fertile portions of the globe.

There are four Missionary Societies at work in Papuan Polynesia, and only four, and the whole four are British; the Presbyterian in the New Hebrides, Church of England in the Solomons, Wesleyan in New Britain, and London Missionary Society in New Guinea. Of these missions, the Presbyterian in the New Hebrides is the oldest and largest; it has now fourteen European missionaries, together with about 150 native Christian teachers and evangelists, who may be regarded as the hope of their race, both as to Christianity and civilization, and it is carried on at an annual expense of about £6,000 of British, Home, and Colonial money. Similar things might be said of the other missions. Already a considerable number of traders and planters have settled in the New Hebrides, and most or nearly all of these are British subjects. All would hail annexation as a boon. The natives to a man are as much in favour of British as they are opposed to French annexation. There is not commercially a richer or more fertile or desirable group than the New Hebrides throughout the vast extent of the Pacific.

The Imperial Government can have no objection, on principle, to annexing these islands, since they have annexed New Guinea and Fiji; and there can be no reasonable objection on the score of expense, as the same machinery that is necessary for New Guinea and Fiji can be extended over the intervening islands, and the present expense of the abortive regulation of the so-called "labour traffic" will be available, and probably sufficient to cover any slight additional expense. And as soon as civilized Government is extended over these islands in connection with either of the established Governments of Fiji or New Guinea, as may be most convenient, the rapid commercial development and progress certain to take place in them will speedily secure more than the defrayment of their proportion of the expense of Government; for these islands will become the Australasian Indies, and will yield cotton, coffee, and cocoa-nut oil, sugar and spices, and all other tropical products, in large quantities.

Thus, generally speaking, it is exceedingly desirable to annex these islands along with New Guinea and Fiji. Hitherto the British Government have not seen their way to annex the New Hebrides, though frequently petitioned to do so; but now that Fiji at the one extremity, and New Guinea at the other, have been annexed, it is reasonable to expect that they would see it to be their wisdom to annex the intervening islands also, attaching them to either of the existing Colonies of Fiji or New Guinea, according to their proximity; and these islands not only lie between the two extremities of our South Sea Empire, but also form a chain that runs parallel to the Australian coast.

I therefore respectfully and earnestly suggest to you, as Premier of the Colony of Victoria, that, if you agree with these views, you take such steps as your long political experience may dictate to you to secure the co-operation of the other Australian Governments, in order to the annexation to the British Empire of the New Hebrides, Solomons, and New Britain, along with New Guinea and the Fijis; and I have much satisfaction in feeling that to none could so important a business be more appropriately committed.

May I request that you will be good enough to appoint a time to receive myself and a number of gentlemen who are deeply interested in the matter, at your earliest convenience, to more fully explain their views on the subject.

I have, &c.,
D. MACDONALD,
Missionary, New Hebrides.

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

Extract from the *Argus* Newspaper of 7th June, 1883.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

A large deputation, including a number of clergymen, waited on the Premier yesterday, to urge him to do everything in his power to induce the Imperial Government to annex or accord its protection to the islands in the South Seas that are not at present under the dominion of any other Power. Mr. Balfour, M.L.C., introduced the deputation, which was also accompanied by Messrs. Anderson, Miriams, Gibb, and M. H. Davies, M.L.A.'s. The Minister of Justice was present with the Premier.

Mr. Balfour said that for many years those connected with the missions in the New Hebrides Islands had seen the necessity for the annexation of those islands, or else for their being brought under the protection of the Empire. The iniquitous labour traffic was really not under control, and it had had the effect of almost bringing Christianity and civilization to a standstill. Movements in favour of annexation or protection had been repeated, but unsuccessful. He assumed that Great Britain would either annex New Guinea or allow the Colonies to do so; and the present seemed a good opportunity to urge the annexation of the other islands, which could be advocated not only from a missionary's but from a statesman's point of view, for on these islands valuable products could be grown. Common humanity demanded the suppression of the labour traffic, about which there were numerous official reports, and which had lately been commented upon by Mr. Morrison, an independent witness. The Wesleyan mission at New Britain represented in the deputation. The missionaries there did not want annexation until the natives had been consulted; but the New Hebrides missionaries could speak confidently as to the desire for annexation of the natives there. Throughout these islands there was a great dread of other powers, but a great desire to be annexed to the British Empire.

The Rev. D. Macdonald, Presbyterian missionary of New Hebrides, said that the British had the most right to annex the islands, because they had spent more money there than any other nation. Moreover, precious British blood had been spilled there, and the British were more numerously represented than any other foreign nation. The annexation of the islands would be a reparation for the wrong done to them by the labour traffic by persons of British nationality more than any other. There was no other means than annexation of stopping the constantly occurring massacres. The New Hebrides were centrally situated, and were near to the Australian Colonies, and contained splendid harbours, the best of which was in central island, called Sandwich Island.

The Rev. J. King, of the Victorian Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, said that he had spent ten years on the Navigators Islands. The missionaries did not advocate annexation, because they desired governmental patronage and help. They did not want British gun-boats to assist them in evangelizing the people. The greatest achievements of Christianity had been accomplished in the islands without such aid. He advocated annexation purely on humanitarian grounds. The British Government was the natural protector of these races. The long connection of British people with the islanders in missionary work and commercial enterprise had led the islanders to look up to the British as their natural protectors. Samoa, over and over again, asked the British Government for a protectorate, but such requests had been declined, and now Germany and America had obtained very strong footing there. Unless the British Government soon stepped in, the New Hebrides also would soon arrive at a stage at which British annexation would be impossible. The French had a considerable interest in the Loyalty group beyond New Caledonia. In the past the English Government had signally failed in conserving native races, because it had not yet adopted the right policy.

The Rev. E. I. Watkin, President of the Wesleyan Conference, said he was not authorized to speak on behalf of the Wesleyan Church, but so far as he knew the opinions of her missionaries it was that the case of the New Hebrides was not parallel with that of the Solomon Islands and New Britain. There had been a Presbyterian Mission in the New Hebrides for many years, and annexation was desired there. He was inclined to favour the establishment of a protectorate over the Solomon Islands and New Britain, with a view to annexation, should the natives desire it. There was already, it should be remembered, self-government in some of the islands. The natives had rights that should not be interfered with, except for political reasons. Such reasons justified the annexation of New Guinea, and on the same grounds the annexation of the New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, and New Britain might perhaps be justified.

The Rev. T. Nelson, of the New Hebrides Mission, said that the French strongly desired to take possession of those islands, the natives of which, however, strongly wished for annexation to Great Britain.

The Rev. J. G. Paton, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, said that twenty years ago the Tanna chiefs petitioned for British annexation, and such request had been since renewed. As to the expenditure that annexation of the islands would entail it had been magnified because some of the islands could be governed from Fiji, and the others from New Guinea when that was annexed. The natives hated and feared the French, but they loved the name of Queen Victoria. If the French annexed the islands the Protestant missions would be suppressed. All the islanders longed for British protection. It would be a pity if, after the expenditure of so much British money there, some other nation were to step in and reap the harvest. He concluded by relating instances of atrocities perpetrated by the labour vessels.

Mr. Service said that he would like to be furnished with a short *résumé* of all the appeals that had been made for the annexation of the islands and of other facts bearing on the subject. Every consideration pointed to the desirableness of the course so strongly recommended by the deputation. Unfortunately, humanitarian, civilizing, and Christianizing movements were often, if not antagonistic to political considerations, at all events not on the same line with them, but here every consideration pointed in the same direction. Politics, religion, commerce, civilization, humanity, all pointed to the absolute desirability of getting hold of these islands. As to New Guinea he not only put himself in communication with the Agent-General, but requested the other Colonies to support the action of the Queensland Government. But in the steps he took on that subject he had not the slightest desire to encourage that labour trade which the deputation had referred to in terms that were not half strong enough. The mission of England all along had been to elevate, Christianize, and civilize the dark nations of the earth. Of late years she seemed to have felt that she was getting too many dependencies, but he believed that that was a mistaken notion altogether. England was an immense moral power among the nations; she owed her position to her grand moral status, and it was a position that her military power would never give her. He would immediately bring the matter under the notice of his colleagues, and would allow no delay to elapse in his efforts to bring about the desired result. If the Australian Legislatures could be induced to pass resolutions in favour of annexation that would tell very favourably with the Government and Parliament of England, who would regard such opinions as of more importance than mere governmental action. He believed the Victorian Government would be unanimously in favour of prompt action.

The deputation withdrew, gratified with the statement of the Premier.

[*Sub-enclosure No. 3.*]

The Honorable James Service, Premier.

Dear Sir,

Cotham-road, Kew, Friday, June 8th, 1883.

I am sorry I could not sooner send you the required dates of memorials and petitions to the Queen for a protectorate, and for annexation of the New Hebrides Islands. I feel also sorry the following are so imperfect, as all such records are kept by Dr. Steel, the agent of our mission in Sydney, and now he is in Melbourne attending a conference, but they can be got from him on his return; but at present I forward all I have been able to get from blue books, though very imperfect, as a number are not noted in books now within my reach.

In A.D. 1862 the chiefs of Tanna sent a petition through me to Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales, for a protectorate. He did not forward it.

In A.D. 1868 a petition was presented to the Earl of Belmore, by the New Hebrides Mission, for Her Majesty the Queen.

In A.D. 1868 a petition was presented to Lord Stanley, by the Reform Presbyterian Church of Scotland, for Her Majesty the Queen.

In A.D. 1872 a petition was presented to Earl Kimberly, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, for the Queen.

In A.D. 1874 a petition was sent to the Queen regarding the labour traffic and implying a British protectorate, like all the above noted.

In November, 1874, another petition was sent from Victoria regarding the "slave or labour traffic" and a protectorate.

In A.D. 1874 or 1875 a petition was sent by the natives of Efate, per Lieutenant Carey, of H.M. gunboat "Conflict," which was presented, for annexation like Fiji as they expressed it, through Mr. Macdonald.

In A.D. 1877, the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and the Free Church of Scotland, and the Mission, all sent petitions to the Queen for annexation of the New Hebrides to Great Britain.

In A.D. 1882 a petition was sent from a Conference which met in Sydney, representing all the Presbyterians of Australasia, and others followed from Victoria, and South Australia, and Tasmania, and the New Hebrides Mission, and the natives, and the Free Church of Scotland, to the Queen, entreating the annexation of the group to Great Britain.

The above will show you that the subject has been long before the minds of the natives, the missionaries and Europeans on the islands, and all the churches at home and in our Australasian Colonies which have been engaged in the work of civilizing and Christianizing the New Hebrides Islands.

In the Conference of the Australasian Presbyterian Churches, which met in Sydney in April of last year, I pleaded for British annexation of the New Hebrides Islands, on account of eight reasons which I have written out to you and enclose, and which led to the six petitions being sent to the Queen, as above referred to, for annexation to Great Britain.

Thanking you heartily for the cordial reception of our deputation, and wishing you every blessing in Christ Jesus,—

I remain, &c.,

JOHN G. PATON.

[*Enclosure to foregoing.*]

[I enclose this from Dr. Steel, Sydney.—JOHN G. PATON.]

Some ten years ago, when an abortive effort was made by a number of private individuals to form a settlement in New Guinea, representations were made to some of the Colonial Governments on the importance of the annexation of New Guinea by the British Government. At the same period, simultaneous efforts were made by Presbyterian Churches to the Governments of Australasian Colonies respecting the annexation of the New Hebrides. The labour traffic at that time excited great interest on account of its many inhumanities.

The Government of New South Wales, at the period referred to, formally agreed to recommend the annexation of New Guinea, the Duke of York Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, and the New Hebrides. Sir John Robertson, then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, addressed a communication to the Earl of Kimberley, the British Minister for the Colonies, urging the importance of annexation. The answer of the Earl of Kimberley was unfavourable; but the correspondence which was published by the Government of New South Wales, shows that this proposal is not now urged for the first time.

The population of natives in the New Hebrides is rapidly declining, and these islands will certainly be annexed by some power, as they are well fitted to grow all kinds of tropical spices and other fruits. They were discovered for the most part by British navigators, traded with by British vessels, regularly visited by Her Majesty's ships of war, and justice frequently administered by Her Majesty's naval officers, and finally evangelized by the labours and munificence of British subjects.

[*Sub-enclosure*

[Sub-enclosure No. 4.]

To the Honorable James Service, Premier,
Sir,

For the following reasons we think the British Government ought now to take possession of the New Hebrides group of the South Sea Islands, of the Solomon group, and of all the intervening chain of islands from Fiji to Guinea:—

1st. Because she has already taken possession of Fiji in the east, and we hope it will soon be known authoritatively that she has taken possession of New Guinea at the north-west, adjoining her Australian possessions, and the islands between complete this chain of islands lying along the Australian coast. Taking possession of the New Hebrides would not add much to her expenses, as her Governments on Fiji and New Guinea, with the visits of her men-of-war, passing through the group of the New Hebrides and intervening islands on their way to New Guinea, would almost be sufficient for all her requirements on the islands between.

2nd. The sympathy of the New Hebrides natives are all with Great Britain, hence they long for British protection; while they fear and hate the French, who appear eager to annex the group, because they have seen the way the French have treated the native races of New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, and other South Sea Islands.

3rd. Till within the past few months almost all the Europeans on the New Hebrides were British subjects, who long for British protection.

4th. All the men, and all the money (over £140,000) used in civilizing and Christianizing the New Hebrides, have been British. Now fourteen missionaries, and the "Dayspring" mission ship, and about 150 native evangelists and teachers are employed in the above work on this group, in which over £6,000 yearly of British and British-colonial money is expended, and certainly it would be unwise to let any other power now take possession and reap the fruits of all this British outlay.

5th. Because the New Hebrides are already a British dependency in this sense,—all its imports are from Sydney and Melbourne and British colonies, and all its exports are also to British colonies.

6th. The islands in this group are generally very rich in soil and in tropical products, so that, if a possession of Great Britain, and the labour traffic stopped, so as to retain what remains of the native populations on them, they would soon, and for ages to come, become rich sources of tropical wealth to these Colonies, as sugar-cane is extensively cultivated on them by every native of the group even in his heathen state. For natives they are industrious, hard-working race, living in villages and towns, and, like farmers, depending upon the cultivation and products of the ground for their support by their plantations. The islands also grow maize, cotton, coffee, arrowroot, and spices, &c., &c., and all tropical products could be largely produced on them.

7th. Because if any other nation takes possession of them, their excellent and spacious harbours, as on Efate, so well supplied with the best fresh water, and their near proximity to Great Britain's Australasian Colonies, would in time of war make them dangerous to British interests and commerce in the South Seas and to her Colonies.

8th. The thirteen islands of this group, on which life and property are now comparatively safe, the 8,000 professed Christians on the group, and all the churches formed among them, are, by God's blessing, the fruits of the labours of British missionaries, who, at great toil, expense, and loss of life, have translated, got printed, and taught the natives to read the Bible, in part or in whole, in nine different languages of this group, while 70,000 at least are longing and ready for the Gospel. On this group twenty-one members of the mission family died or were murdered by the savages in beginning God's work among them, not including good Bishop Patteson, of the Melanesian Mission, and we fear all this good work would be lost if the New Hebrides fall into other than British hands.

9th. Because we see no other way of suppressing the labour traffic in Polynesia, with all its many evils, as it rapidly depopulates the islands, being attended by much bloodshed, misery, and loss of life. It is an unmitigated evil to the natives, and ruinous to all engaged in it, and to the work of civilizing and Christianizing the islanders. While all experience proves that all labour laws and regulations with Government agents and gun-boats, cannot prevent such evils, which have always been the sad accompaniments of all such traffic in men and women in every land, and because this traffic and its evils are a sad stain on our British glory and Australasian honor, seeing Britain has done so much to free the slave and suppress slavery in other lands.

For the above reasons, and others that might be given, we sincerely hope and pray that you will do all possible to get Victoria and the other Colonial Governments to help and unite in urging Great Britain at once to take possession of the New Hebrides group. Whether looked at in the interests of humanity or Christianity, or commercially or politically, surely it is most desirable that they should at once be British possessions, hence we plead for your judicious and able help, and remain,—

Your humble servant,

JOHN G. PATON,

Senior Missionary, New Hebrides Mission.

APPENDIX B.

[Enclosure to No. 19.]

NEW GUINEA.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Executive Council of Queensland, at Government House, Brisbane, 17th July, 1883. Present—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, at the instance of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, lays before the Council the following Memorandum by the Premier on the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the annexation of New Guinea, and recommends that the same be approved:—

Memorandum by the Premier of Queensland on the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the annexation of New Guinea.

The decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the annexation of New Guinea seems to me to justify some decided and concerted action on the part of the Australian Colonies. It is scarcely necessary to refer at any length to the previous correspondence on this subject, or to the repeated representations in connection with it which have been made to the Imperial Government.

It seems to me right that reference should be made to the various reasons assigned for this refusal. In 1875, Lord Carnarvon, while not discouraging the idea of extensive annexation, assigned as one reason why he could not act on the representations of the Australian Colonies, that the British tax-payer could not and would not bear the expenditure. Lord Derby advances the same reasons now. He adds to this other reasons—the enormous extent of the territory, the unknown character of the interior and the hostility of the natives. These objections may be easily combated. The expense need not be great, and we now know that the Australian Colonies will undertake this expense, or share it with Her Majesty's Government, if required to do so. As for the natives, the Dutch have not interfered with the aborigines in that part of New Guinea claimed by them, and their claim costs them nothing. They wait, and simply hold the country as against any other power. There would be no difficulty in our doing single-handed, in that part of New Guinea contiguous to our shores, a great deal more than the Dutch have done during the last fifty years in the north-western portion of the island. Queensland has simply been desirous that New Guinea should not fall into the hands of a foreign Power, and that the requisite authority should be exercised over those adventurers who frequent the shores of that island. Experience in Torres Straits has already proved valuable in this respect. The "beachcombers" who frequented the islands of Murray and Darnley have taken themselves off since the annexation of these islands to Queensland territory. What was effected in Torres Straits could have been carried out with perfect ease on the mainland of New Guinea. All that was required was the acceptance of the proclamation. I still think that it ought to have been accepted, and I hope that the Australian Colonies will, by their several and united representations, urge upon Her Majesty's Government a reconsideration of their decision.

But there can be no doubt that the refusal to annex New Guinea, together with the possible acquisition by foreign Powers of some of the Pacific islands contiguous to Australia, does raise very serious questions intimately connected with the future interests of the Australasian Colonies. If Her Majesty's Government does not feel that the annexation of New Guinea, or of the islands adjacent to Australia, is of so much importance to the Empire at large as it is to the Australian Colonies, let some means be devised by which those islands may be held and governed for the benefit of the Australian people. The

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step taken by the Queensland Government, in causing a formal claim to be made over New Guinea, was done in the interests, not only of Queensland, but of all the Australian Colonies, and in the interests of the natives of New Guinea, who ought to be protected by some lawful authority from contact with the lawless adventurers who are too often a law to themselves. That also which is for the advantage of this country is surely for the advantage of Great Britain. The middle island of New Zealand was won for Great Britain by a timely act of annexation. In the last century, similar timely acts of annexation won large portions of America for the Anglo-Saxon race. Why, then, should not Queensland be permitted, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to assist in carrying out this national and beneficial policy? If, then, the real reason for the refusal to annex New Guinea be, not the expense, but the difficulty of providing for the government and protection of the native races, might not this be met by the sanction and authority of the united Colonies? Some justification, it has been often said, is required for federation—may it not be found in this exigency.

I submit that a case has arisen which may be made use of to call into existence the higher forms of government required to give effect to this policy of annexation. The Australian Colonies are now united by sentiments of filial regard and devotion to the British Empire, though they are not represented in the British Legislature. The Imperial Parliament dominates the whole Empire, and the Colonies are not represented in that Parliament, though their interests may be vitally affected by its decisions. It is not possible to give authoritative effect to the wishes of the people of Australia in anything beyond their own domestic interests, except through the intervention of Her Majesty's Government.

The circumstances of the present case seem to point to a necessity for combination among the Australian Colonies—a combination for both legislative and executive purposes. Australian interests are involved in securing the peaceful and progressive supremacy of Australian influences in the adjoining seas. In order to effect this it is necessary that there should not only be sentiments held in common, but that a form of Government should be provided capable of giving expression to these sentiments. The federation of the Australian Colonies may thus be forwarded. Here is work for the united Colonies to do, if they can be got to unite. I suggest that a convention of delegates should be held to discuss the basis upon which a Federal Government could be constituted.

This, I believe, was the form adopted in Canada previous to the constitution of the Dominion Parliament. May not this example be followed here? The Dominion Government has added largely to the influence and the national integrity of Canada. It seems probable that a similar form of Government adapted to the special requirements of Australia would give life to national aspirations here, without repressing the autonomous Governments of the respective Colonies. To it would properly belong the discussion of such measures as are necessary for the consolidation and security of Australian interests, as well as for the government of these outlying islands in the Pacific, which at present are not claimed by any civilized Power.

I think, therefore, that there ought, in the first place, to be representations from all the Australian Colonies, urging upon Her Majesty's Government a reconsideration of their decision as regards New Guinea; and, in the next place, Her Majesty's Government should be invited to move in the direction of providing for a form of Federal Government suitable for the Australian Colonies. I propose that this memorandum should be embodied in an Executive minute and forwarded both to Her Majesty's Government and to the Governments of the respective Australian Colonies, for their consideration, and for such action as they may deem expedient.

T. MILWRAITH.

10th July, 1883.

The Council deliberate and advise, as recommended, immediate action.—A. V. DRURY, Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX C.

[Enclosure to No. 20.]

The Agents-General to Lord Derby.

My Lord,

London, 21 July, 1883.

In accordance with the desire expressed by your Lordship on the occasion of our recent interview with you, we purpose now to place before your Lordship in writing the representations which we then submitted to you on the annexation or protectorate of the Western Pacific Islands and the eastern portion of New Guinea.

It is no doubt well known to your Lordship that during a period now extending over more than thirty years, the Australasian Colonies have one after another pressed upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of bringing the islands of the Western Pacific within the dominion or the protection of England; and we feel assured that the whole question will appear to your Lordship invested with a graver aspect, when for the first time the Governments of nearly all the Dependencies of England in Australasia come before Her Majesty's Government to make a united remonstrance against the present state of affairs in the Western Pacific, and to ask from the Imperial authority the adoption of such a definite policy and purpose as they believe is essential to their future well-being.

It is true that fear of foreign intervention has been the immediate cause of this concerted action on the part of the Australasian Governments; and this, we understood, seemed to your Lordship hardly adequate to justify a strong sense of present danger. We can assure you that our Governments would receive with a sense of great relief your Lordship's assurance that there is no foundation for our fears. But it is not only the apprehension of immediate foreign intervention that has influenced our Governments, nor would its removal change their opinion as to the necessity for making it impossible in the future. Other powerful reasons bring them together to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity of a policy different from the one that has been pursued in the past; the conviction, indeed, that the state of things in the Western Pacific has at last become intolerable. We feel that we ought not to say this, without an attempt to trace the course of events that have led to so grave a declaration.

It was in 1848 that Sir George Grey, then Governor of New Zealand, first called the attention of the Imperial Government to a "species of trade in the native inhabitants which had commenced in the Pacific," and to the danger of foreign annexation, pointing out the necessity of providing against these in time. For many years successive appeals of the same kind, and from one Colony after another, were made to Her Majesty's Government to interfere. In the meanwhile, the constant repetition of outrages in the Pacific had become such a scandal to civilisation, that the Imperial Government resolved to make a vigorous attempt to repress them. The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, which had been in existence in various forms since 1828, and the Pacific Islanders Protection Act of 1872, had proved insufficient to meet the increasing difficulties of the case. At last, in 1875, two Acts of Parliament were passed, amending the former law, defining more clearly the powers and jurisdiction of Her Majesty in the Pacific Ocean, and creating the office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. These were followed, two years after, by the promulgation of the "Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877," which established the High Commissioner's Court, with elaborate provision for the government of the Western Pacific; and the new Colony of Fiji, which had meanwhile been created in 1876, became the centre of the High Commissioner's operations.

The humane intentions of the Imperial Government in these measures have always commanded the respect and sympathy of the Australasian Colonies; and if it had ever been possible to give them real effect, we should not be addressing your Lordship to-day; but there was an inherent difficulty, the results of which could hardly have been foreseen at the time, but which was certain to paralyze every endeavour to confer the benefits of law and order on the vast region, stretching from New Guinea across the Pacific Ocean, which those measures embraced. The Act of 1875, which created the office of High Commissioner, only empowered Her Majesty to "exercise power and jurisdiction over Her subjects" within the island, and expressly declared that nothing in the Act or in any Order in Council under it should "extend, or be construed to extend, to invest Her Majesty with any claim or title whatsoever to dominion or sovereignty" over the islands, or to "derogate from the rights of the tribes or people inhabiting them, or of their chiefs or rulers, to such sovereignty or dominion." And although the powers of the Order in Council were apparently extended so as to include foreigners in a few specified cases, they were practically restricted to British subjects only, for no foreigner could be brought under the High Commissioner's jurisdiction unless he could produce "the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation," a condition which, from the nature of things, could seldom if ever be fulfilled.

Nor

Nor did the Order in Council fully carry out the idea with which it had been originally devised. Though the Act was passed in 1875, it was not till 1877 that the Order in Council under it was issued; and it was not till 1878 that it could be brought into operation in the Pacific. Meanwhile the intentions of Her Majesty's Government had undergone some change. Differences arose between the naval authorities and the Acting High Commissioner as to their respective powers. The work to be done was daily becoming more and more difficult, and the nature of the difficulty was becoming better known to Her Majesty's Government. Hardly was the Order in Council brought into operation, when it was found to be too intricate and complicated an instrument, bristling as it did with technicalities and minute provisions in precise legal language, to be really workable. The High Commissioner described the position in which he was placed in the clearest terms. His jurisdiction being one extending over British subjects exclusively, he had no authority whatever to deal, whether judicially or in his executive capacity, with offences by natives of islands not under the dominion of the Crown. He more than once represented to the Imperial Government, that unless such a jurisdiction were created as would be competent to take cognizance also of offences committed against British subjects, the infliction of punishment on these for outrages against natives in the same regions was certain to excite on their part a natural irritation, and a sense of being treated with injustice. But the reply to his representations invariably was, that "in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, insuperable obstacles existed to any assumption of jurisdiction by Her Majesty over other than British subjects, beyond the limits of Her dominions."

The High Commissioner could not with fairness be reproached for not having exercised a jurisdiction which he had been strictly forbidden to assume. Early in 1881 he reminded Lord Kimberley how often the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been painfully called to the greatly increased frequency of the murder of Europeans by natives in the islands of the Western Pacific; this he attributed (among other causes) to the "far greater intercourse between whites and natives," and to the possession of firearms by the latter, "which had given them a confidence and boldness they did not before possess." Later on he recommended that power should be granted for the trial of natives for offences against British subjects, where such a power might be conceded by the native chiefs themselves; but it would have been no easier to get the assent of the natives than that of foreigners. The High Commissioner regretted that so elaborate an instrument as the Order in Council had been in the first instance prepared; and he represented that of its 321 articles by far the greater part were never called into use, that it was constantly found, in the remoter regions of the Pacific, impossible to comply with its directions, and that the powers intended to be conferred by it were therefore ineffectual. So things went on from 1877 to 1881.

Another year elapsed, and the evils only got worse. In the hope of lessening them, the High Commissioner appointed two officers, Captain Dale, R.N., and Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Diamond," and "Espiegle," to be Deputy Commissioners. But the old difficulty reasserted itself at once, that there was no jurisdiction over foreigners: the evil-doers of any nation had only to represent themselves as belonging to some other nationality, in order to escape control. In his instructions to the Deputy-Commissioners, Sir A. Gordon warned them that they would have difficulty in ascertaining who were British subjects and who were not, because many would seek to plead some other nationality; and that they would find caution to be essentially requisite, as they had no jurisdiction whatever over any foreigner unless he submitted to it voluntarily. There was never any doubt that this device of assuming other nationalities would be resorted to by criminals: but it was hardly necessary to resort to it, for outrages in which foreigners were openly concerned took place. A boat from a vessel named the "Aurora," flying the French flag, had a collision with the natives of an island called Api in the New Hebrides group, in which the chief of a small village was shot. The natives thereupon resolved to murder the first white man they could, in revenge. An English labour vessel, the "Dauntless," went to the island shortly afterwards to recruit labourers: her boat was decoyed to the beach, when the natives opened fire with rifles, killing the second mate and wounding the Government Agent. Complaints were often made of there being cases of kidnapping by French vessels at one island or another, and consequent threats of the natives that they would kill the first white man who went there. An inquiry was held at Noumea respecting the French vessel "Aurora." In her case it was clearly shown that the crew had put in practice the worst form of kidnapping, such as staying in or running down canoes, capturing the natives, and shooting those who attempted to escape. Labourers were being apparently recruited by the crews of vessels nearly all of which flew foreign flags. The planters of all nationalities were greatly exasperated by the conduct of masters of labour vessels, both French and English, in enticing away their servants. Where the foreigner committed an outrage, he was not amenable to punishment; where he suffered injury, he could get no redress in the High Commissioner's Court.

But if there was serious trouble by reason of there being no jurisdiction over foreigners, another trouble was growing up even more serious because there was none over natives. So far from outrages diminishing after the Order in Council was promulgated, they increased. In November, 1880, Commander Bower, R.N., of H.M.S. "Sandfly," with a boat's crew, was put to death on a small island of the Solomon group under circumstances of much barbarity. The Governor of New South Wales reported to the Colonial Office that "the atrocious murders lately committed by the South Sea Islanders had caused and were causing a very deep feeling of pain and indignation." The newspapers teemed with accounts of these outrages: it was said that "no week passed without the announcement of another massacre in the Islands." The exasperation predicted by Sir Arthur Gordon as certain to occur was becoming greater every day. Early in 1881 Lord Kimberley, in a despatch to the High Commissioner, deplored the "unusual number of outrages by natives upon white men which had recently been reported to the Colonial Office." In the meanwhile stern reprisals had been resorted to. When the outrage took place at the island of Api in revenge for what had been done by the crew of a French vessel, the Commodore had gone down in H.M.S. "Wolverene" and landed a party of 100 seamen and marines, who destroyed four of the villages implicated, and cut down the fruit plantations in their vicinity. And now, after the "Sandfly" outrage, the Commodore felt it his duty to take even severer measures. In December, 1880, he sent down Captain Maxwell, R.N., in H.M.S. "Emerald" to inflict punishment not only for the "Sandfly" murders, but for others that had been committed on crews of the vessels "Ripple," "Esperanza," "Borealis," and "Anne Brooks." The punishment was very severe. From bay to bay, from island to island, the villages were set in flames, the cocoa-nut and other fruit trees cut down, and the canoes destroyed. "There was no more to be done," said Captain Maxwell, "in the way of hunting these wretched people. . . . They have been hunted and worried till it will be long before they settle again. . . . I regret that my whole voyage in these islands has been one of apparently ruthless destruction, but no other course has been possible." Nor was this enough. A few months afterwards a still stronger step was taken. Commodore Bruce, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," was sent to the Florida Isles by the Commodore to bring the perpetrators of the "Sandfly" murders to justice. There he issued a declaration that "in consequence of an English officer and boat's crew being murdered by Florida men, the Queen of England declared war with the whole tribes of Floridas, unless the actual murderers are given up in fourteen days"; adding that "in case of any other white man being killed in the Florida Isles, the whole of the chiefs would be held responsible, and the Florida Islands be considered to be at war with the Queen of England." Bishop Selwyn, being then on the spot, humanely did all he could to save life. Writing to Commander Bruce, he says:—"I have acted as I have done, because you, sir, as the representative of Her Majesty, have declared war against all the people of these islands unless the murderers are given up. It appears to me to be my duty to save the people from such a calamity, by using what influence I possess to induce them to comply with Her Majesty's demands." The Commodore "fully approved of the 'Cormorant's' action at the Floridas." Thus it seemed that a naval officer, in reprisals for an outrage, might issue a "declaration of war" against entire tribe; in the Western Pacific, and that what he required must be considered as being "Her Majesty's demands." Surely it was not this which could ever have been looked for as the outcome of the scheme of 1875 for the government of the Western Pacific.

Remedies which were suggested.

It is no wonder that such a state of things should have caused serious anxiety to Her Majesty's Government, or that the Secretary of State should have desired the High Commissioner to advise what was now to be done. That the Order in Council had failed was evident; "an acknowledgment," says Sir Arthur Gordon, "that the present system is a failure, and the consequent repeal of the Order in Council would have the merit of simplicity." But the question was what should be put in its place. When the news came home of the events we have just described, Lord Kimberley sent a despatch to the Governor of Queensland, saying that it was contemplated to invite the Naval Powers to agree to the appointment of a Joint Commission for considering the measures which should be taken for the regulation of the labour traffic, the trade in firearms, and the prevention and punishment of outrages of all kinds, under the sanction of a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the other Powers. The Queensland Government immediately expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Imperial authorities for such a plan. The High Commissioner expressed his own concurrence. "Some sort of international agreement," he said, "seems to me to form an essential part of any satisfactory arrangement." He then went on to make

Sir A. Gordon,
Feb. 26, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
April 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
July 16, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Sir A. Gordon,
May 31, 1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Aug. 2,
1880.

Governor Des
Vaux, Feb. 23,
1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Feb. 26,
1882.

Captain Bridge,
R.N., Aug. 3,
1882.

Captain Bridge,
R.N., Aug. 15,
1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Dec. 2, 1880.

Lord A. Loftus,
Dec. 28, 1880.

*Sydney Tele-
graph.*

Lord Kimberley,
Jan. 16, 1881.

Commodore Wil-
son, Aug. 22,
1880.

Captain Max-
well, R.N., Jan.
31, 1881.

Commander
Bruce, May 15,
1881.

Bishop Selwyn,
May 17, 1881.

Commodore Wil-
son, July 30,
1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
Jan. 16, 1882.

(Memorandum.)

Lord Kimberley,
Oct. 1, 1881.

Sir A. Kennedy,
Dec. 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

make

make several recommendations for improving the existing system, one of which was that the judicial powers conferred by the Orders in Council should be so extended by Act of Parliament as to render offences committed by natives against British subjects equally cognizable with those committed by British subjects against natives. But it would evidently have been useless to assume jurisdiction over the native people and continue to except foreigners. Nor did the High Commissioner shrink from admitting this. "To obtain," he said, "the power of dealing satisfactorily with the misdeeds of other whites than Englishmen, or of punishing attacks upon them, an international agreement, having the sanction of a treaty, with France, Germany, and the United States, would be necessary. Such an arrangement would probably involve the substitution for the High Commissioner of a mixed Commission similar to the old mixed Commission Slave Trade Courts." And Sir Arthur Gordon then went on, with perfect truth, to touch the real kernel of the whole matter. "It should be borne in mind," he said, "that the punishment of outrages, though at present forced into prominence, is not the only nor the most important matter which has to be dealt with in these seas"; and he reminded the Secretary of State that the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner and his Court was one "primarily created to bring law, both civil and criminal, within the reach of British subjects far from all other legal tribunals, to check aggressive lawlessness, and to regulate the growth and development of British settlements in the Western Pacific." This was wise language. But when such recommendations were made, it was difficult to escape the logical conclusion from them. Once let it be admitted that the Imperial Government can pass an Act such as was advised by the High Commissioner, and is there anything but the thinnest veil left between that and the assertion of the very right of "sovereignty or dominion" which it was the purpose of the Act of 1875 to forbid?

It would not be fair if we did not refer to other remedies which were suggested by the High Commissioner. Early in 1881, after reciting the causes for the increased frequency of murder of Europeans by natives in the Western Pacific, Sir Arthur Gordon referred to two ways by which they could be prevented in future. "One is," he said, "that which I know on good authority was seriously contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, some years ago,—the establishment of a strong chartered Company possessing an exclusive right to trade. Another course would be to limit the protection given for trading operations, to those carried on at certain specified localities." But Sir Arthur Gordon even then allowed that the time for any scheme of a chartered Company had passed; and last year he proposed another plan to improve the working of the existing High Commission, the leading features of which, in addition to extending his jurisdiction by a new Act of Parliament, were the appointment of three Deputy-Commissioners, the conferring of Deputy-Commissioner's powers on naval officers in command of H.M. cruisers, and the permanent employment of a vessel, not a man-of-war, in the service of the Commission.

Whatever might have been the recommendations some years ago, in favor of granting an exclusive right of trading in the Western Pacific to a chartered Company, we entirely agree with Sir Arthur Gordon that the time for any such scheme has long gone by. An elaborate plan was devised in 1876 by Sir Julius Vogel, then Premier of New Zealand, and the present Premier of that Colony, Mr. Whitaker, for the establishment of a great trading Company for the Western Pacific; but it fell to the ground, as any scheme of the kind now proposed must inevitably do. There are no circumstances in the Pacific similar to those which were held to justify the granting of a Royal Charter, in November, 1881, to the North Borneo Company; on the contrary, there are circumstances essentially adverse to any plan of the kind. But even if there were not, we may point to two things which alone ought now to dismiss it from consideration. In the first place, it would always have been futile to imagine that any grant of exclusive rights of trade to a Company would be effectual even in the case of British traders; not only would they have traded in spite of it, but at no time after the promulgation of the Order in Council could any such exclusive grant have been made without grave injustice to them; while as regards foreigners, such a right would not have affected the French, German, and American traders; and if it was not to be respected by everybody it must necessarily fail as a remedy. There are already French Companies established in New Caledonia, whose operations extend over many of the islands, and there will certainly be several others. By what process could these Companies be prevented from trading? The slightest attempt to do so would show how the question ever comes back to the same point; to the exercise, namely, of rights of "sovereignty and dominion." But in the second place, we feel sure your Lordship will allow that, in any scheme for giving a chartered Company exclusive rights of trade, the interests and the wishes of Australasia could not be left out of consideration. Now, the exclusive rights of trade could not exist for a moment in the islands without some right to govern; and the Governments of Australasia could not be expected to acquiesce in any right of government being transferred from the Imperial authority to any other authority than their own.

Moreover, even if anything could be said for the palliatives which have been suggested as being applicable to the smaller groups of islands, it is certain that they would be utterly useless in the case of New Guinea. Sir Arthur Gordon has himself pointed out the only means by which the question of New Guinea can ever be settled. His opinion on this subject has long been familiar to your Lordship, but it is only now that it has become known. "I am irresistibly compelled," he said, "to adopt a conclusion, which I should have wished to avoid, and which I was at first inclined to think might be avoided, namely, that the annexation by Great Britain of at least certain portions of New Guinea will speedily become inevitable, even if the necessity for such a step has not already arisen. . . . Could I see any other way of dealing satisfactorily with such a state of things I would recommend a resort to it; but I must with regret admit that after the most careful consideration, I am unable to perceive any mode of meeting these difficulties except by annexation; for it appears to me necessary that territorial jurisdiction should be assumed by Great Britain, to enable us to deal with offences committed by foreigners associated with British settlers, or with those committed by natives, and unless such jurisdiction over them be assumed, I question the practicability of exercising it with the smallest degree of efficiency over British subjects themselves; and I must confess, therefore, that I see no middle course between annexation and the abandonment of all control over the acts of British subjects in New Guinea, involving a practical acquiescence in the establishment there of a reign of lawless violence and anarchy. This latter is a course which we cannot creditably adopt, and which, indeed, were we disposed to take it, we should after a time be forced to abandon. A greater or less degree of annexation, consequently, appears to be inevitable. Should there be any other method, unknown to me but known to Her Majesty's Government, by which such cases could be met I need not say I should prefer its adoption."

It is true that this opinion was given by the High Commissioner at a time when there was much excitement over the reported existence of rich gold-fields in New Guinea, and when an expectation existed of a great influx of miners taking place there, which was never fulfilled. But though gold-mining on a large scale has not yet come to aggravate the evils described by the High Commissioner, other events have happened whose impelling force has not been less towards the same solution than would have been the presence of a large body of miners. To these we shall refer later on.

Trade.

We have endeavoured to trace the events which have gradually but surely been pressing with ever increasing force for a new policy on the Western Pacific question. We now turn from these to a matter just as pressing, namely, the constantly growing trade of all that region.

At the end of 1881 Commodore Wilson collected from the various Customs officers some valuable returns of the commerce between the Australian Colonies and the Western Pacific Islands; from these we have taken out the following evidence of what the trade amounted to in the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Colony.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
New South Wales.....	1,305	395,391	2,147,858	2,726,227	4,874,085
Victoria.....	187	67,725	162,095	110,647	272,742
Queensland.....	320	47,390	2,899	83,800	86,699
New Zealand.....	908	349,681	705,223	548,187	1,253,410
	2,720	860,187	3,018,075	3,468,861	6,486,936

The

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.
(Memorandum.)

Sir A. Gordon,
April 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Sir A. Gordon,
Nov. 22, 1878.

Customs Re-
turns: Commod
Wilson, Feb. 26
1882.

The Commodore did not merely point out how large was, even at that time, the value of this trade: he said significantly that "as yet the sources of trade may be said to be in their infancy." He might have added that these Custom returns only included, of course, the British trade, and took no account of foreign traders: if the French, German, and American trade could have been added, the total would have amounted to a much larger sum than 6½ millions. It is needless for us to point out that the greater part of the produce of the Western Pacific only passes through Australia, and really comes to England. That this produce will greatly increase is beyond doubt. The whole trade, indeed, of the Pacific is destined to undergo a great change whenever the Panama Canal is made. It is then that will be seen the foresight of France in establishing herself at Tahiti and the Marquesas; and the Navigators, with the splendid harbour on Tutuila Island, will come into a new importance, while the Fiji group will become the nearest colony of England in the Pacific.

The pearl-shell and *bêche de mer* fisheries alone amount to nearly a million sterling annually. The growth of sugar plantations is equally remarkable. Probably £1,000,000 have been spent in Queensland alone in creating sugar estates where only a few years ago there was nothing but the wilderness: the actual produce of these estates is already 19,000 tons, and in three years will probably be 50,000 tons. The great importance of this to Australasia will at once be seen from the fact that in the single year 1881 sugar to the value of close on £2,700,000 was imported into Australia and New Zealand, of which the import from Mauritius exceeded £1,500,000. It is quite certain there will be a great extension of the growth of sugar in Queensland and Fiji, and in it a constantly larger amount of Polynesian labour is sure to be employed. Now the necessity of further regulations for the labour trade and traffic in firearms, by foreigners as well as our own people, is one of the things that have been most strongly pressed upon Her Majesty's Government by the highest Imperial officers, and by every authority of importance in the Colonies concerned.

Dr. Robertson,
Dec. 20, 1882.

Victoria Year
Book, 1883.

Foreign intervention.

The chief difficulty we have in referring to this is that no one in Australasia really knows how far the ground is clear of foreign claims, or to what engagements Her Majesty's Government is now committed. It is of the first importance to define with accuracy the political relation in which each group of islands stands to-day, whether to the Imperial Government or to any foreign Powers. We therefore trust that we may ask your Lordship to enable us to place before our Governments a full statement of what claims have yet been made by foreign Powers, and of the extent to which such claims have been recognized by Her Majesty.

The sense of uncertainty and insecurity which prevails in Australasia on this subject may perhaps be best illustrated by what has happened in the case of the New Hebrides. That group was originally part of the Colony of New Zealand, under the Charter of 1840. At some time, of which we are not aware, a rather vague understanding appears to have been come to with the Government of France that the New Hebrides should be relinquished as a possession of the Crown and their independence recognized. In 1878, upon reports coming to Europe of a French project to annex the group, the French Ambassador declared that his Government had no intention to interfere with the independence of the islands, and asked for an assurance that Her Majesty's Government would also respect it. Your Lordship, being then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the French Ambassador, with the concurrence of the Colonial Office, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of "changing the condition of independence which the New Hebrides now enjoyed." Upon a remonstrance being made by Sir George Grey, then Premier of New Zealand, the Secretary of State replied that the New Hebrides were no longer within the limits of New Zealand, and that the Imperial Government had no intention of proceeding in the direction of a political protectorate. In the Order in Council of 1877, the New Hebrides had (evidently by design) been omitted from the islands specified by name; nevertheless, the High Commissioner understood that his authority extended over them, for he appointed Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N., to be a Deputy-Commissioner there, and it was in that character that Captain Bridge went down to the islands. Now we venture to ask whether it is quite certain that after Her Majesty's had once been graciously pleased to include the New Hebrides in the boundaries of New Zealand, the mere fact of new boundaries being afterwards fixed for that Colony was sufficient to make the New Hebrides cease to be a possession of the Crown? At any rate, if they have ceased to be so, and there is an understanding between the Government of England and France to respect the independence of the group, the least that can be asked is that English and French subjects shall be on the same footing there. But it transpired, in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th May, that a Company had been formed at New Caledonia, by a planter who had acquired '*des terrains importants*' at Sandwich Island; and the *Temps*, only a few days ago, announced that a Company composed of colonists from New Caledonia had succeeded in "creating very important interests in the islands, had bought several of them, and had obtained large concessions in others"; whereupon that journal suggested that the "best method of procedure would be to grant to the Company rights similar to those recently accorded by the English Government to the North Borneo Company." We venture to ask whether the agreement, whatever it is, which exists between the two Governments, would allow of any grant of that kind being made by France?

Marquis D'Har-
court, Jan. 18,
1878.

Foreign Office,
Feb. 1, 1878.
Colonial Office,
Feb. 20, 1878.

Sir M. H. Beach,
Oct. 10, 1878.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Nor can the colonists feel secure against some sudden act on the part of France in annexing other islands whose independence may stand on, at any rate, no worse a footing than that of the New Hebrides. It is only a few years since Commodore Hoskins reported to the Admiralty that a French ship of war had been sent to the Chesterfield and Bampton Reefs by the Governor of New Caledonia, to proclaim those islands to be French territory, which "was done with the usual formalities." But the Governor of New South Wales had already granted a lease of the islets for working guano deposits; and it had to be arranged that the deposits should be worked jointly by French and English Companies until the question of title was decided, as to which Sir Hercules Robinson had sent a telegram to the Colonial Office immediately on receiving notice of the annexation from the Governor of New Caledonia. Still less can the colonists feel any security against other acts of which they have already complained. Early in 1880 a schooner arrived at Auckland from New Caledonia, chartered by the French authorities, bringing eleven political offenders, and nine convicts for criminal offences. Sir John Hall, then Premier of New Zealand, immediately telegraphed to all the Governments of Australia, asking them to join in urging Her Majesty's Government to remonstrate with the Government of the French Republic against a repetition of that act. The Government of New South Wales stated that "batches of pardoned convicts from New Caledonia had on several occasions arrived there." The Agent-General brought the case before the Colonial Office, and Lord Kimberley requested the Foreign Office to move the French Government to discontinue any shipments of convicts from New Caledonia to New Zealand. But convicts have often escaped from New Caledonia in open boats, and landed on the Queensland coast: more than fifty who came to Queensland were afterwards extradited, besides many others known to be French convicts from Noumea.

Commodore
Hoskins, July
31, 1878.

Sir J. Hall,
March 5, 1880.

Sir J. Vogel,
Feb. 24, 1880.

Premier of
Queensland,
Telegram.

Again, by a "Reciprocal Engagement" entered into between England and France, in 1847, respecting the Raiatea group of islets (to the leeward of Tahiti), both nations bound themselves "never to take possession of the islands, either absolutely or under the title of a protectorate, or in any other form whatever." But the French flag has been hoisted for three years on those islands, without, so far as we know, any consent or recognition having been ever given by Her Majesty's Government.

Declaration,
June 19, 1847.

Again, a scheme is being debated even now in France, which, if it is carried into effect, will be more disastrous for the Pacific than anything that has happened since the creation of the penal settlement at New Caledonia; for it is nothing less than a well-matured design for transporting for life (*transportation à vie*) to New Caledonia, the Loyalty Isles, and the Marquesas Islands, great numbers of French habitual criminals (*récidivistes et malfaiteurs d'habitude*). Four proposals to this effect were before the French Legislature, one of them a bill brought in by the Government. They were all referred together to a Committee, which reported that the Minister of the Interior had accepted certain modifications, and that there was no further difficulty. In the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, the reporter of the *projet de loi* (M. Gerville-Réache) stated that at least 60,000 could be sent to New Caledonia, and 23,000 to the Loyalty Isles. It was calculated that in the first year after the law came into force 5,000 convicts would be transported for life under it, and an official estimate was presented of the probable cost of sending these 5,000 to the Loyalty Isles and the Marquesas. It was said by the opponents of the measure that the number of convicts transported would be 100,000; this was denied; whereupon it was asked whether, since in the very first year 5,000 were to be sent, it could be expected that the number would not increase every year after. The class to be sent was officially described by M. Gerville-Réache as dangerous, steeped in vice, debauchery, and crime (*hommes dangereux, perdus de vices, usés par la débauche, souillés de tous les crimes*). These criminals were to be transported for life (*la rélegation consistera dans l'internement perpétuel des condamnés*); but were not to serve any term of punishment, and were to be free on arrival (*en résumé, le transporté à son arrivée dans la colonie sera libre*). The object was to rid France of them (*en débarrasser la patrie*). The Government was to support them at first, till they could get work; if they could not work, they must live how they could (*ils vivront comme ils pourront*). The *projet de loi* appointed New Caledonia and its dependencies, and the Marquesas Group, as "colonies" to which the *récidivistes* were to be sent; but it was openly proposed in the debate to include the New Hebrides, the Loyalty Isles, and the Isle of Pines. The

Rapport Supplé-
mentaire, 17
Mars, 1883.

Journal Officiel,
Séance du 1 Mai
1883.

Ibid., Séance du
8 Mai.

Projet de loi,
Art 1.

Journal Officiel,
Séance du 7 Mai

Comte

Journal Officiel, Comte de Lanjuinais said it had been talked of to send the convicts to the New Hebrides (*on avait parlé d'envoyer les transportés aux Nouvelles Hébrides*). M. Richard Waddington, speaking officially as a member of the Committee, said that the title to the New Hebrides was not settled (*il s'agit d'une question de propriété non encore déterminée*) but that he thought the French title was good, and that the French flag might very soon be hoisted on the islands (*Je crois que notre titre de possession est sérieux, et que dans un avenir très rapproché le pavillon de la France pourra y flotter*); adding, however, that in saying so he was speaking for himself and not for the Government (*en engageant ma responsabilité seule et non celle du gouvernement*). Another speaker went further, and said that in response to the supposed action of England in New Guinea, the new Hebrides would be seized by France (*pour répondre à l'Angleterre, qui si audacieusement vient de mettre la main sur la Nouvelle-Guinée, nous saurons à notre tour nous emparer des Nouvelles Hébrides*). The Chamber of Deputies, after adopting most of the Government Bill, sent it back for revision to the Committee, who returned it with very little alteration. They estimated that in the first four years the number of convicts to be sent would be 20,000. The colonies to which the convicts might be sent remained the same, namely, New Caledonia and its dependencies, the Marquesas, an island called Phu-Quoc, and Guiana. The bill has passed the Chamber, but is not yet before the Senate.

Your Lordship will not be surprised at our Governments urging that this scheme for making the Pacific Islands the receptacle for the dangerous classes of France, is one deserving the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is impossible for Australasia to look without the gravest apprehension at the prospect of any proposal of the kind receiving the tacit acquiescence of England. What hope is there for the Pacific Islands, if a great nation like France pours into them vast numbers of her dangerous classes, not as convicts under penal servitude, but free the moment they land, so long as they do not return to France? or how can Australia and New Zealand be expected to hear with patience of such a law being passed? There have been rumours of some proposal by which the penal establishment at New Caledonia should be altogether given up by France, and the convicts transferred to the New Hebrides; the inducement being that New Caledonia would then be opened to settlement by free colonists. We do not deny that there would be an advantage in freeing New Caledonia from the curse of transportation; but the Bill before the French Chambers expressly retains New Caledonia as one of the places to which the *récidivistes* are to be sent; therefore as to the New Hebrides, all the Colonies trust that full effect will be given to Lord Granville's assurance in the House of Lords a few days ago, that "both Her Majesty's Government and the French Government acknowledge in full the obligation which the understanding about the New Hebrides imposes upon both," and that the group shall not be allowed to pass in any way under the dominion of France.

Lord Granville,
July 10, 1883.

Nor is it only with regard to French policy that there is, in the opinion of the colonists, cause for some apprehension. It is often said that Prince Bismarck has no desire to extend the influence of Germany to the Pacific; but what happened in the case of the Navigators group shows that idea to be a mistaken one. In the early part of 1880 a scheme was proposed in Germany for a great trading Company to take over the property of Messrs. Godeffroy. In a communication to the Imperial Under Secretary of State, Prince Bismarck laid down the conditions on which the Company was to receive a guarantee from the State of an interest of 4½ per cent. on its capital, not to exceed 300,000 marks a year, and to be for twenty years. The Chancellor referred to "the interest which the State takes in the prosperity of German enterprise in the South Seas"; and justified the financial assistance he proposed giving to the new Company, by reason of the Godeffroy firm having "got into difficulties which threatened the German South Sea trade with the loss of their factories and plantations on the Samoa Islands." A Bill to give effect to the Chancellor's proposal was introduced accordingly, but rejected by the German Parliament in April, 1880. Again, as recently as December last, the Royal Colonial Institute called the attention of the Colonial Office to an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* strongly advocating the annexation by Germany of Eastern New Guinea. The answer was that neither Lord Granville nor your Lordship saw any reason for supposing that the German Government contemplated any scheme of the kind; but we venture to ask that a more definite assurance should be obtained from that Government, which can hardly refuse to recognize the vital character of the matter to every Colony in Australia.

Prince von
Bismarck,
Varzin, Jan. 1,
1880.

Sir J. Vogel,
April. 30, 1880.

Royal Colonial
Institute, Dec. 9
1882.

Before leaving the subject of foreign intervention, we submit that it would be expedient to settle more clearly the extent to which the independence of the chiefs in the various islands is recognized, and their right to make treaties admitted. Where the treaty-right exists, it is quite certain that the Western Pacific Order in Council is in operation? For instance the Navigators and the Friendly Islands are among those specified by name in the Order in Council: but we understand there is an English treaty with the "king" of Tonga; and in the case of the Navigators there is a treaty with Germany, which Prince Bismarck communicated to the Reichstag in 1879. And we believe a treaty of some kind was made between Samoa, and the United States, giving to the States the exclusive right of using the fine harbour at Tutulia as a coaling and naval station, the U.S. frigate "Narragansett" thereupon saluting the chief's flag with fifteen guns; indeed, this treaty was afterwards the subject of a representation by Sir Edward Thornton to the Government of Washington. Again, several of the Powers have appointed Consuls to the Islands; Her Majesty has a Consul at Rarotonga, a Consul at Samoa, and a Vice-Consul at Tonga, while Sir Arthur Gordon, the High Commissioner, is Consul-General for the Pacific Islands, the conduct of relations with native States and tribes being confided to him in that capacity, under the control of the Foreign Office. As there is nothing that can be called law administered by the native States and tribes, it is difficult to see how one day the same evils will not arise from conflicting consular jurisdictions as have been so powerfully described by Lord Dufferin in the case of Egypt.

Prince Bismarck
Jan. 1, 1880.

Foreign Office
List, 1883.

Sir A. Gordon,
July 16, 1881.

Lord Dufferin.
Egypt, No. 6.

The new policy proposed.

The two things we set ourselves to show were, first, that the Western Pacific Order in Council could never be made adequate to do what is wanted, without assuming a jurisdiction hitherto forbidden by Act of Parliament; and secondly, that the fear of foreign intervention which has existed in Australia was not without warrant. For this purpose we have relied not on assertions of our own but on official records, and with hardly an exception have only spoken of events that have happened in the last three years.

If we have established these two points, then the Imperial Government can hardly reject the consequence, that the time has come when complete jurisdiction ought to be assumed by England over the Western Pacific, as the only means of meeting the difficulties which beset alike the Imperial and the Colonial Governments, and of averting evils which threaten Her Majesty's loyal subjects in all that region.

We have rejoiced to see that such a policy has already received the almost unanimous support of the English Press. Some opposition to it is perhaps only natural. We are sensible of the repugnance that exists to the idea of adding to the already vast responsibilities of England a new and admittedly immense charge like that of the Western Pacific Islands. Yet it is difficult for any one to avoid the conclusion that these islands, unless they are meanwhile lost by foreign annexation, will inevitably belong to England in the end. The same impelling power, not of mere desires but of events, which induced the Imperial Government to do at last in Fiji what they had so often refused, is constantly at work, and incessantly being renewed and strengthened with regard to the Western Pacific. But it was not till Fiji had become the opprobrium of the Southern seas that Her Majesty's Government would interfere. Surely they will not now inflict upon Australasia the hard necessity of waiting till New Guinea also, and perhaps other islands, become Alsatis as dangerous as Fiji once was, scourges to the peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, and a disgrace to civilization. For it is vain to think that the trade and intercourse between Australia and New Zealand and these islands can be suppressed. Settlement both English and foreign is spreading in every direction, yet of safety for life and property there is none. The High Commissioner himself has shown that it is quite impossible to do what is wanted by any Order in Council capable of being issued under the Act of 1875: in other words impossible to do it without assuming the very jurisdiction which it was the purpose of that Act to forbid. Nor would an International Convention do it, for a convention could only extend to the nationalities concerned, and could not embrace the natives. England could not claim, in a convention with Foreign Powers, any jurisdiction over the native tribes without herself asserting over them the same right of dominion as would be asserted by the policy the Colonies are urging upon your Lordship: nor could any convention be made at all, without first acknowledging that Foreign Powers possessed an equal right with England to exercise a right of dominion over natives, an acknowledgment against which every subject of Her Majesty in Australia and New Zealand would unite in making the strongest remonstrance.

The case of New Guinea is very pressing, because whatever powers are given to the High Commissioner, they can, in the nature of things, be even less exercised there than in any of the other islands. New Guinea is in such close proximity to Queensland, that whatever is done there must affect Queensland more than anything that is done in the other islands could affect the rest of Australia or New Zealand. All the trade of Queensland with England and India by steam passes through Torres Straits: regular steam communication is now established there: it is really indispensable not only that the Straits should be free to navigation, but that there should be no risk of a foreign Power establishing a naval station there. Adventurous men are occupying portions of the New Guinea coast-line, and irregular settlement is sure to take place more and

and more. What has so often happened will happen again. Failing the colonization of the great island under proper authority, adventurers will flock there who will neither show regard for the native inhabitants, nor be under any restraint among themselves; the evils and dangers which existed in Fiji will repeat themselves, only on a larger scale, and Queensland, of all the Australias, will suffer from them the most. This has been stated over and over again, in speeches in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by the Governments and Legislatures of Australasia, by the Royal Colonial Institute, and by private persons of high rank and experience in affairs, till we are almost ashamed to repeat it ourselves; yet it must be repeated, for the danger is not far off and a pretence, but imminent and a reality. Surely the Imperial Government cannot continue to refuse so reiterated an appeal. But if, fearing the responsibility of assuming authority over a vast and inaccessible region of mountains and forests peopled by several millions of savages, the Imperial Government finally determine not to take full jurisdiction over all New Guinea east of 143°, we trust that the same objection will not apply against establishing law and order along the coast where settlement is now extending. Let it at least exist over the fringe of the southern coast-line for the present, as was done the other day on the West Coast of Africa. No Act of the Imperial Parliament is necessary for this purpose, because Her Majesty has the same right now to assume jurisdiction over the southern coast-line of the island as she had to assume it when the islands in Torres Straits were annexed; and if it were deemed more convenient, the same process as was adopted then might be adopted now, of giving power by Letters Patent to the Governor of Queensland to declare by proclamation that certain portions of the coast-line of New Guinea should be annexed, under such conditions as it might be thought fit to prescribe. Letters Patent
42 Vict.

We have referred to the irregular settlement that is even now taking place. We must with all respect remonstrate against the doctrine laid down by the High Commissioner on the New Guinea question in 1878, when he "formally and emphatically declared that the Imperial Government disclaimed all obligation to protect or interfere on behalf of persons voluntarily placing themselves in positions of danger in a savage country, and that those who entered on such enterprises must do so at their own risk and peril." It is certainly not by colonists who have founded communities on the other side of the world, whose trade already exceeds in volume the whole foreign trade of England at the accession of Queen Victoria, that this doctrine will ever be acquiesced in. It was by "voluntarily placing themselves in danger" that English adventurers built up our Indian and Colonial Empire, and created a commerce which now is numbered by hundreds of millions every year; nor is the colonizing spirit which has done that work capable of being extinguished by the knowledge that the enterprise of founding new settlements involves risk and peril. But at least it may be said that if the Imperial Government was not to interfere on behalf of English settlers, it should not interfere against them. It surely can never be contended that an elaborate scheme of government was to be invented whose sole object should be to punish a subject of the Queen for any wrong he might commit, while it denied him redress for any wrong that he might suffer. Sir A. Gordon,
Speech at
Melbourne, 1878.

Imperial interest also concerned.

So far we may perhaps be said to have urged only points that specially affect Colonial interests, or at any rate do not closely touch Imperial ones. This may be true so long as Europe is at peace; but the Imperial interest would spring up the moment any war broke out which involved England in hostilities with a European Power. The Imperial Government have called upon the Colonies to do their part in the defence of their own harbours, and our Governments have not only acknowledged they had a duty in that respect, but are doing their best to fulfil it. They feel that they have a right to ask in return that the task shall not be more difficult for them than the Imperial Government can help, and that they shall not be exposed to the creation of fortified naval stations and *places d'armes* in the Pacific, which should shelter an enemy's fleet and threaten their commerce, their coal measures, and even their safety. The nation will never permit that her naval supremacy in the Pacific shall be endangered; and it can hardly be contested that if France and other European Powers created new naval stations in the islands, the existing conditions in all that ocean would be changed, and everything relating to Her Majesty's Australian squadron assume a new aspect and a new importance.

Concert between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

But while we have thus represented what the Australian Colonies believe ought to be done by the Imperial Government, they are also ready to acknowledge what they ought to do themselves. Your Lordship stated in the House of Lords, that if anything was to be done, it must be done either by the Imperial Government itself, or by the Australian Colonies acting together in concert, or by the Imperial and Colonial Governments combined; and we assure your Lordship that our Governments will hail with the greatest satisfaction such an invitation to them to co-operate with the Imperial authority. There are two immediate ways in which the Colonies can give their co-operation: by contributing to the cost of the policy they are asking your Lordship to pursue, and by placing themselves in a position to act in union with each other and in concert with you.

As regards the first, whatever differences there were when Lord Carnarvon made his proposal of 1876, there are none now. The Victorian Parliament has already passed an Address, assuring Her Majesty that Victoria will share in the cost of the policy which is being urged upon your Lordship; the Queensland Government has assured your Lordship of its readiness to do the same; and the other Colonies will also do their part. But it does not need for us to remind your Lordship that no Ministries can engage for the payment of indefinite sums, and that the assent of our Legislatures to grants of money must be expressed in the usual way. Permanent appropriation will certainly be necessary; and for this not only time is required, but consultation among the Governments, arrangement of the respective contributions of the Colonies, and the passing of the requisite votes; in the meanwhile, the first point for us to know is the amount which the Imperial Government would require to be provided for whatever action is contemplated by your Lordship.

As regards the other question of concerted action between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, your Lordship expressed your opinion to us at our interview with you in the clearest terms, and repeated it in the House of Lords. "If," you said, "the Australian people desire an extension beyond their present limits, the most practical step that they could take, the one that would most facilitate any operation of the kind, and diminish in the greatest degree the responsibility of the mother country, would be the confederation of the Colonies into one united whole, which would be powerful enough to undertake and carry through tasks for which no one Colony is at present sufficient." The large question of Federation which your Lordship has here raised is one on which the Colonies have not made up their minds, and is one of too grave moment to be decided even under the sway of the strong feelings which now exist among them respecting the policy that ought to be pursued in the Western Pacific. But there is nothing to prevent concerted action at once with the Imperial Government for that particular policy; and we acknowledge that your Lordship may justly require not only such concerted action, but joint engagements on the part of the Colonial Governments for the permanence and stability of the policy itself. This too requires time, consultation among our Governments, and probably legislation also—at any rate concurrent resolutions in the respective Colonial Assemblies. On the other hand, the Colonies will not imagine that your Lordship has invited them to a co-operation which is to be barren of results: and our Governments will feel assured that if they on their part pass the requisite appropriations, and combine for that concert with the Imperial Government which is necessary for any policy to succeed, they may rely upon the policy itself being adopted, and effect being given at last to the wishes which they have cherished for more than thirty years. In once more urging these wishes on Her Majesty's Government, they have not come as suppliants for some light favour, but as Englishmen to whom their country has given a great destiny which must be kept from harm; desiring no new territories for themselves, but asking that the Queen's subjects may enjoy the blessings of peace and order where now the law has no terrors for the evil-doer; not seeking by a clearer policy to set new burdens on the English taxpayer, but willing themselves to bear its cost; and welcoming with gladness an invitation to be associated with the Imperial Government in a work which must assuredly be done one day, and can as certainly be best done now.

We have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.
F. D. BELL.
THOMAS ARCHER.
R. MURRAY-SMITH.

APPENDIX D.

[Enclosure to No. 23.]

The Premier of Tasmania to The Premier of Queensland.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 30 July, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the proposed annexation of New Guinea, and enclosing a copy of a memorandum by you on the subject, dated the 10th July, approved by the Administrator in Council on the 17th July.

I have perused with much interest your memorandum, which deals with a subject which the Premier of Victoria has repeatedly brought under my notice during the past two months—although Mr. Service's action appears to have been directed with a view to secure the annexation, not of New Guinea only, but of the New Hebrides and other islands in the Pacific.

This Government is prepared to act in cordial unison with the other Australasian Colonies in making all urgent representations to Great Britain to induce the Imperial authorities to prevent the occupation of either South-western New Guinea or any of the at present unannexed Pacific Islands by any foreign Power. The occupation of any of these places by a foreign Government as a penal settlement would be in the highest degree objectionable; and their occupation, even for peaceful colonization, by any Continental Power, would in all probability cause trouble to Queensland and New South Wales in the future. Now, the interests of the Australasian Colonies are so far linked together that even a probability of future trouble or danger to one Colony is a sufficient reason for united action on the part of all. But the real difficulty of the case, to my mind, lies in this—that the question of what measures are expedient, or even possible to be taken, is one the determination of which must be left to Her Majesty's Ministers in England, and in coming to their decision they must necessarily be affected by larger considerations than those which present themselves to our minds, and their action may be limited by obligations of the nature of which we are uninformed, and of the extent of which we are ignorant. The question, therefore, whether the end we seek—viz., the prevention of annexation by any other Power—is only to be attained by an act of annexation on the part of England, or whether it may not be attained by diplomatic representations, is one that only English Ministers can settle, and it should be left in their hands. It is perfectly obvious that the Australasian Colonies, standing alone, are in no position to enter upon a policy of aggression, and that, apart from their position as a portion of the great English Empire, they could offer no effectual resistance to the occupation by France, Germany, or America, of any one of the numerous islands which dot the Pacific, although the occupation of such island by a foreign Government might justly be deemed fraught with menace to the future peacefulness of these southern seas. But if we are dependent upon England for any effective check to what we regard as foreign encroachment, is it wise, or even becoming, to assume a semi-hostile position to the Imperial authorities because, on our first approach to the Queen's Advisers, we do not at once get all we ask? I cannot but believe, in view of the strong language that has been used as to this question of annexation, and of the impatience of control which the proposed action indicates, that the assembly of a Federal Council or Convention at the present time, for the purpose of expressing more forcibly and more collectively our dissatisfaction with the decision of Her Majesty's Ministers, and our opinion of the unwisdom of their action, would be the beginning of difficulties the end of which I do not profess to be able to foresee.

The mere question of the expense of governing any new dependency is, I venture to think, of secondary consideration. Shared among the Colonies it would not be burdensome, and probably Tasmania's share would be comparatively trifling. My objection to the course suggested is rather that it appears to me that we are going too fast and too far; that we are subordinating Imperial to Colonial interests, and assuming an incapacity or an unwillingness on the part of Great Britain to defend us from the evils which we dread, for which there does not seem to be any sufficient warrant.

For these reasons this Government is not prepared to do more than to join in urging Her Majesty to take such effectual steps as the wisdom of Her Advisers may suggest to prevent the occupation of New Guinea or the Pacific Islands by any foreign Power.

I have, &c.,

W. R. GIBLIN.

APPENDIX E.

[Enclosure to No. 45.]

Colonial Office to the Agents-General for New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 31 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st July, placing before His Lordship the representations with regard to New Guinea and the islands in the Western Pacific Ocean which you had promised during your recent interview. Lord Derby recognizes the care and ability with which you have recapitulated the history of past transactions in that part of the world, and, as His Lordship does not perceive that this department need take exception to any of the statements in the earlier part of your letter he will not at present examine them in detail. I am, however, to inform you that, as it contains many references to the acts and opinions of the High Commissioner and of Her Majesty's naval officers, Lord Derby has transmitted copies to Sir Arthur Gordon and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their consideration.

2. Turning to your inquiry as to the extent to which the claims of Foreign Powers in the Western Pacific have been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, His Lordship is disposed to doubt whether there is really so much uncertainty or absence of information on this subject in the Australasian Colonies as you seem to apprehend.

3. Referring, however, first to the islands of the Western Pacific which are most distant from Australia, the Navigators' Islands, no Power has claimed or indicated any desire to obtain a paramount influence or protectorate over that group. The Consular Officers of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have, jointly or separately, from time to time exercised influence over public and native affairs at Samoa; and this country, as well as Germany, has entered into treaties with the King and Government of Samoa. The group therefore forms an independent State, recognized as such by European diplomacy, and under these circumstances the question might possibly arise whether its annexation by any Power would not be a violation of international law.

4. The Government of the Tongan or Friendly Islands is also recognized as independent, and this country and Germany have recently concluded treaties with the King of that group. The same argument therefore applies in this as in the former case.

5. Proceeding westward past Fiji, which, with the neighbouring island of Rotumah, is British, we come to the New Hebrides; and your letter shows that you are aware of the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, in pursuance of which the independence of those islands has been up to the present time recognized and respected by both Governments. The Loyalty Islands, being close to New Caledonia, are to be looked upon as dependencies of the French Government in that island.

6. The foregoing brief statement may suffice to explain to you that the claims and interests of other countries constitute a very serious impediment to that "complete jurisdiction" which you represent that England ought now to assume over the Western Pacific, and that the best known and most frequented groups of islands have already such relations with Foreign Powers, in common with England, as cannot be summarily ignored. You do not specifically refer to the important islands or group of islands known as New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, and the Santa Cruz Islands. They are at a considerable distance from Australia, and are for the most part of great size, and inhabited by warlike and cannibal tribes. Her Majesty's Government have not before them any evidence that the Governments of the Australasian Colonies have sufficiently considered the extent of the responsibilities which the annexation or protectorate of these islands would involve, and they are far from being satisfied that the assumption of those responsibilities is necessary or justifiable.

7. With reference to that part of your letter which treats of New Guinea, Lord Derby desires me to observe that he has at present nothing to add to the despatch which he addressed on the 11th July to the Acting Governor of Queensland. His Lordship concludes that, after receiving that despatch, the Governments of any Colonies desiring to bear the cost of any measures which, as indicated in the two last paragraphs of that despatch, Her Majesty's Government may be prepared to take,

take, will confer together and make those united recommendations which have been invited, furnishing also an effective guarantee for such expenditure as may be incurred. They will, no doubt, at the same time consider whether they wish to make jointly any similar definite proposal with regard to other islands not already connected by treaty or otherwise with Foreign Powers.

I am to add that Lord Derby has read with attention your representations as to the inconvenience and injury which, unless great precautions are taken, might result from the continuance and development of the French penal settlements in New Caledonia and the adjacent islands, and that His Lordship is in communication with the Foreign Office on the subject.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

APPENDIX F.

[Enclosures to Nos. 49 and 50.]

MEMORIAL to the Honorable the President and the Members of the Federal Convention appointed to meet at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, in October next.

The Memorial of the inhabitants of the Colony of Fiji,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Memorialists are residents of the Crown Colony of Fiji, and regard the question of the ultimate federation of the Australasian Colonies as one of vital importance to the interests of this Colony.

That the system of Government adopted in a Crown Colony such as we have here is altogether opposed to the spirit of the age ; that, to a great extent, it impedes the investment and employment of capital in developing the industrial resources of the country ; that it checks the producing interests by unnecessary restrictions, and exercises such an unwholesome influence on every branch of industry that it has retarded rather than advanced the natural progress of the Colony.

That the Colony is self-supporting is evidenced by the fact that our revenue now amounts to £98,000 sterling and the expenditure to £87,000 sterling ; yet in its appropriation the people are denied any voice, and this, notwithstanding that the Legislative Council contains certain non-official members, nominated and appointed by the Governor, yet—such is the dominating influence of the executive and the official members of the Council—they are powerless for good, and can neither control the expenditure in any way nor are they permitted to interfere with any appointment to office within the Colony.

The geographical position of this Colony, its large and increasing business connections with New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, has induced the inhabitants to come forward and beg that they may be allowed to place before the Conference, now shortly to sit, its political position and the many benefits which would accrue to the Colony and its people by the introduction of a more liberal form of Government, so that the advantages which the Australasian Colonies must derive from federation may be extended to Fiji, whether as an appanage of one or other of the Colonial Dependencies or otherwise, as the Conference may deem most advisable for the best interests and prosperity of this Colony and its people.

And your Memorialists solicit that the combined and powerful influence of the Convention will be exercised with the Imperial Authorities in procuring their consent to the incorporation of this Colony with federated Australasia.

With the object of securing the foregoing, or, if that be denied us, of obtaining some amelioration of the disabilities under which we labour through our present form of Government, your Memorialists have prepared and forwarded for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen a petition, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and it is prayed that the members of the Convention will assist the Petitioners in obtaining the objects of their petition.

Dated in Levuka, Fiji, this 19th September, 1883.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

This the humble Petition of the undersigned your Majesty's British subjects, resident in the Colony of Fiji,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are colonists of Fiji, and are largely interested, commercially and otherwise, in the present and future prosperity of the Colony.

2. That Fiji has been a British Colony since the 10th day of October, 1874.

3. That the present population of the Colony consists, it is estimated, of 110,000 native-born Fijians, and of 2,500 European and other foreign residents, exclusive of labourers introduced from other of the Pacific Islands and from India.

4. That the Government of the Colony is now administered by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

5. That the Executive Council, as ordinarily constituted, consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, and the Agent-General of Immigration.

6. That the Legislative Council consists of the Governor and his Executive Council, the Honorable the Chief Justice and other officials not members of the Executive Council, with certain gentlemen not connected with the Government but who are nominees of the Crown.

7. That all laws and ordinances passed for the government of the Colony are enacted by the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council.

8. That the votes of the official members of the Legislative Council are recorded as His Excellency may direct, notwithstanding that their personal opinion may be at variance with his own.

9. That no member of the Legislative Council, other than the Governor, can propose any expenditure of money, nor reduce nor add to any amount proposed by him.

10. That since the constitution of the Government as now existing, no single ordinance has been passed when introduced by any non-official member.

11. That the revenue of the Colony has now reached a total of at least £90,000 per annum ; that the European inhabitants are the principal contributors (directly or indirectly) thereof, and that such revenue exceeds the present expenditure of the Colony.

12. That all appointments to offices and positions of emolument within the Colony are made by the Crown alone ; that a reference to the appointments made for some years past will show that only an exceedingly small proportion of the offices created have been filled by residents in the Colony, and that in the great majority of instances preference has been given to cadets from England or Scotland or persons from India.

13. That your Petitioners are denied all right of local self-government, and show that in the year 1877 provision was made for the appointment of a Town Board in Levuka, so constituted that such a proportion of members should be elected by the ratepayers as to give them a majority in the Town Council. That this system worked successfully when tried in Levuka, but that for the management of the town of Suva an officer of the Government alone manages the municipal business of the town and imposes and expends all rates.

14. That a reference to the statistics of the Colony and to other sources of information will show that the European colonists are as orderly, law-abiding, and well-conducted as any other subjects within your Majesty's dominions.

15. That your Majesty's subjects in this Colony are discontented and grieved that all right of being represented or heard in the Councils of this Colony is denied to them, and that they have no voice in the administration of the Government of the Colony, the enactment of its laws, or the public expenditure.

16. That, with few exceptions, the Ordinances of the Colony are introduced to the Legislative Council and passed without prior publicity having been given to them, so as to allow discussion, and objection, or suggestion thereto—to be made through the medium of the public Press, or in other ways through the non-official members of the Council.

17. That the fact of the inhabitants of the Colony consisting of so large a proportion of native Fijians is no reason why the right ordinarily granted to British subjects of being represented in Colonial Councils of Government should be entirely denied to your Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

18. That, as there will shortly be assembled at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, a Convention of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies to consider the question of a general Federation of the Colonies, and the annexation of parts of New Guinea and also certain other islands or groups of islands in the Western Pacific, the time has therefore seemed to your Majesty's Petitioners opportune for praying from your Majesty's Government consideration of their present political position. In furtherance of which object your Petitioners have memorialized the said Convention now about to meet, and have requested them to assist your Petitioners in obtaining the objects herein set forth.

Your Petitioners therefore now most humbly pray:—

1. That your Majesty will see fit, in the event of the Australasian Colonies becoming federated, to constitute the Colony of Fiji an integral portion of Federated Australasia.
2. That in the event of such Federation not being now immediately accomplished, your Majesty will see fit to allow the Colony of Fiji to become incorporated with one of the Australasian Colonies as now existing, with the consent of such Colony.
3. Or that your Majesty will see fit to grant to the British-born subjects resident within this Colony complete relief from the humiliating condition in which they are at present politically placed.
4. That such relief be granted with due regard to the preservation of all existing rights and privileges of the native races inhabiting this Colony.

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

Dated in Levuka, Fiji, this 19th September, 1883.

(3.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING NEW GUINEA.

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13	Governor Sir W. C. F. Robinson (South Australia).	April 25, 1883 (Rec. June 6, 1883.)	Communicating the opinion of his Ministers that New Guinea should be under British rule, and their hope that the action of the Queensland Government will lead to that result.	84
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16	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon.	June 16, 1883	Transmitting copy of a letter from the Baron Miklouho Maclay renewing, in view of the proposed annexation of New Guinea, the requests made by him in January 1879 and April 1881, as to the protection of Natives.	87
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19	Royal Colonial Institute	June 30, 1883	Transmitting copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Institute held on the 29th, respecting New Guinea.	89
20	To the Royal Colonial Institute.	July 4, 1883	Acknowledging letter of the 30th June enclosing copy of certain resolutions.	89
21	To Administrator Sir A. H. Palmer.	July 11, 1883	Conveying the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the question of annexation.	89
22	Governor the Marquis of Normanby (Victoria).	July 12, 1883 (Rec. July 12, 1883.) Telegraphic.	Forwarding substance of resolutions by both Houses of Parliament to the effect that a Protectorate over New Guinea and the adjacent islands is essential, and that the Colony is willing to contribute its portion of the expense.	90
23	The Agent-General for Victoria.	July 12, 1883	Stating that a resolution was passed by the Victorian Parliament on the 11th instant, in favour of annexing New Guinea and other islands in the Western Pacific, and that the Government and Parliament of Victoria have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the expense of such an undertaking.	91

No. 1.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, Foreign Office, May 8, 1883.
I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin relative to a Company about to be formed in Germany for the colonization of New Guinea.

I am, &c.,
T. V. LISTER.

[*Enclosure in No. 1.*]

My Lord, Berlin, May 3, 1883.
With reference to Sir John Lumley's despatch of the 31st March,* upon the subject of a Company about to be formed in Germany with the view of colonizing New Guinea, I asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether I was correct in reporting to your Lordship that the above-named Company was a private one, and not as yet supported by the Imperial German Government. His Excellency replied that my impression was correct, besides which the Imperial Government did not promote any scheme for the increase of emigration from Germany, as I well knew.

The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
AMPHILL.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to The Aborigines Protection Society.

Sir, Downing Street, May 22, 1883.
I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant,† on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea. His Lordship desires me to request that you will inform the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society that the question is receiving the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 3.

Letter from the Chief Justice of Queensland.

NATIVES IN QUEENSLAND.‡
To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir, London, May 22.
Since my arrival in England on Thursday evening last I have read two communications published in the *Times* of the 15th and 18th instant on the proposed annexation of New Guinea.

Upon the policy of that step I do not propose to offer any comment. I have no doubt the matter will be settled with full knowledge and perfect ability by those whose business it is to consider and decide upon it.

In justice, however, to my fellow colonists, I am bound to ask you to publish what I deem to be a most important correction of serious errors of both your correspondents, that is to say, their statements that "the evidence of a native is absolutely excluded from consideration in all Courts of justice in Queensland;" that "even the most ordinary legal security against the perpetration of injustice on the weaker race is absent in Queensland;" and that "heathen testimony is excluded from the Courts of that Colony."

As

* Enclosure in No. 53 of [C.—3617] May, 1883.

† No. 64 in [C.—3617] May, 1883.

‡ This letter was published in the *Times* of May 23rd, 1883.

As ex-Premier and present Chief Justice of Queensland, I am enabled to state that your correspondents are absolutely in error in all these particulars. Ample provision exists for the administration of justice to all races in Queensland by independent Judges, whose tenure of office is the same as that of the Justices of the High Court of Justice of England, and Justices of the Peace are appointed throughout the Colony. Moreover, I and my colleagues have judicially received the testimony of "heathen and native" witnesses and submitted it to Juries, in cases even where prisoners were charged with capital offences. Polynesian heathens and native aboriginal blacks have thus given evidence in Court under the existing law of Queensland. Under the old law the testimony of native blacks was not receivable, for reasons which it is not necessary I should discuss; but under an existing statute, enacted five or six years ago, such testimony is received in all Courts of justice.

So far from being unprotected by the law, provision has always been made for the defence of Polynesian and Native blacks charged with criminal offences, the expense of counsel and attorney being paid by the Crown. In this respect they enjoy a more extended privilege than that granted to white men under similar circumstances.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES LILLEY.

No. 4.

Royal Colonial Institute to Colonial Office.

My Lord,

15, Strand, W.C., May 23, 1883.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute are desirous of having the honor of an interview with your Lordship on the subject of New Guinea.

On their behalf, therefore, I have to request the favour of your appointing a time when it will be convenient to your Lordship to receive a deputation from them on this important question.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 5.

Royal Colonial Institute to Colonial Office.

Sir,

15, Strand, W.C., May 25, 1883.

Referring to my letter to Lord Derby of the 23rd instant,* requesting His Lordship to appoint a time for receiving a deputation from the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute on the subject of New Guinea, I now have the honor to transmit to you, for His Lordship's information, a copy of the memorial which it is desired to present on that occasion.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute,—

SHOWETH:—

That your memorialists are the elected governing body of the Royal Colonial Institute, which Society was founded in 1868, obtained a Royal Charter in 1882, and now comprises more than 1,900 members, amongst whom are residents in every part of Her Majesty's dominions.

That your memorialists have for a considerable time been impressed with the importance of the island of New Guinea, in relation to British interests, whether regarded from Home, Colonial, or Imperial points of view.

On April 29th, 1875, a deputation from this Institute had the honor of presenting a memorial to your Lordship's predecessor the Earl of Carnarvon, advocating the speedy annexation of New Guinea.

Among the reasons assigned for this annexation were:—

- I. The proximity of the shores of New Guinea to those of Australia, and the danger to British and Australian interests which would arise from a foreign nation establishing itself on the northern shores of Torres Straits, or occupying the valuable harbours of the island.
- II.—The increased expenditure for defences which a foreign occupation would entail, even in time of peace, upon both the Imperial and Colonial Governments,—an expenditure which would be greater than the cost of establishing and maintaining British rule in the island.
- III.—That the best prospect for the Papuans was to be brought under British rule, before Europeans were attracted to the island, either to settle in or visit it.
- IV.—That the establishment of a penal settlement in New Guinea, such as that of the French in New Caledonia, from which convicts continually escape to New South Wales and Queensland, to the great detriment and expense of those Colonies, would be a source of most serious injury to the whole of Australia.
- V.—That the coast should be occupied, in order that the claims of the British Crown, arising from formal possession having been taken in Her Majesty's name by British officers, should not be allowed to lapse.

Your memorialists submit that all the preceding reasons not only exist at the present moment, but are now much stronger, and more urgently call for action, than when they were stated eight years ago.

That the published returns of the Board of Trade show, as your Lordship has recently pointed out, that there is a great and increasing necessity for obtaining fresh markets for the manufactures of the United Kingdom.

That the well-known fact that "trade follows the flag" is proved by those same returns, which clearly show that the best and most profitable customers that England has are the people who live under the British flag and under British rule.

That all experience shows that the introduction amongst an uncivilized people of British manufactures, to which they have previously been strangers, speedily creates a large and rapidly increasing demand for those manufactures.

That

* No. 4.

That New Guinea contains a large population, with whom at the present time no trade is carried on by any European country.

That New Guinea under British rule would obtain all her supplies of manufactured goods from this country, giving in return her own raw productions.

That, if New Guinea should pass into foreign hands, England will lose that trade, as the restrictive fiscal systems of all other nations practically exclude England from trade with their Colonies and dependencies.

That the Government of Queensland is extending its railway system to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

That the Government of South Australia is now busily engaged in constructing railways from the north southwards, and from the south northwards. In a very few years these railways will be united, and will form a Central Australian Trunk Railway, with a northern terminus at or near Port Darwin.

That the South Australian Government has constructed, and since its establishment maintained, the Central Australian Telegraph line, the northern terminus of which is at Port Darwin, and which telegraph line is the only means of electric communication with Australia.

That the trade between Australia and the British possessions in the East is now very large, is greatly increasing, and by the rapid growth of population in the Australian Colonies, will soon acquire most important dimensions, especially when aided by the above-mentioned railway lines.

That at present this trade, or the greater part thereof, passes through Torres Straits, and would be at the mercy of a hostile power in possession of New Guinea.

That a hostile power in possession of New Guinea could easily cut off telegraphic communication with Australia, and could greatly hamper, if not entirely destroy the trade that will be carried on by means of the railways now in course of construction, the termini of which will be on the northern shores of Australia, closely adjacent to New Guinea.

That the soil of New Guinea is very fertile, whilst the geological formation indicates great richness in minerals, metals, and precious stones.

That owing to the elevation of much of the land, the climate of a large portion of New Guinea is as well suited for the carrying on of British industries, or industries under British supervision, as that of other tropical countries.

That in these days of progress no part of the earth's surface can long escape the spirit of enterprise which, with the necessities of trade, will soon attract large numbers of adventurers to New Guinea.

That the presence of large numbers of uncontrolled adventurers in New Guinea will lead to evils and complications such as occurred in Fiji, though on a much larger scale, and the cost to this country of restraining the actions of such adventurers will equal, if it does not exceed, the cost of maintaining in New Guinea a simple and efficient form of Government.

That a large staff of highly paid officials would not be required, as a Government Resident, with a body of police for his protection, would, aided by the periodical visits of war ships from the Australian station, be sufficient for the present.

That though it has been urged that the natives of New Guinea have not requested Great Britain to extend her rule over them as the Fijians did, it must be remembered that the cases are not analogous, as the Fijians were of one race, with one single Chief having authority to speak on their behalf; whilst in New Guinea the tribal system prevails, and there is no paramount Chief whose voice would be the voice of all.

That the rights of the natives to the lands occupied by them can and ought to be as easily recognized and as fully protected in New Guinea as in Fiji, while the increase of civilization, resulting from the British rule, cannot fail to be of great advantage to the native inhabitants of New Guinea.

That the possession of New Guinea by any other European Power would, even in time of peace, cause many inconveniences and expenses to England and her Australian possessions, and in time of war would be a standing danger to Australasia, and a menace to British interests in the East generally.

That the annexation of New Guinea to Great Britain would confer many benefits on the inhabitants of that large island, and would most materially add to the security, the prestige, and the wealth of the Empire.

It appears to your memorialists, from the correspondence which was laid before Parliament in July 1876, that the Imperial Government would have annexed New Guinea if one or more of the Governments of the Australian Colonies had been willing to contribute to the expense. This, they understand, Queensland has now offered to do.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully urge that the island of New Guinea, or those parts thereof to which any other recognized Government cannot establish a clear right, should be annexed to, and in due form be declared to be part of, the British dominions; and your memorialists feel assured that, should Her Majesty's Government not accede to the various and renewed requests which have from time to time been made, the deepest disappointment will be occasioned throughout the whole of Australasia, as well as amongst those, both in England and the Colonies, who take the warmest interest in questions which concern the different dominions or provinces of the Empire, or affect its general prosperity, security, and welfare.

In witness whereof, the said Council have caused the common seal of the Royal Colonial Institute to be affixed hereto, this twenty-second day of May, 1883.

(L.S.) MANCHESTER,

Chairman of the Council,

and the following members of the Council:—

Sir Charles Clifford.	Mr. J. Denistown Wood.
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.	Mr. G. Molineux.
Sir Charles Stirling, Bart.	Mr. Rivington.
Mr. J. A. Youl, C.M.G.	Mr. F. P. Labilliere.
General Lowry, C.B.	Mr. Frederick Young.
Mr. H. J. Jourdain.	Mr. Jacob Montifiore.
Dr. Rae.	Mr. William Walker.

Mr. Archer, Agent-General for Queensland.
 Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia.
 Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales.

No. 6.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby to Administrator Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.
(Queensland).

Telegraphic.

May 29, 1883.—Newspaper reports vessel left Mackay obtain labour New Guinea. Is report true?

No. 7.

Administrator Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Queensland), to the Right Hon. the
Earl of Derby. (Received May 31, 1883.)

Telegraphic.

May 31.—Cannot ascertain that any labour vessels have gone to New Guinea. Vessels clear for South Sea Islands only, no labourers have come from New Guinea. If annexation confirmed cannot recruit there; see Pacific Islands Labourers Act. Some labourers have come from New Britain.

No. 8.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Queensland), to the Right Hon.
the Earl of Derby. (Received June 1, 1883.)

My Lord,

Government House, Brisbane, April 19, 1883.

Referring to my despatches, and telegrams named below,* I have the honor to transmit two letters from my Prime Minister, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, dated the 6th and 13th April, on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea.

2. I am not in a position to afford your Lordship any further information than you at present possess.

I have, &c.

A. E. KENNEDY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 8.]

Queensland.

Your Excellency,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, April 6, 1883.

With reference to the Executive Minute passed on the 15th ultimo, authorizing the despatch of an officer of the Government to take possession, in Her Majesty's name, of the island of New Guinea, in anticipation of a reply to the despatch addressed by your Excellency to the Secretary of State upon the subject, I have the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of the authority granted by the minute alluded to, Mr. H. M. Chester, Police Magistrate at Thursday Island, was instructed on the 20th ultimo to proceed in the Queensland Government schooner "Pearl" to New Guinea, and to take formal possession of so much of the island as was not already in the occupation or possession of the Dutch.

Advices have since been received apprising the Government of the departure of that officer from Thursday Island with this object on 22nd ultimo.

The Government have been thus prompt in taking action in this matter, because in the opinion of those most conversant with the subject, and from information obtained from various sources, there appeared to be every probability of the island being taken possession of by a Foreign Power, and thus not only a valuable territory be lost to the British Crown, but a source of danger to the Colonies established, the extent of which cannot at present be fully appreciated.

I have, &c.

THOMAS M'ILWRAITH.

His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

Governor,

&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 8.]

Queensland.

Your Excellency,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, April 13, 1883.

I had the honor to inform you, in a communication dated the 6th instant, that, in anticipation of a reply to the despatch addressed by your Excellency to the Secretary of State, on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea, Mr. H. M. Chester, Police Magistrate, Thursday Island, had, in accordance with instructions from the Government, left Thursday Island for New Guinea on the 20th ultimo, with a view to take formal possession of so much of that island as was not already in the occupation or possession of the Dutch.

Advices have since been received from that officer apprising the Government of his arrival at Port Moresby, and of his having, on the 4th instant, taken possession, in the name of Her Majesty, of all that part of New Guinea and the isles adjacent thereto lying between the 141st and the 155th meridian of East longitude.

In view of a possible request for an explanation of this summary step, it is considered desirable that your Excellency should impress upon the Secretary of State that the Queensland Government have acted under the full belief that the matter was too urgent to admit of the delay necessarily involved in waiting for instructions from the Imperial Government. As the possession of this valuable territory depended on mere precedence in the formality of annexation, and as the Queensland Government, from information received from various sources, had strong reason to believe in the possibility, and even the probability, of being anticipated in their proposed course of action by a Foreign Power,—a contingency which could not but gravely affect the Australasian Dependencies of Great Britain, as tending not only to limit the range of their development, but possibly also to imperil their safety,—it is hoped that the

* Nos. 3, 54, and 55, in [C.—3617], May, 1883.

the Secretary of State will perceive that in the step taken by the Queensland Government they have been guided by considerations of expediency which justify their promptness in taking action in the matter. In anticipating instructions from the Imperial Government, they have been also largely influenced by the consideration urged in a former despatch, viz., that by undertaking the whole expense in connection with the formation, maintenance, and defence of a British settlement in New Guinea, they effectually dispose of the only objection raised on the part of the Home Government, during previous correspondence on the subject, to the annexation of New Guinea by an Australian Colony.

I have, &c.

THOMAS M'LWRAITH.

His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 8.]

"THE BRISBANE COURIER," Wednesday, April 18, 1883.

The cablegrams we publish to-day concerning our annexation of New Guinea and the reception which the news of that action has obtained in the Imperial Parliament convey impressions of a somewhat contradictory nature. From one we learn that the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons that the Queensland Government had taken possession of New Guinea in the name of the Queen, pending the decision of the Home Government, and that the object of the annexation was to prevent Foreign Powers obtaining possession of the island, to the detriment of British interests. From this, one would be led to suppose that our action had the approval of the Imperial Government, and at least the tacit consent of the Imperial Parliament, but this is supplemented by another message that the Members of the House of Commons were greatly annoyed, and that pressure was being exercised on the Government to induce it to repudiate the annexation. This is quite likely to be true, but notwithstanding the strong doubts expressed as to the approval of the Imperial authorities, we have no serious fear for the result. If the Queensland Parliament support the action of Sir Thomas M'Lwraith, it is not likely that the Home Government will order the flag, once hoisted, to be hauled down, and the beginning of occupation made at Port Moresby to be stopped short.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 8.]

"THE BRISBANE COURIER," Thursday, April 19, 1883.

The overt act of the annexation of New Guinea by the authority of the Queensland Government has no doubt created some sensation in Downing Street. Lord Derby, in the interview which he lately granted to the Missionary Societies connected with the New Hebrides, expressed himself strongly against further annexations in the Pacific. Lord Granville, by his presence on the occasion, also lent the sanction of the Foreign Office, the statements then made to the effect that an arrangement might not improbably be arrived at by which Foreign Powers who were interested in the commerce of the Pacific would mutually abstain from annexation. It cannot be doubted that representations of this character must have been made by this time to the French Government. It can be understood, therefore, how extremely awkward under these circumstances must have been the intimation given that a formal act of annexation had been applied to a territory so vast as New Guinea, a territory which, as compared with the New Hebrides, is a whole continent.

It will be replied, probably, that this annexation has not been authorized, and that the assertion of a merely formal claim, such as that made by Mr. Chester, is no more binding on the Imperial Government than was a similar act of annexation effected by Captain Moresby in April, 1873. When John Moresby, ten years ago, in the name of the Queen, read a proclamation at Hayter's Island to the officers, marines, and seamen of the "Basilisk" assembled round a flagstaff, on which he hoisted the British ensign, he did nothing more than Mr. Chester has done, acting under instructions from the Queensland Government. He felt, as he says, that the occupation by any foreign maritime Power of the islands which he then claimed to annex would be a "standing menace to Queensland." The reasons which he gives for his action on that occasion are so excellent that they will bear to be repeated here: "I was so surprised by the richness and beauty of the new islands, and the number of their vegetable products, fine timber, the cocoa-nut, sago-palm, sugar-cane, maize, jute, and various vegetable fibres and rich grasses; and my conclusion, after weighing all the considerations involved, was that it was my duty to take formal possession of our discoveries in the name of Her Majesty. Such a course secured a postponement of occupation by any Power till our Government could consider its own interests; and whilst the acquisition of these islands might commend itself, and my act result in annexation on the one hand, it might be negatived on the other with easy simplicity by a neglect to confirm it." These are the reasons given by Captain Moresby for his formal claim, on behalf of the Queen, to the group of islands at the south-eastern extremity of New Guinea. If they are good as applied to them, they are equally good as applied to the mainland of New Guinea. The annexation authorized by the Governor and the Government of Queensland has been effected very much in the same way as Captain Moresby made his claim in 1873, in connection with the islands which he described in his proclamation. It has been done by the authority of Sir Arthur Kennedy, acting on the advice of his Executive Council. It is, of course, a somewhat more formal and important act of executive authority than that of Captain Moresby; it applies to a magnificent island of which as yet very little is known; but this annexation does not differ in kind from that effected by Captain Moresby. As it stands, it is simply a preferential demand, and it may either be acted upon or allowed to lie dormant as Captain Moresby's claim was.

Will Lord Derby repudiate it and disavow it? We think he will scarcely venture to do that. The previous correspondence which took place in connection with this subject all points to the ultimate annexation of New Guinea, in the interests of the Australian Colonies. An address to the Queen, on the motion of Mr. Douglas, was adopted by the Assembly in 1875. It was maimed, it is true, by Mr. Palmer, who was then leading the Opposition, when he moved an amendment omitting that portion of it which referred to the co-operation of Queensland in sharing the burdens of expenditure in connection with the annexation; the amendment was carried, but the address in favour of annexation was adopted, and

and even acknowledged by Lord Carnarvon as an important representation of Australian feeling. Similar addresses came from South Australia and Victoria, and the Government of New South Wales went so far as to recommend not only the annexation of New Guinea but also of all the adjacent islands. Mr. Robertson, who was then Premier in New South Wales was very anxious to have everything annexed, but like Mr. Palmer in Queensland, he declined to "co-operate" with the Queen's Government. He did so, however, for different reasons. He assigned as his chief reason "the apparent impossibility of this Colony having any share in the control of the Colony contemplated commensurate with the amount subscribed." That is to say, he was very anxious to have a finger in the pie if he could pull out all the plums. But Lord Carnarvon could not see it in this light. If the Australian Colonies would not contribute, they could not expect the Queen's Government to annex New Guinea and the islands of the Pacific for nothing. And so the matter ended for a time with a polite refusal, but an assurance that "Her Majesty's Government would contrive to examine the arguments for and against the extension of British sovereignty over New Guinea by the light of such information as they may be able to procure."

And so must Lord Derby. The light now shed upon this subject is the provisional annexation which has been authorized, accompanied by the offer to bear the preliminary expenses. The proposal has already, as we now learn, been favourably received by the leading journals in England, and whatever reluctance Lord Derby may feel in giving effect to the proclamation, the annexation will ultimately be carried out. The course adopted by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith in appealing to the several Australian Governments to support his action is quite justified by the position of affairs, and we trust that he will be successful in his spirited endeavours to bring to an issue such an important negotiation.

We understand that the Governments of the various Australian Colonies have been requested to communicate with their Agents-General in London, and to authorize them to support the proposed annexation of New Guinea. In doing so, it has been explained that no preferential right has been set up to any special territorial advantages on the part of this Colony further than this, that the Government of Queensland has expressed its willingness to accept a territorial extension, if it is considered desirable to carry out the annexation in that form. But it is to be clearly understood that Queensland desires no exclusive possession, and that the action in this case has been taken chiefly in order to set at rest any doubt as to the ultimate possession of New Guinea by some Foreign Power. It is sought, in fact, in the first place, to extend the sovereignty of Great Britain to that portion of New Guinea not claimed by the Dutch. Whether it should be included within the territorial definition of Queensland, or whether it should be constituted a separate territory under the protection of Great Britain, must be matters for further consideration; and the Premiers of the several Australian Colonies have been advised that the action taken has been with a view to serve the interests of the Australian Colonies as a whole, without any undue prominence being given to the special interest which Queensland undoubtedly has in the settlement of the question.

No. 9.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby to Administrator Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.,
(Queensland).

Telegraphic.

June 1.—Governor's despatch 19th April.* What specific information led Government to believe occupation New Guinea by Foreign Power probable?

No. 10.

Administrator Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Queensland), to The Right Hon. the
Earl of Derby. (Received June 4, 1883.)

Telegraphic.

General rumours of Germany and Italy; special rumour, German corvette "Carola" was leaving Sydney for South Seas without object of annexation. She left on the 18th March.

No. 11.

The Agent-General for Queensland to Colonial Office.

Queensland Government Office,

1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street,

London, S.W., June 4, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby, a copy of a telegram I have received this morning from the Premier of Queensland, the Honorable Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, K.C.M.G., dated Brisbane, 4th June, 1883:—

"Press annexation to Queensland or Crown Colony. Protectorate not acceptable to Australia."

I have, &c.,

THOS. ARCHER,

Agent-General.

No. 12.

Governor the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G. (Victoria), to The Right Hon. the
Earl of Derby. (Received June 6, 1883.)

My Lord,

Government House, Melbourne, April 19, 1883.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I prorogued the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Victoria this day. I beg to enclose herewith copies† of the speech I read on that occasion.

I have, &c.,

NORMANBY.

(Extract).

* No. 6.

† Query "with," but sic in original.

‡ Extract only printed.

(Extract.)

[Enclosure in No. 12.]

The proposed annexation of New Guinea to British territory has been received with great satisfaction by the people of Victoria, and my Advisers have taken prompt action to support the Government of Queensland in urging that course on the Imperial Government.

No. 13.

Governor Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. (South Australia), to The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. (Received June 6, 1883.)

My Lord,

Government House, Adelaide, April 25, 1883.

I have the honor to report that, in consequence of representations made to this Government by the Government of Queensland and Victoria, the Chief Secretary has requested me to communicate to your Lordship the opinion of my Ministers that, in their judgment, New Guinea should be under British rule, and that they trust that the recent action of the Queensland Government in regard to that island may lead to the result which they desire to see accomplished.

2. I have this day telegraphed to your Lordship to this effect.*

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON.

No. 14.

The Agent-General for Queensland to The Colonial Office.

Queensland Government Office,

1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street,

London, S.W., June 19, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Derby, copies of correspondence received to-day from the Colony relative to the pearl shell and bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Torres Straits, and of the number and tonnage of vessels passing through the Straits to and from the Colony during 1882, and also a printed copy of Mr. Chester's report of his visit to Port Moresby, and of the ceremony of taking possession of New Guinea in the name of Her Majesty.

In laying these papers before Lord Derby, I would desire to bring to his notice one other point in favour of the annexation of New Guinea which has not been mentioned in my previous correspondence, but which has been brought to my knowledge in a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, viz., "That in addition to the contingent danger of occupation by a foreign and possibly hostile Power, there is an actual and present danger to Queensland interests in the fact of a coast-line so near to the scene of several of her industries, and dominating one side of the direct channel of communication between Queensland and Europe, being in the hands of a savage race.

"In view of the many necessities for landing on that coast, and the possibilities of shipwreck and other accidents, which may reasonably be looked for, owing to the development of the industries referred to and the rapidly increasing communication by the Torres Straits route, it is evident that the time has arrived for taking seriously into consideration whether we can now, with safety to our interests and the lives of British subjects, allow this territory to remain outside the control of civilisation."

I have, &c.,

THOMAS ARCHER,
Agent-General.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 14.]

H. H. Chester, Esq., P.M., to The Agent-General for Queensland, London.

Sir,

Thursday Island, May 2, 1883.

At the request of the Under Colonial Secretary I have the honor to furnish the following information *re* the pearl-shell and bêche-de-mer fisheries in Torres Straits.

There are now 192 vessels and boats employed in these fisheries, and some 1,500 men, principally South Sea Islanders and Malays. There are also a number of bêche-de-mer vessels sailing out of Cooktown, and fishing on the New Guinea Coast, of which I have no statistics.

The fisheries are extending rapidly, no less than twenty-five new vessels having commenced operations since the beginning of the year, and more are expected. The trade of the port is consequently increasing, and from ten to twelve large steamers call here every month. The revenue last year was over £7,000, and this year it will not be far short of £10,000.

I have, &c.,

HENRY M. CHESTER, P.M.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 14.]

The Under Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General for Queensland, London.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, April 24, 1883.

In continuation of my letter of yesterday with reference to the annexation of New Guinea, I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying return, showing the number and tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from Queensland Ports, *via* Torres Straits, during the year ending 31st December, 1882.

In drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to this return it would be desirable to mention that the figures supplied by no means represent the total of the vessels taking advantage of the Torres Straits passage during that period, but only such number as has come within official knowledge.

I have, &c.,

R. GRAY,
Under Colonial Secretary.

RETURN

* See No. 61 in [C-3617] May, 1883.

RETURN showing number and tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from Queensland Ports *via* Torres Straits during the year ending 31st December, 1882.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Tons.
48	66,363

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.
42	56,978

Her Majesty's Customs, Brisbane,
April 24, 1883.

T. M. KING, Collector of Customs.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 14.]

ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

Mr. H. M. CHESTER has furnished to the Colonial Secretary the following very interesting report of his recent visit to Port Moresby, and of the ceremony of taking possession of New Guinea in the name of Her Majesty.

Sir,

Port Moresby, New Guinea, April 7, 1883.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions I left Thursday Island in the "Pearl" on the 24th ultimo. There being a difficulty in engaging a crew, I took with me three of the water-police and two men from the pilot cutter. Mr. Frank Walsh also accompanied me as a volunteer. I proceeded to Somerset to water the vessel, and left for Port Moresby on the 27th idem. We experienced light easterly winds with a strong westerly set and did not reach the Port until noon of 3rd instant. The same afternoon the annual large trading canoes arrived from Motumotu (Freshwater Bay) with supplies of sago.

At 10 a.m. on the 4th instant I took formal possession, in Her Majesty's name, of all that portion of New Guinea and the adjacent islands not already in occupation by the Dutch, and read the accompanying proclamation in presence of about 200 Natives and thirteen Europeans. A royal salute was fired from the "Pearl," and at the close of the proceedings three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen. I then, in presence of the people, recognised Boe Vagi as head chief of Port Moresby, and gave the flag into his charge until such time as an official should be sent to represent the Government. Mr. Lawes kindly explained the meaning of the ceremony to the people, and assured them that they would remain in undisturbed possession of their lands. A short impressive prayer by Mr. Lawes terminated the proceedings, after which about £50 worth of trade was distributed to the heads of families by Ruatoka, the Rarotongan teacher, in the name of Her Majesty. In the afternoon a long procession filed up the hill to the mission-house, each man bearing some small present, such as two or three spears, an armet, a grass petticoat, or an ornament, and after this the Europeans present, the teachers and their wives, and Boe Vagi, were invited to a banquet, given by Messrs. Lawes and Chalmers, at which, after the usual loyal toasts, "Prosperity to the latest gem added to the British Crown" was drunk, and the health of the missionaries who have done so much for the civilisation of the people. Great regret was expressed by all at the absence of Mrs. Lawes, a lady of whom it is no disparagement to our beloved Queen to say that she alone reigns in the hearts of this people.

It is now five years since I first visited Port Moresby, and I was much struck by the improved appearance of the town. The mission premises are situated on a small hill to the westward of the harbour, overlooking Ethel Island and the village built on piles in the sea at its base. They consist of two neat wooden houses with iron roofs, one of which is the residence, and the other a training college for the mission students, drawn from all parts of the coast who occupy six neat grass houses on the right of the college. A fence surrounds the whole, and well-kept paths, covered with shingle and bordered with handsome variegated crotons, lead up the hill from the beach. Two years ago the village on the eastern side of the harbour was totally destroyed by fire, and the people have not yet recovered from the loss, the most serious part of it being the flooring boards of the houses, made of the sides of the old canoes, and handed down for generations. There are 221 houses in the two villages, and the population now numbers about 800 souls, having increased during the last five years.

During the evening the missionaries received information that the Motumotu men on their return voyage intended to attack Kabadi, a village inland in Redscar Bay, having been subsidised to do so by a tribe at enmity with them. If De Quincey had visited New Guinea he might have added a chapter to his essay on "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts." In no part of the world probably is murder as an art more cultivated than in New Guinea. *Apropos* of this I relate a tragic story told me by Mr. Chalmers of the recent massacre of an entire village by the Lési tribe. It may be remembered that a Dr. James and Mr. Thorngren were murdered on the coast, near Yule Island, in 1876, by the Roro tribe, who occupied a village some distance to the south-eastward of the Lési, in Hall Sound. During one of Mr. Chalmers' visits to the westward, being in the neighbourhood of this tribe, he determined to visit them and make peace, it being too late to punish them for the murders, but he narrowly escaped meeting the same fate, and reached his boat with difficulty. In an evil hour they surprised three of the Lési and killed two of them. Their doom was sealed. The Lési turned out in force, and lying concealed by day and travelling in their canoes at night, arrived after dusk at one of the many streams running into Hall Sound. Here they were at fault, not knowing which to ascend; but fortune favoured them,

them, they captured a canoe in which was a Roro man and two women, and gave them the option of guiding them to their village (Paitana) or being killed. The man consented to pilot them, and the women were let go. When near Paitana they allowed the guide to escape in his canoe. Sending a party to surround the village the rest camped in the middle of it and sat silently down to await the first streak of dawn. One of the villagers awoke, and to his astonishment found the place occupied by strangers. "Who are you?" said the Roro man. The others sprang to their feet and cried out, "We are the Lési come to pay you! You murdered foreigners; they did not pay you, they were afraid! That we have nothing to do with; but you tried to kill Tamate, and you murdered our men, and we are here to avenge them! Come out and fight!" At the same moment they let fly a cloud of arrows, until wearying of the slaughter the chief called out, "We have no time to kill them all; burn the houses and those inside." The order was obeyed, and when the sun rose Paitana was a blackened heap of ashes. This happened last July, and Mr. Chalmers meeting a chief of Roro in August inquired how many were killed. "Ah! Tamate," said the chief, "I cannot number the slain, I can only tell you how many are left alive." A lad of seven years old was brought to Mr. Chalmers. His father had lowered him down through a hole in the floor of his house, and he hid in the scrub. After all was over he returned to find only the charred remains of father, mother, brother, and two sisters. The murderers of James and Thorngren perished with the rest.

On the 5th April, thinking that a little shell practice from the "Pearl" might deter the Motomotu from attacking Kabadi, we took the chiefs and several of their people on board, and fired six rounds of segment shell. In the afternoon I attended an examination of the school children. The building which is used both as a church and school-room, is 66 feet long by 24 feet, cool and well ventilated. About 120 boys and girls, of all ages between five and twenty, were assembled in classes. Large maps were unrolled, and it was pleasant to see the quick, bright intelligence displayed by the pupils. Scarcely did the wand of the teacher touch an ocean or a continent than its name was shouted by all simultaneously. Chief towns, rivers, and mountain ranges were given in rapid succession. The globe was produced, and I found to my astonishment that zenith and nadir, equator and ecliptic, zones and signs of the zodiac, were "familiar in their mouths as household words." Each class was presided over by a pupil teacher, mostly native girls from Port Moresby, the chief's daughter being one of the most intelligent. Only the most advanced scholars are privileged to attend the writing and English classes, and in a very few months a valuable staff of interpreters will be available should settlement on the coast progress.

In laying in a supply of trade from the limited sources available at Thursday Island I had not forgotten the children. A number of really good mouth harmonicons, and some toy watches, lockets, and chains make capital prizes, while the system adopted in the distribution was not only novel but relieved Mr. Chalmers of the invidious task of selection. "Who best deserves the prize for arithmetic?" cried Tamate. Without an instant's hesitation the children unanimously shouted the name of the girl or boy; and so on in geography, reading, &c., and in every instance the prize fell to the one whom Mr. Chalmers would have selected. Then ensued a scene which would have horrified an English School Board inspector. The children formed a line on either side and Mr. Chalmers and a native girl advanced from opposite ends. As he passed the girl, who, by the way, was remarkably pretty, he raised his hat, and with a bow, said, "Good morning," "Good evening," and "Good night" followed with the like ceremony. Then the children, placing their hands on the shoulders of the one in front, pranced round the long room in high glee, singing the multiplication table. A little elementary drill followed, and a distribution of lollies. Then a scramble for pieces of tobacco, which the children took home to their parents, and school broke up with the same boisterous mirth that is so characteristic of English lads of the same age. Too much credit can scarcely be given to Mr. and Mrs. Lawes and Mr. Chalmers for the wonderful results produced among a people who only eight years ago were pure savages. School work is interspersed with sufficient play to prevent it becoming irksome, it being evidently the aim of the missionaries "to make the people happy in their own way, even if that way should be quite opposed to European theories of how they ought to be happy."

The average daily attendance at the Port Moresby School is 140, and the total number of children attending the various at places where teachers are established is 1,000.

The following morning the mission teachers and their families, with the pupil teachers, came up to the mission house, each bearing some little present for Mamoose (my native name), a plume of paradise feathers, or some other token of their goodwill.

If Yule Island has been thought of as a site for the first settlement I trust the Government will reconsider the matter. Hall Sound as a harbour is not to be compared with Port Moresby. In consequence of the strong set of the current to the eastward it is at times almost impossible for sailing vessels to enter the Sound. The land opposite Yule Island is one vast swamp, and the neighbouring tribes are fierce and turbulent. The unhealthiness of the climate is such that the inhabitants have recently removed to the mainland, leaving only a few men to look after the plantations. Port Moresby, on the contrary, is now fairly healthy. The Motu tribe, inhabiting the port, are the great traders of the coast; their dialect is understood from Bald Head to Milne Bay, and the missionaries, after eight years' experience, have come to the conclusion that Port Moresby is the only locality suitable. It is the real key to New Guinea, and from it civilising influences will radiate as from a centre. The Laloki River, which takes its rise in the Owen Stanley range, and receives the Astrolabe waters, runs through fine agricultural land, well watered by a chain of lagoons, and falls into the sea in Redscar Bay. There is a depth of 6 feet on the bar at low water spring tides, and the river is navigable for vessels of light draught to within 5 miles of the diggers' camp at the back of Port Moresby. Cooktown is so situated that it must necessarily become the port of communication between Queensland and New Guinea. Vessels bound to and from New Guinea have a leading wind at all seasons.

Sixteen years ago small-pox was introduced *via* Torres Straits, and decimated the coast and inland tribes. Old men still speak, with tears in their eyes, of the frightful disease that carried off their children and friends. Eight years ago measles was imported from Somerset, and the mortality was very great. This points to the necessity of strict enforcement of quarantine regulations at Cooktown and Thursday Island, the portals of New Guinea.

In 1878, before leaving Port Moresby, the diggers and others purchased large areas of land from the natives with the trade they had no further use for. I am informed that one man bought a square mile almost in the town. These lands have never been improved by the owners, and are still cultivated

by

by the natives. The people complain bitterly of the damage done to their plantations by the horses left behind by the diggers. These have increased to about 60, and the marvel is that they were not speared long ago.

Cooktown, 13 April.

We were detained at Port Moresby until the 9th instant by calms, met the south-east trades about 5 miles outside, and carried strong-trades to the Barrier. Entered at Lizard opening (Cook's) on 12th instant, and arrived at Cooktown at 9 p.m. of 13th *idc*, all well.

I have, &c.

HENRY M. CHESTER.

Proclamation read at Port Moresby on 4th April, 1883:—

I, HENRY MAJORIBANES CHESTER, resident magistrate at Thursday Island, in the Colony of Queensland, acting under instructions from the Government of the said Colony, do hereby take possession of all that portion of New Guinea and the islands and islets adjacent thereto, lying between the 141st and 155th meridians of east longitude, in the name and on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, and successors. In token whereof I have hoisted and saluted the British flag at Port Moresby in New Guinea, this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

God save the Queen!

HENRY M. CHESTER.

The following is a list of places visited by Mr. Chalmers, with the population of each village or district. They are included in a coast-line of 60 miles from Boera to Kerepunu, say 60 miles by 40 to the Owen Stanley range:—Moumiri, 100; Munakahila, 300; Eikiri, 200; Kupele, 600; Logeri, 600; Faveli, 400; Moroka, 400; Maiara, 200; Iovi, 300; Epakari, 500; Epara, 300; Taburi, 400; Makapili, 400; Tubuselei (inland), 400; Kaile (inland), 1,000; Kapakapa (inland), 1,000; Palanai, 500; Boera, 300; Porebada, 200; Port Moresby, 800; Vapukeri, 200; Pari, 300; Tupuselei, 350; Kaile, 350; Kapakapa, 300; Hula, 600; Papaka, 400; Kamari, 200; Kalo, 1,500; Kerepunu, 1,500; Kuaipo, 600; Animarupa, 300; scattered Koitapuans, 1000. Total, 16,500, equal to nearly seven persons to the square mile.

No. 15.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Queensland), to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. (Received June 19, 1883.)

My Lord,

Government House, Brisbane, April 26, 1883.

I do not propose to trouble your Lordship with a repetition of details already before you in reference to the Colonial annexation of New Guinea.

2. I have only to express my entire satisfaction with the action of my Government, especially Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, in the matter.

3. I think his apprehension of New Guinea being annexed by another European Power was reasonable, and his promptitude in adopting our only safeguard very laudable.

4. Sir Thomas has laid his views before you, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are heartily adopted by all the Australian Colonies, which we trust may be our excuse for any irregularity we have committed.

5. I have never heard any well-informed person doubt the great disaster which the occupation of New Guinea by a European Power would prove to Australia.

6. I have had less difficulty in dealing with this subject from the knowledge that Her Majesty's sanction was necessary for its completion.

7. I do not anticipate any difficulty in providing for the cost of maintaining our authority.

I have, &c.,

A. E. KENNEDY.

No. 16.

The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., to Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir,

5, Bryanston Square, W., June 16, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the copy of a letter which I have just received from the Russian explorer, Baron Miklouho Maclay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR GORDON.

[Enclosure in No. 16.]

Baron Maclay to Sir A. Gordon.

Your Excellency,—Sir,

Hongkong, May, 2 1883.

Learning from newspapers about the desire of the Government of the Colony of Queensland to annex the S.E. part of the Island New Guinea, I take the liberty, in the case if Her Majesty should sanction this annexation, of reminding respectfully your Excellency of request made by me in January, 1879, and April, 1881, which I now repeat again:—

1. *That the right of the Natives of the Maclay Coast (New Guinea) to the soil in the fullest extent of the word should be respected.*

2. *That the importation of spirits should be prevented.*

Allow me also to quote here the own words of your Excellency (from a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Armitage Hill, April 9, 1879:—"I entirely agree with Baron Maclay in thinking that 'les tentatives généreuses des Gouvernements, Européens pour protéger les indigènes contre les violences et les injustices des envahisseurs blancs sont ordinairement venues trop tard, quand le mal était déjà fait,' and that comparatively slight precautions taken in time might avert misunderstandings which lead too often to the murder of white men, and to the steps, too generally of a most unsatisfactory nature, which have then to be taken for the punishment of those who have committed them. I also agree with him as to the importance of recognizing the native titles to land and of discouraging the importation of spirits and firearms."

Knowing

Knowing well that your Excellency is a friend of justice, and is not afraid to take the part of the weak, I have reasons to hope that my request shall not always remain "vox clamantis in deserto."

I have, &c.,

N. DE MIKLOUHO MACLAY.

Address—Biological Station at Watson's Bay, Sydney, N.S.W.

No. 17.

F. P. Labilliere, Esq., to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

5, Pump Court, Temple, June 16, 1883.

On looking over my papers about New Guinea, I have felt that the experience and opinions of Captain Yule, given in the enclosed letter, ought to be contributed to the other valuable information on the subject collected in your Department. I therefore send you the original letter which I received from Captain Yule, in reply to an invitation to be present at a private conference of gentlemen, which was held to consider the question of the annexation of New Guinea, just 10 years ago.

I shall be much obliged by your kindly returning the letter when you have made any use of it you may think fit.

I am, &c.

F. P. LABILLIERE.

[Enclosure in No. 17.]

Mr. C. B. Yule to Mr. F. P. Labilliere.

Sir,

Anderton, Devonport, June 19, 1873.

As I have no intention of going to London at present, I regret not being able to avail myself of your invitation to be present at the meeting which is to take place at the Royal Colonial Institute on the 25th instant, more especially as I take a great interest in the part of New Guinea you refer to, having been engaged in the survey of its southern coast and that of the Louisiade Archipelago, very little of which had been previously known to the civilised world, especially in the vicinity of Cape Possession, which I so named from my having formally taken possession of that part of New Guinea in Her Majesty's name, as it had previously appeared as a blank on the old charts.

The chief aspect of our survey of this part of the island having been of a hydrographic nature, we were not prepared for exploring the interior, but its general aspect reminded me much of the island of Java, with its lofty range of inland mountains, and vast tracts of undulating and apparently alluvial plains, with much wood and vegetation and numerous rivers, some of which are doubtless navigable between the mountains and the coast.

We had frequent communication with the Natives, who are of various shades from copper colour to black, well formed and intelligent; their canoes and dwelling-places are of superior construction, and they pay much attention to the cultivation of yams and other vegetables, as they brought off in their canoes yams, bananas, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, and a quantity of coarsely manufactured arrowroot or sago, all of which were evidently indigenous as the inhabitants possessed no iron or any other article indicative of their ever having had any previous communication with civilised men. They are very warlike, and probably, like most untamed people of the kind, are treacherous, although they spared the lives of myself and two boats' crews at Cape Possession when we were upset in the surf and, unarmed, were quite at the mercy of a large body of armed Natives.

The greater portion of the coast is fronted by a barrier of coral reefs, within which are perfectly sheltered harbours, and although the coast we surveyed lies within 8 to 12 degrees of the Equator we found the climate very healthy, which may, I think, in great measure be attributed to the south-east monsoon or trade wind which blows home to the coast during a great part of the year.

I am very glad this apparently fine country is now attracting the attention of the influential gentlemen you name, as I have often thought the portion of New Guinea that I have seen is quite adapted to the cultivation of all such productions as those of Java.

The "Voyage of the Rattlesnake" gives, as far as it goes, a correct account of the parts of New Guinea we visited; and the second volume of the "Australia Directory," compiled by myself, will afford some hydrographic description of its coasts, and I shall at any time be most happy to give you any further information in my power, for I think it a great pity that such an apparently fine country, and so near our Australian Colonies should remain fallow, or perhaps worse still, be eventually taken in hand by some Foreign Power.

I am, &c.

C. B. YULE.

No. 18.

The Foreign Office to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1883.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you to be laid before the Earl of Derby copy of a despatch relative to New Guinea.

I am, &c.,

J. PAUNCEFOTE.

[Enclosure in No. 18.]

Lyons to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Paris, June 27, 1883.

This afternoon, in obedience to the instructions conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, I recited to M. J. Ferry the conversation which your Lordship had on that day with Count d'Aunay on the subject of New Guinea.

When I mentioned that your Lordship had said to M. d'Aunay that you presumed you might feel confident that the French Government had themselves no design of annexation in New Guinea, M. Jules Ferry affirmed very positively that no design of the sort was entertained by the French Government.

I have, &c.,

LYONS.

No. 19.

No. 19.

The Royal Colonial Institute to The Colonial Office.

My Lord,

15, Strand, W.C., June 30, 1883.

Referring to a memorial* from the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, which was presented to your Lordship on the 1st instant, advocating the annexation of New Guinea by Her Majesty's Government, I now have the honor to append a copy of resolutions on the subject which were adopted by the Fellows of the Institute at the annual meeting held yesterday:—

- "1. That the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute in annual general meeting assembled approve of the action of the Council in presenting the memorial respecting the annexation of New Guinea to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies as expressed in the annual Report.
- "2. That his Grace the Chairman of the Council be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

I have, &c.,

MANCHESTER,

Chairman of the Council.

* See Enclosure in No. 5.

No. 20.

The Colonial Office to The Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir,

Downing-street, July 4, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo,† containing a copy of resolutions in support of the proposed annexation of New Guinea by Her Majesty's Government, which had been adopted by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute at the annual meeting held on the previous day.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

† No. 19.

No. 21.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby to The Administrator Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Queensland).

Sir,

Downing-street, July 11, 1883.

Her Majesty's Government have given their careful consideration to the request of the Government of Queensland, as placed before them in the correspondence with Sir Arthur Kennedy and with the Agent-General for the Colony, which has been laid before Parliament, that the eastern portion of the Island of New Guinea, with the islands adjacent thereto, may be annexed to Queensland. Although the first communication reached me through Mr. Archer on the 28th February, it was not until the 19th of June that I received Sir A. Kennedy's observations on the subject, and through Mr. Archer, a copy of the proclamation with which Mr. Chester, the magistrate, took possession of the territory in the name of the Queen. It has therefore not been possible to communicate to you before now the conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived.

2. They are unable to approve the proceedings of your Government in this matter. It is well understood that the officers of a Colonial Government have no power or authority to act beyond the limits of their Colony, and if this constitutional principle is not carefully observed serious difficulties and complications must arise. If there had been any evidence of the intention, which is said to have been apprehended, of a foreign Power to take possession of any part of New Guinea, the views and proposals of the Colonial Government could have been placed before Her Majesty's Government by telegraph, and if the circumstances had justified immediate action it could have been taken without a delay of more than a very few hours. It is therefore much to be regretted that your advisers should, without apparent necessity, have taken on themselves the exercise of powers which they did not possess.

3. The apprehension entertained in Australia that some foreign power was about to establish itself on the shores of New Guinea appears to have been altogether indefinite and unfounded, and the inquiries which have been made by Her Majesty's Government have given them the strongest reasons for believing that no such step has been contemplated. Nor is there at the present time any sufficient ground for anticipating the early settlement on the shores of New Guinea of a white population from the Australasian Colonies which, in the absence of any established authority, would become a source of trouble and danger to the Colony. The results of former expeditions have been disastrous, and unless there should be indications of their intended renewal on a considerable scale no question would arise with respect to the prevention of disorders resulting from that cause.

4. Her Majesty's Government are, moreover, clearly of opinion that even if the time had arrived for asserting and exercising the Queen's authority and jurisdiction on the shores of the island, or on some portions of them, there would be no necessity or justification for including in these measures the whole of the vast territory to which the proclamation of the Queensland Government purports to apply. It is estimated that the interior of the country contains several millions of savage inhabitants of whom little or nothing is known, but it is certain that they have given no sign of a desire that their land should be occupied by white men. It would require exceptionally strong reasons to justify the annexation of these tribes and their territory, and in the absence of any such reasons a grave responsibility would be incurred in establishing the Queen's jurisdiction over a large coloured population which would certainly resist subjugation and has apparently nothing to gain by it.

5. If, however, it had been shown that the extension of the Queen's sovereignty to the eastern portion of New Guinea has become necessary, the proposal that the territory so annexed should form part of the Colony of Queensland would be open to strong objections. The Colony already comprises an immense extent of territory: the seat of Government is situated in the south, a thousand miles from the south-eastern point of New Guinea: it is practically governed by a Parliament which represents the white population, whose interests are altogether different from those of the coloured races, aboriginal and imported, within the Colony: and while I am aware of the difficulties with which the Colonial Government has had to contend in connexion with the labour traffic and other questions affecting native interests,

the fact that those difficulties have not in all cases been successfully dealt with cannot be disputed, and has often of late been the subject of much comment. The Queensland Government is at present undertaking heavy charges and responsibilities in connexion with the settlement and development of its vast northern territory, which cannot be fully occupied for many years to come, and even if it could be reconciled with former precedents and sound general principles that the Imperial Government should devolve upon any Colony the duties incident to the establishment of British dominion in such a country as New Guinea, neither the time nor the circumstances would appear favourable for the assumption by the Queensland Government of the control of a large native population owning a territory not required, and, to a great extent, at least not suited, for the occupation and labour of European settlers. It has been stated in the press that one reason for which some persons in Queensland desire the annexation of New Guinea is the facility which would thereby be afforded for obtaining a large supply of coloured labour for the sugar plantations without going beyond the limits of the Colony. It is no doubt generally understood that the natives of New Guinea would not willingly accept or be suitable for labour engagements at a distance from their shores, but the fact that the suggestion has been made indicates a special difficulty which might present itself if the request of the Colonial Government were complied with.

6. Her Majesty's Government have not failed to give due attention to the representations made by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia in support of the action taken by your Government. Those Governments do not, as I understand, definitely endorse the proposal that the island should form part of Queensland, nor do they undertake to share the expenses which might be entailed by any attempt to govern it, but they express in general terms a desire that it should be brought under British rule. Such an expression of opinion has, necessarily, much weight with Her Majesty's Government, but it does not indicate any substantial advance towards the more effective settlement of a question of this nature. The affairs of the Pacific Ocean, and the political and commercial relations of the Australian Colonies with adjacent places and powers, are matters of the highest importance to those Colonies, and require to be dealt with on broad and clearly defined principles, and by the united action of the Colonies. Her Majesty's Government regret that it should be necessary from time to time to refuse assent to proposals coming from individual Colonies for the assumption of large and serious responsibilities in regard to places and questions not specially concerning those of Her Majesty's subjects who live in other parts of the empire; and I trust the time is now not distant when, in respect of such questions (if not for other purposes of government) the Australasian Colonies will effectively combine together, and provide the cost of carrying out any policy which after mature consideration they may unite in recommending, and which Her Majesty's Government may think it right and expedient to adopt.

7. In the meantime Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they must continue to decline proposals for large annexations of territory adjacent to Australia, in the absence of sufficient proof of the necessity of such measures. In the case of New Guinea there is already in existence a jurisdiction which may be made to suffice for immediate exigencies. The powers of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific extend to that island, and if the Colony of Queensland, with or without assistance from other Colonies, is prepared to provide a reasonable annual sum to meet the cost of placing one or more Deputies of the High Commissioner on the coast, Her Majesty's Government will be willing to take steps for strengthening the naval force on the Australian station so as to enable Her Majesty's ships to be more constantly present than hitherto in that part of the Pacific. A protectorate thus gradually established over the coast tribes would be capable of meeting the principal requirements of the case for some time to come, and would be free from the grave objections to which, as I have shown, the course now urged upon Her Majesty's Government is open.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

No. 22.

Governor the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., (Victoria), to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. (Received July 12, 1883.)

(Telegraphic.)

12th July.—Am requested by both Houses of Parliament to forward resolutions unanimously agreed to by them, viz., that it is essential to the future well being of the Australian Colonies that New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands lying between New Guinea and Fiji, including New Hebrides, should be annexed to the British Crown, or that England should establish a Protectorate over them; that concerted action on the part of the Australian Colonies is desirable in order to accomplish this result; that this Colony is willing to contribute its proportion of the expense entailed by such annexation or Protectorate.

No. 23.

The Agent-General for Victoria to The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.

8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria-street,
Westminster, S.W., July 12, 1883.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, at the instance of my Government, a resolution was passed unanimously by both Houses of the Victorian Parliament yesterday in favour of the annexation of New Guinea and other Islands in the Western Pacific; or, pending the adoption of such a course of policy, the assumption of a protectorate over these territories, in order to prevent the establishment of any foreign power within them. I am also to inform your Lordship that the Government and Parliament of Victoria have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the expense of such an undertaking.

I would take the liberty of urging on your Lordship the evidence thus afforded of the strength and sincerity of Colonial feeling on this subject, which is further stimulated by the uneasiness excited by French movements in the Pacific, which my Government are of opinion indicate danger to the New Hebrides group of islands.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT MURRAY SMITH.

(4.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

[Laid before the Convention by the Representatives of New Zealand.]

AREA, POPULATION, TRADE, &c., OF THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ISLANDS.

(By Mr. W. Seed, Secretary of Customs.)

Hon. Mr. Vogel,—

23 September, 1873.

In obedience to your directions, conveyed to me in Mr. Fox's letter from Christchurch, dated the 20th ultimo, I have had a map of the Pacific Ocean made from the Admiralty sheet charts. In order to save time I had this done by the photo-lithographic process; it would have taken a long time to construct a chart of this size by hand.

I have also collated all the information I could procure as to the area, population, and trade of the principal South Sea Island groups, and of the other tropical islands named in Mr. Fox's letter. This information is appended hereto. For facility of reference I have prefixed to it a table showing the area, population, imports, and exports of the islands referred to, where statistics of this nature have been procurable; as also a table showing the latitude and longitude within which the principal groups of islands in the Pacific are situated.

I feel that the information here presented is most meagre and incomplete, but it is all I can procure at present, after most careful search in the library of the General Assembly, and in other directions where I thought it likely such information might exist.

The general descriptions of the islands have been mainly taken from Findlay's South Pacific Directory; but some of them have been taken from Admiralty hydrographic notices, from McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, from Chambers's Encyclopædia, from missionary notices and reports, and from various books of travel.

The statistics have been gathered principally from the Statesman's Year Book for 1873, the American Year Book for 1869, and from the reports from Her Majesty's Consuls, which are printed annually and laid before Parliament.

With regard to the government of the various islands, so far as I can ascertain, all the groups that are situated north of the equator (with the exception of the Sandwich Islands, which have a settled form of constitutional government, the Marshall Islands, about which I can gather no information whatever, and the Kingsmill group, part north and part south of the line, and which has no form of government) are either claimed by or are in the possession of some civilized Power. The Philippines, Ladrões, Palaos or Pelew, and the Caroline Islands, are all Spanish possessions. The Galapagos belong to the Republic of Ecuador. Of the islands in the South Pacific, the Society Islands, Paumotu or Low Archipelago, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides are in the possession of or are claimed by the French. The Tongan Islands are governed by a King, assisted by a Parliament of chiefs. Fiji can scarcely now be said to have a Government, whilst all the rest are a kind of "no-man's land," are without government, and are constantly torn by the debasing and savage wars of the petty chiefs inhabiting them.

In relation to the question of annexing the Samoan or other group of islands to New Zealand, I find that a small group in the Indian Ocean, the Seychelles, occupies the position of a dependency of the Mauritius, from which it is distant over 900 miles; there is, therefore, a precedent for distant islands becoming "dependencies of a dependency." The revenue of the Seychelles is principally derived from Customs duties. The duties on goods sent from Mauritius to Seychelles are carried to the credit of the revenue of the dependency. Through this arrangement, which appears only lately to have been made, the Civil Commissioner, in his report to the Governor of Mauritius, dated the 9th February, 1872, says: "The settlement of the much-vexed question as to whether the Seychelles group is a burden to the parent colony or not is now happily solved." From this it would appear that the ordinary revenue of the group is sufficient to meet its expenditure without assistance from the Mauritius.

In further relation to this question, it may be worthy of consideration whether the plan which is adopted in Ceylon for the Government of the native races inhabiting that island would not furnish a useful model for framing a system of government for the Polynesian Islands. Whatever may be done with regard to the occupation of those islands, it is certain that one of the main questions to be considered in connection with that occupation will be, "How are the natives to be governed?" I have been led to refer to the case of Ceylon because, in the course of looking up the information appended hereto, I came across a copy of the Governor's Address on opening the session of the Legislative Council of that Colony in September, 1872, in which reference is made to a "Village Communities Ordinance," and to an amendment which it was proposed to make in that Ordinance for the purpose of empowering Police Courts to try breaches of rules made by village communities where no village tribunals exist. The object of this Ordinance is stated to be, "To enable village communities to frame their own administrative regulations, and to enforce them in Police Courts in districts where it may be inexpedient to establish the village tribunals created by the Ordinance of 1871."

The importance of the occupation of some of the Pacific Islands by Great Britain cannot be better set forth than by quoting the following passage from the letter addressed by the late Admiral Washington to the Colonial Office in 1859, on the occasion of his being called upon by that department to furnish some information regarding the Fijis. He remarked, "But on looking into the subject I have been

struck

struck by the entire want, by Great Britain, of any advanced position in the Pacific Ocean. We have valuable possessions on either side, as at Vancouver's and Sydney, but not an islet or a rock in the 7,000 miles of ocean that separate them. The Panama and Sydney mail communication is likely to be established, yet we have no island on which to place a coaling station, and where we could insure fresh supplies. . . . and it may hereafter be found very inconvenient that England should be shut out from any station in the Pacific, and that an enemy should have possession of Tongatabu, where there is a good harbour within a few hundred miles of the track of our homeward-bound gold ships from Sydney and Melbourne. Neither forts nor batteries would be necessary to hold the ground. A single cruising ship should suffice for all the wants of the islands. Coral reefs and the hearty goodwill of the natives would do the rest."

23rd September, 1873.

W. SEED.

TABLE showing the Position of the principal Groups of Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

ISLANDS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

NAMES OF GROUPS.	BETWEEN.			
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Sandwich Islands	18° 54'	154° 50' W.	23° 34'	164° 32' W.
Ladrone or Mariana Island.....	12° 24'	144° 24' E.	20° 30'	146° 3' E.
Pelew Island	6° 53'	134° 21' E.	8° 9'	134° 55' E.
Marshall Archipelago	4° 45'	165° 22' E.	11° 40'	172° 30' E.
Gilbert Island	3° 0'	172° 65' E.	1° 33' S.	177° 45' E.
Galapago Island	1° 42'	89° 30' W.	1° 23' S.	91° 34' W.
Caroline Islands	1° 0'	137° 33' E.	11° 21'	162° 52' E.

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Admiralty Islands	1° 57'	146° 49' E.	2° 55'	147° 48' E.
Phoenix Islands.....	2° 41'	171° 8' W.	4° 37'	174° 40' W.
New Ireland	2° 46'	150° 33' E.	4° 51'	153° 2' E.
New Britain	4° 4'	148° 17' E.	6° 30'	152° 15' E.
Solomon Islands	4° 36'	151° 55' E.	12° 20'	162° 30' E.
Ellice Islands	5° 29'	179° 15' W.	10° 41'	176° 6' W.
Marquesas Islands	7° 53'	138° 43' W.	10° 30'	140° 44' W.
Charlotte or Santa Cruz Islands.....	9° 57'	165° 41' E.	12° 15'	167° 11' E.
Louisade Archipelago	10° 58'	151° 3' E.	11° 30'	154° 26' E.
Navigators Islands	12° 53'	168° 6' W.	15° 57'	178° 21' W.
New Hebrides Islands.....	13° 36'	166° 40' E.	20° 15'	170° 11' E.
Low Archipelago	14° 9'	124° 48' W.	25° 3'	148° 44' W.
Fiji Islands	15° 42'	176° 51' E.	19° 48'	178° 12' W.
Society Islands	16° 11'	148° 5' W.	17° 53'	152° 12' W.
New Caledonia	17° 59'	162° 55' E.	22° 46'	167° 35' E.
Tonga Islands	18° 2'	173° 40' W.	22° 52'	179° 24' W.
Cook's Islands	18° 5'	157° 11' W.	24° 26'	171° 48' W.
Loyalty Islands.....	20° 25'	166° 25' E.	22° 32'	168° 5' E.

TABLE showing the Area, Population, and Value of Imports and Exports of the undermentioned Countries.

	Area—	Population.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	Square Miles.		£	£		
Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands	6,000	62,959	(1871) 325,176	(1871) 378,413		
Ladrone Islands	1,254	5,500	.....	.....
Caroline and Pelew Islands.....	905	28,000	.....	.....
Navigators Islands	1,650	34,000	(1871) 25,000	(1871) 45,000		
Low Archipelago or Paumotu Group	square kilometres, 6,600	3,500	.....	.....
	square miles, 3,300					
Fiji	7,400	170,000	(1870) 71,950	(1870) 98,735		
Society Islands	square kilometres, 1,175	21,000	(1871) 120,000	(1871) 90,000		
	square miles, 587½					
West Indies (including British Guiana*).....	89,103	1,190,400	(1871) 6,310,173	(1871) 7,374,729		
Ceylon	24,454	2,405,287	(1871) 4,797,952	(1871) 3,634,853		
Philippine Islands	65,100	4,319,269	(1871) 463,359	(1871) 1,391,254		
Java	51,336	16,452,168	(1870) 3,902,342	(1870) 5,464,183		
Mauritius	676	{ Census, 1871, 316,042 }	(1871) 1,807,382	(1871) 3,053,054		
* British Guiana	76,000	193,401	1,572,275	2,383,422		

TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

The Tonga Archipelago is composed of at least 100 islands and islets, comprised between 18° and 20° S. lat., and 174° and 179° W. long. The three islands of Tonga-tabu, Vavao, and Eoa are alone of any extent, which is from 15 to 20 miles in length. Seven others, namely, Late, Tofua, Kao, Namuka, Lefuga, Eoa, and Ilaano, are from 5 to 7 miles in their greatest extent. The rest are much smaller. Many of them

them are only banks of sand or coral, covered with some tufts of trees. Tofua, Kao, Late, and the two rocks of Hunga Hapai and Hunga Tonga, are sufficiently high to be distinguished at 15 or 20 leagues off at sea. Eoa, Namuka, and Vavau are of a moderate height; Tonga-tabu and all the rest are very low.

The population of the Tonga Islands, as given by the missionaries in 1839, was 18,500; namely, Eoa, 200; Hapai, 4,000; Vavau, 4,000; Keppel's Island, 1,000; Boscawen Island, 1,300; Tonga-tabu, 8,000. At that time about 4,500 of the natives were Christians, of whom 2,500 were church members. But a later missionary estimate made it very much more, about 50,000, but this is probably excessive (Erskine, p. 161). The group is divided into three Protestant missionary stations, Tonga-tabu, Hapai, and Vavau, at each of which missionaries reside.

Tonga-tabu Group.—This is the principal and southernmost group, taking its name from the best known and largest of the islands. It is of the form of an irregular crescent, whose convexity faces the south and the concavity the north, deeply indented by a lagoon of 5 miles broad and 3 miles deep. Immense reefs of coral extend six or eight miles off the island on all its north part, and form different channels, with a useful road for any ship that anchors here. Many islets are disseminated on these corals; the greater parts covered with trees. The island itself is nearly a dead level, with the exception of a few hillocks 30 or 40 feet high. Its highest point is 60 feet.

Eoa, or *Eooa*, lies to the south-east of Tonga-tabu; a channel of three leagues broad separates them. Tasman called it Middleburg. The island is about 10 leagues in circuit, and is about 600 feet high. It is rocky and barren, and contains only about 203 inhabitants.

Namuka Group.—The principal island of this group is that which gives it the name. Namuka is rather higher than the small surrounding islets, but still is low. It is composed of a steep, rugged, coral rock, 9 to 10 feet high, except where there are two sandy beaches; defended, however, by coral reefs to seaward. In the centre of the island is a salt-water lake, without communication by the sea, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Cook found the island to be well cultivated, chiefly with yams and plantains, with bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees interspersed.

To the north and east of Namuka the sea is sprinkled with a vast number of small islands. They lie scattered at unequal distances, and are in general as high as Namuka, but only from 2 to 3 miles in breadth to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and some less. Most of them are entirely clothed with trees, among which are many cocoa palms, and each forms a prospect like a beautiful garden placed in the sea.

The *Hapai Group* is composed of four larger and numerous smaller islands, connected by coral reefs, so that they are considered by the inhabitants as but forming one island. They are all very low.

Lifuka is not above 7 miles long, and in some places not above 2 or 3 broad. The east side of it, which is exposed to the trade-wind, has a reef running to a considerable breadth from it, on which the sea breaks with great violence.

The *Kotoo Group* may be almost considered as a portion of the Hapai group, as the distinction is not so well marked as in the others, being more or less connected together by coral reefs. The largest island of the group is called Kotoo, and is scarcely 2 miles long, and about the same breadth; a coral reef surrounds it. Its N.W. extremity is as low as Hapai, and around it are eight other islands, as shown on the charts.

Tofua, or *Tofoa*, an active volcanic island, lies to the N.W. of Kotoo, in lat. $19^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $175^{\circ} 3' W.$, according to D'Urville, and is about 2,800 feet high. A remarkable lake is said to exist on it, from which the islanders bring small black volcanic pebbles, which are much in request, to cover the graves of their friends. It is covered with trees to the summit, and is about 5 miles in diameter.

Kao is a vast rock of a conical figure, and about 5,000 feet high, to the N.E. of Tofoa.

Vavau Group.—This, which is the northernmost cluster, is one of the most important, as it is perhaps as much frequented as any. It lies 70 miles N.N.E. of the Hapai group. Vavau is the principal island of the group.

Latte or *Lette Island* lies to the west of the Vavau group. It is a high island, formerly a volcano. The peak, 1,790 feet high, is in the centre of the island, from which the hill falls with a pretty gradual slope into the sea. The island is 6 or 7 miles in circumference, and is sufficiently high to be seen at 20 leagues off.

Amargura, or *Fanoualsi*, is the northernmost of the group. It is a barren spot. It is formed of two hills, the N.E. the highest, connected by a very low space, everywhere surrounded by rocky cliffs, except in two places on the west side.

The following particulars regarding Tonga-tabu are extracted from Lieut. Meade's account of the South Sea Islands, visited by him in 1865, in H.M.S. "Curaçoa":—

"The native population numbers from 9,000 to 10,000, all of whom profess Christianity.

"The present King, whose name is George Trebon, and title 'Tui Kanakabulu,' governs with the assistance of a Parliament of chiefs, and has reigned for twenty years. There are fifty-four Europeans in the island, who look to the Consular Agent in the Fijis."

In Commodore Wilkes's account of this island (1840) he states that "the natives cultivate yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, sugar-cane, shaddocks, limes, and the ti (*Spondias dulcis*); the pandanus is much attended to, and is one of their most useful trees, and of it all their mats are made; a little corn is grown, and they have the paparo apple (*Papaya*) and water melon. The missionaries have introduced the sweet orange from Tahiti, and a species of chirimoyer (*Aumona*). The botany of this island resembles that of the Samoan group. A species of nutmeg was found here, differing from either of the Samoan ones; the trees were full of fruit and much larger; one of them was observed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and upwards of 40 feet in height.

FIIJI.

Admiral Washington, the late Hydrographer to the Admiralty, in his report dated the 12th March, 1859, in reply to certain questions sent to him by the Colonial Office, states that the "Fiji group consists of some 200 islands, islets, and rocks, 1,900 miles N.E. of Sydney, and 1,200 north of Auckland; the two largest islands may be some 300 miles in circumference: 65 of the islets said to be inhabited."

A proposition was made in 1858 by Thakombau, the present King of Fiji, to cede the sovereignty of the group to Great Britain. The British Government thereupon sent Colonel Smythe, R.A., in December, 1859, as a special commissioner to inquire into the nature of the cession, and as to the desirability or otherwise of accepting it. Colonel Smythe, it will be remembered, reported that it was not advisable to accept this offer.

The

The principal islands are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Ovalau, Lakemba, Koro, Moala, Totoia, Vuna, Kandavau, Ngau, Vanua, Valavo Vatata, and Yasawa. The following description of them is abridged from that given in Findley's *South Pacific Directory*:—

The island of *Viti Levu* is the largest of the Fijian group. The affix *Levu* means "great," thus *Viti Levu* means Great Fiji. It is about 30 miles in length by 55 in breadth.

Vanua Levu ("great land") is the great northern island of the group; its greatest length is about 96 miles from E.S.E. to W.N.W., and its average breadth may be about 25 miles.

Ovalau is 8 miles in length north and south, by 7 miles in breadth east and west; it is of volcanic formation, and its rocks are composed of a conglomerate or pudding-stone; it is high and rugged throughout. The valleys only extend a short distance into the interior, and leave but little level ground; they are, however, exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. *Ovalau* is the principal residence of the white men of the group. It possesses a fine harbour, *Levuka*, on its eastern side. It has always been the favourite residence of the whites, and must continue so to be, from its central position with regard to the remainder of the group.

Lakemba is the largest island of the eastern group. Its form is nearly round, with an extensive encircling reef. *Lakemba* is 5 miles from east to west by 3 miles north and south, and, like the rest of this (the eastern) group, is of volcanic formation. The soil is similar to that of *Vanua*, composed of a dark-red loam.

Koro, or *Goro*, is considered by the natives one of the most fruitful islands of the group. It is a high island, though not so much so as the others, and from appearance would be susceptible of cultivation to its very top. The island is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles long by 4 miles wide. The produce of *Koro* is oil and tortoise-shell, and exceeds in quantity that of any other island of the group.

Moala or *Monala* is of a triangular form, and may be about 18 or 20 miles in circuit. It is mountainous and volcanic, about 2,000 feet high, and covered with wood.

Totoia is of a circular form, 6 miles in diameter, and when viewed from its peak presents a huge extinct crater, now full of ocean water, of 30 fathoms deep, over a space of 3 miles diameter; the wash of the tide and swell on the southern side has reduced the rim to low-water level, while the ridge contains peaks nearly 1,200 feet above the sea, surrounding this large but to a vessel inaccessible basin. The island is surrounded by a barrier reef of the triangular form, 22 miles in circuit, the elbows of which are 2 miles off the south-west, the north-west, and the eastern projections of the island.

Vuna is one of the principal islands of the group. Its length is 25 miles, and breadth 5 miles; it rises gradually to a central ridge, the height of which is 2,072 feet. The summit is generally covered with clouds. From its gradual rise and its surface being smoother, it is susceptible of a much higher state of cultivation than the other islands. The soil is a reddish loam, and it appears to be considered the most fruitful of the islands.

Kandavau is the south-westernmost of the Fiji Islands; it is 25 miles long, and throughout its whole length is high and mountainous, except a small part at its centre, near *Malatta Bay*. The island is well covered with pine timber, resembling the New Zealand *kauri pine*, and most of the large canoes used in the Fiji Islands are built here. The people are industrious, and have abundance of provisions.

Vanua Valavo is the largest of the group called the Exploring Isles; it is of a serpentine shape, and 14 miles in length. Each island of this group has its own separate reef around its shore, and the whole are enclosed within an extensive reef, somewhat in the shape of a triangle, whose sides are 24 miles in length.

Vairi, or *Nairi*, is the largest of the *Yasawa* group, and rises to the height of 954 feet above the sea.

Yasawa, or *Ya-asawa*, is the northernmost island of this group; it is very narrow, and about 10 miles in length; towards its southern end it rises to a peak 780 feet in height.

Area.—According to Dr. Petermann's calculation the superficial area of the Fiji group is equal to that of *Wales* (7,397 English square miles), or eight times that of the *Ionian Islands*.

Productions.—Mr. Consul March, in his report for 1869, in speaking of the capabilities of Fiji, says: "The productions and resources of Fiji have been described in previous reports; it is sufficient, therefore, to state that these islands, rich and fertile, yield an almost endless variety of vegetable treasures. They abound in edible roots, medical plants, scents, and perfumes, and timber of various descriptions; whilst sugar, coffee, and tobacco grow most luxuriantly, and if cultivated would, I think, prove as remunerative as cotton." Dr. Seeman's report to the Colonial Office, printed in the Appendix to "Correspondence relative to the Fiji Islands," presented to Parliament in 1862, contains an elaborate description of the productions of Fiji. He remarks that "*Colonial produce*, properly so called, such as sugar, coffee, tamarinds, and tobacco, may be expected from Fiji in considerable quantities, as soon as Europeans shall have devoted their attention to the subject, since the plants yielding them, long ago introduced, flourish so well that a judicious outlay of capital might prove a profitable investment. The sugar-cane grows as it were wild in various parts of the group, and a purple variety, attaining 16 feet in height and a corresponding thickness, is cultivated to some extent. Coffee will one day rank among the staple products of the country, the mountain slopes of the larger islands, especially those of *Viti Levu*, *Vanua Levu*, and *Kandavau*, and, above all, those of the Valley of *Namosi*, seeming well adapted for its growth."

Population.—Colonel Smythe, in 1860, estimated the native population at 200,000, and the permanent white residents at less than 200. Mr. Thurston, formerly Acting Consul at Fiji, in 1867, estimated the natives at 100,000; but this number must be considerably below the mark, for in the report of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year ending March, 1873, there is a return given of 109,250 attendants on public worship. Mr. March, in 1870, estimated the native population at 170,000. In 1868, the number of white settlers had increased to 1,288, and in 1870, to about 4,000, of whom three-fourths were British subjects.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of Fiji, the progress of the group, especially in the production of cotton, has been remarkable, as will be seen from the following statistics, taken from the commercial reports of the Consul for 1869 and 1870:—

In 1865 the quantity of cotton exported was 2,400 cwt., valued at £9,300.

In 1870 the value was, of *Sea Island cotton*, £91,500; and of *short staple cotton*, £1,200; total, £92,700.

The total value of exports in 1870 was £98,735. The approximate total value of imports in that year was £71,950. Most of the articles were of English manufacture, and shipped from Australia and New Zealand. The imports from the latter place amounted to about 2,000 tons; and, judging by the efforts there made to establish regular communication with the South Sea Islands, it is probable that the present year (1871) will see the trade doubled, and competing successfully with that of Sydney, which port has hitherto supplied Fiji with the bulk of its requirements.

The principal articles exported in 1870 were,—

Cotton, Sea Island	£91,500
Cotton, short staple	1,200
Cocoa-nut oil	4,950
Tortoise-shell	260
Cotton-seed	250
Kauri gum	100
Other articles... ..	475
Total	£98,735

This augmentation in the trade of Fiji is due to the increasing operations in cotton-planting, and the continued immigration from the neighbouring Colonies.

The passenger lists of the vessels reported at the Consulate show that the white population in these islands received an accession of 1,035 souls during the past twelve months (1870).

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.

The following description of this group is by the Rev. J. Powell, F.L.S., of the Samoan Mission:—

“*Samoa* is the native name of the Navigators group, which lies between 13° 30' and 14° 20' S. lat., and 169° 24' and 172° 50' W. long. Its number of inhabited islands is ten, with a population of about 34,700. It is 265 miles long, and includes an area of 1,650 square miles. All the islands are of volcanic origin, and contain several craters, the largest of which, if we accept the harbour of Pangopango, Tutuila, is on Savaii.

“The variety and beauty of the appearance of these islands almost baffle description. The effect upon visitors of a first sight of them is enchanting, nor is much of the enchantment lost after a long acquaintance with them.

“The first island that comes in sight of voyagers arriving from the eastward is Ta'u, the largest of the three islands that constitute the group, which the natives call Manu'a. It is about 6 miles long, 4½ broad, and 16 in circumference, and contains 100 square miles.

“About 6 miles west of Ta'u is the island of Olosenga. This is a very rocky island, 3 miles long, 500 yards wide, and about 1,500 feet high. It contains 24 square miles. It is precipitous on every side, least so on the north-east, most on the north and south-west. On the latter side, about 200 feet from the shore, rises up a mural precipice 1,200 feet high. The principal village is situated, in times of peace, on the strip of land in front of this precipice. In times of war the people live on the mountain.

“About 2½ miles of the eastern point of the island a volcanic eruption burst out from the deep ocean in September, 1866.

“*Ofu*, the smallest of the three islands included in the Manu'an group, is neither so high nor so precipitous as Olosenga. It is separated from the latter by only a narrow, shallow strait, about a ¼ of a mile wide. A double-pointed crag off its eastern extremity, together with the precipitous, craggy nature of Olosenga, give to the neighbourhood a remarkably romantic appearance. The population of the Manu'a'n group is about 1,500.

“*Aunuu*.—60 miles west of Ofu is the island of Tutuila. A mile from Tutuila, off its south-east point, is the little island of Aunuu. This island is about 5 miles in circumference. Population, 200.

“*Tutuila* is a most beautiful island. It is 17 miles long, 5 wide, and 60 in circumference, and contains 240 square miles. Its population in 1866 was 3,948. It has a mountain range running along almost its entire length from east to west. From the main ridge spurs branch off north and south. The island appears to have been formed by a number of volcanoes, situated in a line extending in a direction from east by north to west by south. As these have thrown up their burning lava and scoria they have formed one united ridge, and many craters on both its north and south sides, with wide openings towards the sea. The spurs running down from the ridges are the sides of these craters, and near their junction with the main ridge there occur at intervals along the island mountains towering far above the ridge and spurs. Thus are formed mountains and ridges, slopes and valleys, and bays of varied forms and sizes, which, covered with the luxuriant vegetation which a moist tropical atmosphere produces, furnish scenes of surpassing beauty.

“*Upolu* is situated north-west by west of Tutuila, at a distance of about 36 miles. It is about 40 miles long, 13 broad, and 130 in circumference. It contains 560 square miles, and has a population of about 15,600.

“*Manono*.—Two miles from the western point of Upolu, and encircled by its reef, is the island of Manono. It is nearly of a triangular shape, and less than 5 miles in circumference. It contains 9 square miles. It has a mountain a few hundred feet high, from whose summit can be obtained a splendid view of Upolu and Savii. It is itself ‘one entire garden, in looking at which the eye can scarcely tire.’ It has a population of about 1,000. This island held a very extensive political supremacy over Upolu till the war of 1847–54, in which she lost that supremacy, and was obliged to take her place on a level with those over whom she had formerly exercised much despotic power.

“*Apolima* is about 2 miles from Manono. It is a crater somewhat resembling a horseshoe, while its depth may well suggest the idea of the hand with the fingers contracted, which is the meaning of the name. Its highest part is 472 feet above the sea. The population is about 200.

“*Savaii*—This island is the largest of the group. Its most eastern point is about 10 miles from the western point of Upolu. It is about 48 miles long, 22 broad, and 150 in circumference. It contains 700 square miles. It has a high mountain-chain running along its length, the highest point of which is more than 4,000 feet above the sea-level. This is the edge of a large crater. The volcanoes which formed this island seem not to have been extinct so long as those which formed the other islands of the group.”

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The native population of Samoa at the beginning of 1872 was estimated at from 33,000 to 34,000. Of Europeans there were then about 250 on the group.

The value of imports in 1871 was set down at £25,000; but the year before they amounted to £42,000.

The exports in 1871 were valued at £45,000, and consisted chiefly of copra (dried cocoa-nut).

Further particulars regarding the Navigators Islands can be gathered from Mr. Seed's report on them, dated the 13th February, 1872, and printed in E.—2, "Further Papers relative to the San Francisco Mail Service," presented to the General Assembly in the session of 1872.

COOK'S ISLANDS.

This group of islands, which lie scattered over a considerable space, extending from lat. 18° 54' S. to 21° 57' S., and from long. 157° 20' W. to 160° W., without any intimate connection between each other, consists of nine or ten separate islands, the greater part of which were discovered by Cook; hence the appropriateness of their collective appellation.

Mangaia is the south-easternmost of the group, is of volcanic origin, and is about 30 miles in circumference; population, 2,000. The productions of the island are numerous and cheap; they consist of pigs, turkeys, fowls, ducks, yams, sweet potatoes, pineapples, which the inhabitants obtain, in spite of the poverty of the soil, by assiduous labour and care, but little common to these islanders.

Rarotonga is a beautiful island; it is a mass of mountains, which are high, and present a remarkable and romantic appearance. It has several good boat harbours. The productions of this island, which is much more fertile than Mangaia, are exactly the same. The population does not exceed 4,000.

Atui resembles Mangaia in appearance and extent. It is a mere bank of coral, 10 or 12 feet high, steep and rugged, except where there are small sandy beaches and some clefts, where the ascent is gradual.

Mitiero is a low island, from 3 to 4 miles long and 1 mile wide.

Mauki or *Parry Island* is also a low island; it is about 2 miles in diameter, well wooded, and inhabited.

Hervey Islands.—This group consists of three islands, surrounded by a reef, which may be 6 leagues in circumference.

Aitutakai presents a most fruitful appearance, its shores being bordered by flat land, on which are innumerable cocoa-nut and other trees, the higher ground being beautifully interspersed with lawns. It is 18 miles in circuit. Population, 2,000.

TUBAI OR AUSTRAL ISLANDS.

This is a dispersed group lying between lat. 21° 50' S. and 23° 42' S., and long. 147° 11' and 154' W., to the southward of the Society Islands and Low Archipelago. They have not been much frequented, as they are small, and do not offer many inducements for the calls of passing navigators.

KERMEDIC ISLANDS.

Are a scattered group of small rocky islets to the north-east of New Zealand, within lat. 29° 15' 30" and 31° 37' 30" S., and long. 177° 54' 52" and 179° 14' W.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Tahiti.—The area of Tahiti and its dependencies is 1,175 square kilometers; the area of Poumotu Islands, 6,600 square kilometers.

Tahiti is about 32 miles long from N.W. to S.E.

Tetuaroa is a small low island, or rather group of small low islets, about 6 miles in length, enclosed in a reef about 10 leagues in circuit.

Moorea, or *Eimeo*, is 10 miles distant from Tahiti. There are several large villages on the southern side of the island. Coffee, cotton, sugar, and all other tropical plants succeed well at Eimeo, and sugar is made to a considerable extent.

Tapamanoa.—Length from E. to W. is about 6 miles.

Huaheine is the easternmost of the group, which was called the Society Islands by Cook. It is about 20 miles in circumference.

Raiatea, or *Ulietea*, is situated about 130 miles to the N.W. of Tahiti. It is about 40 miles in circumference, of mountainous character, covered with vegetation and well watered. The soil is exceedingly fertile.

Taha, or *Otaha*, lies to the northward of, and is about half the size of Raiatea.

Bola-Bola, or *Bora-Bora*, is four and a half leagues N.W. of Taha, to which it is inferior in extent.

Marua, or *Maupiti*, is the westernmost of the group. It is a small island of about 6 miles in circumference.

Tubai, or *Motu Iti*, is the northernmost of the group, and consists merely of some very small low islets, connected by a reef about 10 miles N. of Bola-Bola.

Population (foreigners from all quarters included) spread over Tahiti and the whole of its numerous dependencies is approximately estimated at 21,000, of whom some 500 or 600 are Chinamen, labourers, domestic servants, and artisans, whilst a large number are natives of distant islands in the Pacific, imported as contract labourers.

Imports, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, valued approximately at from £110,000 to £120,000 per annum. About one-third of this consisted of British or British-colonial products and manufactures, imported for the most part from Australia and New Zealand.

Exports.—Value of Tahitian and other island products:—

In 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£105,000
„ 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,000
„ 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000

Cotton was the principal item of export. The value of it in 1871 amounted to about one-half the total value of exports. The apparent falling-off in 1870 and 1871 was owing to a reduction of the valuation of this chief article of export.

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The important position of New Zealand in relation to the South Sea Islands is shown by the following passage from the British Consul's report from Tahiti for 1871, from which the above figures are taken:—

"The countries for which the exports of island produce were destined may be stated as follows: England (chiefly through New Zealand or Australia), France, California, Chili, and lately some to Hamburg.

"The foreign merchandise mentioned in the return as re-exported was mainly that portion re-shipped for islands in the Pacific beyond the limits of the French Protectorate over Tahiti."

Government.—Tahiti is nominally under the French Protectorate, which was established in 1844, but practically their power is absolute.

Papeite is the seat of Government. It stands at the foot of the highest mountain of the island. The ground here is level, but there is not much space between it and the foot of the mountains. It is covered with the richest and most beautiful vegetation.

Commodore R. A. Powell, C.B., of H.M.S. "Topaze," who visited Tahiti in 1867, in speaking of the French occupation of the Society Islands, says:—"The French appear to be very liberal in their government, and the natives have only to pay a small capitation-tax, in default of which they give so many days' work. The Protestant religion is not interfered with, and the missionary schools are encouraged: order is preserved, and the only restrictions on the natives are for their own benefit. On comparing the state of this island with that of others where European influence is not felt, I am of opinion that the presence of the French at Tahiti has been very beneficial, and it is to be regretted that their settlements in the Marquesas have been abandoned, although doubtless they were expensive to keep up.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO OR PAUMOTU GROUP.

This vast collection of coral islands, one of the wonders of the Pacific, extends over 16 degrees of longitude, without taking into consideration the detached islands to the S.E. of it. They are all of them of similar character, and exhibit very great sameness in their features. When they are seen at a distance, which cannot be great on account of their lowness, the aspect is one of surpassing beauty, if the dry part of the island or belt is sufficiently covered with trees; but much of this beauty is dispelled on a nearer approach, as the vegetation is usually found to be scanty and wiry.

The archipelago, like the adjoining groups of the Marquesas and the Society Islands, are under the French Protectorate. There are seventy-eight islands; eighteen are uninhabited, and sixteen are still occupied by savage tribes. These are in the south-eastern parts of the group, furthest removed from the civilizing neighbourhood of Tahiti. The western portion is divided by the French into four groups or circles; that to the west with eight islands, the north with five, the centre with fourteen, the the eastern of seventeen islands. They are all coralline or lagoon reefs, with three exceptions, and a few have entrances for large vessels.

The native population of the entire archipelago only amounts to 3,500, of which 700 are still uncivilized. There has been much improvement of late in their houses and clothing, to procure which they have opened some branches of industry, the chief of which is cocoa-nut oil and mother-of-pearl shell

MARQUESAS ARCHIPELAGO.

The Marquesas Archipelago is composed of two tolerably distinct groups, lying in a general N.W. and S.E. direction, between the parallels of lat. 7° 50' and 10° 31' S., and long. 138° 39' and 140° 46' W. They are all of volcanic origin, very high, and may be seen in clear weather at 15 or 20 leagues distance.

The sovereignty of the group was ceded to France by a treaty with Admiral Du Petit Thouars, in May, 1842, and a military Colony was established in Taiohai Bay, at Nukahiva, but the result was in no way commensurate with the expense of the establishment; and this, after the experiment lasted seventeen years, was abandoned on the 1st January, 1859.

Nukahiva is the principal island of the Marquesas Archipelago. It is 17 miles in length from east to west, and 10 miles broad. It has been frequently visited and described, and its inhabitants are perhaps the best known of any in the archipelago. The population of this island was estimated by Captain Krusenstern, when he visited it in 1804, at 18,000. Notwithstanding the opinion of Krusenstern that his estimate for so large an island was low in 1804, it is reduced to 8,900 by the estimate of M. de Tesson in 1838, and to 2,690 by Lieutenant Jouan in 1856.

O-hiva-oa, or *La Dominica*, is the most fertile, the most populous (6,000 inhabitants), and the most important for its productions of the whole archipelago. It is about 21 miles long from E. by N. to S. by W., and 7 miles in its average breadth.

The following remarks are from the report of Commodore R. A. Powell, C.B., of H.M.S. "Topaze," 1867:—

"*Magdalena Island.*—On June 8, at 9 a.m., the island of Magdalena was sighted, bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and distant 40 miles, the summit of the high mountain being observed in the clouds. The eastern side of the island is extremely rugged, steep ridges coming down from the central mountain, and terminating in high precipices over the sea. Very few of the valleys or gorges appear to reach the beach, so that, independent of a dangerous surf which dashed against the rocks, landing would have been quite impracticable. On the north and south sides of the island the land sloped more regularly towards the sea, but there was no landing.

"Point Venus, on the south side, is a perpendicular rocky cliff, about 700 feet high, overhanging the sea, which breaks within a few yards of its base; from some points of view the break assumes the appearance of a reef extending out further than it really does. Bon Repos Bay is immediately round Point Venus, on the western side of the island, and the best anchorage is about a mile from the shore in 17 fathoms, opposite a shingly beach, with the valley well open. This bay is open to westerly winds, which, according to the native account, blow occasionally with great force from December to March, which would appear to be the bad months. A heavy surf rolls continually on the beach, but landing can be effected on the rocks on the north side of the bay. Water can be obtained, but with difficulty, as boats must lie a considerable distance from the beach where the stream comes down. The valley, which winds up among the hills from the bottom of the bay, is very beautiful, being covered with rich foliage of tropical fruit trees, whilst the native cottages and huts, sheltered under the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, and orange trees, add greatly to the attractiveness of the scene.

"Fruits of all descriptions are to be procured in sufficient quantities to refresh a large ship's company, but meat and vegetables are very scarce, pigs and poultry being the only animal food. The inhabitants are supposed to be less than 500 in number, and are said to be fast decreasing; this may be attributed to the prevailing custom of polygamy, as well as to continual warfare, which exists between the tribes inhabiting the two principal valleys.

"The French have practically given up all control over the natives, whose only intercourse with foreigners is confined to the crews of the few whalers that occasionally call for supplies. They are to all appearance in the same primitive state they were described to be in 100 years ago; for, though some have Polynesian Bibles and all profess Christianity, they still practise the same heathenish rites and entertain the same superstitions as formerly, whilst cannibalism yet exists in connection with prisoners of war.

"The men, who are of ordinary stature, with good features, are rendered hideous by tattooing; the women are fairer than the men, and pleasant-looking, as they are only tattooed on the face, with a few blue marks on the lips. The only apparent difference between what we saw and read in early accounts was the conduct of the women, all of whom wore a becoming robe of tappa or native cloth, and were very modest in demeanour, whatever their morals may be."

San Christina Island was sighted on June 10. The "Topaze" remained here two days, without experiencing any difficulty from the swell or squalls from the mountains. There is no doubt, however, that a heavy swell sets in from the S.W.

The landing-place, constructed by the French authorities at considerable expense, was washed away, and there were other marks of destruction by the waves. It was also reported that vessels had been driven to sea by the force of the violent gusts down the valley, and altogether the bay has such a bad character that whalers seldom visit it, although it is believed to be the only place where it would be advisable for ships to anchor.

The formation of the island, with its steep shore on the east and numerous valleys on the west sides, closely resembles Magdalena Island, and the facilities for watering and obtaining supplies are about the same. There are wild cattle on the mountains, but difficult to get at, and still more difficult to carry away when shot. The inhabitants of this island are far inferior in appearance and manner to those of Magdalena Island; they do not number more than 300, and from disease and other causes are fast decreasing.

The French had a considerable settlement here some few years since, but they have now entirely abandoned it, and fort, house, and gardens have fallen into a state of decay.

Dominica Island.—Whilst the "Topaze" remained in Resolution Bay, Commodore Powell proceeded to Dominica Island with two boats. After skirting the shore around Tava Bay without being able to land, the boats made for a small round island (not marked on the charts) at the entrance of Taogon Bay, and, passing to the eastward of it, a small land-locked harbour was discovered, known to the French as Traitor's Bay, where the landing is good, and water can be obtained with great facility. Ships of 1,000 tons could here refit with great security.

The French have no settlement on Dominica, but there are two or three priests on the island, one of whom stated that they had entirely failed in making converts, and that in his opinion there was not a native Christian. He also described the inhabitants as being inveterate cannibals, always at war with each other, much addicted to drunkenness and other bad habits. The priests had succeeded in cultivating cotton, and had lately sold their produce for £2,000.

The island has some well-watered, beautiful valleys, and was described as being extremely rich, and well suited for coffee, sugar, and other tropical productions. It was extremely difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the number of inhabitants, but they are said to amount to about 1,500 and decreasing. The men are tall and able-bodied, but the women are depraved and ill-looking.

Nouka-Hwa or Marchand Island.—The "Topaze" left San Christina Island on the 12th June, and sighted Cape Martin, Nouka-Hwa, at daylight the following morning. The French have reduced their establishment here to a resident, four soldiers, and a captain of the port, who also acts as pilot. The French authorities insist upon vessels taking the pilot, although he cannot possibly be of any service, as the only difficulties to contend with are baffling winds. The payment amounts to 200 francs going in, and the same sum going out; and this charge has effectually kept out whalers that formerly were accustomed to frequent the bay.

The island of Nouka-Hwa offers great resources for cultivation, for its valleys are broad, well watered, and possess rich soil. Tropical fruits abound, as in the other islands; but the guava, recently introduced, is fast overrunning the land, and destroying the bread-fruit and many other valuable trees.

In 1864-65 the small-pox raged here with great virulence, and carried off all but a few hundreds of the natives; in the Happar and Taipi Valleys, where the population numbered nearly 2,000, only about 150 are left. These valleys have been purchased by an English Land Company, but as yet no steps have been taken to people or cultivate them.

NEW CALEDONIA AND LOYALTY ISLANDS.

New Caledonia belongs to the French. It lies about 720 miles E.N.E. of the coast of Queensland in Australia, in lat. 20° to 22° 30' S., long. 164° to 167° E. It is about 200 miles in length, 30 miles in breadth, and has a population estimated at 60,000. It is of volcanic origin, is traversed in the direction of its length, from north-west to south-east, by a range of mountains, which in some cases reach the height of about 8,000 feet, and is surrounded by sandbanks and coral reefs. There are secure harbours at Port Balade and Port St. Vincent, the former on the north-east, the latter on the south-west part of the island. In the valleys the soil is fruitful, producing the cocoa-nut, banana, mango, bread-fruit, &c. The sugar-cane is cultivated, and the vine grows wild. The coasts support considerable tracts of forest, but the mountains are barren. The inhabitants, who resemble the Papuan race, consist of different tribes, some of which are cannibals. New Caledonia was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. In 1854 the French took official possession of it, and it is now comprised under the same government with Otaheite and the Marquesas Isles.

THE LOYALTY ISLANDS

may be considered as part of the New Caledonia group, running parallel with the trend of that island, at a distance of 50 to 60 miles. They consist of three principal islands, Maré, Lifu, Uea; between the former two are five smaller islets.

NEW

NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDS.

This group extends from lat. 13° 16' to 20° 15' S., and from long. 166° 40' to 170° 20' E., and includes the following islands:—Aneiteum, Tana, Erromango, Vate or Sandwich Island, Api, Ambrym, Whitsun, Aurora, Lepers, Mallicollo, and Espiritu Santo. The last-named is the largest of the group. It is 22 leagues in length, and about half that breadth. Mallicollo is 18 leagues in length and 8 leagues broad.

Erromango has acquired a sad notoriety from the massacre there of the indefatigable missionary Mr. Williams, the well-known author of "Missionary Enterprise."

Aneiteum, Tana, and Vate are thus described by Lieut. the Hon. Herbert Meade, R.N., who visited these islands in H.M.S. "Curaçoa" in 1865:—

"*Aneiteum* is about 14 miles long by 8 broad, and bears a population of 2,200, which is at present stationary, or very slightly decreasing. The natives are all Christians; the first teachers (Samoan) were placed here in 1841. The last case of cannibalism occurred thirteen years ago. Every person in the island above five years old can read more or less, and attends school. Crime is rare; life and property secure. Mr. Inglis, the missionary, states that their standard of morality is at present a high one, but asserts that before Christianity took hold on them they were as bad as any in the group. The climate is damp and rather unhealthy. Cotton grows well. There are about twenty Europeans, traders and others, usually in the island. The island is volcanic, but reef-bound. Hurricanes frequent and severe.

"*Tana* is about 25 miles long by 12 broad, and the population is between 10,000 and 20,000; but since the introduction of European diseases and weapons there has been a steady decrease. In 1861 a third of the people died of the measles. The state of morals is extremely low; the natives assert that the present excessive licentiousness was introduced by the whites who formerly resided on the island. The chiefs endeavour to get drunk every night on Kāoa. The women do all the work, the men the fighting, which is their constant employment. Cannibalism is the custom all over the island.

"*Vate*.—This island is from 30 to 35 miles long, and about 15 broad. Population, which is said to be decreasing, is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000. Climate rather damp, but healthy enough if care be taken. One village, Erakor, is Christian, and in another are a few favourable to the faith; but all the other people are up to their ears in paganism, cannibalism, murder of old men, widows, and children, and all the other ills that affect the heathen morals at dead low-water. The cotton-plant, which has lately been introduced, does well. The Government is carried on by petty chiefs, who mostly rule over independent villages. Earthquakes common, sometimes severe."

The following description of the New Hebrides is by Commander Thomas C. Tilly, R.N., lately in command of the Melanesian Mission schooner "Southern Cross":—

"*General Remarks*.—The fine weather or dry season among the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands may be said to extend from May to October, both months inclusive, and the wet season from November to April; occasionally much rain falls in the so-called dry season, and is generally accompanied by a change of wind from the eastward. The normal direction of the trade-winds is from E.S.E., but the stronger winds, which usually succeed calms, are from S.E., and as a rule such may be expected when the wind veers round to E. or N.E.

"When in the vicinity of the islands the prevailing trades are frequently interrupted, and calms occur, followed by easterly and north-easterly breezes accompanied with rain; occasionally the wind backs round, by way of north to west, and the trade direction is resumed with what is known among the Banks Islands as the 'Lan San,' or strong S.E. wind.

"Hurricanes prevail during the whole of the wet season, and blow with greatest violence during the months of January and February. It does not appear that they are of frequent occurrence, but the information on the subject derived from the natives is very vague.

"It is said that storms are experienced more frequently at Aneiteum Island, at the southern extremity of the New Hebrides range, than amongst the islands further to the northward, and have been described as blowing with sufficient violence to destroy trees, huts, &c., their length of duration varying from two to four or even six days. They generally commence from the westward, from which quarter it blows hardest, and veer round by way of north, causing the sea to advance as a wave on the shore; whilst between Amota, Vanua Lava, and Valua Islands the sea breaks as on a reef.

"The approximate mean temperature of the air amongst Banks Islands, during May and June, was 84°, and that of the sea generally corresponded with the temperature of the air at 9 a.m.

"*Population*.—The natives of the New Hebrides group are dark in colour, of moderate stature, and in some places, as at Pentecost and Mallicollo Islands, are robust muscular men, with woolly hair. For weapons they have clubs, spears, bows and arrows—the latter generally poisoned—and, in some places, tomahawks. Their canoes are rude in shape, clumsily made, and fitted with outriggers. They have no recognized chiefs; and, as their lives are characterized by suspicion and constant quarrelling, there is no security for either life or property.

"Although an appearance of friendly confidence will often tend to allay their natural feelings of distrust, strangers visiting those islands would do well to maintain a constant watchfulness, and use every precaution against being taken by surprise.

"*Productions*.—The productions of the islands composing the New Hebrides, including Banks Islands, consist of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, sago, bananas, nutmegs, sugar-cane, taro, arrowroot, sweet potatoes, and yams. Pigs are also occasionally procurable at Banks Islands, but principally at Mai Island. The best articles for barter consist of beads, fish-hooks, calico, axes, and, in some of the less frequented islands, iron hoops and iron cut into short lengths.

"*Mai or Three Hills Island* has three elevations, which are respectively 1,850, 1,450, and 1,400 feet high; the eastern and highest hill, Rave-ná, is the most regular in outline, with a gentle slope from its summit, whilst its sides are thickly cultivated. The island lies about N.E. and S.W. for a distance of 6 miles, the average breadth being about 2½ miles.

"A supply of pigs and yams, the latter very good, may be procured; the barter used by the 'Southern Cross' being calico and tomahawks. No fresh water is obtainable, and but little fire-wood. The population has been estimated to be about 800 or 1,200, and in this small island no less than three dialects are spoken. The character of the natives is noisy and quarrelsome, and during communication strangers should be on their guard against surprise. The arms of these islanders consist of clubs, tomahawks, bows, and poisoned arrows; and they daub their faces, as well as other parts of their bodies, with turmeric. They possess only a few canoes.

"*Api*

"*Api or Tasiko Island*.—This island is about 25 miles in length in a N.W. and S.E. direction, and from 6 to 10 miles in breadth. It is of a very fertile character, well wooded, with a high range on its western part, and numerous appearances of streams or where water may be found after rain. The island is apparently thickly inhabited, and the natives in character and appearance resemble the inhabitants of Mai Island.

"*Namuku Islet*, off the centre of the south side of Api Island, rises to the height of 500 feet, and forms a conspicuous object.

"*Lopevi Island* resembles Star or Meralaba Island in appearance, but with a sharper cone. The crater was very active, and only a few inhabitants and but little vegetation remain."

"*Ambrym Island*.—The population appeared to be numerous, and the natives at the village on the north part of the island appeared very friendly, but at other places arrows were occasionally shot at the bishop's boat, probably in consequence of some injury received at the hands of traders. The canoes, like those of other islands of the group, are clumsily made, and would probably contain ten or twelve men.

"*Mallicollo Island*.—The north-east coast of this island is bordered with a succession of islets and fringe reefs, which in some places run out some distance. At the islet of Orumbau, which has a white sandy beach along its N.E. face, and somewhat bluff at its S.E. extreme, the reef projects about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from its northern end. This islet, which lies in lat. $16^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $167^{\circ} 21' E.$, is covered with cocoa-nut trees, and has a good landing-place on a steep beach at its inner or western side, with deep water close to the beach. The natives were friendly on the only occasion the islet was visited; from 200 to 300 were assembled on the beach, and the island may possibly contain about 500 inhabitants.

"*St. Esprit Island*.—The Bay of St. Philip is not so deep as it appears on the charts; the position of the mouth of the river Jordan, which flows into the head of the bay, was found to be in lat. $15^{\circ} 9' 41'' S.$, long. $166^{\circ} 53' 15'' E.$

This is a most convenient place for watering, as the boats pull into the river, where any quantity of good fresh water may be obtained. The ordinary trade-wind comes beautifully fresh and cool over the land, whilst the temperature is about 4° lower than in other parts of the group, and occasionally sea breezes from northward contend with the trade-winds when light.

"*Lepers Island*.—The magnificent mountain of this island, rising to the height of 4,000 feet, resembles a whale's back in outline, and from the sea assumes a most imposing appearance.

An abundance of yams and cocoa-nuts are grown on the island, but in consequence of the swell on all the beaches it is difficult to land a ship's boat; and the natives, though apparently energetic, have not yet accustomed themselves to bring off supplies in their canoes, which, though numerous, are small.

"*Pentecost or Whitsuntide Island* lies N.N.W. and S.S.E., with moderately high ranges, and occasional fringe reefs on its western or lee side, extending in some cases $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile off shore. There are two good watering-places towards the south-west end of the island, where boats may lie a few fathoms off running streams; but it should be borne in mind that the beds of the streams are liable to change after heavy rains. It is apparently more thickly populated and highly cultivated than the neighbouring island of Aurora.

Communication was established with the natives at Vunmarama, a village at the north-west point of the island, where, in general, a good supply of yams, &c., may be obtained. At the southern portion of the island the canoes are large, and the people dark, tall, and muscular.

BANKS ISLANDS.

These lie to the northward of the New Hebrides, between lat. $13^{\circ} 16'$ and $14^{\circ} 10' S.$, and $167^{\circ} 17'$ and $158^{\circ} 34' E.$

"*Vanua Lava*, the largest of the Banks Islands, is 15 miles in length north and south, and is a remarkable looking island, with several high rounded mountains, the highest, to the north-west, being some 2,800 feet above the sea. In the Suretamiti Mountain are several hot springs always steaming, whilst a stream impregnated with sulphur runs down to the sea on the north-west coast, and a similar one falls into Port Patteson on the eastern side. There are two waterfalls on the western side, one single and the other double. The population of Vanua Lava amounts to about 1,500. The natives were quiet and friendly.

"*Santa Maria or Gana Island*, the second largest of the Banks Islands, lies between the parallels $14^{\circ} 12'$ and $14^{\circ} 22' S.$, and between the meridians $167^{\circ} 23'$ and $167^{\circ} 36' E.$ The main range of mountains, about 2,000 feet high, lies in an east and west direction, and excepting on the south side, where the land falls in ridges, the slopes are regular to the shore; the island is well wooded and cultivated, but during the usual trade-winds landing would be very difficult, even if practicable, on the southern and eastern sides.

The information respecting this island is somewhat limited, owing to the quarrelsome nature of the inhabitants of the western side, who seldom failed to shoot arrows after the boat on her leaving the shore. This occurred at Lakona, a village near the waterfall at the north end of the western bay. Although the natives at Lakona proved themselves unfriendly, those at Losolava, Avire, and Tarosag were disposed to be friendly to strangers, though quarrelling amongst themselves. The population appeared to be great, but the island cannot be recommended to strangers for obtaining supplies, in consequence of the uncertain nature of communication with inhabitants.

"*Mota or Sugar-loaf Island* is about 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and derives its English name from its peculiar shape. It lies about 9 miles to the eastward of Port Patteson, in lat. $13^{\circ} 49' S.$, long. $167^{\circ} 39' 30'' E.$, and attains an elevation of 1,350 feet. The island is better known by Bishop Patteson than any other; the inhabitants are quite friendly, and some of them understand a little English. The number of villages amounts to forty-two, with an aggregate population of about 2,000, but no recognized chiefs. The weapons of the natives consist of spears, clubs, bows, and poisoned arrows. Fruit, sugar-cane, taro, potatoes, and yams, and occasionally pigs are to be procured; the articles of barter being beads, fish-hooks (very small fish-hooks at Mota), calico, and axes.

"*Valua or Saddle Island* lies between lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$ and $13^{\circ} 41' S.$, and long. $167^{\circ} 34'$ and $167^{\circ} 41' E.$, and is about 8 miles long, north-east and south-west.

"*Araa Island*.—Off the S.W. end of Valua Island is the small island of Araa. The distance between Araa and the main island can be waded. The natives, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, are friendly and well disposed.

Ureparapara

Ureparapara or *Bligh Island*, about 16 miles to the north-west of Rowo Reef, attains an elevation of 1,950 feet, is nearly circular in form, and about 12 miles in circumference; it is steep, too, except a few fringed reefs close in on its lee side; it is well watered, and produces abundance of taro, though but little else.

SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS.

This group is composed of seven larger islands, Vanikoro, Santa Cruz (*Nitendi*), Guerta, Volcano (*Tinakoro*), Edgecombe, Ourry, and Lord Howe, besides several smaller ones to the north and north-east of Volcano Island. Vanikoro is the southernmost of the group. It is an important island in the eyes of Europeans, not from its extent or riches, but from its being the scene of the disastrous loss of the two ships of La Perouse in 1788, an event which was not ascertained with any certainty until May, 1826, or thirty-eight years afterwards.

The group forming the Vanikoro Islands is composed of two of unequal extent: the first is not less than 30 miles in circumference; the other is not more than 9 miles. They are both high, and covered with trees to the water's edge.

Vanikoro has but a slender population. The coasts are alone inhabited, all the interior being only a dense forest, wild and nearly impenetrable.

Santa Cruz Island is thus described by Captain Tilley:—

"Santa Cruz Island is about 15 or 16 miles in length, with fringe reefs along the shore, but apparently no off-lying dangers. The north point, near the centre of the island, was found to be in lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ S., long. $166^{\circ} 3'$. The high land extends close out on its north-east side, but towards the north-west the hills slope at some distance from the extreme, leaving a considerable extent of low land near the coast. The island is well wooded and watered, the streams in some places running through the villages into the sea.

"The natives are a fine athletic-looking race, and come off readily to the ship, bringing pigs, bread-fruit, and yams; mats, in the manufacture of which great skill is displayed, are also offered for sale. The appearance of the canoes, houses, &c., evinces great ingenuity. Canoes with out-riggers, and mostly limewashed, have a neat appearance; they have also large sea-going double canoes. The villages are large, and houses surrounded by stone fences. On the north side the villages are close to the sea, with from 300 to 400 inhabitants to each.

"The natives are apparently merry and good-natured, but not to be trusted; for without any known reason they attacked the bishop's boat on leaving a village at the north-west extremity of the island, and nearly succeeded in cutting it off. Three of the crew were wounded with arrows, and of these two died from the effects of their wounds. Their bows are formidable-looking weapons, being 7 feet in length, with arrows in proportion."

THE SOLOMON ARCHIPELAGO

extends north-west and south-east for the space of 200 leagues. It is composed of eight or ten principal islands, and many other smaller ones. The largest are Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, Gaudalcanar, Malayta, and San Christoval. The last-named is stated to be 73 miles long and 23 miles broad at its widest part. Malayta is 70 miles long; Ysabel, 120 miles long, and 25 miles in its maximum breadth. The sizes of Bougainville and Choiseul have not been ascertained, but they must be of greater area than those named above. The structure of these islands is throughout the same; it is a long chain of mountains, often very lofty, which form their axes in the general direction of the group. On either side the slopes incline gently towards the sea; the shores generally appear low, and often furnished with a belt of mangroves, the edge of which is washed by the salt water. An active and vigorous vegetation covers the whole of the land, and it is only here and there that in rare intervals the soil may be seen, or only covered with ferns, or often consumed by fire intentionally. The principal islands have all the advantages of extensive land; extended plains and large rivers descend from the hills, and, if we may judge by the trees which cover the land, the soil is of great fertility.

The inhabitants of these islands are generally shorter than those of the groups previously described, and appear to be characterized by greater energy and activity than are usually exhibited. Their canoes are exceedingly graceful and light, and without the outriggers common to all others. The natives also possess large war canoes carrying from thirty to sixty men, and in these they traverse great distances, sometimes beyond the sight of land. They are skilful in carving, and most of their implements are inlaid with the mother-of-pearl shell.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO,

near the south-east end of New Guinea, embraces the following islands: Adele Island, Roussel Island, the Rénard Islands, St. Aignan Island, De Boyne Islands, the Bonvouloir Isles, D'Estrecaux Islands, and the Trobriand Islands.

Roussel and St. Aignan are the largest of the group; the last-named is about 27 miles in length. The others are small coral islands. This group is but imperfectly known, and little or no intercourse appears to have been had with the natives, who are said to be numerous. The known productions of the islands are cocoa-nuts, yams, bananas, and sweet potatoes.

It is probable that fuller information regarding this group will result from Captain Moresby's recent visit to the coasts of New Guinea in H.M. ship "Basilisk," under his command.

NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND

are two large islands situated between the eastern part of New Guinea and the equator; contiguous to them are numerous smaller islands.

The western part of New Britain is thus described by M. D'Urville, who visited it in 1827:—

"Rarely has nature imprinted so delicious an aspect on a country untouched by the hand of man, with such an agreeable diversity of surface and beautiful effects of perspective. The coast throughout quite safe, accessible, and washed by tranquil waves; the land gently rising in the form of an amphitheatre in various places, here and there shaded by dark forests, or by less thick vegetation, and more particularly by extensive tracts of greensward, the yellowish tints of which contrasted richly with the darker shades of the more sombre forests and woods surrounding them. The two peaks of Mount Gloucester crowned this smiling scene with their imposing masses, their majestic summits frequently hidden in the clouds. In all the western quarter, and at 12 miles distance, our horizon was occupied by the undulating lines of Rook Island, which, with New Britain, forms the Strait of Dampier."

ADMIRALTY

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

The largest of this group is Admiralty Island, the centre of which is in lat. $2^{\circ} 18' S.$, long. $146^{\circ} 44' E.$ Some of the islands of this group are described as being thickly populated by an apparently happy and contented people. They appear to live principally on cocoa-nuts, which are abundant on the islands.

TOKELAU OR UNION GROUP, ELLICE GROUP, AND GILBERT OR KINGSMILL GROUP.

These islands are thus described by the Rev. J. S. Whitmee, of the London Missionary Society, who visited them in the mission barque "John Williams" in 1870:—

"Tokelau or Union Group."

"This group consists of three clusters of islets, named respectively Takafo, Nukunono, and Atafu. The islets of each cluster are connected by a reef, forming one of the numerous atolls to be found in the Pacific. These reefs are more or less circular in form, enclosing a lagoon in the centre. The land is formed on the raised reef by the washing of sand and broken coral from the sea during rough weather. In some of the older atolls the land is connected and forms a continuous ring round the lagoon; but more commonly land exists only here and there along the reef, thus forming a ring of islands, some from 1 mile to 6 miles in length, covered with cocoa-nut and palm and other trees, and some only a few yards across, upon which two or three stunted cocoa-nuts barely manage to exist, while others again are mere sandbanks destitute of all vegetable life.

"*Takafo* (Bowditch Island), lat $9^{\circ} 26'$, long. $171^{\circ} 12' W.$, the most easterly in the group, consists of more than twenty small islands, encircling a lagoon 8 miles long by 5 miles wide. All the islands are very barren, yielding little except cocoa-nuts, palms, and a species of edible pandanus. Upon these and fish, which are plentiful, the people entirely subsist, and they appear to thrive very well upon them. The population of the island is only 223 at the present time, and more than two-thirds of the adults are females.

"*Atafu* (Duke of York Island), in lat. $8^{\circ} 33' S.$, and long. $172^{\circ} 25' W.$ —This atoll is of similar formation to Takafo, but the lagoon is smaller. The islands studding the annular reef are about twenty in number, and consist of sand and broken coral washed up by the action of the waves, without the slightest trace of soil. Here I had a peep into the secret of island formation. As I was walking on one side of the island on which the village is situated I noticed a series of sandy mounds running parallel with the coast, and varying from 10 to 50 feet in breadth. Some had cocoa-nut palms and pandanus already growing on them and producing fruit, on others the vegetation was of a more recent growth, while others were bare, or with only a few of the pandanus fruit, which had by some accident been cast upon them, sprouting and giving promise for the future. The outer mound was fully 50 feet across it, and had been washed up during heavy weather at the beginning of the present year. The population of the island is 136, it having been greatly diminished by Peruvian slavers.

"Ellice Group."

"*Nukulaelae* (Mitchell Island or Group).—It lies in lat. $9^{\circ} 18' S.$, and long. $179^{\circ} 48' E.$ There are several small islands encircling this lagoon, on one of the largest of which is the village. The population is very small, only ninety at the present time. This is the place where the Peruvian slavers made the greatest havoc in 1863.

"*Funafuti* (Ellice Island).—We reached this atoll the day after leaving Nukulaelae. Its position is in lat. $8^{\circ} 29' S.$, and long. $179^{\circ} 21' E.$ The lagoon is 12 miles or more in one direction by 5 or 6 miles in the other. In two places there is a sufficient depth of water over the reef to allow vessels to go inside the lagoon. Captain Fowler took the vessel inside and anchored. The island presents an appearance very similar to the others we had visited. Some of them were evidently older than any we had hitherto seen, except Quiros Island. The island on which the village stands could boast of a nearer approach to a legitimate soil; consequently more variety of food is produced. Besides the cocoa-nut palm, which is almost sure to be found wherever a sandbank raises its head above low-water mark, and the pandanus, we found here a few bread-fruit trees and bananas, with two species of the edible arum or taro. One of these grows to an immense size; and, although to our palates it appeared to be quantity without quality, it doubtless is an acceptable addition to the alimentary stores of those whose daily fare is chiefly confined to cocoa-nuts, pandanus fruit, and fish. The way the people cultivate the taro, bananas, &c., in these islands is worthy of a brief notice in passing. They dig large trenches, like wide moats, along the centre of the islands. Some of these are from 100 to 200 yards across them, and from 6 to 8 feet deep. To carry out the sand from these trenches must have been the work of generations. These low levels are moist, and on them they make as much soil as possible by throwing in decayed wood and leaves, and here they plant everything which requires special care. Nothing edible but the cocoa-nut and the pandanus grows on the upper sand. We brought two cases of useful plants from Samoa, and distributed them amongst the islands we visited, in order to add to the temporal as well as the spiritual well-being of the people. These were very gladly received.

"*Vaiputu* (Tracy Island), lat $7^{\circ} 31' S.$, long. $178^{\circ} 46' E.$ —We reached this island the morning after we left Funafuti, October 7. It is nearly round, about 4 miles across, and has a salt-water lagoon in the centre, completely shut off from the sea by a ring-like strip of land about half-a-mile across. The island is evidently older than some of the others we have visited, and is more productive. Cocoa-nut palms are very abundant and very productive. There is also a good supply of taro, and there are some bananas. These people are the most advanced we have yet visited; they were delighted to see the missionary ship, and gave us a hearty reception. The population amounts to 376; and besides these there were thirty or forty natives of Nintao, a heathen island in the group, here on a visit. Before we went ashore we were struck with the appearance of the settlement, which is very pretty. A neat stone chapel stands in the foreground, behind which is the teacher's house, while on either side are ranged the houses of the natives.

"*Nukufetau* (De Peyster Island), in lat. $7^{\circ} 51' S.$, and long. $178^{\circ} 35' E.$, was the next atoll at which we called. We arrived on Sunday morning, October 9. Here there is a large lagoon, surrounded by a coral reef, on which a number of islands have been formed. The village is on one of the larger islands. There is a passage into the lagoon by which ships may enter, so we went in and anchored. The description of Funafuti will apply equally well to Nukufetau, except that the lagoon in the latter is smaller and more circular in form. The population of the island is 202.

"*Nui* (Netherland Island).—We reached this island the morning after leaving Nukufetau, 11th October. It lies in lat. $7^{\circ} 15' S.$, and long. $177^{\circ} E.$ It is a single island, nearly circular, with a lagoon

on one side of it partly open to the sea, but with no entrance for ships. Its productions are similar to those of Vaitupu, and very abundant. The people are very different from those peopling the rest of the Ellice group. All the other islands have been peopled from Samoa. The Samoan language is the basis of theirs, and they have traditions of their forefathers being drifted from Samoa to Vaitupu, whence they spread to the other islands. On Nui the people trace their origin to the Gilbert group, and they speak the language of that group, which is totally different from the Samoan. Here, for the first time, I had to speak entirely through an interpreter. The entire population is 212.

"*Niutao* (Speiden Island).—This island is in lat. $6^{\circ} 8' S.$, and long. $170^{\circ} 22' E.$ It lies to windward of Nui, and we had light winds and calms on the way, so we were more than two days in reaching it. We landed on the morning of October 15. The island is of similar formation to the others we had visited, but has, I was told, two lagoons. I saw one; it is very shallow, and not more than 1 mile across. The belt of land around it is not less than from three-quarters of a mile to 1 mile broad. This lagoon is situated in one end of the island, and I was told there is a similar one at the other end, but I had no time to visit it. The island is plentifully supplied with cocoa-nut palms and bananas, but there is not much besides of an edible nature. At the time of our visit there was a scarcity of food on account of a long-continued drought. The population on the island at present is about 360; but over 100 people are away at other islands, many of them at Vaitupu.

"*Nunomaga* (Hudson Island).—This island lies to the west of Niutao. I determined not to detain the vessel to call at the island, but to proceed at once to the north and visit the Gilbert group.

"*Nanomea* (St. Augustine Island) is in lat. $5^{\circ} 38' S.$, and long. $176^{\circ} 17' E.$ This is the last island in the Ellice group. As a call there would have taken us 50 miles to leeward of our course for the Gilbert Islands, we proceeded first to that group, and called at this island on our return south. But I will give my notice of it here, and finish up with this group before describing our work in the other.

"We reached Nanomea on Sunday morning, October 23. There are two islands within 3 or 4 miles of each other, connected by a reef, which is dry at low-water. The westerly island is named Lakena. It is nearly round, 2 miles or more across, well stocked with cocoa-nut and other trees, and has a deep fresh-water lagoon in its centre. The natives described it as being unfathomable; but by that they would only mean they cannot dive to the bottom. This and Quiros are the only two islands where I have found fresh-water lagoons. Lakena is not inhabited, but is used by the people on the other island for the cultivation of food. Nanomea is the name of the other island, which is about 4 miles long by 1 or 2 wide. It has a shallow salt-water lagoon towards the east end, partially open to the sea.

"The inhabitants of the island are, taken altogether, the finest race of men, so far as muscular development goes, I have ever seen. They are almost a race of giants. I believe nine out of every ten would measure six feet or more high, and their breadth is proportionate to their height.

"As a race the Ellice Islanders are very quiet and peaceable. Quarrels are rare, and ordinary disputes are settled by the authority of the king or chiefs. On some of the islands wars are unknown. An old man on Vaitupu brought me a hatchet made out of the back of a turtle, and I asked if it had ever been used in war. He replied that he had never heard of war at Vaitupu.

"*Gilbert or Kingsmill Group.*

"This group of islands lies between the parallels of about $4^{\circ} N.$ and $2^{\circ} 36' S.$ lat., and 172° and $178^{\circ} E.$ long. There are, I believe, sixteen islands in the group, nine to the north and seven to the south of the equator.

"*Arorae* (Hurd Island), in lat. $2^{\circ} 36' S.$, and long. $177^{\circ} E.$ —This island is from three to four miles long. At one end it is not more than half a mile across, at the other end it appeared from the ship to be a mile and a half broad. I was told there is a small lagoon at the wider end, but I had no time to visit it. From the number of houses, which are almost continuous for two and a half or three miles, one would suppose the population to be very great; but we only saw about four hundred, although we walked nearly the whole length over which the villages extended. The small number of people in comparison with the number of houses was soon accounted for. They had been taken away by what the natives themselves described as 'the men-stealing vessels.' We could not find out the number who had been 'stolen,' but some said there were 'many taken, and few remaining.' When we landed we found the people armed with knives and hatchets, while one man shouldered an old firelock, and had a revolver stuck in his belt. Our vessel was at first supposed to be a 'man-stealing ship,' and the poor creatures had determined to defend themselves against their 'civilized' assailants. As we were approaching the shore in our boat a canoe met us, and we informed the men of the object of our visit. One of them had been to a Christian island, and knew there was no harm to fear from a missionary ship, so the canoe preceded our boat to the shore, and carried the news of our peaceful and friendly intentions.

"*Tamana* (Rotch Island), in lat. $2^{\circ} 30' S.$, and long. $176^{\circ} 7' E.$, was the next island at which we called. It is not more than two and a half or three miles long, and from one to two miles wide. There is no lagoon. The island is well supplied with cocoa-nut palms and pandanus, and although it was suffering from drought when we were there, there seemed to be no lack of food. Good water is procured in abundance by sinking wells in the centre of the island. Many of the people were away working at their plantations when we were there; but I estimated the number of those we saw at about 600. All the males were naked, as on Arorae. We found a very bitter feeling existing against 'men-stealing vessels,' and especially against those from Tahiti.

"*Onatoa* (Francis Island), in lat. $1^{\circ} 56' S.$, and long. $175^{\circ} 44' E.$, was sighted before dark on the same day (October 19), and we were off one end of it early next morning. This is an atoll, with a number of islands partially surrounding a lagoon eight or ten miles across. Besides this large lagoon, there are several small shallow lagoons in various parts of the larger islands. Where we landed there was very little soil. The cocoa-nut and pandanus trees grow out of the sand, but on other parts there is more soil, and the people said they had plenty of food. When we were there they had been several months without rain, and the vegetation was very much parched up.

"*Peru*, in lat. $1^{\circ} 18' S.$, and long. $176^{\circ} E.$ —This is an island several miles long, and varying from half a mile to a mile or more wide. It is not an atoll like most of the islands we visited, but there are several shallow lagoons in it, some very small, surrounded by the land, and dry at low tide, others larger and open on one side to the reef which runs round the island. The island itself is formed of successive ridges of sand, broken coral, and shells. These ridges are most of them from 30 to 50 feet across, and
the

the hollows formed between them are generally from 4 to 6 feet in depth. For some distance, at that end of the island which I examined, they run across, and in the middle they run parallel with the sides of the island. The whole extent examined presented the same appearance, and the ridges were so regular that they gave one the idea of being artificially formed. The waves must exert a mighty force during heavy weather to form these extensive ridges. There is little doubt but each ridge is the result of a single storm. I have already referred, in the notice of Atafu, in the Tokelau group, to a similar ridge of smaller dimensions which was thrown up during the present year; and I have seen several small islands of broken coral and shells, which were formed on the reefs in Samoa during a hurricane of a few hours' duration.

"The productions of Peru are in every respect similar to those of other islands in the group. The natives appear to value the pandanus even more than the cocoa-nut palm. They consume immense quantities of the fruit raw; and the variety which they cultivate in the Gilbert group (which is much superior to that found in the Ellice Islands, and immeasurably superior to the kind cultivated in Samoa) produces a very palatable fruit. The women prepare a kind of cake by baking the fruit till it becomes soft; they then pound a large number together in a fine mat, and spread the prepared pulp in cakes 2 or 3 feet wide by 6 or 8 long and one-sixth of an inch thick. The whole is then dried in the sun, and made into a roll like an ancient manuscript. This keeps for a length of time, and tastes something like old dates.

"Peru was the last island in the Gilbert group which we visited. We had information from Tapeteuea (Drummond Island), the nearest island to Peru, that the Sandwich Island missionaries were already there; and we concluded that they had also occupied another island to the north of Drummond Island, but on the south of the equator, about which we had no information. Only one other island remained, viz., Nukunau (Byron Island), which lies considerably to the east of Peru. As this was directly to windward of us, and would have been a dead beat, we made no attempt to go there this year."

PHENIX GROUP.

This group consists of seven or eight small low coral islands, extending from lat. 2° 53' to 5° 38' S., and from long. 170° 40' to 174° 22' W. Their names are Swallow Island, Enderbury's Island, Birney's Island, Gardner or Kemin's Island, M'Kean's Island, Hull Island, and Sydney Island.

The following were visited by Commodore Wilkes, from whose description of them the particulars here given are taken:—

Kemin's or Gardner Island, in 4° 37' 42" S., long. 174° 40' 18" W., is a low coral island, having a shallow lagoon in the centre, into which there is no navigable passage.

McKean's Island is in long. 174° 17' 26" W., and lat. 3° 35' 10" S., and lies about N.N.E., 60 miles from Kemin's Island. It is composed of coral, sand, and blocks, and is three-quarters of a mile long by half a mile wide.

Enderbury's Island is in lat. 3° 8' S., long. 171° 8' 30" W. It is 3 miles long by 2½ wide, and is only covered in parts with a stunted vegetation.

Hull Island lies in long. 172° 20' 52" W., and lat. 4° 29' 48" S. It has a little fresh-water upon it, and a few cocoa-nut trees.

SANDWICH OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, forming the Kingdom of Hawaii, are a rich, beautiful, and interesting chain, eight in number, exclusive of one or two small islets. The chain runs from south-east to north-west, and lies in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° 22' N., long. 155° 160' W.

Area, 6,000 square miles. The names, with the areas of the respective islands, proceeding from the south-east of the group, are—Hawaii (formerly Owhyee), 4,000 square miles; Maui, 620; Oahu, 530; Kauai, 500; Molokai, 167; Lanai, 100; Niihau, about 70; and Kahoolau, about 60 square miles.

Population.—The official census of 1866 puts the total population of the group at 62,959 souls, of whom 4,194 were foreigners (exclusive of Chinamen), and 58,765 natives.

Imports in 1871, \$1,625,884, £325,176.

Exports in 1871, \$1,892,069, £378,413. Sugar continues to be the great staple of this group of islands, and shows an advance of 2,977,034 lbs. over last year, the whole export of 1871 having amounted to 21,660,773 lbs.

Shipping.—There were fifty-seven Hawaiian registered vessels, of 8,068 tons, one of them a steamer of 414 tons; 163 merchant vessels, of the united tonnage of 102,172 tons, arrived at the port of Honolulu in 1871, from all parts of the world; of these, eighty-nine, of 65,112 tons, were American; forty-four, of 24,267 tons, were British.

Government.—In 1840 the King, Kamehameha III, granted a Constitution, consisting of King, Assembly of Nobles, and Representative Council. In 1843 the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom was formally declared by the French and English Governments.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Area, 3,100 geographical square miles, or 65,100 English square miles.

Population, 4,319,269.

Total exports to Great Britain in 1871 were of the value of £1,391,254.

Imports of British produce, value £463,359.

The chief article of exports in 1871 was unrefined sugar, of the value of £604,114. Of the imports in 1871 the value of £290,203, or considerably more than one-half, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the colonial possessions of Spain and the United Kingdom, has been steadily declining for a number of years.

CAROLINE ISLANDS AND PELEW ISLANDS.

Area, 43.1 geographical square miles, or 905 English square miles.

Population, 28,000.

PELEW ISLANDS.

A group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, 450 miles east of the Philippines, in lat. 7° to 8° 30' N., long. 134° to 136° E., at the western extremity of the Caroline Archipelago. The group includes about twenty islands, which form a chain running about 120 miles, from S.S.W. to N.N.E. The principal island

island is Babelthouap, 28 miles by 14, containing a mountain from whose summit a view of the whole group is obtained. As seen from the sea the islands appear mountainous and rugged; but the soil is rich and fertile, and water is abundant. Bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas, sugar-cane, lemons, oranges, and other tropical trees and fruits, are grown. Cattle, fowls, and goats thrive, and fish abound on the coasts. The inhabitants, who are estimated at about 10,000 in number, are of the Malay race. They show considerable ingenuity in building their canoes, are active agriculturists, and entertain exceedingly primitive notions regarding dress, as the men go entirely naked, and the women nearly so. In 1783 the "Antelope" was wrecked upon the Pelew Islands, and the crew were treated by the natives with the greatest kindness. Further acquaintance with white men, however, seems to have altered their disposition, and several vessels, while visiting these islands, within comparatively recent years, have narrowly escaped being cut off. The islands are said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1545.

LADRONES ISLANDS.

A group of about twenty islands, the northernmost Australasian group, in lat. $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., and long. $145\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 147° E. They are disposed in a row, almost due north and south. Their united area is about 1,254 square miles. They are mountainous, well watered and wooded. Among the trees are the bread-fruit, banana, the cocoa-nut; fruitful in rice, maize, cotton, and indigo. European domestic animals are now very common. At the time when they were discovered the population was reckoned at 100,000, but the present population is only about 5,500. The inhabitants, who are docile, religious, kind, and hospitable, resemble in physiognomy those of the Philippine Islands. The islands are very important to the Spaniards in a commercial point of view. The largest island is Guajan, 90 miles in circumference; on it is the capital, San Ignacio de Agamea, the seat of the Spanish Governor.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

The Galapagos Islands are a group lying on the equator, extending $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on each side of it, and about 600 miles from the west coast of the Republic of Ecuador, to which they belong.

There are six principal islands, nine smaller, and many islets, scarcely deserving to be distinguished from mere rocks. The largest island, Albemarle, is 60 miles in length and about 15 miles broad, the highest point being 4,700 feet above the level of the sea. The constitution of the whole is volcanic. With the exception of some ejected fragments of granite, which have been most curiously glazed and altered by the heat, every part consists of lava, or of sandstone resulting from the attrition of such materials. The higher islands generally have one or more principal craters towards their centre, and in their flanks smaller orifices. Mr. Darwin affirms that there must be, in all the islands of the archipelago, at least 2,000 craters. Considering that these islands are placed directly under the equator, the climate is far from being excessively hot—a circumstance which, perhaps, is chiefly owing to the singularly low temperature of the surrounding sea.

WEST INDIES (1871).

Name.	Area : Square miles.	Population.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
			£	£
Bahamas	3,021	39,162	283,970	190,253
Turk Islands	420	4,723	35,345	18,855
Jamaica	6,400	441,264	1,300,212	1,283,036
Leeward Islands	731	117,732	506,149	670,457
St. Lucia	250	31,811	196,286	147,172
St. Vincent	131	35,688	137,474	221,140
Barbadoes	166	162,042	1,069,861	973,020
Grenada	133	37,795	104,475	127,184
Tobago	97	17,054	61,448	82,616
Trinidad	1,754	109,638	1,042,678	1,277,574
British Guiana	76,000	193,491	1,572,275	2,383,422
Total, West Indies	89,103	1,190,400	6,310,173	7,374,729

JAVA.

Area of Java, including Madura, is 51,336 English square miles.

Population, according to census of 1871, 16,452,168, or 320 per square mile. The population has nearly quadrupled since the year 1816.

Imports in 1870, merchandise £3,704,229
Do. specie 197,413

£3,902,341

Exports in 1870, merchandise £5,102,353
Do. specie 361,830

£5,464,183

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped from Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The exports from Java to the United Kingdom in 1871 consisted principally of rice, of the value of £383,757. The chief articles of British home produce imported into Java in 1871 was cottons, including

cotton yarns, of the value of £600,866. The exports from Java to the United Kingdom have increased enormously during the past few years, having risen from the value of £13,773 in 1867 to £470,235 in 1871. The total exports from Java to the United Kingdom in 1871 were valued at £470,234.

The total value of British home produce into Java in 1871 was £826,476.

Shipping.—There are 420 vessels of all sizes registered in Netherlands India.

Cinchona cultivation in Java, under the special care of the Government, is increasing yearly.

CEYLON.

Area, 24,454 square miles.

The total population, according to the census of March, 1872, was 2,405,287. Of the total population in 1870, 2,128,884, including 2,847 military, 4,732 were British, 14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured.

Total value of imports in 1871, £4,797,952.

Total value of exports in 1871, £3,634,358.

The staple exports are coffee, cinnamon, cocoa-nut oil, and coir, the respective values of which articles exported in 1871 were—

Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,432,427
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,410
Cocoa-nut oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257,770
Coir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,448

The greatest part of the exports go to the United Kingdom.

The great bulk of the imports are from the United Kingdom and from British possessions in India.

MAURITIUS.

Area, 676 square miles.

Population, census, April, 1871, 316,042.

Total value of imports in 1871, deducting specie, £1,807,382.

Total value of exports in 1871, deducting specie, £3,053,054.

The principal article of export is sugar. In 1871 the quantity exported was 123,000 tons, valued at £2,819,344. Average price per cwt., £1 2s. 7d.

The Mauritius has several small dependencies between lat. 3° and 20° S., and long. 50° and 70° E. The chief of these is the Seychelles Islands, between lat. 4° and 5°, about 930 miles north from the Mauritius, one of which, Mahé, is 16 miles long by from 3 to 4 miles broad, fertile, well watered, very healthy, and having a population of about 7,000. Mahé, its chief town, has on its north-east side about 100 wooden houses and a garrison of thirty men.

Seychelles, a dependency of Mauritius. The staple article of export is cocoa-nut oil. The quantity exported in 1871 was 253,370 gallons.

The total value of imports, 1871, was £61,780.

The total value of exports, 1871, was £40,598.

Revenue in 1871, £9,787.

Total expenditure in 1871, £8,035.

LABUAN.

Area, 45 square miles.

Population, 4,898.

Total imports in 1870, £122,983.

Total exports in 1870, £61,218.

The chief articles of export, the produce of the island, or brought into the island from Borneo for exportation, are bees'-wax, birds'-nests, camphor, coals, gutta-percha, india-rubber, hides, pearls, seed-pearls, rattans, sago, tortoise-shell, and trepang.

BORNEO (BRUNEI).

The population of the town of Brunei is a branch of the Malay race, and is estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000 people.

The trade is conducted with Labuan, Singapore, and places on the coast of Borneo.

The value of exports from Brunei in 1871 was roughly put down at between £40,000 and £50,000, and the *imports* at £46,000 or £47,000.

THE NAVIGATORS GROUP.

REPORT BY MR. SEED.

Sir,

Custom-house, Wellington, 13th February, 1872.

I have the honor to state that, in obedience to your instructions, I left Auckland on the evening of the 30th December last, by the mail steamer "Nevada," for the Navigators Islands, and reached that group at 3 a.m. on the 6th ultimo. The steamer, without anchoring, stopped off the eastern end of Tutuila, and sent a boat on shore to land me at Pango Pango Harbour. It was dark when we left the steamer, but daylight dawned just as the boat approached the shore at the native settlement at the head of the harbour. The natives, on hearing us, turned out in considerable numbers, and rushed into the water to drag the boat on shore and to assist us in landing. Very soon afterwards the sun rose and revealed to us the full beauties of the tropical scenery by which we were surrounded. Cocoa-nut palms, bread-fruit, bananas, oranges, limes, native chestnuts, and other trees covered the small flat on which the native village stood, and extended close down to the beach. Dotted about here and there in the shade of these trees were the natives' houses, and a little distance in rear of the village the ground rose rather abruptly towards the high, bush-covered hills that surrounded the harbour.

I had been led to believe that the language of the natives was very similar to that of the New Zealanders; and I was disappointed at finding that, though a dialect of the same Polynesian language, it was so difficult that I was unable to carry on conversation with them. This was the more perplexing, as the resident missionary, the Rev. Mr. Powell, to whom I had letters of introduction, was absent, and had been so for several months. Fortunately one or two of the natives spoke a little English, and came to my assistance.

assistance. They conveyed me to the house of the chief, Maunga, who welcomed me most courteously, and requested me to take up my quarters with him. I at once accepted his offer, hoping that I should soon find some European settler who would be able to assist me in getting about the islands. My anxiety on this head was soon relieved by the arrival in the course of the morning of a white settler of the name of Hunkin, who, it appears, had boarded the "Nevada" outside, and had been urged by Captain Blethen to communicate with me as soon as possible, with a view of facilitating my movements. Mr. Hunkin offered to assist me in any way he could, and I gladly availed myself of his services. He informed me that he had been a settler on the Navigators for the last thirty-five years, and had acted as British Vice-Consul for a considerable part of that time. I am indebted to him for much of the information I acquired, especially respecting the natives, with whose customs and traditions he is acknowledged to be better acquainted than any other European in the group. In the afternoon I accompanied him to his place at Tafuna, a few miles to the westward of Pango Pango, where I stayed for the night, and on the following day started for Leone, the principal town of Tutuila, where I was detained for a week waiting for a fair wind to Upolu, the next island to the westward, on which there is the port of Apia, where most of the European settlers reside. Early on the 15th January I left Tutuila by a whaleboat, and reached Apia on the following morning. The distance from Tutuila to the eastern end of Upolu is 36 miles, thence to Apia is about 20 miles further. The British, American, and German Consuls reside at Apia, as it is the centre of trade, and altogether the most important place at present in the whole group. Immediately after my arrival I placed myself in communication with Mr. Williams, the British Consul, who showed me every attention in his power, and supplied me with much valuable information. I called on the American Consul and on the German Consul, both of whom courteously furnished me with every information on various points. Mr. Weber, the German Consul, is the representative of the large mercantile firm of Messrs. Goddefroy and Sons, of Hamburg, who for many years past have had in their hands almost the whole trade of the group. I was unable to procure exact returns of this trade, but that it must be very large is shown conclusively by the fact that from ten to twelve large ships are despatched each year from Apia with full cargoes. These cargoes, however, are not composed exclusively of local produce. Messrs. Goddefroy have trading stations in other parts of the Pacific, and employ small vessels to bring the produce to Apia for shipment. Some of the large vessels occasionally leave Apia and fill up for Europe at ports in the adjacent groups. They have always, throughout the year, one or two large vessels loading for home, and have four brigs trading to Sydney, and five or six small vessels of from 40 to 140 tons trading regularly between Apia and the Solomon Islands, Friendly Islands, Savage Islands, Peru Island, and other islands in the Pacific, where their agents are stationed. The produce brought by these vessels is beche de mer, cocoa-nut oil, and cobra, which is shipped direct to Hamburg. Whilst I was at Apia they had five or six square-rigged vessels lying in port.

I expected to have been able to return from Upolu by one of the small trading schooners, but found that there was no probability of one going to Tutuila for a considerable time. I therefore determined to return by the whaleboat by which I came, and accordingly left Apia on the evening of the 19th January, reached Ulotongea (at the eastern end of Upolu) by daylight next morning, and about 11 o'clock started for Tutuila with a light leading wind, which died away before we were half-way across, and caused us to make a long and tedious passage. We landed at a harbour called Masefau, on the northern side of Tutuila, and the following day proceeded to the small island of Aunu'u, where, by arrangement with Captain Blethen, I was to wait for the steamer. As I was detained at Aunu'u nine days, I took the opportunity of paying a second visit to Pango Pango Harbour, and had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Mr. Powell, who had returned to his station a few days previously. He treated me with great kindness, and supplied me with much interesting information.

The "Nevada" arrived off Aunu'u on the night of the 30th January, and I returned by her to New Zealand, reaching Auckland on the 17th instant.

Having referred to the various localities I visited, I now proceed to give a general description of the whole group, and to remark upon such points as appear to me to be specially interesting.

Samoa is the native name of the Navigators Islands. The group is situated in the Pacific Ocean, between the meridians of 169° 24' and 172° 50' west longitude, and between the parallels of 13° 30' and 14° 30' south latitude. There are ten inhabited islands, extending from Ta'u, the easternmost, to Savaii, the most western island—viz., Ta'u, Olosenga, Of'u, Aunu'u, Tutuila, Nuutele, Upolu, Manono, and Savaii. The native population is from 33,000 to 34,000. The islands were surveyed by the United States Exploring Expedition in 1839. Commodore Wilkes, in his narrative of that expedition, states that they contain 1,650 square miles, divided as follows, viz. :—

Savaii	...	...	...	...	700	Apolima...	...	...	...	7
Upolu	...	...	...	...	560	Manu'a	...	...	...	100
Tutuila	...	...	...	...	240	Olosenga	...	...	...	24
Manono	...	...	...	...	9	Of'u	...	...	...	10

The principal islands, it will be seen, are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. Savaii, which I was unable to visit, is the largest island. The following description of it is quoted from the work mentioned above :—

"Savaii is the most western island of the Samoan group, and is also the largest, being 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth. It is not, however, as populous or as important as several of the others. It differs from any of the others in its appearance, for its shore is low, and the ascent thence to the centre is gradual, except where the cones of a few extinct craters are seen. In the middle of the island a peak rises, which is almost continually enveloped in the clouds, and is the highest land in the group. On account of these clouds angles could not be taken for determining its height accurately, but it certainly exceeds 4,000 feet.

Another marked difference between Savaii and the other large islands is the want of any permanent streams, a circumstance which may be explained, notwithstanding the frequency of rain, by the porous nature of the rock (vesicular lava) of which it is chiefly composed. Water, however, gushes out near the shore in copious springs; and, when heavy and continued rains have occurred, streams are formed in the ravines, but these soon disappear after the rains have ceased.

"The coral reef attached to this island is interrupted to the south and west, where the surf beats full upon the rocky shore. There are, in consequence, but few places where boats can land, and only one harbour for ships, that of Mataatua: even this is unsafe from November to February, when the north-westerly gales prevail."

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"The soil is fertile, and was composed, in every part of the island that was visited, of decomposed volcanic rock and vegetable mould."

Upolu is 10 miles to the eastward of Savaii, and is next in size. It is about 40 miles long and 13 miles broad. It has a main range extending from east to west, broken here and there into sharp peaks and hummocks. From this main ridge a number of smaller ridges and broad gradual slopes run down to a low shore, which is encircled by a coral reef, interrupted here and there by channels which form the entrances to safe and convenient anchorages for small vessels. At Apia the reef extends across a good-sized bay, and forms a safe and commodious harbour for large ships, which is entered through a deep and clear channel formed by a break in the reef.

Between Savaii and Upolu are two small islands. At the south-east end of Tutuila there is the small island of Aunu'u, and 60 miles to the east of this lies Manu'a. The following description of these islands is taken from an account of the Samoan group, published in 1868, by the Rev. Mr. Powell, in the *Chronicle of the London Missionary Society* :—

"The first island that comes in sight of voyagers arriving from the eastward is Ta'u (Ta-'oo), the largest of the three islands that constitute the group which the natives call Manu'a (Ma-noo-a). It is about 6 miles long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 16 in circumference, and contains 100 square miles.

"About 6 miles west of Ta'u is the island of Olosenga (O-la-say-nga). This is a very rocky island, 3 miles long, 500 yards wide, and about 1,500 feet high. It contains 24 square miles. It is precipitous on every side—least so on the north-east, most on the north and south-west. On the latter side, about 200 feet from the shore, rises up a mural precipice 1,200 feet high. The principal village is situated, in times of peace, on the strip of land in front of this precipice. In times of war the people live on the mountain.

"About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the eastern point of the island a volcanic eruption burst out from the deep ocean in September, 1866.

"Of'u (O-foo), the smallest of the three islands included in the Manu'an group, is neither so high nor so precipitous as Olosenga. It is separated from the latter by only a narrow, shallow strait, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide. A double-pointed crag off its eastern extremity, together with the precipitous, craggy nature of Olosenga, give to the neighbourhood a remarkably romantic appearance.

"The population of the Manu'an group is about 1,500.

"Annu'u, 60 miles west of Of'u is the island of Tutuila (Too-too-ee-la). A mile from Tutuila, off its south-east point, is the little island of Aunu'u (Au-noo'oo). This island is about 5 miles in circumference. Population, 200.

"Manono: 2 miles from the western point of Upolu, and encircled by its reef, is the island of Manono (Ma-no-no). It is nearly of triangular shape, and less than 5 miles in circumference. It contains 9 square miles. It has a mountain a few hundred feet high, from whose summit can be obtained a splendid view of Upolu and Savaii. It is itself 'one entire garden, in looking at which the eye can scarcely tire.' It has a population of about 1,000. This island held a very extensive political supremacy over Upolu till the war of 1847-54, in which she lost supremacy, and was obliged to take her place on a level with those over whom she formerly exercised much despotic power.

"Apolima (A-po-lee-ma) is about 2 miles from Manono. It is a crater somewhat resembling a horseshoe, while its depth may well suggest the idea of the hand with the fingers contracted, which is the meaning of the name. Its highest part is 472 feet above the sea. The population is about 200."

Tutuila, the easternmost and smallest of the three principal islands, is 36 miles distant from Upolu. It is 17 miles long, and its greatest width is 5 miles. The total native population of Tutuila is about 4,000. The land is generally mountainous, with steep, sharp-edged ridges, rising here and there into lofty peaks, the highest of which (that of Matafae) is 2,327 feet above the sea, and forms a prominent landmark for the excellent harbour of Pango Pango. As the existence of this harbour so greatly enhances the importance of the Navigator's Islands, and as a description of it by a nautical man will be more valuable than any account of it I could give, I quote the following from a report by Captain Wakeman, an experienced master-mariner, who was recently deputed by Mr. Webb to visit Tutuila and ascertain whether this harbour would be a suitable place for a coaling station for his steamers :—

"At daylight I found myself in the most perfectly land-locked harbour that exists in the Pacific Ocean. In approaching this harbour from the south, either by night or day, the mariner has unmistakable landmarks to conduct him into port; one on the port hand, a high, peaked, conical mountain, 2,327 feet high, and on the starboard hand a flat-topped mountain, 1,470 feet in height, which keep sentinel on either hand. These landmarks can never be mistaken by the mariner. The entrance to the harbour is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width, between Tower Rock, on the port side, and Breaker Point, on the starboard hand, with soundings of 36 fathoms. A little more than 1 mile from Breaker Point, on the starboard hand, to Goat Island, on the port hand, we open out the inner harbour, which extends 1 mile west, at a breadth of 3,000 feet abreast of Goat Island, to 1,100 feet at the head of the bay, carrying soundings from 18 fathoms to 6 fathoms at the head of the bay. The reefs which skirt the shore are from 200 feet to 300 feet wide, almost awash at low water. They have, at their edge, from 4 fathoms to 5, 6 and 8 fathoms, and deeper in the middle of the harbour. The hills rise abruptly around this bay from 800 to 1,000 feet in height. . . . There is nothing to prevent a steamer, night or day, from proceeding to her wharf. About half-way from Breaker Point to Goat Island, and near mid-channel, is Whale Rock, with 8 feet of water over it at low sea. It has a circumference of about 50 feet, and breaks frequently. A buoy renders this danger harmless. The services of a pilot can never be required by any one who has visited this port before, as the trade-winds from E.S.E. carry a vessel from near Breaker Point with a free sheet in a N.N.W. course into the harbour. It follows that vessels under canvas will have to work out, which in the ebb tide, with the trades, will generally be accomplished in a few tacks. The trouble is that a ship close into the reefs goes in stays, and frequently the whirlwinds off the high land baffle her a few points and prevent her tacking properly aback, whence a boat is kept ahead ready to tow her round upon the right tack. Mr. Powell, a missionary, has been a resident of this place twenty-two years, and says that he never knew of a longer detention than nine days to any ships in that time, and of but one gale, which came from the eastward, and unroofed a wing of his kitchen. Even the trades themselves are frequently liable to haul from E.S.E. to E.N.E., giving a ship a chance to get out with a leading wind. At the different quarters of the moon the tides rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. . . . On the top of the little island of Aunu'u, to the east of Tutuila, at an elevation of 600 feet, a sight for a light-house has been secured, as it can

can be seen alike from the north or south, and is right in a line with the ship's course in passing. Being only 7 miles from the entrance to Pango Pango Bay or Harbour, the ships could pick up the port lights, and go in immediately to the wharf, in the darkest night. There are several fine harbours for schooners on both sides of Tutuila.

Savaii and Opolu contain the largest extent of flat land; fully two-thirds of their area, about 500,000 acres, are fit for cultivation. Tutuila is more mountainous than Savaii and Opolu; probably not more than one-third of its area, or about 50,000 acres, would be fit for cultivation; but it has a great advantage over the neighbouring islands in the possession of the excellent harbour of Pango Pango, described above. The whole group is of volcanic origin. Craters of extinct volcanoes are seen at various points. Some of the small islands of the group are composed of a single large crater rising abruptly from the sea. The soil on all the islands is exceedingly rich, and everywhere covered with dense vegetation, from the water's edge up to the tops of the mountains. The high mountain ridges, extending through the middle of the larger islands, attract the passing clouds, which furnish a copious and never-failing supply of moisture, and feed the numerous streams of beautiful clear water that abound in every direction.

The climate is mild and agreeable; the temperature generally ranges between 70° and 80°, but the heat is greatly subdued by the breezes that are constantly blowing. Mr. Williams, the British Consul, kept a meteorological register, for the Board of Trade, from 1860 to 1865, from which I made an abstract of the mean recorded temperature in every month in the year 1864. (Copy of this abstract is appended hereto.) The south-east trades blow steadily from April to October, being strongest in June and July. From November to March westerly winds frequently blow, but not for any length of time together. A strong gale may generally be looked for some time in January, but frequently an entire year will pass without a severe gale. February, as a rule, is fine, with variable winds. March is usually the worst and most boisterous month in the year, the winds being still variable, and gales occurring from north to north-west. Copious rains fall from the beginning of December to March. June and July are the coolest, and September and October the hottest months, although it will be seen, from the abstract above referred to, that there is very little variation in the temperature throughout the year. Hence the growth of vegetation goes on without check all the year round. Cotton and Indian corn yield three crops a year. I saw some of the latter gathered in the middle of January, which had been sown at the beginning of last October: thus it was planted and the crop gathered within four months. The taro also comes to maturity in four months, and is planted continuously all the year round. When the natives take up the taro they cut off the top, make a hole in the ground with a stick, into which the top is thrust without the ground being dug over or in any way prepared. A short time after it is planted they clean the ground, and mulch between the plants with grass and leaves to keep down the seeds. Bananas yield ripe fruit nine months after planting; some of the introduced varieties come to maturity in six months. This fruit attains a great size, especially the indigenous varieties, some of which I measured, and found to be 8 inches long and 9 inches in circumference.

Samoa is very rarely visited by the destructive hurricanes that so frequently sweep across most of the groups in the Pacific. In December, 1840, there was a severe gale, but scarcely what could be called a hurricane. In April, 1850, a hurricane occurred, when two ships and a schooner were wrecked at Apia. For twenty years after this—that is, up to 1870—the islands were entirely free from hurricanes; but four or five heavy gales occurred during that period. These hurricanes, when they occur, are often very local; sometimes they visit one island, leaving the others untouched; for instance, in January, 1870, a cyclone swept over Tutuila, but did not reach the other islands.

The following are the principal productions of the group: Cocoanuts, cotton, native chestnuts (*Inocarpus edulis*), candlenuts, bananas, mountain plantains, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, shaddocks, pineapples, mangoes guavas, Malay apples, rose-apples, custard-apples, pawpaws, tamarinds, bread-fruit, yams, taro, pumpkins, melons, sweet potatoes, arrowroot, ginger, wild nutmeg, sugarcane, mandioc or sweet casava, indigo, coffee, Indian corn, tobacco, chilis, vi (*Spondias dulcis*), medicinal plants, several trees with very fragrant blossoms that might be used for the preparation of scents, some that exude aromatic gum, and others that furnish very handsome and durable wood, suitable for cabinet-ware and furniture.

There are two cotton plantations on Upolu, of from 200 to 300 acres each, belonging to Messrs. Goddefroy, and several smaller ones, belonging to other Europeans. Both the Sea Island and kidney cotton grow most luxuriantly, and bear well. When planted in March the first crop is ready for picking in July. The first year of planting there are two crops, one in July and one in September or October; in succeeding years three crops may be picked.

The chief article of export is cobra, which is the kernel of the cocoanut cut into small pieces and dried in the sun. The preparation of cocoanut oil has been almost entirely given up by the natives, as they find that they can get a more rapid and certain return for their labour by the simple process of preparing cobra. The oil is now expressed from the cobra on its reaching Europe. The trade mostly in request by the natives is white and printed calicos (which are known by the general name of "cloth," and are used by both sexes as *lava-lavas* or waist-cloths), gay-coloured cotton handkerchiefs, butcher's knives, and American axes. The knives most approved of are large heavy ones of about 14 or 16 inches in length, which the natives use for all purposes. Soap, sewing-cotton, and small fish-hooks come next. Double-barrelled guns, powder, lead, and shot are also in great demand just at present. It is alleged that since the introduction of fire-arms the loss of life in the native wars is much less than it used to be formerly, when they fought only with clubs and spears at close quarters, as the combatants observe great caution in approaching each other, from fear of the guns, and both sides commence firing a long way out of range.

The British Consul puts down the European population as under:—

British subjects	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Subjects of the United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
							445

This must include the half-castes, for I am satisfied, from inquiries I made from old residents and others best able to give information on this point, that the foreign residents do not reach the number here given. I believe there are altogether about 250 Europeans on the group, most of whom are English.

The

The following statistics of imports, exports, and shipping, for the last five years were supplied to me by the British Consul:—

Year.	Imports. Value.	Exports. Value.
1867	£36,600	£40,598
1868	37,200	38,020
1869	35,992	32,500
1870	42,800	25,600
1871	25,000	45,000

The imports in 1871 were less than in previous years on account of the large stocks that were on hand; the increase in exports was caused by the natives pouring in all the produce they could gather for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for a war that was going on between two of the tribes.

The arrivals of shipping were as under:—

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
1867.—British	26	5,951
Foreign	31	3,800
		9,791
1868.—British	34	8,038
United States of America	5	3,072
German	24	3,875
Tahitian	2	159
		15,144
1869.—British	29	4,402
United States of America	3	3,690
German	22	4,230
Tahitian	2	150
		12,472
1870.—British	32	4,940
United States of America	6	3,791
German	28	7,004
Tahitian	4	650
		16,385
1871.—British	26	4,856
United States of America	3	500
German	36	8,696
Tahitian	2	230
		14,282

In 1871 four ships of war visited Apia, namely, one British, one American, one French, and one Russian.

Referring to the trade of Samoa, Mr. Williams, in his last consular report to the British Government, states that "The imports are from the Australian Colonies and Hamburg: the greater part, however, are of British manufacture. About one-third of the exports are shipped to the Colonies, and go thence to England; two-thirds to Hamburg direct, being shipped by the representatives of the German firm, Messrs. Goddefroy & Sons.

"In 1858 the business of these islands was in the hands of two British merchants, one German house, and one American. In 1870 six British merchants and traders were established in Apia, besides a number of small agencies; one German house, with several out-stations and agencies; and three American houses, with their agencies."

Large tracts of land are being sold by the natives to the foreign residents. Upwards of 70,000 acres have already been disposed of, principally on Upolu. The price paid has been from 4s. to £1 per acre; but where the land is near the sea-shore, and covered with bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, it has fetched as much as £2 and £3 an acre.

Whilst enumerating the advantages possessed by the Navigator's group it is only right to point out that these islands, like all other tropical countries, are not free from certain drawbacks. Chief of these is the prevalence of elephantiasis, from which disease the foreign residents are not exempt. They are not usually attacked by it for several years after their arrival, and some have remained free from it after a lengthy residence; but most of the old settlers suffer more or less from it in some shape or other. Opinion varies very much as to the cause of the disease; some say that it is caused by incautiously lying about in the bush in wet weather; others, that it arises from the constant and almost exclusive use of vegetable diet; whilst others say it results from the malaria that must constantly arise from decaying vegetation. Many of the residents think that the moderate use of stimulants averts this disorder, and it is generally believed that quinine is an excellent remedy for it. At some parts of the islands, especially in damp, low-lying situations, the inhabitants are more affected by it than they are in others, whilst on the small island of Aunu'u they are entirely exempt from it.

Flies and mosquitoes are very numerous, and are particularly annoying and troublesome, especially to strangers; but they will probably disappear, to a great extent, when wider clearings are made in the dense vegetation that everywhere surrounds the towns and villages.

The Samoan natives are a fine, tall, handsome race, of a light-brown colour. They are docile, truthful, and hospitable, and are very lively and vivacious. In conversation among themselves and in their intercourse with foreigners they are exceedingly courteous and polite. They have different styles of salutation, corresponding with the social rank of the persons addressed. For instance, in addressing the chiefs or distinguished strangers they use the expression *Lau-Afio*, or "Your Majesty." In speaking to chiefs of lower rank they address them as *Lau Susu*, as we would use the words "Your Lordship." To chiefs of lower degree than those who are thus addressed the term *Ala-ala* is used; and to the common people the salutation is *Omai* or *Sau*, simply meaning "You have arrived," or "You are here."

The men only tattoo, and not on their faces, as the New Zealanders do, but on their bodies, from the waist to the knee, entirely black for the most part, except where relieved here and there by graceful stripes and patterns. At a short distance this tattooing gives them the appearance of having on black knee-breeches.

knee-breeches. The clothing of both sexes is a piece of calico or native cloth wound round the waist and reaching to the knees. Some of the women wear a couple of coloured cotton handkerchiefs, in the shape of a narrow poncho, over their breasts and shoulders, and hanging loosely down to below the waist. When in the bush, or working in their taro plantations, or when fishing, they wear a kilt of the long handsome leaves of the ti (*Dracæna terminalis*). They have a kind of fine mat, plaited of fine strips of the leaves of a plant called *lau-ie*. These mats are only used on important occasions, and they esteem them more highly than any European commodity. Some of them are quite celebrated, having names that are known all over the group—the older they are the more they are valued. The oldest one known is called *moe-c-fui-fui*, meaning “the mat that slept among the creepers.” This name was given to it from the circumstance of its having been hidden away among the creeping kind of convolvulus that grows on the shore; it is known to be over 200 years old, as the names of its owners during that time can be traced down. The best mats are made at Manu’a. They are the most coveted property a native can possess, no labour or enterprise being considered too great to secure them. Both men and women spend a deal of time in dressing their hair, and frequently apply lime to it, which is laid on in a liquid state, about the consistency of cream, and has the effect of turning the hair to a reddish hue. Both men and women frequently wear flowers in their hair, generally a single blossom of the beautiful scarlet hibiscus, which is always found growing near their houses. Nature has supplied them so bountifully with food, in the shape of cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, native chestnuts, and other wild fruits, and the taro yields them an abundant crop with so little cultivation, that they have no necessity to exert themselves much, and they are therefore little inclined to industry, and probably will never be induced to undertake steady labour of any kind. Their houses are neat, substantial structures, generally circular in shape, with high-pitched conical roofs, supported in the centre by two or three stout posts, and open all round, but fitted with narrow mats made of cocoanut leaves, which are strung together like Venetian blinds, and can be let down in stormy weather. The Samoans are very expert in the management of their canoes, of which they have five different kinds—the *a-lia* or large double canoes, some of which are capable of carrying 200 men; the *tau-mua-lua*, from 30 to 50 feet long (these were first made about seventeen years ago, and are fashioned after the model of our whaleboats); the *va alo*, or fishing canoes, with outrigger (these are a most beautiful little craft, and very fast; they look exactly like our modern clipper ships, and probably furnished the model from which they were designed); then there is the *soatua* outrigger dug-out canoe, capable of carrying five or six people; and lastly, the *paopao*, a smaller dug-out canoe, for one person.

The natives are all professed Christians. Christianity was first introduced into Samoa in August, 1830, by the father of the present British Consul, the Rev. J. Williams, who landed a number of native teachers from Tahiti. A few years afterwards, about 1835, five English missionaries, belonging to the London Missionary Society, landed on the islands, and from that time to the present several Congregational missionaries have been constantly resident on the group. In addition to these there is a Roman Catholic Bishop resident at Apia, and a number of Catholic priests in various parts of the islands. The natives for nearly thirty years past, I understand, have annually contributed considerable sums towards the support of the mission establishments.

There is no principal chief having authority over the whole group, although there are three great chiefs having the title of *tui* or king—viz., *Tui-Manua*, *Tui-A-ana*, *Tui-atua*. The first named is at Manu’a and the other two at Upolu. Although holding the high-sounding title of king, these chiefs really have no more authority than the *alii*, or chiefs of towns, all being controlled by the councillors of the towns. Formerly there was a *tui somoa*, or king, of the whole group, similar to the Tui Tonga and Tui Viti (King of Tonga and King of Fiji), but this has not been the case for probably hundreds of years. Each town or village has its own chief. In some cases a number of villages are banded together in a kind of confederacy, over which the chief who has the greatest influence exercises a nominal kind of rule. The principal chiefs are called *alii*, next to whom are the heads of certain families in each village, called *tu-la-fale*, who comprise a very considerable section of the community, and really exercise more influence than the chiefs. Everything affecting the interest of the village is debated in council, where the *tu-la-fale* sit with the chief, and do most of the speaking. The decisions of the council become law for the whole village. The system of government varies in different districts. In some towns the *matuas*, or patriarchs, exercise considerable authority, whilst in others the *tu-la-fales* have the most influence; this, however, they only possess collectively, not individually. The natives, having so little to do, spend a great deal of time in their councils, where they discuss and regulate all the affairs of the town or village, down to the most trifling matter. They are constantly laying down laws for the price of food when sold to the Europeans, and what shall be paid by the Europeans to the natives they employ as boats’ crews. The village council leaves no man, not even the chief, free to bargain for the disposal of what is his own. No argument can overcome its decisions, and the only way to remove these restrictions is for foreigners to abstain altogether from having any dealings with the natives whilst they endeavour to enforce these mischievous and absurd laws for regulating prices.

None of the Samoan natives up to the present time have been taken away in labour-vessels. They would have the strongest objection to being removed from their own islands, and would not willingly engage themselves as labourers. There is, however, on Samoa a considerable number of natives from islands near the line, and from Niue, or Savage Island, who have been imported to work on the cotton plantations and about some of the warehouses. I saw a gang of thirty-five of the Line islanders hoeing in a cotton field; they are darker in colour, and much smaller men than the Samoans. It struck me that they looked wretchedly dejected and forlorn, and that they plodded along at their work in a most languid and monotonous manner. Some were engaged, I was told, for five years, and some for three years, with pay of from \$3 to \$5 a month. They have to labour from 6 o’clock in the morning to 6 o’clock in the evening, with a rest of an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner. The Niue men that I saw were working about one of the stores at Apia; they were clothed in European costume, and had a lively and cheerful look. Several of them, I was told, after being sent back to their homes, had engaged themselves for a second term of service and returned to Apia; but I did not hear that this had been the case with any of the natives from the Line Islands.

A feud has existed for some time past between two sections of the natives on Upolu and Manono; they have already fought twice during the last three years, when several were killed on each side, and hostilities are again imminent. The quarrel commenced about three years ago between Tua Masanga and Manono (one of the small islands off the western end of Upolu, the inhabitants of which formerly had considerable

considerable political influence over the people of Upolu), as to which party should have the right to nominate a chief to succeed to the title of *malieatoa*, which is an old hereditary title of high rank. The Tua Masanga nominated for the title the eldest son of the late Malieatoa; the Manono party set up the brother of the deceased chief. The chieftainship, although hereditary, does not necessarily descend from father to son. Although the present war began ostensibly for the purpose of settling the succession to the title of *malieatoa*, yet it soon took wider dimensions; and the Manono party, with a view of gaining more adherents their side, declared it to be the *taua o tu la fono*, or "war for establishing laws;" but probably the real motive that impelled the Manono party to take up arms was a jealousy of the advantages enjoyed by the Tua Masanga in having the foreign settlement of Apia within their borders. This jealousy, and the fear of being deprived altogether of their political supremacy, induced the Manono party to establish themselves on the long low point that forms the western boundary of Apia Harbour, the name of which they changed from Marinuu to Samoa na tasi—"Samoa is one." From this position they hope to gain the ascendancy over the party who are now paramount in Apia. Great preparations are being made by both sides, and blows will no doubt be come to very shortly; but the Samoans do not appear to be a warlike race, and the war, although it may be protracted, is not likely to be a sanguinary one. The present disturbed state of affairs, however, is most disastrous to the natives, as they congregate together in large numbers and neglect their cultivations. They are selling their land in all directions to buy arms, without retaining sufficient reserves for their own support; and of course this disposition is being eagerly taken advantage of by many of the white settlers who desire to acquire land. Although not a warlike they are a very vain race, and their vanity compels them to enter into hostilities that both sides would probably gladly avoid. It is the opinion of many of the oldest residents, who are thoroughly acquainted with the natives, that the parties now at war would be glad to see peace restored, and that they, as well as the rest of the native population, would welcome a foreign Power that could put an end to their troubles and establish law and order among them.

Whilst I was at Apia I took the opportunity, through the aid of Mr. Williams, the British Consul (who has been thirty-three years in the islands, and is thoroughly acquainted with the language, manners, and customs of the natives, and has their confidence), to ascertain their views, from one of the leading chiefs from each side in the present quarrel, as to the feelings of the natives with reference to a foreign power assuming the government of the islands. The most influential chief of the Manono party, and representing one of the three great districts into which the island of Upolu is divided, said: "There is no country we should like to take over Samoa equal to England. We know the English are just; an English protectorate would be sweet." The principal chief belonging to the Tua Masanga, or section inhabiting the central district of Upolu, in which is the harbour and settlement of Apia, said that "his own feeling and that of his people was that they would gladly welcome British rule, but that they did not want any other Power." He was repeatedly questioned, and his answer was always the same. He was then asked why the natives preferred the English? His reply was that "they knew that the British would deal justly by them, but other Powers would oppress them." This conclusion, he said, was formed from the experience of the oppressive treatment they had already experienced at the hands of the subjects as well as the vessels of war of other nations. His opinion was that the great majority of the natives were anxious for the British Government to come to Samoa to establish law and good government. What they would prefer would be to have a council of chiefs, aided by English officers, to frame and carry out laws, and to have the occasional presence of an English vessel of war to back up the authority of the Council.

On Tutuila, Maunga, the chief at Pango Pango Harbour, told me that the natives would be glad to see Great Britain take the Islands under her protection. He said they made an application to this effect through the British Consul to the Queen about twenty-five years ago; that they were still of the same mind, and were waiting for a favourable reply. An answer, I was told, was returned to this application, to the effect that the British Government was not prepared to take possession of the islands, but that it would not stand by and see any other Power exercise greater authority in them than it did. The chiefs of Tutuila and of Upolu, I understand, have twice forwarded requests, through the British Consul, to the Home Government to take possession of the islands, or establish a protectorate over them. The foreign residents are exceedingly desirous of seeing some settled form of Government established, and the great majority of them are in favour of British rule. In an interview I had with the Roman Catholic Bishop at Apia, he told me that he very much regretted the present disturbed state of the natives on Upolu, as it stopped all progress among them. He would like to see some Government take possession of the group, and thought that the natives would be glad to welcome any Power that would establish law and order, and put an end to their fights. He would rather see England or America than any other foreign power take possession of the islands. He knew that British rule was just and liberal, and that all religions would have equal liberty. Any authority that came to the islands would have to be from some recognized Government, and should be introduced by a vessel of war. He estimated the population at about 34,000; this was the number set down a few years ago, after careful inquiry, and he did not think there was much difference now—the population was about stationary. He had a high opinion of the Samoans, and considered them docile, truthful, and honest; but the chiefs were exceedingly jealous of each other, which led to frequent wars.

In the course of conversation with Mr. Weber, the German Consul, he informed me that he had large claims against the natives, and that he had been applying to his Government for several years past to get a vessel of war to call. The Prussian Government had at length acceded to his application, and promised that the "Nympha" should visit the islands on her way to China. This vessel is expected at Apia very shortly. Mr. Weber told me that he had no intimation whatever that it was the intention of his Government to take possession of, or to assume any authority over, the islands. On reaching Auckland, on my return from the Navigator's, I learnt from a gentleman just returned from Sydney that the "Nympha" had reached that place, and that the captain had stated that he had instructions to proceed thence to the Navigator's Islands, where he was to refit his ship, and to land and exercise his men.

There can be no doubt, I think, that both natives and Europeans would gladly welcome the establishment of British authority on the islands, and that it will be a matter of lasting regret to all who are in any way interested in the extension of commerce and civilization among the countless islands of the Pacific if the Government disregard the wishes of the natives, and refuse to take possession of, or to establish a protectorate over, this valuable group. The importance of securing possession of the harbour of

of Pango Pango for a coaling station for the steamers carrying the New Zealand and Australian English mails to and from San Francisco is too obvious to require comment. The distance from—

Pango Pango to Auckland	...	...	...	...	...	1,577 miles.
" Vavau, Friendly Islands	...	...	...	...	...	380 "
" Levuka, Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	630 "
" Tongatabu	...	...	...	...	...	475 "
" Tahiti	...	...	...	...	...	1,250 "
" New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	1,445 "
" Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	2,410 "
" Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	2,864 "
" Honolulu	...	...	...	...	...	2,283 "

From its central and commanding position in respect to the other groups in the Pacific, Pango Harbour would further appear to be admirably suited for a naval depôt, or for a station from which Her Majesty's cruisers would rapidly reach the different islands, and thus be able to suppress the abuses of the South Sea labour traffic. The Government of the United States appear to be fully sensible of the important position of the Navigator's Islands, for intelligence has just been brought by the "Nevada" that the United States sloop of war "Narragansett," which vessel was at Honolulu when the "Nevada" left that place, is under orders to proceed to the Navigator's for the purpose of forming a naval station at Pango Pango Harbour. Commerce is rapidly increasing in the Pacific, and trading stations owned by British subjects are being established in it in various directions. Large numbers of British vessels are now constantly employed in distributing British manufactures, and gathering up produce at the various islands for shipment (generally through the Australian Colonies and New Zealand) to Great Britain. Very large interests are thus rapidly springing up among the South Sea Islands, and the necessity for having some station in the Pacific where British authority shall prevail, and where British justice can be administered, will year by year become more pressing.

If British authority should be established on Samoa I believe that the natives, under proper management, would readily adapt themselves to our institutions, and conform to all necessary laws for maintaining order among themselves. They have already made efforts to establish laws for the punishment of crime. A simple code was some time since drawn up by the British Consul, which the natives approved of, but owing to dissensions among themselves it did not come into operation. Perhaps the most certain indication of their fitness for civil government that can be adduced is the fact that they have adopted the plan of levying taxes among themselves for particular objects. For instance, quite recently the Upolu people fixed a tax of \$1 a head on adult males, $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ on youths, and $\$ \frac{1}{4}$ on male children, for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition for the present war.

New Zealand, in addition to being the nearest British Colony to the Navigator's, is also most favourably situated for communicating with that group, owing to the prevailing winds for nine months in the year being favourable for the passage both ways. One or two vessels are already employed in trading to them, and it is certain that at no distant date this trade will rapidly increase, as the islands are capable of yielding sugar, coffee, cotton, and almost every kind of tropical produce; whilst New Zealand raises in abundance and can supply, in exchange for these commodities, exactly those articles which the white settlers on the islands stand most in need of, such as flour, butter, cheese, preserved meats, &c.

Many of the European settlers are fully alive to the advantages they would derive from a connection with New Zealand, and a large number of them, I have no doubt, would willingly aid in establishing such a connection. Several of them recognize that the long experience the New Zealand Government has had in the management of the Maoris would enable it to suggest measures or to take steps that would avert many complications that they think would arise if the management of the islands were placed entirely under persons having little or no knowledge of the character and prejudices of the Polynesian natives.

From the particulars given above it will be seen that the Navigator's Islands occupy a most important position in the Pacific; that they possess two safe and commodious harbours, suitable for the largest sized vessels, which harbours are admirably adapted for stations from which operations could be rapidly carried out for suppressing the pernicious and iniquitous labour traffic that is now carried on among the South Sea Islands; that the islands are capable of producing almost everything that is grown within the tropics; and that they are likely to become an important centre for trade; further, that they are inhabited by a docile and amiable race of natives, who have the warmest attachment to Great Britain, and earnestly desire to place themselves under her rule and protection.

On reviewing these conditions, and having regard especially to the geographical position of New Zealand in relation to the Navigator's and adjacent groups, and to the fact that a considerable trade is likely soon to spring up between this Colony and those islands, the conclusion, I think, that must be arrived at is that it would be advisable that the New Zealand Government should strongly support the wishes of the natives, and should urge upon the Imperial Government to comply with those wishes, by establishing British protection and authority over the islands of Samoa.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM SEED.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Customs, Wellington.

EXTRACT from the Meteorological Register kept at the British Consulate at Apia, in the Navigators' Islands, for the year 1864.

Month.	Lowest and highest temperature during the month.				Highest recorded temperature during the month.
	6 o'clock a.m.		4 o'clock p.m.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
	°	°	°	°	°
January.....	70	75	76	82	85 at 8 a.m.
February.....	71	79	77	84	85 at 10 a.m.
March.....	70	81	74	85	86 at 8 a.m.
April.....	70	76	74	88	88 at 4 p.m.
May.....	65	82	78	85	85 at 4 p.m.
June.....	65	74	78	83	83 at 4 p.m.
July.....	61	74	79	82	82 at 4 p.m.
August.....	59	77	78	84	84 at 4 p.m.
September.....	67	78	81	83	86 at 8 a.m.
October.....	61	79	82	84	86 at 8 a.m.
November.....	73	76	78	79	84 at 8 a.m.
December.....	71	78	82	86	86 at 4 p.m.

(5.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

[Laid before the Convention by the Representatives of Queensland.]

DESPATCH RESPECTING TRANSPORTATION OF FRENCH CRIMINALS TO NEW CALEDONIA.

The Agent-General for Queensland to The Colonial Secretary, Brisbane.

Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street,
London, S.W., 21 September, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Embassy at Paris, relative to the transportation of Relapsed Criminals from France to New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS ARCHER,
Agent-General.

The Foreign Office to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 27 August, 1883.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Derby, a copy of a Despatch which His Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, instructing him to make a representation to the French Government in the sense suggested in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the transportation of relapsed criminals from France to New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,
J. PAUNCEFORT.

Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 25 August, 1883.

I communicated in due course to the Colonial Office Lord Lyon's despatch, No. 313 of the 9th of May last, in which His Excellency reported that the "Transportation of Relapsed Criminals" Bill had passed the first reading in the French Chamber of Deputies, and that New Caledonia and its Dependencies were included amongst the settlements to which relapsed criminals are to be sent.

The Earl of Derby has now brought under my notice, in connection with this matter, a joint communication, annexed herewith in copy, which has been addressed to His Lordship by the Agents-General of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria and in which, *inter alia*, very strong representations are made with a view to the adoption of effective measures for preventing the serious consequences to be anticipated from the above-mentioned resolution of the French Government, by which large numbers of the worst class of criminals would be transported to New Caledonia, where, as it is stated, they would be free.

And with further reference to this subject, His Lordship has received from the Agent-General of Queensland a letter, of which copy is also enclosed for your information, and which forwards a telegram from the Premier of the Colony, calling attention to the refusal of the French authorities of New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of criminals who escape from Noumea to Queensland.

It is clear that this question, being is one which gravely concerns the welfare of the Australian Colonies, must command the prompt attention of Her Majesty's Government, and I have accordingly to request that you will lose no time in placing yourself in communication with the French Government upon the subject with a view to ascertain what is the course which they propose to pursue; in the first place as regards the number of convicts to be sent out to the Western Pacific, and as to the position of such criminals after arrival; and, secondly, with respect to the failure of the Government of New Caledonia to demand the extradition of criminals whom they have permitted to escape in the cases pointed out in the above mentioned telegram from the Queensland Government.

I am, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Colonial Office to The Foreign Office.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a letter from the Agent-General for Queensland, forwarding a telegram from the Premier of the Colony, in which he desires that the attention of Her Majesty's Government may be called to the refusal of the French Authorities in New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of criminals who have escaped from Noumea.

2. In connection with this matter, I am to request Earl Granville's early consideration of the enclosed copy of a joint letter from the Agents-General of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria on the subject of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, in which it is strongly urged that measures should be taken to prevent the consequences anticipated from the declared intention of the French Government to transport large numbers of the worst class of criminals to New Caledonia, where they would be free on arrival.

3. Considering the grave importance of this question to the welfare of the Australian Colonies, it appears to Lord Derby to be necessary to obtain immediate explanations from the French Government as to the course contemplated (1) in regard to the number of convicts proposed to be sent out and their position after arrival, and (2) the failure of the Government of New Caledonia in the cases just reported to demand the extradition of criminals whom they have permitted to escape: and Lord Derby will be glad to be able to assure the Government of Queensland that Her Majesty's Government has not failed to give prompt attention to the serious representation which has been made to them, and has communicated with the French Government.

4. I am also to request that Lord Granville may be reminded that in 1881 the Queensland Legislature passed a Bill to prevent the influx of foreign and other criminals into the Colony, which was the subject of correspondence between this Department and the Foreign Office. This Bill did not at that time receive Her Majesty's assent, as objection was taken to the unequal incidence of certain of its provisions; but under the circumstances now reported, and having regard to the contemplated increase in the number of French convicts to be transported to the Western Pacific, it appears to Lord Derby that it will not be possible to continue to resist such legislation.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
R. H. MEADE.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 September, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 26th of July, enclosing a telegram from the Premier of Queensland respecting the refusal of the French Authorities in New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of criminals who have escaped from that Colony, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you copies of a letter from this Department to the Foreign Office, and of two letters from that Department, with their enclosures on the subject.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 5 September, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith for the information of the Earl of Derby, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, enclosing a copy of a "Note Verbale" which he has left with the French Government, respecting the proposed transportation of habitual criminals from France to New Caledonia.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
E. V. LISTER.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

No. 563.

Paris, 31st August, 1883.

My Lord,

On the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 820 of the 25th instant, I drew up the memo., copy of which I have the honor to enclose, explanatory of the anxiety felt in the Australian Colonies as to the serious consequences which the proposed French law for the "transportation of relapsed criminals" to New Caledonia may entail.

My intention was to speak to M. Challemeil Lacour in the sense of your Lordship's instructions, and to leave the memo. with His Excellency only as a semi-official document.

I found, however, on calling at the Foreign Department this afternoon, that M. Challemeil Lacour, who has been in poor health for some days past, has suddenly become so much worse that he is about to proceed at once to Vichy, and at that moment he was in conference with the President of the Council arranging the temporary transfer of his duties to the latter.

I therefore placed the memorandum in the hands of M. Marcel, the Chef de Cabinet of M. Ch. Lacour, and begged him to submit it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in my name.

Speaking quite unofficially, M. Marcel said he thought there was little prospect of the Recidivist Bill being passed in its present shape, and in any case many months must yet elapse before it can become law. He promised to call the attention of the Minister as soon as possible to the failure of the Government of New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of the three persons who had escaped from Noumea, as reported in the telegram from the Governor of Queensland of the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
F. R. PLUNKETT.

Note Verbale.

The Australian Colonies of Great Britain have made strong representations to Her Majesty's Government with a view to the adoption of effective measures for preventing the serious consequences which they fear will result to them if the Bill now before the Chamber of Deputies for the transportation of relapsed criminals to New Caledonia and its Dependencies should become law.

The Queensland Government, in particular, complain that the Government of New Caledonia now decline to demand the extradition of criminals who may have escaped from Noumea, and in the absence of such a demand on the part of the French authorities the British colonial authorities cannot act against these individuals.

The Governor of Queensland telegraphed on the 26th ultimo that the French authorities have hitherto applied for the extradition, but now refuse to do so, and that consequently he had just been obliged to discharge three convicts who had escaped from Noumea.

As the transportation to New Caledonia is intended to rid France of the worst class of her criminals, who apparently are to be set free when they reach New Caledonia, and whose neighbourhood will be a constant source of danger to the Australian Colonies, Lord Granville would be glad to know what course the French Government propose to pursue as to the number of convicts to be sent out to the Western Pacific; and as to the position of such criminals after arrival at their destination.

His Lordship would also be glad to learn what course the French propose to follow with regard to the failure of the Government of New Caledonia to demand the extradition of the criminals who escaped, as explained in the telegram from the Governor of Queensland above referred to.

31 August, 1883.

(6.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

MEMORANDUM BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF FIJI AND ACTING-HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC ON THE FUTURE OF NEW GUINEA AND POLYNESIA WITH REFERENCE TO THE QUESTION OF AUSTRALASIAN ANNEXA- TION OR PROTECTORATE.

Governor of Fiji and Acting High Commissioner of Western Pacific to His Excel-
lency Lord Augustus Loftus.

My Lord,

Pfahlert's Hotel, Sydney, 24 November, 1883.

I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a memorandum which I have written on the future of New Guinea and Polynesia with reference to the question of Australasian annexation or protectorate, and I request that you will be good enough to cause this paper to be made known to your Ministers, with a view to its being brought under the notice of the Conference of the Australasian Colonies in such manner as to your Excellency may seem fit.

I deem it right to mention that my estimate of Australasian sugar consumption is, I find, probably under the mark, and there are certain parts of the paper which require to be slightly modified in consequence; but as I have been unable to obtain the correct figures, and as the error could not appreciably affect the position which I have taken up, even if it were far greater than it can possibly be, I have not deemed it necessary to incur the delay which would be involved in re-printing.

I have, &c.,

G. WILLIAM DES VCEUX,
Acting High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

NEW ZEALAND STATISTICS, 1882.

			Imports.			
Sugar, raw	...	...	9,090 cwt.	.....	Value, £11,996.	
Sugar, refined	...	...	305,049 "	.....	Value, £478,098.	
			Exports.			
Sugar, raw	...	...	499 cwt.	.....	Value, £724.	
Sugar, refined	...	...	5,383½ "	.....	Value, £6,473.	

Mr. Taylor.

J. DUFF,
27/11/83.

New Zealand.

Sugar imported	...	...	314,139 cwt.	
" exported	...	...	5,883 "	

308,256 cwt. = 34,524,672 lbs.

which, divided by estimated population, 507,811, gives consumption of sugar at nearly 68 lbs. per head.

MEMORANDUM on the future of New Guinea and Polynesia, with reference to the question of Australasian Annexation or Protectorate.

Government House, Suva, Fiji, 7 November, 1883.

AN ordinary acquaintance with the circumstances of this part of the world can scarcely fail to create sympathy with the desire of Australasians (by which term is meant the people of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania), to obtain control over the neighbouring islands. The establishment there by foreign nations of depôts, either for convicts or for purposes of war, would constitute a serious danger to the colonists, which in making a strenuous effort to avert, they are simply discharging a duty to themselves and their descendants.

But though holding this view strongly, I should not in my position feel justified in giving it expression, but for a reason which seems to render such a course a matter of duty. Having been now over four years officially concerned with the islands of the Western Pacific comprised within the jurisdiction of the High Commission, I have learned quite enough of their condition to justify the conviction that the attainment of the object desired by Australasia may be made consistent with their best interests. Indeed, in view of the not unnatural reluctance of the Imperial Government to undertake additional responsibility, I have gradually formed the opinion that control on the part of the confederated Colonies over these islands affords the only reasonable prospect of material and moral advantage to them, and the only rational hope that they will for centuries to come prove of any substantial benefit to the world at large.

I propose, therefore, in the following paper to give my reasons for this conclusion ; and I shall at the same time venture to indicate the only policy under which the annexation of, or assumption of protectorate over, the islands is likely to be useful for any other purpose than that of defence.

Though the jurisdiction of the High Commission has a considerably wider range, extending in some places considerably to the north of the Equator, the islands whose destiny I propose to consider (and which for the sake of convenience I shall term Polynesia), are New Guinea, with the exception of the portion claimed by the Dutch, and all the other islands which lie between it and Australia on the one side, and the Navigators and Friendly Islands on the other, with the exception of those comprised within the Colonies of Fiji and New Caledonia.

As colonization by white men is commonly regarded, especially in New Zealand, as one of the principal objects to be aimed at in the annexation of Polynesia, it may serve to clear the ground if I consider in the first instance how far this is practicable or desirable.

With one or two trifling exceptions, all the islands of Polynesia are situated within the tropics, and are thus places where, according to all previous experience, field labour must be exclusively that of coloured men.* Many attempts have been made in various parts of the world during the last three centuries to carry on tropical plantations with white labour ; but the result has always been failure, even in mountainous districts enjoying a comparatively temperate climate. In all cases the labourers have either died miserably, or have been compelled to seek other means of livelihood.

We have thus at the outset a very serious limitation of the possible number of Polynesian colonists ; and when we consider what other occupations are likely to be followed by white men, we find that those of a pastoral nature must be almost altogether excluded. Pastoral pursuits under the sun of the tropics have not in other parts of the world proved a sufficient economical success to encourage emulation. In most countries, with a hot damp climate, such as that of Polynesia, the wool of sheep almost entirely disappears in the second or third generation. Even in tropical Australia sheep-raising is not believed to have been a success ; and if that country constitutes an exception as regards cattle, there are entirely absent from Polynesia the tropical, and also probably the climatic, conditions which tend to render it so.

But, however this may be, it cannot be regarded as within the range of reasonable probability that Polynesia will ever be able to compete with Australia in this branch of industry. A certain number of cattle may be raised, as in Fiji, merely for the supply of local consumption, but the likelihood of stock-raising having any appreciable effect upon the future of the islands may be regarded as extremely small.

As regards mechanical trades, all experience is against their being generally pursued by white men in the tropics. High wages occasionally offer a temporary attraction, but the great majority leave after a short time, and the instances are very rare indeed where white mechanics, who remain such, find in the tropics a permanent home.

Apart therefore from commerce, the occupations of white men in Polynesia must, speaking generally, be expected to be confined to the cultivation and manufacture of tropical products. What are the prospects of such enterprises I will now proceed to consider.

Though there are, probably, in one or other of the islands of Polynesia, many places suitable as regards soil and climate for all, or nearly all, tropical products, one essential condition of success in this kind of agriculture is nearly everywhere wanting, namely—a supply of regular and sufficiently cheap labour.

Nearly the whole, if not all Polynesia, has an extremely sparse population, and it is only in densely populated countries that, in the absence of slavery, the natives can be depended upon to work for wages with the certainty and regularity which are necessary for the success of all, and especially tropical, agriculture. For this reason, all the West India Colonies that are in a flourishing condition (with the single exception of Barbados, which has as dense a population as any in the world), have been compelled to import labourers ; and similarly, such plantations as have been opened in Fiji and Polynesia could not have been maintained with labour obtainable in their immediate neighbourhood. For some plantations where the treatment is known to be good, a certain number of labourers may occasionally be obtained in the vicinity ; but speaking of plantations in the Pacific generally, their main dependence has been, and must always be, upon people brought from a distance, and this is equally true of the plantations of Hawaii, Samoa, and the New Hebrides, as it is of those situated in the Crown Colony of Fiji.

Now this movement from island to island, whatever may be its other good or evil effects, is certainly having one upon which all independent authority is agreed : it is rapidly extinguishing the people taking part in it. Polynesians, though sometimes muscular, are constitutionally a weak race ; and though as a rule it is only the young and able-bodied who emigrate, they have a terribly high death rate when transferred to European plantations, even where, as in Fiji, the most stringent regulations are in force for their protection. Again, the abstraction of so large a proportion of the able-bodied men, together with the other accompaniments of the labour trade, have had an even more rapid effect in decreasing the population at the places from which the labourers come ; so that, if the process should be allowed to continue—and any extension of white colonisation would tend to accelerate it—all question as to the labour of Polynesians would in no long time be set at rest by their entire extinction.

But apart from this ultimate result (which may be expected within a generation in places such as the New Hebrides and Solomons, that have been a long time subject to the labour trade), it is evident that in the meantime, as plantations increase in number, Polynesian labour, which is already expensive from the mere fact that it requires to be for the most part imported, will inevitably become dearer, not only from the enhanced demand but from the exhaustion of the supply ; and as other labourers from the more distant parts of the world can only be imported at heavy cost, a very slight consideration will serve to show that the prospect of profitable production in the Western Pacific is on this account much more limited than is generally supposed.

There are certain articles of large consumption such as rice, and many in less demand, in the production of which no country, except to an extremely limited extent, has ever been able to compete with the densely populated countries of Eastern Asia and their immediate neighbourhood (countries which, for the sake of convenience, I shall henceforward designate as Asia) ; and there appears to be good reason for supposing that the competition of these countries will preclude the profitable cultivation in Polynesia of nearly all other articles except for the supply of the wants of Australasia. So

* Since writing the above, I have been informed that parts of Queensland furnish an exception to this otherwise universal rule. If so, it must be owing to a dryness of climate which probably exists nowhere else in the tropics, and certainly not in Polynesia.

So far export from Polynesia to countries outside Australasia has proved profitable as regards only one agricultural product, namely—copra, the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, and even that has been in only a limited degree derived from European cultivation; an enormous majority of the cocoa palms having been planted either by nature or by the natives, and not cultivated at all. As within a very recent period the market price of the article fell to a point which is believed to have been unremunerative to European cultivators even at the present price of labour, and in view of the fact that the cocoa-nut is equally at home, and thrives fully as well, in the many islands of the Eastern Archipelago, it may be doubted whether the field for extended enterprise in this production is other than a very narrow one; for even if at some future time this Polynesian product should come to be required in Australasia, not merely for export as now but for local consumption, it is not improbable that it may have even there to compete with an article brought from Asia, and produced under conditions in all other respects equal and superior as regards cheapness of labour.

Unless, as there is as yet no reason to suppose, there are in parts of the Western Pacific conditions of soil or climate so far more favourable to certain tropical products than any which exist elsewhere as to outweigh the disadvantage of dear labour, it may be regarded as probable that the causes above indicated will impose a serious restriction upon nearly all agriculture on the part of Europeans in this part of the world. The consumption of Australasia may be supplied from Fiji and Polynesia, possibly in a large proportion as regards sugar (the weight of which relatively to its value renders carriage an important element in its cost), and more doubtfully and, in any case, in lesser proportions as regards coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, spices, cinchona, edible fruits, &c. But if it be conceded, as it probably must be, that there are nearer to all other centres of large consumption places where these articles can be more cheaply produced, it cannot be anticipated that they will ever, except to a very limited extent, be exported beyond Australasia.

If it should be suggested that the western seaboard of North and South America is likely to furnish markets for Polynesian produce of the future, the reply is that the cost of freight upon imports received from China and its neighbourhood, will be little if at all greater than in the case of imports from Polynesia, and at all events the difference is not at all likely to be such as to outweigh the comparative cheapness of production in the former country. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that in the important article of sugar, South America has hitherto been able to supply its own wants, and even to export largely elsewhere; while the Western United States obtain all they require from Hawaii, which, having a soil even more remarkably adapted for the growth of the cane than any yet known in Polynesia, has over the latter a great advantage as regards proximity.

It is possible that the recent war in Peru may have placed a permanent check upon production there, and a similar effect would no doubt be brought about in Hawaii, if the reciprocity treaty with the United States should come to an end. But even then Polynesia would have to face other competition scarcely less formidable than that of China. The completion of the Panama canal will open all the western markets of America to the planters of the West Indies, and there is good reason for believing that they will have over those of Polynesia a great advantage in other respects than proximity.

As the case of the West Indies illustrates in various ways the opinions above expressed, it may be useful to draw further attention to it.

The natives of the West India Islands were long ago almost completely destroyed by causes very similar to those now operating in Polynesia. Their place was supplied by negro slaves imported from Africa, and it is the free descendants of these who now form the principal source of labour supply. In those islands (except Barbados, the dense population of which renders it an exception) where agriculture conducted by white men has proved most successful, it has however been found necessary to stimulate the industry of the negro by the introduction of coolies, at great expense, from the countries of Eastern Asia. This importation has now been carried on for nearly a generation, and to such an extent that the small island of Trinidad, with an area only about one-fifteenth that of Tasmania, has introduced more than 60,000 people,* and yet even there, where in proportion to its size the immigration has been largest, it was found only a few years ago (and the case is probably not very different now), that the descendants of the slaves furnished the larger proportion of labour to the plantations.

This latter circumstance has an extremely important bearing upon the question now under consideration. Though all the West India Islands, except Barbados, are thinly peopled, and nearly all of them have by far the greater part of their cultivable land still in a state of nature, yet in none of those which are colonies is population nearly as sparse as it is in the greater part of Polynesia. In New Guinea the highest of recent estimates gives a population of only five millions to an area of over 300,000 square miles, or less than seventeen for each mile, and, in so far as is known, there are few, if any, islands with a population greater relatively to area than Fiji; and yet while there 125,000 people live upon 8,000 square miles, in Jamaica, one of the most thinly-populated of the West Indies, 500,000 live upon only 4,000 square miles. Moreover, while the population of Polynesia is dwindling, that of the West Indies has a high natural rate of increase (that is, exclusive of immigration), which in some islands approximates to 2 per cent. per annum.

It may indeed be said that, though the West Indies have thus a great advantage in respect of existing population, Polynesia is, on the other hand, nearer to Asia, which is commonly regarded as an inexhaustible source of labour supply. Past experience, however, does not tend to show that this fact would be likely to give any advantage to Polynesia. Though the people of Southern China are admirably adapted for agricultural labour in the tropics they, except when subjected, as in Cuba and Peru, to conditions very nearly approaching to slavery, have not hitherto been found to work satisfactorily under binding engagements with Europeans, such as would alone justify the heavy cost of importation. It is possible that a scheme might be successful of introducing them under contracts with their own guilds; but too little is known of that system to enable any safe calculation upon it; and it is at least open to question whether, in connection with tropical agriculture at so great a distance from the homes of the labourers, it would not have too close a resemblance to slavery to be tolerated under the British flag. It is also to be borne in mind that

Chinese

* I have not the statistics at command, but I have reason to believe that this number is within the mark. It is also worth mentioning, as further illustrating the question considered in a later part of this paper, that the small island in question from 93,300 acres, or less than one-twelfth of its surface, produces 55,000 tons of sugar, or about one-half the consumption of Australasia, besides a quantity of cacao, which (in so far as I recollect) exceeds one-third of that consumed in Great Britain.

Chinese prefer almost any occupation to that of field labour, and even those who could be induced to emigrate to gain their livelihood thus, would in all probability choose places nearer home, such for instance as Borneo, which, if its settlement prove successful, I should for this reason, and on account of its proximity to India, expect to be the most dangerous of all the rivals of Polynesia in Australasian markets.

For the above reason it is probable that, as regards imported labour, Polynesia (including Fiji) must, in a by no means distant future, rely mainly upon Indian coolies as the West Indies do now, and it is therefore important to know that a comparison between the cost of carrying Indians to Fiji and to the West Indies is so far in favour of the latter. It is true that the voyages to Fiji have all been by sailing-ships to the south of Australia, and the cost of passage would no doubt have been less in steam-vessels coming through Torres Straits. It is, however, to be hoped that this latter route will never be taken for this purpose, at least until Polynesians are extinct, as, being wholly within the tropics, the use of it would create special danger of the introduction of Indian disease. Out of the five vessels which have brought Indians to Fiji, two have had on board cholera and small-pox, and it was probably due mainly to the cold weather experienced at the south that these dread diseases disappeared before the end of the voyage.

It is no doubt possible that the cost of introducing Indians will decrease as the chance increases of a return freight for the carrying vessels; but, in view of the high rates of insurance charged in respect of navigation in Polynesia, it is extremely improbable whether this part of the world will ever in this respect obtain any appreciable advantage over the West Indies.

But apart from the cost of passage, in which the West Indies and Polynesia may be considered to be on about an equal footing, there is another limitation to Indian immigration which is likely to operate to the greater disadvantage of Polynesia as having the smaller resident population,—I mean the increasing difficulty of inducing Indians to emigrate at all. Whether from the general improvement of their condition or from enlarged opportunities for employment in their own country, the people of India are year by year showing a greater reluctance to leave home, and the cost of recruiting labourers is thus continually rising, while the requisitions of the colonies can rarely be complied with.

Finally, there is another difficulty in the way of this immigration into Polynesia, which will probably be found the most serious of all. The Indian Government, warned by former experience, rightly exacts very stringent conditions, as to the treatment of its people and as to the control of their labour contracts, from those colonies which are allowed to import them; and in view of the practical impossibility of effectually supervising the proceedings of employers in the greater part of the Pacific, on account of the difficulty and cost of communication, it is open to grave doubt whether this immigration will ever be allowed except to places like Fiji, where there is a Government near at hand to afford to the labourers the requisite protection.

It would thus appear that, besides Asia and the islands contiguous to it, the West Indies and other places, like Mauritius, which are in a similar position, will for a long time to come have a great advantage over Polynesia as regards the cost of labour, inasmuch as, being able to import labourers at equal or lower cost, they will be by no means dependent upon those imported, and will have at command an incomparably better supply of resident labourers, even if the process of depopulation should in the course of a few years leave any such to Polynesia.

It may be urged that this disadvantage would be outweighed by the newness and richness of Polynesian land. This, however, appears improbable for two reasons:—First, as land becomes exhausted tillage improves, and thus lands in Barbados and Mauritius, which have been used for centuries, are still able to maintain a competition with those recently brought into cultivation; and second, not to speak of the vast unreclaimed forests of tropical Asia and of the Malay Archipelago, where the advantage in respect of labour is likely to be greatest, there is probably, even in the British and Foreign West India Colonies, including Guiana and Honduras, quite as much rich virgin soil as exists in Polynesia. Speaking comparatively, but very small areas of Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad, and many smaller islands, have been cultivated within the period of European settlement, while the British portion of Guiana, with its 80,000 square miles, though it produces more sugar than is consumed in Australia, is reclaimed from forest only in portions of a thin fringe of coast and river frontage, which is nowhere greater than six miles in depth. In view of the fact that these colonies have, up to a time still very recent, supplied by far the larger proportion of the requirements of the civilized world in respect of tropical produce, and even yet export the larger portion of the cane sugar consumed by it, the thought cannot but suggest itself that the area required for tropical cultivation is comparatively a very small one, and that making full allowance for the increasing wants of civilization, its extension can scarcely be otherwise than very gradual, and will be chiefly confined to those parts of the world where conditions are specially favourable.

This, and the other above-mentioned considerations, would appear to point unmistakably to the conclusion that in any period which can be regarded as within the range of practical politics, agriculture on the part of whites in Polynesia can for the most part be directed only to the supply, and the very partial supply, of the Australian Colonies; and if this view be correct, the field for European colonization is evidently very narrow indeed. I do not for a moment contend that no sugar or other cultivated products will be exported from Fiji and Polynesia to places beyond Australasia. Under exceptional conditions of markets and freights some will, and not unfrequently perhaps, be attracted to America and even to Europe. But what I do say is, that the amount of such export must in any case be extremely insignificant relatively to the area of Polynesia, and that the cultivated land required for it, as well as for the consumption of Australasia, will be of far too small extent to render further colonization of the ordinary kind desirable.

In order to make this clear it is well to draw special attention to sugar, the only product the cultivation of which has as yet proved to be sufficiently profitable to attract any substantial amount of capital to Western Pacific agriculture.

At present the annual consumption of Australasia (which is considerably larger *per caput* than that of any other part of the world*) is only 110,000 tons. Supposing the population to increase within the next century so as to reach 20,000,000 (a very sanguine estimate in consideration of the fact that the number of immigrants will bear a continually less proportion to the other inhabitants), and supposing also, what is scarcely probable, that the present high consumption *per caput* should be maintained, the total quantity consumed would even then fall short of 750,000 tons. This quantity, though large, is not greater than

* A few years ago the consumption of Australasia was 85 lbs. *per caput*, as against 62 lbs. in the United Kingdom and 51 lbs. in the United States, being, in this respect, far in advance of all other countries.

than has been exported in a year from the single island of Cuba which, as mentioned above, is still forest as regards by far the larger portion of it; and, with virgin soil such as that of Northern Australia or Polynesia, it could be easily produced from 400,000* acres, an area scarcely larger than is probably suitable for the cane out of the 5,000,000 acres of Fiji, and incomparably less than is available for the same purpose in tropical Australia.

But besides this reason and those above indicated, there is another which renders it additionally improbable that any very large proportion of this quantity can be produced in Polynesia.

The cultivation of beetroot for sugar-making in the temperate climates of Europe, though commenced in comparatively recent times, has of late years been immensely extended. Though speaking from memory, and having no statistics at command, I believe I am right in stating that, notwithstanding the enormous importations of cane sugar from the West Indies, from Brazil, and from the East, the quantity of beet sugar manufactured in Europe is now fully equal to it, and it is, I observe, estimated for this year at 2,000,000 tons, or much more than half of the total consumption there. Sugar is also being largely produced in the United States and Canada, not only from the beet but from sorghum; and as it is not, I believe, a matter of doubt that there are large areas in Australasia, especially in New Zealand, which have a soil and climate favourable to this kind of agriculture, it may be expected at no distant date to occupy, with reference to local consumption, if not as prominent a position as it does in Europe, at least one that will materially diminish the necessity for importation.

As Queensland and New South Wales are, I understand, already producing about one half of all the sugar consumed in this part of the world, it is thus by no means improbable that Australasia will in the future be able, whether from the cane or from the beet, to supply all its own wants in respect of sugar; and in view of this, and of the competition of the countries which now supply its markets, as well as of others, such as Borneo and the Malay Peninsula, which are only just beginning to be developed, I should regard as unduly sanguine any estimate which would leave for Polynesia anything beyond a very small portion of the total supply.

As regards tropical products of large consumption other than sugar, it is of course possible that some may be eventually found which will yield a profit on their cultivation. So far, however, no such experiments have proved successful, except in respect of cocoa-nuts, and the demand for these in the world can, as shown in a recent instance, be very easily over-supplied. In view of the fact that the difficulty and cost of obtaining labour are likely to become greater instead of less, and also that no single article can be named the cultivation of which is not being vigorously prosecuted elsewhere under conditions more favourable in this respect and not less advantageous in all others, it may well be doubted whether the Western Pacific affords anything beyond an extremely limited field for such enterprise. It is at all events certain that the existing British Colonies of Northern Australia and Fiji could, from a very small portion of their surface, supply all the probable wants of Australia as regards tropical produce for centuries to come, while for several generations Fiji could easily do so alone; and, as the trade produced by cultivation is in the aggregate no larger, because the latter is widely scattered, it would appear to be by no means to the advantage of Australasians, to encourage planting enterprise in this part of the world outside of existing British Colonies.

There is, moreover, another consideration which points to the same conclusion.

Except in countries having very dense population, tropical agriculture can be successfully carried on only by labourers bound under contract. For securing just treatment to coloured labourers in this condition, the experience of the whole world goes to show that strict regulations are necessary, and their observance requires to be carefully supervised. It is sometimes forcibly urged against such regulations that the welfare of the labourer is to the direct interest of the employer; but, as the blue books of the last generation show, this consideration did not shield from all kinds of barbarous treatment slaves who were worth several hundred pounds each; and, as is proved by the recent records of every tropical colony, it is by no means a sufficient protection for labourers who can be replaced for a far less sum. Though deliberate cruelty is now probably of rare occurrence, want of consideration for people of a totally different origin, needs, and habits, and inability to see from their point of view, are still common even among men of humane disposition; and this, there is reason to believe, has caused far more suffering and death among coloured labourers than any of the graver forms of ill-treatment.

As security against such evils, regulations are more or less strictly enforced in all British Colonies, and it is scarcely necessary to say that their observance involves considerable cost to the employer. Now, it will never be contended by any one who has had experience on the subject, that such regulations could be effectively enforced on plantations scattered over the large area of the Pacific; and especially such regulations as experience has proved to be necessary for securing the barest justice to the peculiarly unintelligent and helpless, and on that account specially irritating Polynesian. Except in a few cases where the plantations were sufficiently numerous and near together to warrant the appointment of a resident official staff, some of the most important regulations could not be enforced, and would in all probability be rarely observed at all. Moreover, land in these remote places would be obtained at extremely low cost; and thus employers who have voluntarily separated themselves from the restraints of civilized government would have, in both these respects, an appreciable advantage over those of existing British Colonies. To encourage planting enterprises of this kind, which for reasons above stated would not be desirable on other grounds, would thus appear open to this additional objection, that it would be to foster new interests deserving of little consideration at the expense of existing and established interests in British Colonies.

For the above reasons I hold strongly, that, even for the purely economical interests of Australasia, and apart altogether from higher considerations on the score of humanity, the best policy to be pursued in Polynesia would be to discourage planting there, except such as could be carried on in each island by the natives indigenous to it, there being no other apparent means of putting an end to the depopulation now going on, and of thus preserving the only secure foundation for commerce in the future.

For the same reason the labour trade should be inexorably suppressed, land purchases should be placed under stringent regulations, and the sale to natives of firearms, explosives, and intoxicating liquors, should be prevented by heavy penalties, all due encouragement being at the same time given to such legitimate trade as involves no recruiting and carrying away of labourers. Though

* In Hawaii as much as 6 tons of sugar is said to have been produced from an acre, while in other places 4 tons per acre is not an uncommon yield from new land.

Though an appreciable advantage has been conferred by the labour trade upon Queensland and Fiji, it is one of a very ephemeral character, which, even if no such measure of suppression be adopted, will in a few years come to an end by the exhaustion of the people who are producing it. But, on the other hand, the evils caused to the islands from which the labourers come, even when regarded simply from the point of view of Australasian interest, are according to all independent authority of a far more lasting character, and, if the trade be allowed to extend as it is now doing, will very soon become irremediable.

There are many indications in most of the islands that, within a very recent period, the population was much greater than it is now, and there appears to be no reason whatever why Polynesians should not again increase and multiply, if an effective check were given to the plainly evident causes which are now destroying them. For in tropical countries the disappearance of coloured races is by no means the necessary result of contact with whites. This is shown not only in India but by the enormous increase of population in Java and Natal, and by the fact that even in Fiji the decrease which has been going on for generations has been effectively checked, though the conditions, on account of the number of whites, are far more unfavourable than they are likely to be in the greater part of Polynesia.

I am aware that a policy directed to the saving of native races is commonly regarded, if not avowedly characterized, as undeserving of consideration when it at all affects the interests of white men; but, even if it be admitted that this view has force with reference to countries like Australia and the United States, which are fitted to be the permanent home of the superior race, I venture to think that, as regards Polynesia, it is entitled to no weight at all. For there the place of the natives as they disappear cannot be supplied by white men,—indeed, for many generations, can only be partially supplied at all, and the greater part of the islands will gradually become as useless to Australasians as if they were in the other hemisphere. On the other hand, an increasing population, under the civilizing influences of the missionary and trader, might in no long time render them of immeasurably greater value to Australasians than they are now, and would, in any case, give them a commercial importance beyond all comparison greater than that of the interests sustained by the present system of destruction.

As it would thus appear that purely economical as well as philanthropic interests point in the same direction, it remains to be considered how the object indicated can be best attained. Both this and the other object mentioned at the beginning of this paper, which has been hitherto regarded as of chief importance, might of course be secured by international agreement between the civilized Powers concerned; but such an agreement would probably be long in the making, and before it could be concluded, even if it should prove practicable at all, some of the principal dangers which are feared might be actually incurred.

Such agreement apart, the only sure means of securing the desired objects would be to annex to the British Crown, or to take under British protection, all the islands mentioned, except those which are already in the possession of civilized Powers, or where foreign interests are too predominant to admit of such a course. An undertaking of this kind would no doubt appear at first sight to involve heavy responsibility and enormous expense, and it has on that account been regarded with disfavour by those who consider, not without much reason, that British responsibilities are already heavy enough, and who recognize that the demand for national expenditure is continually increasing, while the growth of national wealth has, as regards the most recent years, by no means kept pace with it.

But, though there would indeed be a certain responsibility with reference to foreign nations, I question whether that would be of any very appreciable amount, if no attempt were made without their consent to interfere with islands in which they are specially interested. We cannot, for instance, without the consent of France, contravene the international understanding with respect to the New Hebrides; and with regard to Samoa, again, it would be both unjust and unwise to take action without the previous approval of Germany, whose existing interest in the group is considerably greater than ours, and which in keeping war vessels there for several years past, has afforded the principal protection to the white residents.

But if the commission of such follies be considered out of the question, the responsibility of adopting the proposed policy would scarcely be greater than that of leaving things as they are, and would not probably be such as to prevent its being undertaken if no additional burden to British taxpayers were necessarily involved in it.

The whole question is so evidently one rather of local than Imperial concern that, I apprehend, there need be no doubt on this latter point. If, as indicated in Lord Derby's recent despatch, England were to make a small addition to its squadron in the Western Pacific in connection with this policy, I venture to think that Australasia would not expect more. For if, as I estimate, the whole cost of administration, including that of necessary means of communication, should not exceed £100,000 per annum (and after the first year it would, I believe, fall considerably short of that sum), it may be doubted whether the expense of a single small war vessel would not bear a larger proportion to it than would fairly represent the material interests of Great Britain. It is no doubt probable that the strong attachment entertained by the people of Great Britain for their Australasian cousins (as remarkably illustrated by the almost complete unanimity of the English and Scottish Press on a recent occasion), might induce Parliament to undertake a larger share of the cost than mere material interest would require*: but knowing the just sense of dignity which is entertained by colonists with regard to the great position achieved by them, I feel satisfied that they would not only not demand, but would not permit, such a sacrifice; and I venture to think, therefore, that if this policy be adopted at the request of Australasia, the question of necessary cost to the mother country may be left entirely out of consideration.

As to the question whether Polynesia should be annexed, or merely a protectorate of it assumed, the reply which would suggest itself is that the action to be taken might be called by either name, so long as it is distinctly recognized as securing the two following objects:—

First—power to legislate in respect of, and to control, persons of all nations in their relations not only with natives but with one another.

Second—exclusion of foreign nations from assuming the sovereignty of any islands not already annexed by them.

If

* Though the notion of national sentiment prevailing over material interest is not uncommonly derided, I venture to think that the maintenance of the present Australian squadron, out of the heavily-burdened resources of the mother country, is an instance in point.

If the term "protectorate," as describing the relation to be assumed towards the islands, be held to cover these objects, it would probably be more convenient than any other; and this especially if annexation would necessarily involve the elevation of Polynesians to the status of British subjects. For it is obvious that in New Guinea, and in any of the larger islands, to enforce upon the natives the observance of British laws would be out of the question; and though punishment for outrages committed by them should, wherever possible, be preceded by trial, it would not probably be convenient to give up altogether the right to inflict it by act of war, as it might be necessary to do if they had become British subjects.

As regards the policy to be pursued in administration, I would strongly deprecate any attempt in the first instance to govern the natives. For until they know something more or better of us than they do now, their consent would be hard to obtain, and to govern them without it would be not only unjust but in a high degree impolitic and, as regards the greater part of the large islands, impracticable. As a commencement, a certain number of Commissioners (probably from twelve to twenty would be sufficient) should be stationed in the more important places. They should besides their salaries have good houses provided for them, and should be enabled to maintain a native guard, not only for police purposes but with a view to make a moral impression on the natives, which it would be more difficult to secure otherwise. These officers should have complete civil and criminal jurisdiction over whites and over individual natives in their relations to whites. Where a whole native community was at fault, either by conniving at an offence or shielding the offenders, their punishment would probably be best achieved by act of war. The latter, however, would in all probability be very seldom necessary if the officers were carefully selected, and were instructed to direct their chief attention to promote the idea of British justice and consideration. No interference in tribal warfare should be permitted, and attempts to use one tribe for the conquest of another should be prohibited, except for defence from imminent danger or under instruction from the supreme authority. But, on the other hand, the Commissioners should always show themselves ready to offer their friendly arbitration in native disputes, making it clear that the desire of peace is their only object in doing so.

By such a policy as this (which I have only sketched in the rough, leaving the details to be filled in if necessary hereafter) I feel satisfied that a desire for British Government might be made to spread round each Commissioner in an ever widening circle, and that the way might thus be prepared for the complete government of the natives such as now exists in Fiji.

The superintendence of these Commissioners should be entrusted to an officer having no other duty to perform, and able to give his whole time and attention to it. He should have at least one swift despatch vessel for every five Commissioners; and his powers should be similar to those of the present High Commissioner, from which, if dangerous complications are to be avoided, that of deporting persons dangerous to good order must certainly *not* be excluded.

The Chief Commissioner's place of residence, though a matter of comparatively little importance, is one as to which I have much doubt. All things considered, I am at present inclined to think that it should be in Australia, and probably in Melbourne, where he would be comparatively free from the pressure of interests at variance with the policy to be pursued, and would, with the assistance of the telegraph, be quite as well able to perform his duties as if he lived further north. As it would be important that he should make occasional visits to the different posts, and business would have to be transacted at head-quarters in his absence, he would require to be furnished with an assistant, armed with all his own powers. Probably there might also be required in the islands a few medical men for quarantine purposes, and perhaps also a small number of Customs officers, if it were deemed necessary to raise a revenue to meet expenditure. But in any case the administrative staff required for a long time to come would be very small, if the policy above indicated were to be strictly kept in view. What would be necessary when the islands began to be governed in the ordinary sense may well be left for future consideration.

I have left to the last the important question whether the control of administration should be Imperial or Colonial. That it not only would be, but in no long time ought to be, undertaken by the confederated Colonies, I regard as beyond doubt, and the question is really therefore one which concerns only the immediate future.

Having had many and varied opportunities of learning what is required to obtain the confidence and respect of natives, and having seen how common is the want, even in able and humane men, of that imaginative faculty which enables the recognition of this, I must frankly confess that it is not altogether without anxiety that I contemplate the conduct of a great experiment of this kind by Colonies which, however remarkably supplied with able statesmen, have had either no experience at all of native government, or such as was gained under conditions that would for this purpose render it worse than useless.

But, on the other hand, I fully recognize the difficulty in the way of Imperial control; which must, I fear, be regarded as out of the question. Assuming therefore that the policy above indicated would be pursued, I should immeasurably prefer the control of a confederated Australasia, even in the first instance, to the continuance of the present condition of things. The above assumption, however, I regard as all-important; and I make it in the confidence that the public opinion of a large confederation, as distinguished from one swayed by local interests, will be such as to warrant it. I am satisfied that when the true position of things comes to be recognized, Australasians will refuse to permit a policy which, for the sake of a temporary and selfish end, would destroy a whole population, and would thus render eventually useless possessions likely under better auspices to be of inestimable value to their descendants.

For this, I emphatically repeat, would be the result of present colonization for any other than trade purposes, as unmistakably foreshadowed by many instances in history, and by the present condition not only of the Western Pacific but of the apparently flourishing kingdom of Hawaii. As the latter is likely to be quoted as in one respect an instance against me, I think it may be useful for this and other reasons to draw attention to its circumstances.

It is true that the revenue of Hawaii and the value of its exports have greatly increased during the last few years, despite the decay of its native population. This, however, has been entirely due to the reciprocity treaty with the United States, under which Hawaiian sugar enters the American market without any payment of duty, and thus has an enormous advantage* over imports from any other country.

Under

* I believe this amounts to about £12 per ton, a sum equal to the total cost of production in some of the West India Colonies.

Under these exceptional, and as I venture to think unhealthy, conditions, Hawaiian planters are able to pay wages to their imported labour such as under ordinary circumstances would leave no margin of profit; and yet even this temptation is failing to keep up the required supply, and the Government is at this moment seeking to supplement it from the very islands which have been the subject of this paper, and which under the ægis of an Australasian Dominion will, I trust, in no long time be protected against such enterprise.

As showing how the latter is sometimes regarded in the United States, I quote from a recent number of an American paper:—"It is evident that the supply of Scandinavians and Portuguese for Hawaiian sugar-fields is running short. A schooner has just been despatched to the South Sea Islands to gather recruits from the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands and other groups. The captain is fortified by letters and presents from Kalakaua for the chiefs of the island, and it is expected that with their aid a large number of these poor islanders may be secured for the sugar-coated slavery by which the reciprocity monopolists thrive." It is of course probable that there exist in Hawaii excellent regulations on paper for the protection of imported labourers, and it is even possible that they may be carried out; but, in view of the difficulties which have been encountered in British Crown Colonies, and knowing that Hawaii is completely controlled by the sugar interest, I should in any case have had grave doubts on this point, even if a complaint recently received from a neighbouring island had not given special reason for them; and that these doubts are shared by others than myself is shown by the recent refusal of the Indian Government to permit the importation of its subjects there. Though the language of the American writer above quoted may be unjustifiably strong, I cannot but regard as open to question the humanity of a Government with reference to coloured labourers if, after all the experience of the past, it permits white men, and especially such as come from a climate like that of Scandinavia, to be imported for field work on tropical sugar plantations. If this action has been allowed, it will afford only another striking instance of how the greed of money-making adds to the sum of human suffering, and one which will not be without use in forming the judgment of Australasians upon some of the opinions which I have above ventured to express.

But what I chiefly wish to point out in the case of Hawaii is the condition of its native population, under a Government which, though nominally that of a native King, is controlled by white men's interests alone, and in the face of a colonization such as that not uncommonly desired for Polynesia. That population, which was estimated at 250,000 sixty years ago, had within the last decade been reduced to 40,000. Since the late epidemic of small-pox it can scarcely exceed 25,000, and in the course of another generation it will in all probability be extinct. When that occurs a few white men may still become rich on such labour as can be brought from China or elsewhere, but even that prospect would be out of the question on the occurrence of the often-threatened repeal of the reciprocity treaty. In any case, is this a future which Australasians would desire for Polynesia? I feel sure that it is not; and I have every confidence that their statesmen will forego immediate advantages which can be purchased only at so heavy a cost, and will direct their energies to the real civilization of these savage islanders instead of a sham one—which means nothing less than their destruction.

In expressing some of the above views, let me not be for a moment misunderstood as saying that colonization of the ordinary kind, as distinguished from the policy recommended, might not for a few years be profitable. Indeed, if in connection with it the labour trade were permitted to continue without check, it might no doubt for a short time be very profitable in places situated in the immediate neighbourhood of islands from which labourers could be cheaply imported. But what I do say is that the benefit would be derived by very few, and those principally capitalists, while the cost, not only to the natives but to present and future Australasians, would be out of all proportion.

Let me endeavour, therefore, in conclusion, to forecast, from experience already acquired in these seas, what would be the immediate result of such colonization as apart from the ultimate one of native extinction.

I may premise by saying that, in so far as is known, all, or nearly all, land in Polynesia is owned in community, and that the greater part of the people as well as the chiefs have individual rights in it. Now one of the first results of the policy deprecated would be a rush of land speculators to all parts of the Pacific. The probability that the greater part of the land purchased would not be utilized for generations would no more be recognized generally than it is at the present moment in Fiji; and even many who did recognize it would buy in the hope of selling at a profit.

That in all, or even in the majority, of these purchases all the owners would willingly join in the sale is in a very high degree improbable. Perhaps in most cases the chief owners would take part, and where these were powerful the rest might accord a compulsory acquiescence, which would be repudiated on the first favourable occasion. But some transactions would unquestionably take place such as that reported in the following telegram, which I extract from a recent issue of an Australian newspaper:—"From our own correspondent. Port Moresby, *via* Cooktown, 15,000 acres of good sugar land has been bought for a Sydney syndicate at 1d. per acre. The real owner of the land was never seen, and took no part in the transaction."

But whether all, or part, or none of the owners take part in sales, it is certain that for a long time to come natives will for the most part be unable to appreciate the effect of absolute alienation. Their own alienations have no effect beyond existing lives; and though they may seem to understand transfer in fee simple when it is explained to them, and under the temptation of some immediate benefit, their almost complete inability to look forwards precludes the possibility of its real meaning being fully comprehended.

Again, the deeds of many of such purchases will in all probability (as has happened in Fiji) describe large blocks, the back boundaries of which are unknown both to the native and the white man, while the latter only will at all comprehend the extent of area. The villages and planting lands of whole tribes may sometimes also be expected to be included (as again has happened not only in Fiji but in Samoa and elsewhere); and when the people discover that they are offered the alternative of becoming the serfs of the white man or of removing to the lands of other and perhaps hostile tribes, they will in most instances either resist its enforcement, or indulge in secret retaliation of a more protracted character.

Such evils would no doubt be considerably less if a law were enacted that no purchases would be recognized unless made through or from the Government; but they would be by no means entirely precluded. Indeed, I can conceive no provision, practicable of enforcement, which would prevent some of the worst consequences to be feared; and I have not the slightest doubt, that by the end of two or three years

years after annexation, there would have been fighting and bloodshed in almost every island annexed. In the small islands, the greater part of which could be dealt with by ships of war, this would be of comparatively little moment; but in New Guinea especially, and also in New Britain, New Ireland, and the larger Solomons, it would mean either military expeditions involving great cost, or continual warfare with the settlers for an indefinite period.

But even if the above picture should be overcoloured—and I am satisfied that many who have a better acquaintance with the subject than I have will not regard it so—I apprehend that no one at all fit to form an opinion upon it will doubt that a policy of agricultural colonization will involve enormous cost, not only for additional war vessels but for police purposes. I would ask, therefore, are Australasians prepared to pay this? or will they, however small the preliminary expense, desire a measure which may at the best enrich a few capitalists or speculators, and afford a livelihood for some years to a few thousand others; but which will much more certainly be the cause of horrors unspeakable, and eventually render tenantless and desolate one of the fairest portions of God's earth.

After reading over this paper, and recognizing a want of lucidity in the logical connection of its argument, besides other obvious defects, I deem it necessary to say that, though I have thought much on the subject to which it refers, the idea of writing it occurred to me only a few days before it required to be finished. It has therefore been composed hastily, under a heavy pressure of other duty; and for want of the necessary books of reference I have been compelled to trust unduly to memory. For these reasons there are also probably some errors. These however must, I think, be very great indeed to affect the general conclusion; and in any case I trust that I may have afforded information on a subject of which but little is generally known, and may have made some few suggestions likely to be of use, with reference to a question of such vital importance to the Australasian future.

It is also incumbent upon me to say that, though I hold a position which causes me to take a deep interest in the affairs of the Western Pacific, my opinions, as above expressed, are in this sense unofficial, that I have been unable to obtain for them the previous sanction of, and am unaware how they may be regarded by, Her Majesty's Government.

G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX,
Governor of Fiji, and
H.B.M.'s Acting High Commissioner
for the Western Pacific.

The Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Intercolonial Conference.—A.L., Nov. 26/83.
Submitted, 27/11/83. The Conference.—A.S., 28/11/83.

(7.)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION, 1883.

NOTES ON SOME UNDERTAKINGS OF FEDERAL IMPORTANCE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(By His Excellency Governor F. Napier Broome, C.M.G.)

Commanding geographical position of Western Australia.
Fortification of King George's Sound.
First and last port of call of Australian mails.
Eucla Telegraph

THE commanding geographical position of Western Australia, upon the seaboard of the continent nearest to India, to Europe, and to England, cannot fail to give that Colony a more important place in the Australian system of the future than its present resources and population would seem to indicate. The fortification of King George's Sound has lately been declared to be part of the general scheme of continental defence, and this excellent harbour has for many years been the first and last port of call of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which carry the principal European mails of the Eastern Colonies. Since 1877 the arrival and departure of these mails has been notified to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane by means of the Eucla telegraph, a work of Federal importance. The object of these notes, which I take the liberty of transmitting to the Australasian Convention through the representative of this Government, is to draw attention to some other West Australian undertakings, also of high intercolonial value.

Eucla Railway.

The chief of these, and one which may be called a truly Federal work, is the projected Eucla railway, by which it is proposed to connect Fremantle with South Australia. The total length of this line will be 840 miles, of which a section of 90 miles, from Fremantle to York, is now in course of completion, and will shortly be open. The construction of the remaining 750 miles, with borrowed capital, would be an enterprise quite beyond the present resources of Western Australia, and would probably have to remain in abeyance until it could be undertaken by the Federal Government of the future, were it not for a proposal to proceed with it on the Land Grant System. A syndicate of capitalists now offers to build and work the entire railway, in consideration of a grant of 12,000 acres of land *per* mile. The scheme has been approved; and, if the syndicate be as prepared as would appear, the whole line may be completed in ten or twelve years. In conjunction with this railway, the West Australian Government propose to construct at Fremantle harbour works which will render that port safe and commodious for the largest steamers, and plans for these works have been prepared by Sir John Coode. The estimate of cost is £638,000 or £242,000, according as a larger or smaller scheme be adopted.

Fremantle Harbour Works.

Continental advantage of the Eucla Railway.

The continental advantage of this Eucla line of railway is so great and manifest that its construction, even should the present scheme fall through, can only be a matter of time. Coming first to Fremantle from Ceylon, the European mail steamers would reach Australia at a saving of three degrees of southing, and of about 300 miles of distance, as compared with the present arrival at King George's Sound. Passengers landing at Fremantle would avoid the rough and cold weather of the voyage round the Leeuwin and across the Australian Bight; and both mails and passengers—presuming the railway to be continued from Eucla, in the same manner as the intercolonial telegraph, by the South Australian Government—would reach the Eastern Colonies from two to four days sooner than at present, after a land-journey through the most temperate regions of Australia. The time thus economized would be a most valuable saving in the business of the continent.

Submarine Cable to Ceylon or Singapore.

A second trans-continental Telegraph.

The West Australian Government have just taken a step which will, it is hoped, solve the difficulties arising out of the existing monopoly of the Eastern Telegraph Company. They have granted a concession to Sir Julius Vogel, for twenty-one years, for the laying of a Submarine Cable from a point on the North-west coast to Ceylon or Singapore. The inland lines of the Colony will in a few months form a second trans-continental telegraph, another work of intercolonial value. They will be completed over a distance of 2,113 miles, from Eucla to Roebourne, where the new cable will probably be landed. The distance from Roebourne to Ceylon is about 2,600 miles, to Singapore about 1,300 miles, and it is a condition of the concession that the cable is to be laid and ready for use within five years. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this additional submarine line will be of the highest advantage to all the Australian Colonies, placing them, as it will, in more certain, and probably considerably cheaper and speedier telegraphic communication with the world than at present.

Breaksea Island Cable and Signal Station.

In connection with the subject of telegraphs, it may be mentioned that the West Australian Government, having been in communication with the Committee of Lloyds on the matter, are now laying a short submarine cable from Breaksea Island, off King George's Sound, to the mainland. This signalling station will be very useful to Australian shipping, as Breaksea Island is the first land made after passing the Leeuwin.

A light of the first order, and an ocean signal station, on Cape Leeuwin itself would be most desirable, and a work of Federal importance. It would cost about £12,000. The West Australian Government have not felt justified in incurring this expense, since it considers that the cost of such a light-house should be contributed to by the other Colonies, or that the general boon to shipping would warrant, as in the case of the Great Basses and other lights, the levying of a due, guaranteed by Imperial and Local Acts. If the matter could be arranged on this basis, Western Australia would be glad to contribute its share of the expense, and to execute the work.

Cape Leeuwin
Light-house and
Signal Station.

It has been proposed to organize a Federal Quarantine Station at King George's Sound. The Government of the Colony are ready to give every facility, and it may be hoped that a basis of action on this and other Federal matters of pressing need will be settled or suggested during the sitting of the Convention.

Federal Quarantine
Station at
King George's
Sound.

The systematic Marine Survey of the coasts of Western Australia, begun ten years ago, is a work of Federal value. The expense is borne jointly by the Admiralty and the Colony. The survey is steadily progressing, and a great extent of coast line, from King George's Sound and Cape Leeuwin in the South to the new port of King Sound in the far North—entered a month or two ago by a merchant steamer for the first time—has been carefully mapped, and sounded out to the 100 fathoms edge. One important result of the survey is that the Rambler and Beaver reefs, so long a cause of anxiety to seamen, have been conclusively proved not to exist. The West Australian seaboard embraces nearly half the continent, but she has kept pace with the sister Colonies in providing mariners with full and accurate charts. Taking into account her small means, she has probably spent a larger proportionate sum than any other State of the continent in perfecting the knowledge of Australian waters.

Marine Survey of
West Australian
Coast.

These few notes may serve to show how the geographical position of the Western Colony already connects it in no small degree with works and projects of continental concern, promising to make it the thoroughfare of the European mails, passengers, and telegrams of the federated Dominion of the future; and how its Government and Legislature are occupying themselves with undertakings which must tend to knit the Colony more closely to the rest of Australia.

Object of the
Notes.

F. NAPIER BROOME.

Government House, Perth, 14th November, 1883.

(8)

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ANNEXATION OR PROTECTORATE OF NEW GUINEA AND THE WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The Agents-General for New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and
Victoria, to Lord Derby.

My Lord,

London, 21 July, 1883.

In accordance with the desire expressed by your Lordship on the occasion of our recent interview with you, we purpose now to place before your Lordship in writing the representations which we then submitted to you on the annexation or protectorate of the Western Pacific Islands and the eastern portion of New Guinea.

It is no doubt well known to your Lordship that during a period now extending over more than thirty years, the Australasian Colonies have one after another pressed upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of bringing the islands of the Western Pacific within the dominion or the protection of England; and we feel assured that the whole question will appear to your Lordship invested with a graver aspect, when for the first time the Governments of nearly all the Dependencies of England in Australasia come before Her Majesty's Government to make a united remonstrance against the present state of affairs in the Western Pacific, and to ask from the Imperial authority the adoption of such a definite policy and purpose as they believe is essential to their future well-being.

It is true that fear of foreign intervention has been the immediate cause of this concerted action on the part of the Australasian Governments; and this, we understood, seemed to your Lordship hardly adequate to justify a strong sense of present danger. We can assure you that our Governments would receive with a sense of great relief your Lordship's assurance that there is no foundation for our fears. But it is not only the apprehension of immediate foreign intervention that has influenced our Governments, nor would its removal change their opinion as to the necessity for making it impossible in the future. Other powerful reasons bring them together to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity of a policy different from the one that has been pursued in the past: the conviction, indeed, that the state of things in the Western Pacific has at last become intolerable. We feel that we ought not to say this without an attempt to trace the course of events that have led to so grave a declaration.

It was in 1848 that Sir George Grey, then Governor of New Zealand, first called the attention of the Imperial Government to a "species of trade in the native inhabitants which had commenced in the Pacific," and to the danger of foreign annexation, pointing out the necessity of providing against these in time. For many years successive appeals of the same kind, and from one Colony after another, were made to Her Majesty's Government to interfere. In the meanwhile, the constant repetition of outrages in the Pacific had become such a scandal to civilization that the Imperial Government resolved to make a vigorous attempt to repress them. The Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, which had been in existence in various forms since 1828, and the Pacific Islanders Protection Act of 1872, had proved insufficient to meet the increasing difficulties of the case. At last, in 1875, two Acts of Parliament were passed, amending the former law, defining more clearly the powers and jurisdiction of Her Majesty in the Pacific Ocean, and creating the office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. These were followed, two years after, by the promulgation of the "Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877," which established the High Commissioner's Court, with elaborate provision for the government of the Western Pacific: and the new Colony of Fiji, which had meanwhile been created in 1876, became the centre of the High Commissioner's operations.

The humane intentions of the Imperial Government in these measures have always commanded the respect and sympathy of the Australasian Colonies: and if it had ever been possible to give them real effect, we should not be addressing your Lordship to-day; but there was an inherent difficulty, the result of which could hardly have been foreseen at the time, but which was certain to paralyze every endeavour to confer the benefits of law and order on the vast region, stretching from New Guinea across the Pacific Ocean, which those measures embraced. The Act of 1875, which created the office of High Commissioner, only empowered Her Majesty to "exercise power and jurisdiction over her subjects" within the islands, and expressly declared that nothing in the Act or in any Order in Council under it should "extend, or be construed to extend, to invest Her Majesty with any claim or title whatsoever to dominion or sovereignty" over the islands, or to "derogate from the rights of the tribes or people inhabiting them, or of their chiefs or rulers, to such sovereignty or dominion." And although the powers of the Order in Council were apparently extended so as to include foreigners in a few specified cases, they were practically restricted to British subjects only, for no foreigner could be brought under the High Commissioner's jurisdiction unless he could produce "the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation," a condition which, from the nature of things, could seldom if ever be fulfilled.

Nor did the Order in Council fully carry out the idea with which it had been originally devised. Though the Act was passed in 1875, it was not till 1877 that the Order in Council under it was issued; and it was not till 1878 that it could be brought into operation in the Pacific. Meanwhile the intentions of

Her

Her Majesty's Government had undergone some change. Differences arose between the naval authorities and the Acting High Commissioner as to their respective powers. The work to be done was daily becoming more and more difficult, and the nature of the difficulty was becoming better known to Her Majesty's Government. Hardly was the Order in Council brought into operation, when it was found to be too intricate and complicated an instrument, bristling as it did with technicalities and minute provisions in precise legal language, to be really workable. The High Commissioner described the position in which he was placed in the clearest terms. His jurisdiction being one extending over British subjects exclusively, he had no authority whatever to deal, whether judicially or in his executive capacity, with offences by natives of islands not under the dominion of the Crown. He more than once represented to the Imperial Government, that unless such a jurisdiction were created as would be competent to take cognizance also of offences committed against British subjects, the infliction of punishment on these for outrages against natives in the same regions was certain to excite on their part a natural irritation, and a sense of being treated with injustice. But the reply to his representations invariably was, that "in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, insuperable obstacles existed to any assumption of jurisdiction by Her Majesty over other than British subjects, beyond the limits of Her dominions."

Sir A. Gordon,
July 16, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
Feb. 26, 1881.

The High Commissioner could not with fairness be reproached for not having exercised a jurisdiction which he had been strictly forbidden to assume. Early in 1881 he reminded Lord Kimberley how often the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been painfully called to the greatly increased frequency of the murder of Europeans by natives in the islands of the Western Pacific; this he attributed (among other causes) to the "far greater intercourse between whites and natives," and to the possession of firearms by the latter, "which had given them a confidence and boldness they did not before possess." Later on he recommended that power should be granted for the trial of natives for offences against British subjects, where such a power might be conceded by the native chiefs themselves; but it would have been no easier to get the assent of the natives than that of foreigners. The High Commissioner regretted that so elaborate an instrument as the Order in Council had been in the first instance prepared; and he represented that of its 321 articles by far the greater part were never called into use, that it was constantly found, in the remoter regions of the Pacific, impossible to comply with its directions, and that the powers intended to be conferred by it were therefore ineffectual. So things went on from 1877 to 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
April 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
July 16, 1881.

Another year elapsed, and the evils only got worse. In the hope of lessening them, the High Commissioner appointed two officers, Captain Dale, R.N., and Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Diamond," and *Espiègle*, to be Deputy Commissioners. But the old difficulty reasserted itself at once, that there was no jurisdiction over foreigners: the evil-doers of any nation had only to represent themselves as belonging to some other nationality in order to escape control. In his instructions to the Deputy Commissioners, Sir A. Gordon warned them that they would have difficulty in ascertaining who were British subjects and who were not, because many would seek to plead some other nationality; and that they would find caution to be essentially requisite, as they had no jurisdiction whatever over any foreigner unless he submitted to it voluntarily. There was never any doubt that this device of assuming other nationalities would be resorted to by criminals; but it was hardly necessary to resort to it, for outrages in which foreigners were openly concerned took place. A boat from a vessel named the "Aurora," flying the French flag, had a collision with the natives of an island called Api, in the New Hebrides group, in which the chief of a small village was shot. The natives thereupon resolved to murder the first white man they could in revenge. An English labour vessel, the "Dauntless," went to the island shortly afterwards to recruit labourers; her boat was decoyed to the beach, when the natives opened fire with rifles, killing the second mate and wounding the Government Agent. Complaints were often made of there being cases of kidnapping by French vessels at one island or another, and consequent threats of the natives that they would kill the first white man who went there. An inquiry was held at Noumea respecting the French vessel "Aurora." In her case it was clearly shown that the crew had put in practice the worst form of kidnapping, such as staving in or running down canoes, capturing the natives, and shooting those who attempted to escape. Labourers were being apparently recruited by the crews of vessels, nearly all of which flew foreign flags. The planters of all nationalities were greatly exasperated by the conduct of masters of labour vessels, both French and English, in enticing away their servants. Where the foreigner committed an outrage, he was not amenable to punishment; where he suffered injury, he could get no redress in the High Commissioner's Court.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Sir A. Gordon,
May 31, 1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Aug. 2,
1880.

Governor Des
Vœux, Feb. 23,
1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Feb. 26,
1882.

Captain Bridge,
R.N., Aug. 3,
1882.

But if there was serious trouble by reason of there being no jurisdiction over foreigners, another trouble was growing up even more serious because there was none over natives. So far from outrages diminishing after the Order in Council was promulgated they increased. In November, 1880, Commander Bower, R.N. of H.M.S. "Sandfly," with a boat's crew, was put to death on a small island of the Solomon group, under circumstances of much barbarity. The Governor of New South Wales reported to the Colonial Office that "the atrocious murders lately committed by the South Sea Islanders had caused and were causing a very deep feeling of pain and indignation." The newspapers teemed with accounts of these outrages: it was said that "no week passed without the announcement of another massacre in the Islands." The exasperation predicted by Sir Arthur Gordon as certain to occur was becoming greater every day. Early in 1881 Lord Kimberley, in a despatch to the High Commissioner, deplored the "unusual number of outrages by natives upon white men which had recently been reported to the Colonial Office." In the meanwhile stern reprisals had been resorted to. When the outrage took place at the island of Api in revenge for what had been done by the crew of a French vessel, the Commodore had gone down in H.M.S. "Wolverene" and landed a party of 100 seamen and marines, who destroyed four of the villages implicated, and cut down the fruit plantations in their vicinity. And now, after the "Sandfly" outrage, the Commodore felt it his duty to take even severer measures. In December, 1880, he sent down Captain Maxwell, R.N., in H.M.S. "Emerald," to inflict punishment not only for the "Sandfly murders, but for others that had been committed on crews of the vessels "Ripple," "Esperanza," "Borealis," and "Anne Brooks." The punishment was very severe. From bay to bay, from island to island, the villages were set in flames, the cocoa-nut and other fruit trees cut down, and the canoes destroyed. "There was no more to be done," said Captain Maxwell, "in the way of hunting these wretched people. . . . They have been hunted and worried till it will be long before they settle again. . . . I regret that my whole voyage in these islands has been one of apparently ruthless destruction, but no other course has been possible." Nor was this enough. A few months afterwards a still stronger step was taken. Commander Bruce, of

Captain Bridge,
R.N., Aug. 15,
1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Dec. 2, 1880.

Lord A. Loftus,
Dec. 23, 1880.
*Sydney Tele-
graph.*

Lord Kimberley,
Jan. 16, 1881.

Commodore Wil-
son, Aug. 22,
1880.

Captain Max-
well, R.N., Jan.
31, 1881.

Commander Bruce, May 15, 1881. H.M.S. "Cormorant," was sent to the Florida Isles by the Commodore to bring the perpetrators of the "Sandfly" murders to justice. There he issued a declaration that "In consequence of an English officer and boat's crew being murdered by Florida men, the Queen of England declares war with the whole tribes of Floridas, unless the actual murderers are given up in fourteen days"; adding that "in case of any other white man being killed in the Florida Isles, the whole of the chiefs would be held responsible, and the Florida Islands be considered to be at war with the Queen of England." Bishop Selwyn, being then on the spot, humanely did all he could to save life. Writing to Commander Bruce, he says:—"I have acted as I have done, because you, sir, as the representative of Her Majesty, have declared war against all the people of these islands unless the murderers are given up. It appears to me to be my duty to save the people from such a calamity, by using what influence I possess to induce them to comply with Her Majesty's demands." The Commodore "fully approved of the 'Cormorant's' action at the Floridas." Thus it seemed that a naval officer, in reprisals for an outrage, might issue a "declaration of war" against entire tribes in the Western Pacific, and that what he required must be considered as being "Her Majesty's demands." Surely it was not this which could ever have been looked for as the outcome of the scheme of 1875 for the government of the Western Pacific.

Remedies which were suggested.

It is no wonder that such a state of things should have caused serious anxiety to Her Majesty's Government, or that the Secretary of State should have desired the High Commissioner to advise what was now to be done. That the Order in Council had failed was evident; "an acknowledgment," says Sir Arthur Gordon, "that the present system is a failure, and the consequent repeal of the Order in Council would have the merit of simplicity." But the question was what should be put in its place. When the news came home of the events we have just described, Lord Kimberley sent a despatch to the Governor of Queensland, saying that it was contemplated to invite the naval powers to agree to the appointment of a Joint Commission for considering the measures which should be taken for the regulation of the labour traffic, the trade in firearms, and the prevention and punishment of outrages of all kinds, under the sanction of a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the other Powers. The Queensland Government immediately expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Imperial authorities for such a plan. The High Commissioner expressed his own concurrence. "Some sort of international agreement," he said, "seems to me to form an essential part of any satisfactory arrangement." He then went on to make several recommendations for improving the existing system, one of which was that the judicial powers conferred by the Orders in Council should be so extended by Act of Parliament as to render offences committed by natives against British subjects equally cognizable with those committed by British subjects against natives. But it would evidently have been useless to assume jurisdiction over the native people and continue to except foreigners. Nor did the High Commissioner shrink from admitting this. "To obtain," he said, "the power of dealing satisfactorily with the misdeeds of other whites than Englishmen, or of punishing attacks upon them, an international agreement, having the sanction of a treaty, with France, Germany, and the United States, would be necessary. Such an arrangement would probably involve the substitution for the High Commission of a mixed Commission similar to the old mixed Commission Slave Trade Courts." And Sir Arthur Gordon then went on, with perfect truth, to touch the real kernel of the whole matter. "It should be borne in mind," he said, "that the punishment of outrages, though at present forced into prominence, is not the only nor the most important matter which has to be dealt with in these seas;" and he reminded the Secretary of State that the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner and his Court was one "primarily created to bring law, both civil and criminal, within the reach of British subjects far from all other legal tribunals, to check aggressive lawlessness, and to regulate the growth and development of British settlements in the Western Pacific." This was wise language. But when such recommendations were made, it was difficult to escape the logical conclusion from them. Once let it be admitted that the Imperial Government can pass an Act such as was advised by the High Commissioner, and is there anything but the thinnest veil left between that and the assertion of the very right of "sovereignty or dominion" which it was the purpose of the Act of 1875 to forbid?

It would not be fair if we did not refer to other remedies which were suggested by the High Commissioner. Early in 1881, after reciting the causes for the increased frequency of murder of Europeans by natives in the Western Pacific, Sir Arthur Gordon referred to two ways by which they could be prevented in future. "One is," he said, "that which I know on good authority was seriously contemplated by Her Majesty's Government some years ago,—the establishment of a strong chartered Company possessing an exclusive right to trade. . . . Another course would be to limit the protection given for trading operations, to those carried on at certain specified localities." But Sir Arthur Gordon even then allowed that the time for any scheme of a chartered Company had passed; and last year he proposed another plan to improve the working of the existing High Commission, the leading features of which, in addition to extending his jurisdiction by a new Act of Parliament, were the appointment of three Deputy-Commissioners, the conferring of Deputy-Commissioners' powers on naval officers in command of H.M. cruisers, and the permanent employment of a vessel, not a man-of-war, in the service of the Commission.

Whatever might have been the recommendations some years ago, in favour of granting an exclusive right of trading in the Western Pacific to a chartered Company, we entirely agree with Sir Arthur Gordon that the time for any such scheme has long gone by. An elaborate plan was devised in 1876 by Sir Julius Vogel, then Premier of New Zealand, and the present Premier of that Colony, Mr. Whitaker, for the establishment of a great trading Company for the Western Pacific; but it fell to the ground, as any scheme of the kind now proposed must inevitably do. There are no circumstances in the Pacific similar to those which were held to justify the granting of a Royal Charter, in November, 1881, to the North Borneo Company; on the contrary, there are circumstances essentially adverse to any plan of the kind. But even if there were not, we may point to two things which alone ought now to dismiss it from consideration. In the first place, it would always have been futile to imagine that any grant of exclusive rights of trade to a Company would be effectual even in the case of British traders; not only would they have traded in spite of it, but at no time after the promulgation of the Order in Council could any such exclusive grant have been made without grave injustice to them; while, as regards foreigners, such a right would not have affected the French, German, and American traders; and if it was not to be respected by everybody, it must necessarily fail as a remedy. There are already French Companies established in New Caledonia, whose operations

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.
(Memorandum.)

Lord Kimberley,
Oct. 1, 1881.

Sir A. Kennedy,
Dec. 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.
(Memorandum.)

Sir A. Gordon,
April 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

operations extend over many of the islands, and there will certainly be several others. By what process could these Companies be prevented from trading? The slightest attempt to do so would show how the question ever comes back to the same point; to the exercise, namely, of rights of "sovereignty and dominion." But in the second place, we feel sure that your Lordship will allow that, in any scheme for giving a chartered Company exclusive rights of trade, the interests and the wishes of Australasia could not be left out of consideration. Now, the exclusive right to trade could not exist for a moment in the islands without some right to govern; and the Governments of Australasia could not be expected to acquiesce in any right of government being transferred from the Imperial authority to any other authority than their own.

Moreover, even if anything could be said for the palliatives which have been suggested as being applicable to the smaller groups of islands, it is certain that they would be utterly useless in the case of New Guinea. Sir Arthur Gordon has himself pointed out the only means by which the question of New Guinea can ever be settled. His opinion on this subject has long been familiar to your Lordship, but it is only now that it has become known. "I am irresistibly compelled," he said, "to adopt a conclusion, which I should have wished to avoid, and which I was at first inclined to think might be avoided, namely, that the annexation by Great Britain of at least certain portions of New Guinea will speedily become inevitable, even if the necessity for such a step has not already arisen. . . Could I see any other way of dealing satisfactorily with such a state of things, I would recommend a resort to it; but I must with regret admit that after the most careful consideration, I am unable to perceive any mode of meeting these difficulties except by annexation; for it appears to me necessary that territorial jurisdiction should be assumed by Great Britain, to enable us to deal with offences committed by foreigners associated with British settlers, or with those committed by natives, and unless such jurisdiction over them be assumed, I question the practicability of exercising it with the smallest degree of efficiency over British subjects themselves; and I must confess, therefore, that I see no middle course between annexation and the abandonment of all control over the acts of British subjects in New Guinea, involving a practical acquiescence in the establishment there of a reign of lawless violence and anarchy. This latter is a course which we cannot creditably adopt, and which, indeed, were we disposed to take it, we should after a time be forced to abandon. A greater or less degree of annexation, consequently, appears to be inevitable. Should there be any other method, unknown to me but known to Her Majesty's Government, by which such cases could be met, I need not say I should prefer its adoption."

Sir A. Gordon,
Nov. 22, 1873

It is true that this opinion was given by the High Commissioner at a time when there was much excitement over the reported existence of rich gold-fields in New Guinea, and when an expectation existed of a great influx of miners taking place there, which was never fulfilled. But though gold-mining on a large scale has not yet come to aggravate the evils described by the High Commissioner, other events have happened whose impelling force has not been less towards the same solution than would have been the presence of a large body of miners. To these we shall refer later on.

Trade.

We have endeavoured to trace the events which have gradually but surely been pressing with ever increasing force for a new policy on the Western Pacific question. We now turn from these to a matter just as pressing, namely, the constantly growing trade of all that region.

At the end of 1881 Commodore Wilson collected from the various Customs officers some valuable returns of the commerce between the Australasian Colonies and the Western Pacific Islands; from these we have taken out the following evidence of what the trade amounted to in the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Customs
returns: Com-
modore Wilson,
Feb. 26, 1882.

Colony.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
New South Wales	1,305	395,391	2,147,858	2,726,227	4,874,085
Victoria.....	187	67,725	162,095	110,647	272,742
Queensland	320	47,390	2,899	83,800	86,699
New Zealand	908	349,681	705,223	548,187	1,253,410
	2,720	860,187	3,018,075	3,468,861	6,486,936

The Commodore did not merely point out how large was, even at that time, the value of this trade: he said significantly that "as yet the sources of trade may be said to be in their infancy." He might have added that these Customs returns only included, of course, the British trade, and took no account of foreign traders: if the French, German, and American trade could have been added, the total would have amounted to a much larger sum than 6½ millions. It is needless for us to point out that the greater part of the produce of the Western Pacific only passes through Australia, and really comes to England. That this produce will greatly increase is beyond doubt. The whole trade, indeed, of the Pacific is destined to undergo a great change whenever the Panama Canal is made. It is then that will be seen the foresight of France in establishing herself at Tahiti and the Marquesas: and the Navigators, with the splendid harbour on Tutuila Island, will come into a new importance, while the Fiji group will become the nearest colony of England in the Pacific.

The pearl-shell and *bêche de mer* fisheries alone amount to nearly a million sterling annually. The growth of sugar plantations is equally remarkable. Probably £1,000,000 has been spent in Queensland alone in creating sugar estates where only a few years ago there was nothing but the wilderness: the actual produce of these estates is already 19,000 tons, and in three years will probably be 50,000 tons. The great importance of this to Australasia will at once be seen from the fact that in the single year 1881 sugar to the value of close on £2,700,000 was imported into Australia and New Zealand, of which the import from Mauritius exceeded £1,500,000. It is quite certain there will be a great extension of the growth of sugar in Queensland and Fiji, and in it a constantly larger amount of Polynesian labour is sure to be employed. Now the necessity of further regulations for the labour trade and traffic in firearms, by foreigners as well as our own people, is one of the things that have been most strongly pressed upon Her Majesty's Government by the highest Imperial officers, and by every authority of importance in the Colonies concerned.

Dr. Robertson,
Dec. 29, 1882.

Victoria Year
Book, 1883.

Foreign.

Foreign intervention.

The chief difficulty we have in referring to this is that no one in Australasia really knows how far the ground is clear of foreign claims, or to what engagements Her Majesty's Government is now committed. It is of the first importance to define with accuracy the political relation in which each group of islands stands to-day, whether to the Imperial Government or to any Foreign Powers. We therefore trust that we may ask your Lordship to enable us to place before our Governments a full statement of what claims have yet been made by Foreign Powers, and of the extent to which such claims have been recognized by Her Majesty.

The sense of uncertainty and insecurity which prevails in Australasia on this subject may perhaps be best illustrated by what has happened in the case of the New Hebrides. That group was originally part of the Colony of New Zealand, under the Charter of 1840. At some time, of which we are not aware, a rather vague understanding appears to have been come to with the Government of France that the New Hebrides should be relinquished as a possession of the Crown and their independence recognized. In 1878, upon reports coming to Europe of a French project to annex the group, the French Ambassador declared that his Government had no intention to interfere with the independence of the islands, and asked for an assurance that Her Majesty's Government would also respect it. Your Lordship, being then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the French Ambassador, with the concurrence of the Colonial Office, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of "changing the condition of independence which the New Hebrides now enjoyed." Upon a remonstrance being made by Sir George Grey, then Premier of New Zealand, the Secretary of State replied that the New Hebrides were no longer within the limits of New Zealand, and that the Imperial Government had no intention of proceeding in the direction of a political Protectorate. In the Order in Council of 1877, the New Hebrides had (evidently by design) been omitted from the islands specified by name; nevertheless, the High Commissioner understood that his authority extended over them, for he appointed Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N., to be a Deputy-Commissioner there, and it was in that character that Captain Bridge went down to the islands. Now we venture to ask whether it is quite certain that after Her Majesty had once been graciously pleased to include the New Hebrides in the boundaries of New Zealand, the mere fact of new boundaries being afterwards fixed for that Colony was sufficient to make the New Hebrides cease to be a possession of the Crown? At any rate, if they have ceased to be so, and there is an understanding between the Governments of England and France to respect the independence of the group, the least that can be asked is that English and French subjects shall be on the same footing there. But it transpired, in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th May, that a Company had been formed at New Caledonia, by a planter who had acquired '*des terrains importants*' at Sandwich Island; and the *Temps*, only a few days ago, announced that a Company composed of colonists from New Caledonia had succeeded in "creating very important interests in the islands, had bought several of them, and had obtained large concessions in others;" whereupon that journal suggested that the "best method of procedure would be to grant to the Company rights similar to those recently accorded by the English Government to the North Borneo Company." We venture to ask whether the agreement, whatever it is, which exists between the two Governments, would allow of any grant of that kind being made by France?

Nor can the colonists feel secure against some sudden act on the part of France in annexing other islands whose independence may stand on, at any rate, no worse a footing than that of the New Hebrides. It is only a few years ago since Commodore Hoskins reported to the Admiralty that a French ship of war had been sent to the Chesterfield and Bampton Reefs by the Governor of New Caledonia, to proclaim those islands to be French territory, which "was done with the usual formalities." But the Governor of New South Wales had already granted a lease of the islets for working guano deposits; and it had to be arranged that the deposits should be worked jointly by French and English Companies until the question of title was decided, as to which Sir Hercules Robinson had sent a telegram to the Colonial Office immediately on receiving notice of the annexation from the Governor of New Caledonia. Still less can the colonists feel any security against other acts of which they have already complained. Early in 1880 a schooner arrived at Auckland from New Caledonia, chartered by the French authorities, bringing eleven political offenders, and nine convicts for criminal offences. Sir John Hall, then Premier of New Zealand, immediately telegraphed to all the Governments of Australia, asking them to join in urging Her Majesty's Government to remonstrate with the Government of the French Republic against a repetition of that act. The Government of New South Wales stated that "batches of pardoned convicts from New Caledonia had on several occasions arrived there." The Agent-General brought the case before the Colonial Office, and Lord Kimberley requested the Foreign Office to move the French Government to discontinue any shipments of convicts from New Caledonia to New Zealand. But convicts have often escaped from New Caledonia in open boats, and landed on the Queensland coast; more than fifty who came to Queensland were afterwards extradited, besides many others known to be French convicts from Noumea.

Again, by a "Reciprocal Engagement" entered into between England and France, in 1847, respecting the Raiatea group of islets (to the leeward of Tahiti), both nations bound themselves "never to take possession of the islands, either absolutely or under the title of a protectorate, or in any other form whatever." But the French flag has been hoisted for three years on those islands, without, so far as we know, any consent or recognition having been ever given by Her Majesty's Government.

Again, a scheme is being debated even now in France, which, if it is carried into effect, will be more disastrous for the Pacific than anything that has happened since the creation of the penal settlement at New Caledonia; for it is nothing less than a well-matured design for transporting for life (*transportation à vie*) to New Caledonia, the Loyalty Isles, and the Marquesas Islands, great numbers of French habitual criminals (*récidivistes et malfaiteurs d'habitude*). Four proposals to this effect were before the French Legislature, one of them a bill brought in by the Government. They were all referred together to a Committee, which reported that the Minister of the Interior had accepted certain modifications, and that there was no further difficulty. In the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, the reporter of the *projet de loi* (M. Gerville-Réache) stated that at least 60,000 could be sent to New Caledonia, and 23,000 to the Loyalty Islands. It was calculated that in the first year after the law came into force 5,000 convicts would be transported for life under it, and an official estimate was presented of the probable cost of sending these 5,000 to the Loyalty Islands and the Marquesas. It was said by the opponents of the measure that the number of convicts transported would be 100,000; this was denied; whereupon it was asked whether since

in

Marquis d'Har-
court, Jan. 18.
1878.

Foreign Office,
Feb. 1, 1878.
Colonial Office,
Feb. 20, 1878.

Sir M. H. Beach,
Oct. 10, 1878.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Commodore
Hoskins, July
31, 1878.

Sir J. Hall,
March 5, 1880.

Sir J. Vogel,
Feb. 24, 1880.

Premier of
Queensland.
Telegram.

Declaration,
June 19, 1847.

Rapport Supplé-
mentaire, 17
Mars, 1883.

Journal Officiel,
Séance du 1 Mai
1883.

Ibid., Séance du
8 Mai.

in the very first year 5,000 were to be sent, it could be expected that the number would not increase every year after. The class to be sent was officially described by M. Gerville-Réache as dangerous, steeped in vice, debauchery, and crime (*hommes dangereux, perdus de vices, usés par la débauche, souillés de tous les crimes*). These criminals were to be transported for life (*la rélegation consistera dans l'internement perpétuel des condamnés*); but were not to serve any term of punishment and were to be free on arrival (*en résumé, le transporté à son arrivée dans la colonie sera libre*). The object was to rid France of them (*en débarrasser la patrie*). The Government was to support them at first, till they could get work; if they would not work, they must live how they could (*ils vivront comme ils pourront*). The *projet de loi* appointed New Caledonia and its dependencies, and the Marquesas Group, as "colonies to which the *récidivistes* were to be sent; but it was openly proposed in the debate to include the New Hebrides, the Loyalty Islands, and the Isle of Pines. The Comte de Lanjuinais said it had been talked of to send the convicts to the New Hebrides (*on avait parlé d'envoyer les transportés aux Nouvelles Hébrides*). M. Richard Waddington, speaking officially as a member of the Committee, said that the title to the New Hebrides was not settled (*il s'agit d'une question de propriété non encore déterminée*), but that he thought the French title was good, and that the French flag might very soon be hoisted on the islands (*je crois que notre titre de possession est sérieux, et que dans un avenir très rapproché le pavillon de la France pourra y flotter*); adding, however, that in saying so he was speaking for himself and not for the Government (*en engageant ma responsabilité seule et non celle du gouvernement*). Another speaker went further, and said that, in response to the supposed action of England in New Guinea, the New Hebrides would be seized by France (*pour répondre à l'Angleterre, qui si audacieusement vient de mettre la main sur la Nouvelle-Guinée, nous saurons à notre tour nous emparer des Nouvelles Hébrides*). The Chamber of Deputies, after adopting most of the Government Bill, sent it back for revision to the Committee, who returned it with very little alteration. They estimated that in the first four years the number of convicts to be sent would be 20,000. The colonies to which the convicts might be sent remained the same, namely, New Caledonia and its dependencies, the Marquesas, an island called Phu-Quoc, and Guiana. The Bill has passed the chamber, but is not yet before the Senate.

Your Lordship will not be surprised at our Governments urging that this scheme for making the Pacific Islands the receptacle for the dangerous classes of France, is one deserving the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is impossible for Australasia to look without the gravest apprehension at the prospect of any proposal of the kind receiving the tacit acquiescence of England. What hope is there for the Pacific Islands, if a great nation like France pours into them vast numbers of her dangerous classes, not as convicts under penal servitude, but free the moment they land, so long as they do not return to France; or how can Australia and New Zealand be expected to hear with patience of such a law being passed? There have been rumours of some proposal by which the penal establishment at New Caledonia should be altogether given up by France, and the convicts transferred to the New Hebrides; the inducement being that New Caledonia would then be opened to settlement by free colonists. We do not deny that there would be an advantage in freeing New Caledonia from the curse of transportation; but the Bill before the French Chambers expressly retains New Caledonia as one of the places to which the *récidivistes* are to be sent; therefore, as to the New Hebrides, all the Colonies trust that full effect will be given to Lord Granville's assurance in the House of Lords a few days ago, that "both Her Majesty's Government and the French Government acknowledge in full the obligation which the understanding about the New Hebrides imposes upon both," and that the group shall not be allowed to pass in any way under the dominion of France.

Nor is it only with regard to French policy that there is, in the opinion of the colonists, cause for some apprehension. It is often said that Prince Bismarck has no desire to extend the influence of Germany to the Pacific; but what happened in the case of the Navigators group shows that idea to be a mistaken one. In the early part of 1880 a scheme was proposed in Germany for a great trading Company to take over the property of Messrs. Godeffroy. In a communication to the Imperial Under Secretary of State, Prince Bismarck laid down the conditions on which the Company was to receive a guarantee from the State of an interest of 4½ per cent on its capital, not to exceed 300,000 marks a year, and to be for twenty years. The Chancellor referred to "the interest which the State takes in the prosperity of German enterprise in the South Seas," and justified the financial assistance he proposed giving to the new Company, by reason of the Godeffroy firm having "got into difficulties which threatened the German South Sea trade with the loss of their factories and plantations in the Samoa Islands." A Bill to give effect to the Chancellor's proposal was introduced accordingly, but rejected by the German Parliament in April, 1880. Again, as recently as December last, the Royal Colonial Institute called the attention of the Colonial Office to an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* strongly advocating the annexation by Germany of Eastern New Guinea. The answer was that neither Lord Granville nor your Lordship saw any reason for supposing that the German Government contemplated any scheme of the kind; but we venture to ask that a more definite assurance should be obtained from that Government, which can hardly refuse to recognize the vital character of the matter to every Colony in Australia.

Before leaving the subject of foreign intervention, we submit that it would be expedient to settle more clearly the extent to which the independence of the chiefs in the various islands is recognized, and their right to make treaties admitted. Where the treaty-right exists, is it quite certain that the Western Pacific Order in Council is in operation? For instance, the Navigators and the Friendly Islands are among those specified by name in the Order in Council; but we understand there is an English treaty with the "king" of Tonga; and in the case of the Navigators there is a treaty with Germany, which Prince Bismarck communicated to the Reichstag in 1879. And we believe a treaty of some kind was made between Samoa and the United States, giving to the States the exclusive right of using the fine harbour at Tutuila as a coaling and naval station, the U.S. frigate "Narragansett" thereupon saluting the chief's flag with fifteen guns; indeed, this treaty was afterwards the subject of a representation by Sir Edward Thornton to the Government of Washington. Again, several of the Powers have appointed Consuls to the Islands; Her Majesty has a Consul at Rarotonga, a Consul at Samoa, and a Vice-consul at Tonga, while Sir Arthur Gordon, the High Commissioner, is Consul-General for the Pacific Islands, the conduct of relations with native States and tribes being confided to him in that capacity, under the control of the Foreign Office. As there is nothing that can be called law administered by the native States and tribes, it is difficult to see how one day the same evil will not arise from conflicting consular jurisdictions as have been so powerfully described by Lord Dufferin in the case of Egypt.

The

Projet de loi,
Art. 1.

Journal Officiel,
Séance du 7 Mai
Ibid.

Journal Officiel,
Séance du 1 Mai

Ibid.

Ibid., Séance du
7 Mai.

Ibid., Juillet
1883, Annexe
2002.

Lord Granville,
July 10, 1883.

Prince von
Bismarck,
Varzin, Jan. 1,
1880.

Sir J. Vogel,
April 30, 1880.

Royal Colonial
Institute, Dec. 9
1882.

Prince Bismarck,
Jan. 1, 1880.

Foreign Office
List, 1883.

Sir A. Gordon,
July 16, 1881.

Lord Dufferin,
Egypt, No. 6.

The new policy proposed.

The two things we set ourselves to show were, first, that the Western Pacific Order in Council could never be made adequate to do what is wanted, without assuming a jurisdiction hitherto forbidden by Act of Parliament; and secondly, that the fear of foreign intervention which has existed in Australia was not without warrant. For this purpose we have relied not on assertions of our own but on official records, and with hardly an exception have only spoken of events that have happened in the last three years.

If we have established these two points, then the Imperial Government can hardly reject the consequences, that the time has come when complete jurisdiction ought to be assumed by England over the Western Pacific, as the only means of meeting the difficulties which beset alike the Imperial and the Colonial Governments, and of averting evils which threaten Her Majesty's loyal subjects in all that region.

We have rejoiced to see that such a policy has already received the almost unanimous support of the English Press. Some opposition to it is perhaps only natural. We are sensible of the repugnance that exists to the idea of adding to the already vast responsibilities of England a new and admittedly immense charge like that of the Western Pacific Islands. Yet it is difficult for any one to avoid the conclusion that these islands, unless they are meanwhile lost by foreign annexation, will inevitably belong to England in the end. The same impelling power, not of mere desires but of events, which induced the Imperial Government to do at last in Fiji what they had so often refused, is constantly at work, and incessantly being renewed and strengthened, with regard to the Western Pacific. But it was not till Fiji had become the opprobrium of the Southern seas that Her Majesty's Government would interfere. Surely they will not now inflict upon Australasia the hard necessity of waiting till New Guinea also, and perhaps other islands, become Alsacias as dangerous as Fiji once was, scourges to the peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, and a disgrace to civilization. For it is vain to think that the trade and intercourse between Australia and New Zealand and these islands can be suppressed. Settlement both English and foreign is spreading in every direction, yet of safety for life and property there is none. The High Commissioner himself has shown that it is quite impossible to do what is wanted by any Order in Council capable of being issued under the Act of 1875: in other words, impossible to do it without assuming the very jurisdiction which it was the purpose of that Act to forbid. Nor would an International Convention do it, for a convention could only extend to the nationalities concerned, and could not embrace the natives. England could not claim, in a convention with Foreign Powers, any jurisdiction over the native tribes, without herself asserting over them the same right of dominion as would be asserted by the policy of the Colonies are urging upon your Lordship: nor could any convention be made at all, without first acknowledging that Foreign Powers possessed an equal right with England to exercise a right of dominion over natives, an acknowledgment against which every subject of Her Majesty in Australia and New Zealand would unite in making the strongest remonstrance.

The case of New Guinea is very pressing, because whatever powers are given to the High-Commissioner, they can, in the nature of things, be even less exercised there than in any of the other islands. New Guinea is in such close proximity to Queensland, that whatever is done there must affect Queensland more than anything that is done in the other islands could affect the rest of Australia or New Zealand. All the trade of Queensland with England and India by steam passes through Torres Straits: regular steam communication is now established there: it is really indispensable not only that the Straits should be free to navigation, but that there should be no risk of a foreign Power establishing a naval station there. Adventurous men are occupying portions of the New Guinea coast-line, and irregular settlement is sure to take place more and more. What has so often happened will happen again. Failing the colonization of the great island under proper authority, adventurers will flock there who will neither show regard for the native inhabitants nor be under any restraint among themselves: the evils and dangers which existed in Fiji will repeat themselves, only on a larger scale, and Queensland of all the Australias will suffer from them the most. This has been stated over and over again, in speeches in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by the Governments and Legislatures of Australasia, by the Royal Colonial Institute, and by private persons of high rank and experience in affairs, till we are almost ashamed to repeat it ourselves: yet it must be repeated, for the danger is not far off and a pretence, but imminent and a reality. Surely the Imperial Government cannot continue to refuse so reiterated an appeal. But if, fearing the responsibility of assuming authority over a vast and inaccessible region of mountains and forests peopled by several millions of savages, the Imperial Government finally determine not to take full jurisdiction over all New Guinea east of 143°, we trust that the same objection will not apply against establishing law and order along the coast where settlement is now extending. Let it at least exist over the fringe of the southern coast-line for the present, as was done the other day on the West Coast of Africa. No Act of the Imperial Parliament is necessary for this purpose, because Her Majesty has the same right now to assume jurisdiction over the southern coast-line of the island as she had to assume it when the islands of Torres Straits were annexed; and if it were deemed more convenient, the same process as was adopted then might be adopted now, of giving power by Letters Patent to the Governor of Queensland to declare by proclamation that certain portions of the coast-line of New Guinea should be annexed, under such conditions as it might be thought fit to prescribe.

Letters Patent,
42 Vict.

Sir A. Gordon,
Speech at
Melbourne, 1878.

We have referred to the irregular settlement that is even now taking place. We must with all respect remonstrate against the doctrine laid down by the High Commissioner on the New Guinea question in 1878, when he "formally and emphatically declared that the imperial Government disclaimed all obligation to protect or interfere on behalf of persons voluntarily placing themselves in positions of danger in a savage country, and that those who entered on such enterprises must do so at their own risk and peril." It is certainly not by colonists who have founded communities on the other side of the world, whose trade already exceeds in volume the whole foreign trade of England at the accession of Queen Victoria, that this doctrine will ever be acquiesced in. It was by "voluntarily placing themselves in danger that English adventurers built up our Indian and Colonial Empire, and created a commerce which now is numbered by hundreds of millions every year: nor is the colonizing spirit which has done that work capable of being extinguished by the knowledge that the enterprise of founding new settlements involves risk and peril. But at least it may be said that if the Imperial Government was not to interfere on behalf of English settlers, it should not interfere against them. It surely can never be contended that an elaborate scheme of Government was to be invented whose sole object should be to punish a subject of the Queen for any wrong he might commit, while it denied him redress for any wrong that he might suffer.

Imperial

Imperial interest also concerned.

So far we may perhaps be said to have urged only points that specially affect Colonial interests, or at any rate do not closely touch Imperial ones. This may be true so long as Europe is at peace; but the Imperial interest would spring up the moment any war broke out which involved England in hostilities with a European Power. The Imperial Government have called upon the Colonies to do their part in the defence of their own harbours, and our Governments have not only acknowledged they had a duty in that respect, but are doing their best to fulfil it. They feel that they have a right to ask in return that the task shall not be more difficult for them than the Imperial Government can help, and that they shall not be exposed to the creation of fortified naval stations and *places d'armes* in the Pacific, which should shelter an enemy's fleet and threaten their commerce, their coal measures, and even their safety. The nation will never permit that her naval supremacy in the Pacific shall be endangered; and it can hardly be contested that if France and other European Powers created new naval stations in the islands, the existing conditions in all that ocean would be changed, and everything relating to Her Majesty's Australian squadron assume a new aspect and a new importance.

Concert between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

But while we have thus represented what the Australian Colonies believe ought to be done by the Imperial Government, they are also ready to acknowledge what they ought to do themselves. Your Lordship stated in the House of Lords, that if anything was to be done, it must be done either by the Imperial Government itself, or by the Australian Colonies acting together in concert, or by the Imperial and Colonial Governments combined; and we assure your Lordship that our Governments will hail with the greatest satisfaction such an invitation to them to co-operate with the Imperial authority. There are two immediate ways in which the Colonies can give their co-operation: by contributing to the cost of the policy they are asking your Lordship to pursue, and by placing themselves in a position to act in union with each other and in concert with you.

As regards the first, whatever differences there were when Lord Carnarvon made his proposal of 1876, there are none now. The Victorian Parliament has already passed an Address, assuring Her Majesty that Victoria will share in the cost of the policy which is being urged upon your Lordship; the Queensland Government has assured your Lordship of its readiness to do the same; and the other Colonies will also do their part. But it does not need for us to remind your Lordship that no Ministries can engage for the payment of indefinite sums, and that the assent of our Legislatures to grants of money must be expressed in the usual way. Permanent appropriation will certainly be necessary; and for this not only time is required, but consultation among the Governments, arrangement of the respective contributions of the Colonies, and the passing of the requisite votes; in the meanwhile, the first point for us to know is the amount which the Imperial Government would require to be provided for whatever action is contemplated by your Lordship.

As regards the other question of concerted action between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, your Lordship expressed your opinion to us at our interview with you in the clearest terms, and repeated it in the House of Lords. "If," you said, "the Australian people desire an extension beyond their present limits, the most practical step that they could take, the one that would most facilitate any operation of the kind, and diminish in the greatest degree the responsibilities of the mother country, would be the confederation of the Colonies into one united whole, which would be powerful enough to undertake and carry through tasks for which no one Colony is at present sufficient." The large question of Federation which your Lordship has here raised is one on which the Colonies have not made up their minds, and is one of too grave moment to be decided even under the sway of the strong feelings which now exist among them respecting the policy that ought to be pursued in the Western Pacific. But there is nothing to prevent concerted action at once with the Imperial Government for that particular policy; and we acknowledge that your Lordship may justly require not only such concerted action, but joint engagements on the part of the Colonial Governments for the permanence and stability of the policy itself. This too requires time, consultation among our Governments, and probably legislation also—at any rate concurrent resolutions in the respective Colonial Assemblies. On the other hand, the Colonies will not imagine that your Lordship has invited them to a co-operation which is to be barren of results; and our Governments will feel assured that if they on their part pass the requisite appropriations, and combine for that concert with the Imperial Government which is necessary for any policy to succeed, they may rely upon the policy itself being adopted, and effect being given at last to the wishes which they have cherished for more than thirty years. In once more urging these wishes on Her Majesty's Government, they have not come as suppliants for some light favour, but as Englishmen to whom their country has given a great destiny which must be kept from harm; desiring no new territories for themselves, but asking that the Queen's subjects may enjoy the blessings of peace and order where now the law has no terrors for the evil-doer; not seeking by a clearer policy to set new burdens on the English taxpayer, but willing themselves to bear its cost: and welcoming with gladness an invitation to be associated with the Imperial Government in a work which must assuredly be done one day, and can as certainly be best done now.

We have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.
F. D. BELL.
THOMAS ARCHER.
R. MURRAY-SMITH.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Derby,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

Colonial Office to The Agents-General for New South Wales, New Zealand,
Queensland, and Victoria.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 31 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st July, placing before His Lordship the representations with regard to New Guinea and the islands in the Western Pacific Ocean which you had promised during your recent interview. Lord Derby recognizes the care and ability with which you have recapitulated the history of past transactions in that part of the world, and, as His Lordship does not perceive that this department need take exception to any of the statements in the earlier part of your letter he will not at present examine them in detail. I am, however, to inform you that, as it contains many references to the acts and opinions of the High Commissioner and of Her Majesty's naval officers, Lord Derby has transmitted copies to Sir Arthur Gordon and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their consideration.

2. Turning to your inquiry as to the extent to which the claims of Foreign Powers in the Western Pacific have been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, His Lordship is disposed to doubt whether there is really so much uncertainty or absence of information on this subject in the Australian Colonies as you seem to apprehend.

3. Referring, however, first to the islands of the Western Pacific which are most distant from Australia, the Navigators' Islands, no Power has claimed or indicated any desire to obtain a paramount influence or protectorate over that group. The Consular Officers of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have, jointly or separately, from time to time exercised influence over public and native affairs at Samoa; and this country, as well as Germany, has entered into treaties with the King and Government of Samoa. The group therefore forms an independent State, recognized as such by European diplomacy, and under these circumstances the question might possibly arise whether its annexation by any Power would not be a violation of international law.

4. The Government of the Tongan or Friendly Islands is also recognized as independent, and this country and Germany have recently concluded treaties with the King of that group. The same argument therefore applies in this as in the former case.

5. Proceeding westward past Fiji, which, with the neighbouring island of Rotumah, is British, we come to the New Hebrides; and your letter shows that you are aware of the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, in pursuance of which the independence of those islands has been up to the present time recognized and respected by both Governments. The Loyalty Islands, being close to New Caledonia, are to be looked upon as dependencies of the French Government in that island.

6. The foregoing brief statement may suffice to explain to you that the claims and interests of other countries constitute a very serious impediment to that "complete jurisdiction" which you represent that England ought now to assume over the Western Pacific, and that the best known and most frequented groups of islands have already such relations with Foreign Powers, in common with England, as cannot be summarily ignored. You do not specifically refer to the important islands or group of islands known as New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, and the Santa Cruz Islands. They are at a considerable distance from Australia, and are for the most part of great size, and inhabited by warlike and cannibal tribes. Her Majesty's Government have not before them any evidence that the Governments of the Australasian Colonies have sufficiently considered the extent of the responsibilities which the annexation or protectorate of those islands would involve, and they are far from being satisfied that the assumption of those responsibilities is necessary or justifiable.

7. With reference to that part of your letter which treats of New Guinea, Lord Derby desires me to observe that he has at present nothing to add to the despatch which he addressed on the 11th July to the Acting Governor of Queensland. His Lordship concludes that, after receiving that despatch, the Governments of any Colonies desiring to bear the cost of any measures which, as indicated in the two last paragraphs of that despatch, Her Majesty's Government may be prepared to take, will confer together and make those united recommendations which have been invited, furnishing also an effective guarantee for such expenditure as may be incurred. They will, no doubt, at the same time consider whether they wish to make jointly any similar definite proposal with regard to other islands not already connected by treaty or otherwise with Foreign Powers.

8. I am to add that Lord Derby has read with attention your representations as to the inconvenience and injury which, unless great precautions are taken, might result from the continuance and development of the French penal settlements in New Caledonia and the adjacent islands, and that His Lordship is in communication with the Foreign Office on the subject.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION.

(RELATIONS WITH ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC—TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1883.

TELEGRAM sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Governor, on Wednesday, the 5th of December, 1883.

RESOLUTIONS ARRIVED AT.

THIS Convention, representing the Governments of all the Australasian Colonies, unanimously resolves:—

1. That further acquisition of dominion in the Pacific, south of the Equator, by any Foreign Power, would be highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia, and injurious to the interests of the Empire.
2. That this Convention refrains from suggesting the action by which effect can best be given to the foregoing resolution, in the confident belief that the Imperial Government will promptly adopt the wisest and most effectual measures for securing the safety and contentment of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.
3. That having regard to the geographical position of the Island of New Guinea, the rapid extension of British trade and enterprise in Torres Straits, the certainty that the island will shortly be the resort of many adventurous subjects of Great Britain and other nations, and the absence or inadequacy of any existing laws for regulating their relations with the native tribes, this Convention, while fully recognizing that the responsibility of extending the boundaries of the Empire belongs to the Imperial Government, is emphatically of opinion that such steps should be immediately taken as will most conveniently and effectively secure the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea, and the small islands adjacent thereto, as is not claimed by the Government of the Netherlands.
4. That although the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Great Britain and France, recognizing the independence of the New Hebrides, appears to preclude this Convention from making any recommendation inconsistent with that understanding, the Convention urges upon Her Majesty's Government that it is extremely desirable that such understanding should give place to some more definite engagement, which shall secure those islands from falling under any foreign dominion; at the same time the Convention trusts that Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of any opportunity that may arise for negotiating with the Government of France, with the object of obtaining the control of those Islands in the interests of Australasia.
5. That the Governments represented at this Convention undertake to submit and recommend to their respective Legislatures measures of permanent Appropriation for defraying, in proportion to population, such share of the cost incurred in giving effect to the foregoing resolutions as Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative importance of Imperial and Australasian interests, may deem fair and reasonable.
6. That the Convention protests in the strongest manner against the declared intention of the Government of France to transport large numbers of relapsed criminals to the French possessions in the Pacific, and urges Her Majesty's Government to use every means in its power to prevent the adoption of a course so disastrous to the interests of Australasia and the Pacific Islands.

7. That the Convention expresses a confident hope that no penal settlement for the reception of European criminals will long continue to exist in the Pacific, and invites Her Majesty's Government to make to the Government of France such serious representations on this subject as may be deemed expedient.
8. That these resolutions be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a request that they may be submitted for Her Majesty's gracious consideration, and for such action as Her Majesty may think proper to direct, with a view to giving effect to the earnest desire of her loyal subjects in Australasia.

ALEX. STUART,	}	New South Wales.
GEORGE R. DIBBS,		
WILLIAM B. DALLEY,		
H. A. ATKINSON,	}	New Zealand.
FRED. WHITAKER,		
S. W. GRIFFITH,	}	Queensland.
JAMES F. GARRICK,		
W. R. GIBLIN,	}	Tasmania.
NICHOLAS J. BROWN,		
J. C. BRAY,	}	South Australia.
JNO. W. DOWNER,		
JAMES SERVICE,	}	Victoria.
GRAHAM BERRY,		
GEO. B. KERFERD,		
MALCOLM FRASER,		Western Australia.

NOTE.—His Excellency Sir G. William Des Vœux, the Governor of Fiji, representing that Colony, while expressing individually his general concurrence with the resolutions, considered himself as precluded by his position from voting upon them.

1883.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW GUINEA AND NEW HEBRIDES.
(PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1883.

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NEW GUINEA AND NEW HEBRIDES.

No. 1.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of Queensland to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Brisbane, 18 April, 1883.

I FEAR undue pressure upon Imperial Government to repudiate the annexation of New Guinea. I shall be obliged if you will cable your Agent-General to inform Lord Derby that our action is approved by the people of New South Wales. Had we by a policy of inaction allowed a foreign Power to annex the island, it would have been nothing short of a national calamity, for which we, by shirking responsibility, should have been highly blameworthy.

No. 2.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 18 April, 1883.

I THINK it would be well to wire Agents-General to support the action of Queensland in reference to New Guinea. Will your Government join?

No. 3.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Colonial Secretary of Queensland.

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

THIS Government views favourably annexation of New Guinea to British Crown, and thus expresses itself to Agent-General.

[Similar Telegram on same date to Premier of Victoria].

No. 4.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

THIS Government views favourably annexation of New Guinea to British Crown.

No. 5.

Telegram from Chief Secretary of South Australia to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 19 April, 1883.

HAVE your Government been requested by the Queensland and Victorian Governments to join in instructing Agent-General to represent to Lord Derby that the Australian Colonies support and approve the action of the Queensland Government in annexing part of New Guinea to that Colony? Please reply, giving your decision if so asked.

No. 6.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Chief Secretary of South Australia.

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

WE have telegraphed our Agent-General that we view favourably the annexation of New Guinea to the British Crown.

No. 7.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 20 April, 1883.

NEW Guinea delivered your message to Secretary State. Press view annexation favourably.

No. 8.

Telegram from Chief Secretary of South Australia to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Adelaide, 21 April, 1883.

ABSENCE from Adelaide prevented earlier reply to your telegram *re* New Guinea. His Excellency the Governor, by advice of Ministers here, has telegraphed Secretary of State as follows:—"My Ministers wish to express their opinion New Guinea should be under British rule, and trust action Queensland Government may lead to that result."

No. 9.

No. 9.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 8 June, 1883.

HAVE been urged by weighty deputation invite Australasian co-operation to induce Imperial Government annex islands from New Hebrides to New Britain and New Ireland. Credibly reported in Melbourne that *French annexation is imminent*, and will be accomplished unless prompt action be taken. Suggest each Colony telegraph *urgently* through Governors to Colonial Office representing immense importance to Australasia that these islands should not fall into hands of any foreign Power.

His Excellency.—A.S., 8/6/83.

No. 10.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

I received your telegram. I have not heard any rumour of France taking hold of the islands of late years. It has always been supposed she would form New Caledonia as a centre gradually about the New Hebrides. Surprised she has not long ago.

A further extension of foreign power in these seas is to be deprecated, and therefore I have sent our Agent-General a telegram as on other side, although I see no immediate prospect either of the French *Vide No. 11* or of our own Imperial authorities moving in it.

I have also submitted your telegram to Lord Augustus Loftus, with the suggestion that he will be good enough to convey similar views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 11.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

OBSERVING suggestion that England assume islands New Hebrides to Guinea, urge Imperial Government's occupation as infinitely preferable to risk of foreign; but we have no knowledge here of any foreign movement being imminent.

No. 12.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 13 June, 1883.

PROPOSE sending telegram to our Agent-General as follows. If you concur, please communicate similarly with yours. Copy:—"Pacific Islands annexation or protectorate necessary for Australian future. Colonies willing contribute expense. In interests of natives British philanthropists should support; England should do for Australia what Australia cannot do for self. Great dissatisfaction if England fails to secure our future.

Please repeat to Albury to Mr. Stuart, and return to me.—C.W., 14/6/83. Repeated copy to Wagga, at 10.15 a.m.—C. ASPINALL. Seen, and formed the subject of personal conversation with Mr. Service.—A.S., 21/6/83.

No. 13.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 15 June, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 8th instant, having reference to the annexation of the New Hebrides and New Guinea.

I have handed a copy of your message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is proposed by the Agents-General to ask Lord Derby to receive them at an early date; but before doing so we are anxious to receive replies to the messages sent to our respective Governments to ascertain if they are prepared to bear any portion of the cost of occupation, should the Imperial Government determine upon annexation. *Vide No. 11.*

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 14.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 23 June, 1883.

PACIFIC Islands, Lord Derby shortly to receive Agents-General. Question will arise in addition to expense whether Colonies will make joint and not separate engagements with Imperial Government; desirable should know if this practicable.

No. 15.

No. 15.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Premier's Office, Melbourne, 23 June, 1883.

With reference to the recent telegrams which have passed between this Government and that of New South Wales, on the subject of the desired annexation of the New Hebrides, and the islands from thence to New Guinea, I now have the honor to inform you that, on the 18th inst., I addressed a despatch to His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, submitting copies of documents bearing on the subject, and setting out the salient points in the claim which Australia makes for Imperial action in this matter.

See Appendix A.

I have much pleasure in submitting herewith, for your information, a copy, of the despatch in question, and of its enclosures.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,

Premier.

No. 16.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 28 June, 1883.

PACIFIC Islands. Had long interview with Lord Derby; Ashley present. All our arguments fully stated. Lord Derby appeared impressed gravity of question. Requested views might be embodied in joint paper, when he would submit to Cabinet.

No. 17.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 29 June, 1883.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th instant, and my telegram of the 21st idem, I have the honor to inform you that the Agents-General for South Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria, in company with myself, waited upon Lord Derby yesterday afternoon, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides and other islands in the Pacific.

Lord Derby expressed himself impressed with the gravity of the question, and discussed the subject at some length with the Agents-General; and requested them to embody their views in a joint statement, which he undertook to place before the Cabinet.

Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., one of the Under-Secretaries of State, was present during our interview.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 18.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, July, 1883.

THE cablegram announcing the intention of the British Government to repudiate the action of Queensland in annexing New Guinea has caused great dissatisfaction here, and this Government consider that prompt and united action on the part of the Colonies is necessary. I propose advising you at length by letter.

No. 19.

The Colonial Secretary of Queensland to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 17 July, 1883.

I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed copy of an extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Executive Council of this Colony, of this date, embodying a memorandum by myself on the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the recent annexation of the island of New Guinea, and to request that you will be good enough to favour me with the views of your Government thereupon, and to take such steps as you may consider necessary to move the Imperial Government to an early reconsideration of their decision against the annexation of this valuable territory.

See Appendix B.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS M'ILWRAITH.

No. 20.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 27 July, 1883.

Referring to my letter of the 29th ultimo in which I informed you that Lord Derby had requested the Agents-General to submit their views respecting the annexation of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, in a joint letter to him, in order that he might lay the same before the Cabinet, I have the honor to inform you that we have complied with His Lordship's request, and have placed our views before him, in a communication, dated the 21st instant, of which I have now the honor to enclose twelve copies for your information.

See Appendix C.

You

You will notice that the letter is not signed by Sir Arthur Blyth the Agent-General for South Australia, his Government having instructed him that they did not concur in the views of the other Colonies with regard to annexation or the establishment of a protectorate over the New Hebrides and the other islands in the Pacific, whilst they were favourable to the annexation of New Guinea.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 21.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary of Queensland.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, communicating to me the views of your Government, as expressed in a minute of your Executive Council, upon the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the annexation of New Guinea.

In reply, I desire at the outset to assure you that I deprecate as much as any one that New Guinea should ever be taken possession of by any foreign Power, as it not only would tend to cripple the trade in Torres Straits, which has proved a beneficial enterprise both to your Colony and to ours, but would at all times, and especially in any European conflict, be highly inconvenient and menacing to the whole Australian Group.

Holding this view, I had no hesitation in sending, in April last, instructions to our Agent-General to state to Lord Derby that this Colony viewed with the utmost favour the annexation of New Guinea by the British Crown, in place of permitting any foreign Power to take possession of it or obtain further footing therein.

While strongly holding these views, I am not altogether surprised at the attitude taken by Lord Derby, because it seems to me that, while deeply impressed yourself with the danger to be apprehended of immediate foreign aggressive movement upon the island, you have not very definitely shown to Lord Derby the grounds for your fears, but have urged him to accept your strong feelings as evidencing the fact rather than submitted definite proofs of the facts themselves, or pointed out sufficient overt acts of any foreign Power upon which he could come to the same conviction as yourself.

I take a somewhat different view from you with regard to the expense of annexation. It is contrary to the English genius of colonisation to be content with exhibiting the mere nominal symbol of her flag. When England annexes she must govern—she must rule. She cannot be content with the "*laissez faire*" system which you point out as having been followed by the Dutch,—not interfering with the aborigines, but waiting and simply holding the country as against any other Power. It seems to me, therefore, to be unwise to brush aside the matter of expense as a mere fancy; it should, on the contrary, be fairly looked at, and a division suggested as to the proportions to be borne by the countries interested. The Imperial interests are probably as great as the Australian, and the colonies would doubtless respond to any liberal basis for its apportionment.

I have always looked upon the question of Federation as one which would not probably assume a definite shape until the outward pressure of some common danger compelled the various Colonies to sink many minor differences and jealousies in the necessity for combined action for common safety. Whether such danger exists in the present refusal by the Imperial Government to recognize the action you have taken with regard to New Guinea, I feel hardly called upon at present to decide; but I gladly accede to your suggestion that the question of Federation should be discussed by the Colonies, and if it be considered that the present is a fitting time, then that such discussion should take the form of putting forward the basis on which a Federal Government could be constituted.

This Government is also prepared to accede to your request to urge upon the Imperial Government that it is desirable that the question of annexation be reconsidered; and with that view I have addressed a letter, inviting His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus to lay our views before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of such letter I beg to hand you a copy.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 22.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 August, 1883.

I have the honor to address you on the subject of New Guinea annexation; with the view of inviting your Excellency to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the views of this Government.

I beg to enclose a copy of a communication received from Sir T. M'Ilwraith, with a minute of the Executive Council of Queensland, and of my reply thereto. See Nos. 19 & 21.

I would respectfully urge a reconsideration of the question by the Imperial Government, because that although I am not prepared to say that there was an imminent prospect of New Guinea being taken possession of by any foreign Power, yet I do fear now that the prominence which has been given to the subject will of itself cause some nation to take it up as a strong strategic point in the future domination in these seas.

From its close proximity to the northern part of Queensland, and from the control over that important highway of commerce—Torres Straits, which would be given to any possessor of the southern shores of New Guinea, its occupation by a foreign nation might be, in the event of European war, most disastrous to Australia, and therefore to British interests.

I was at one time inclined to think that a protectorate of the Southern Coast would have been sufficient, and even yet it may be so if its effect would be to keep any other nation from obtaining a footing; but if a protectorate be inefficient for that purpose it would be better to accept the annexation, so that there might be no ground for the future disquiet arising from foreign settlements so close upon our shores.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 23.

No. 23.

The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 3 August, 1883.

I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of the reply addressed by me, on behalf of the Government of Tasmania, to the Premier of Queensland, in answer to his memorandum on the question of the annexation of New Guinea and the assembly of a Federal Council or Convention to consider that and other questions.

I should feel obliged by receiving from you a copy of the answer sent by your Government to Sir T. M'Ilwraith's suggestions.

I have, &c.,
W. R. GIBLIN.

No. 24.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Chief Secretary of Tasmania.

Sir,

New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 August, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to express my thanks for the copy therein enclosed of the reply addressed by you to the Premier of Queensland, in answer to his memorandum on the question of the annexation of New Guinea, and to transmit herewith for your information a copy of my communication to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 25.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 25 August, 1883.

With reference to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's circular letter, enclosing a minute of the Executive Council of Queensland, in which it is proposed that some concerted action should be taken, consequent on the refusal of the Imperial Government to annex New Guinea, and that a Convention of Delegates from the Colonies should be held "to discuss the basis on which a Federal Government could be constituted," I have the honor to inform you that, at the special request of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, Premier of Queensland, I have consented to act in the capacity of Convener of the proposed assembly of delegates.

Having learned that all the Colonies have replied to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's circular, I now write with a view to ascertain what date would best suit the convenience of the various Colonies: and as a means of eliciting this, I beg to communicate my own suggestion, that the Convention should meet in Melbourne at a period in the ensuing month, say on the 25th proximo.

According to the information before me as to the sittings of the Parliaments in the different Colonies, this period would, for the convenience of the majority, be the most suitable, at least of any period within a reasonable time.

I beg also to suggest the desirability of giving this Convention a higher *status* than that of the Intercolonial Conferences hitherto held to discuss comparatively subordinate topics; and with this view, I propose that the number of delegates should be four from each Colony, and that these delegates should be of as generally representative a character as possible, of course any one Colony having the option of sending a less number, if that should be more convenient.

I propose sending a telegram to anticipate the arrival of this letter, in order to facilitate the despatch of an early reply.

I shall be obliged if you will similarly communicate by telegraph your answer.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SERVICE,
Premier.

No. 26.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 August, 1883.

I received on Saturday your telegram asking me if 25th September would suit me to meet in Melbourne representatives from the other Colonies. I replied that it would not, but that I would write you to-day.

On Saturday night I received your second telegram, suggesting that to suit South Australia or Tasmania it should be end of October or beginning of November.

I regret to say that none of these times will suit us. Our Parliament meets early in October, and as our Land Bill is the first measure that will occupy our attention, and it is of overwhelming interest to this Colony, it will be quite impossible that any Minister can be absent at the time indicated by you.

Nor am I able at present to name a time, as our movements or arrangements must be guided by the mode in which our measure is received by Parliament.

Regretting that I am not able to give you more satisfactory reply,—

I remain, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 27.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 29 August, 1883,

I am in receipt of yours of 27th, and regret exceedingly to find that you cannot make it convenient to name any time for the meeting of the Convention that would suit you.

This

This would seem to indicate an indefinite postponement of the meeting, which, under all the circumstances, is to be deeply regretted. The fact that you, like all the other Colonies, had accepted Sir T. McIlwraith's suggestion for a Convention was taken by me, and no doubt by him, as an indication that you meant to attend at *some convenient time*; and in sending a circular telegram to the other Colonies, I was influenced by a desire to consult as far as possible the convenience of all.

But now, when you put it that you cannot name a time, or any time, it seems to render the Convention at present impossible. This I think is to be greatly deplored; it will cast a damper over the movement throughout the whole of the Colonies, and will be regarded in England as an evidence that we are not all truly in earnest. My own feeling is that the occasion is one which would have justified the adjournment of the Parliament of any Colony for a fortnight.

I wish you would think over the matter again, and devise some means to go on. New South Wales is too important a factor in the Conference to be done without, but I think the other Colonies will scarcely be able to help feeling that, after being led up to the very point of fixing a date for the Convention, the whole thing is knocked on the head by New South Wales backing out of the agreement. I hope that you will see it in this light, and enable me by a quick wire on receipt yet to fix a suitable time.

Yours truly,

JAMES SERVICE.

No. 28.

The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 29 August, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, in reply to mine of the 3rd. * * * * *

I desire to thank you for the copies of your exceedingly interesting and valuable letter to Sir Thomas McIlwraith, and also for the copy of your despatch to Lord Loftus, on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea.

I may mention that I have informed Mr. Service that, if the proposed Conference is held in September, it is not likely that this Government can be represented; but that if the Conference is held in October, or later, we should wish to take part. The Premier of New Zealand has intimated, in reply to a message from me, that his Government proposes to send two delegates, and has wired Mr. Service that October will suit his Government. Should the Conference be fixed for the later date suggested, this Government would propose to send two delegates (as New Zealand intends to send only two), and not four as suggested by Mr. Service.

I have, &c.,

W. R. GIBLIN.

No. 29.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 31 August, 1883.

Would holding Convention in Sydney, help out of present difficulty? I am prepared to ask our Parliament to adjourn for a fortnight, if necessary, end of September or beginning October.

No. 30.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

Be assured we have no desire to put a damper on views or wishes of the other Colonies. Your telegram to-day removes our difficulty of interfering with meeting of our Parliament, but apparently November suits South Australia and Tasmania better; moreover, grave constitutional difficulty appears to us to exist regarding Queensland meeting at present time, as her Government is under appeal to country. She was first to move in this matter, and her interests are, perhaps, more involved in New Guinea annexation question than those of any other Colony.

No. 31.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 31 August, 1883.

I THINK Queensland can probably surmount difficulty you mention. Am wiring there now, and will advise you reply. I must of course communicate again with South Australia and Tasmania, but before doing so let me know the limits of your convenience. Can I fix any time now that will suit others, or must we meet before your Parliament opens, and if so when will that be?

No. 32.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

I have to-day replied by telegram to your letter of 29th received this morning, and to your telegram of this day.

I and my colleagues have not held such strong views as you and Mr. McIlwraith upon the necessity of immediate federative action in formulating a system of Federal Government, merely because the Imperial Government has not seen its way to fall in at once with the action of Queensland in regard to annexation; but we have no wish to prevent in any way the fullest discussion of the whole question, when such is the evident wish of so many of our neighbours.

I

I have however pointed out what appears to me to be an important constitutional difficulty as regards the Colony most deeply interested, viz., Queensland. I do not see how she can constitutionally take part in so important a Conference, which I observe you elevate into the dignity of a Convention, until her recent or present appeal to the country has received a decisive stamp one way or the other from Parliament.

I think I am right in saying that it is in accordance with constitutional practice, that when a Ministry has made such an appeal, it only carries on necessary work pending the result; and that a measure fraught with such important results as are contemplated by some of you as possible from this Convention ought to remain until the appeal is finally settled.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith may be able to sustain his position with increased strength; and in that case the Convention would have the great benefit to be derived from his views on the question in which he has taken so deep an interest; but on the other hand, it is by no means impossible that he may have to give place to others in the guidance of the affairs of that Colony, and it would only be right and proper that such persons should have the opportunity of joining in so important an affair.

About November, I presume, that question will be decided; and as both South Australia and Tasmania wish it to be in that month, I think that the views of all will be best met by your coming here at that time.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 33.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

WITH exception of fifteenth to twenty-fifth of this month, we are quite prepared to meet in Sydney at any time between this and February that may suit general convenience of other Colonies.

No. 34.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 4 September, 1883.

I am favoured with yours of 31st August. It has been quite evident to me that New South Wales did not feel so strongly on the federation and annexation question as we in Victoria do; and I must say that such should be the case surprises me a good deal. I could understand it so long as we were not threatened with annexation by France of some of the most important of the islands, and with the avowed intention of making them the receptacle for the moral filth of that country; but that any Australian can coolly contemplate an irruption of people into these parts, in comparison with whom the Goths and Vandals were civilized races, is to me quite incomprehensible.

But for these two dangers, which the recent action of the French Assembly has made imminent, we might have contented ourselves with nudging the old folks at home, at least for a time, although I do not believe in unnecessary and unmeaning delays in doing what is inevitable, and is better done soon than late.

The constitutional question *re* Queensland is one that concerns that Colony alone I think. Should Sir T. McIlwraith not retain his position, the likelihood is that his successor would adopt his policy *re* annexation, as I think the Queenslanders are warmer on the subject than your people are; but if it were otherwise, what harm could ensue,—Queensland cannot be committed seriously without the consent of her Parliament.

I confess I will be sorry if we cannot arrange the Convention so as to have Sir Thomas present; it would matter less if I could imbue you with his ardour.

By the by, you credit me with elevating the proposed Conference into the dignity of a Convention; I cannot accept the honor. The word Convention was that used in the Minute of the Executive Council of Queensland, which was circulated to all the Colonies, and it was accepted by all of us I suppose. I have used it therefore as a matter of course.

I have wired to South Australia informing Mr. Bray that I purpose asking our Parliament to adjourn in beginning of October, if he will do the same, so that the Convention can meet then. If he does not agree, I confess I cannot see how it can meet for a good while to come. Queensland Parliament meets middle of November, and when could that Colony make it convenient to attend?

The people of England are at our back. If we are prompt and resolute, the battle is as good as won; if we are cool, or hesitating, or indifferent, I believe the New Hebrides, and probably some of the other groups, will be lost to us.

Yours very truly,

JAMES SERVICE.

No. 35.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1883.

Looking at the enthusiasm with which you have taken up the whole matter of annexation, I am not surprised that you should regard us as cold and impassive. It is not, however, that we are indifferent to the mode in which France may pour the refuse of her criminal classes into the islands to the eastward of us, but rather that we differ from you as to the best mode of meeting that threatened evil.

When you spoke to me in Melbourne upon the subject of New Hebrides, I mentioned to you, that if it turned out, as I believed it would, that there was some sort of agreement or understanding between France and England that neither should take possession of the group, our action in urging annexation was in direct violation of such agreement, and might actually defeat the object we had at heart, by causing the French to use it as a justification for carrying out the annexation themselves.

Having

Having carefully watched the various phases of the movement, I am more convinced of the soundness of this view, and therefore it is that I am unable to join heartily with you, although I do not set up my own view as sufficient to warrant me in declining to hold conference with you and the other Colonies, as to the best course to be pursued in a more united manner by the whole group of Australasian Colonies.

I think you are taking a sanguine view when you say "the people of England are at our back." My own belief is that the people of England are comparatively indifferent whether the islands are annexed or not by England. To a certain portion of the community, any accession of territory by England is a subject of triumphant cry; such persons, however, often overlook the responsibility which such acquisition of territory brings with it,—a responsibility for the right administration of the islands themselves, and a responsibility to those other European nations who will not stand idly by, when we have laid violent hands upon the islands with which they have also been cultivating mercantile or trading relations.

It is because I see, or believe I see, some of these difficulties and responsibilities, that I do not enter upon the matter with the same impulsive spirit which you have brought to bear upon it, and thus it is that I seem to you to be "cool, hesitating, or indifferent."

I am strongly impressed with the idea that a protectorate by England over New Guinea, or at all events over its southern coast, and a joint protectorate by England and France over the New Hebrides and other groups of islands, would be the best and most practicable solution of the question. I believe that it would be more advantageous for us—I mean for the whole of the Australian Colonies—if the assurance were clear that no other nation would annex the islands, than that we should be saddled with the responsibility and expense of annexation; and moreover, I feel perfectly sure that whatever may be the feeling of France with regard to New Guinea (probably she would not care much about it), she would not allow us to annex the New Hebrides without a strong protest and struggle.

I do not under-value the trade with those islands—personally I have been as much concerned in it as any man in the Colonies—but in the event of war they would be rather sources of weakness than of strength, having such a number of places to protect and defend; nor do I see where the annexation is to end; if the New Hebrides, then how about the Solomon Group, the Santa Cruz, New Ireland, New Britain, and scores of others. Are we to annex them all, or are we to be content with the New Hebrides and New Guinea, and see France take up these intermediate groups as the outlets for her criminal classes?

I regret extremely to see the question complicated by injudicious letters of colonists in London, who speak of non-annexation by England involving alienation of the Colonies from the Mother Country. I hold, in contradistinction to such sentiments, that the Colonies are thoroughly loyal in their attachment to the old Country, and would best show their loyalty to her and to their own interests, if they were to content themselves at present with urging upon her the desirableness and necessity of coming to some arrangement with other maritime nations of Europe, that no one should take any overt steps towards annexation, but that free trade should be permitted to all, and that there should be combined action for the protection of that trade so far as it is legitimate, the suppression of what may be deemed illegitimate, and the regulation of what is commonly known as the labour trade upon principles of humanity and morality.

I have thought it right that, before we meet, you should know my views, which are shared by my colleagues, and to a great extent, I believe, commend themselves to a majority of the people in New South Wales.

I remain, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 36.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

My dear Samuel,

Sydney, 8 September, 1883.

I received duly your letter of 27th July, with copies of the joint letter of the Agents-General to Lord Derby, on the question of annexation.

I must compliment you all upon the able manner in which the historical statement of the matter is drawn up. I consider it a valuable addition to the literature of the subject, tracing, as it does, the chief points of interest in connection with that which has now culminated in a desire for annexation.

For my own part, I have not felt any strong desire to see the annexation policy carried out. I believe it would be far preferable if some arrangement could be come to whereby none of the maritime Powers should annex any of the islands; but so detrimental to colonial interests would be their occupation by foreign Powers, that, rather than leave such a contingency open, I would urge as strongly as any one that the Imperial Government should annex them; and thus it is that I telegraphed to you to join with the other Agents-General in urging the Imperial Government to take some action in the matter.

In order that you may clearly understand my views, I enclose copy of correspondence I have had here with Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith on the one hand and Mr. Service on the other.

We are to have a Conference here about the latter part of November, when the matter will be discussed in all its bearings, I have no doubt.

In New South Wales there is marked contrast between the feeling of the masses of the people and that which obtains in Victoria or in Queensland. I don't know whether we are more phlegmatic in our temperament than they are, but assuredly it would be a hard task to get up upon this subject the enthusiasm which is displayed by our neighbours on either side of us.

Believe me yours very truly,
ALEX. STUART.

[Enclosures.]

- No. 1.—Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 17 July, 1883.
- " 2.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary, Queensland. 31 July, 1883.
- " 3.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria. 27 August, 1883.
- " 4.—Premier, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 29 August, 1883.
- " 5.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria. 31 August, 1883.
- " 6.—Premier, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 4 September, 1883.
- " 7.—Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria. 8 September, 1883.

No. 37.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th July last, enclosing copies of the communication laid before Lord Derby by the Agents-General, containing their views respecting the annexation of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, I have the honor to inform you that I recognize the value of the communication as an historical *resumé* of the subject.

2. The Government is more favourable to a protectorate than to annexation, the chief objects to be desired being—

1st. The prevention of any foreign Government taking possession of New Guinea.

2nd. The prevention of France or other nation annexing the New Hebrides, or sending the offscouring of its criminal classes to that or other island groups of the Western Pacific,—a process which would be hastened probably by our annexation.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 38.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 11 September, 1883.

My circular letter of the 25th August was written with a view to ascertain what date would best suit the various Australasian Colonies for the meeting of the Convention which Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, the Premier of Queensland, proposed should be held to discuss the two questions of the annexation of adjacent islands and the federation of the Australasian Colonies.

I have been since that date in constant telegraphic correspondence on this subject with the different Australasian Governments; and the result is, as already announced to you by my telegram of the 7th instant, that on collating the advices from the different Colonies, I am enabled to name the last week in November as the time most convenient for the meeting of the proposed Convention.

My telegram of the 7th instant will also have informed you that, to meet the convenience of the Sydney Government, who could not name any day on which it would be convenient for them to send delegates to Melbourne, I had suggested that Sydney should be the meeting-place. This has accordingly been arranged.

The precise date for the meeting of the Convention will be announced later on.

I beg now formally to invite your Government to appoint delegates to represent your Colony.

I find a slight difference of opinion amongst the Colonial Governments as to the number of delegates which should be appointed, some proposing four, some two. In my letter of the 25th August I suggested that each Colony should send four delegates. My reason for this was that on so important an occasion it seemed desirable that the delegation from each Colony should be thoroughly and fairly representative, not only of that party which may be at present in power but of all parties.

A precedent for this is found in the history of the formation of the Dominion of Canada, on which occasion parties and party leaders who had been long opposed coalesced for the purpose of forming that Federal Government which has so much enhanced the prosperity and importance of the Colonies united under it.

In view of the attention which this movement has received from the Imperial Government, as well as from the English Press and people, it seems to me especially desirable that the importance of the present occasion should not be under-estimated, and I feel that it would add greatly to the weight of the Convention's determinations if it were made a thoroughly representative body.

It is of course a question for each Colony to decide how many delegates it will send.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,

Premier.

No. 39.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 13 September, 1883.

LORD DERBY answer our joint letter of twenty-one July *re* Guinea telegraphed to Government Victoria, with request to inform you thereof immediately.

No. 40.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 14 September, 1883.

RECEIVED following telegram from Agent-General. Colonial Office replied. Joint letter very unsatisfactory. Admitting care and ability historical statement. Says referred Gordon and Admiralty for consideration. Doubts whether so much ignorance in Australia regarding claims foreign Powers as we apprehend. Samoa independent kingdom, recognized European diplomacy, Tonga ditto. England and France have since '78 respected independence Hebrides position. These groups relation to foreign Powers cannot be summarily ignored. Referring other groups, Solomon Islands, &c., Colonial Governments hardly considered responsibilities involved assumption of which Imperial Government not satisfied necessary or justifiable. Guinea nothing to add former despatch. Derby concludes Governments desiring bear cost of measures indicated, has final paragraph, will confer, make proposals, and furnish effective guarantee for expense; also make similar definite proposals concerning other islands not already connected, treaty or otherwise, with foreign Powers. Read with attention observation regarding French penal settlements communicating with Foreign Office. Inform other Governments prompt. Other Agents absent; am arranging meeting early date.

No. 41.

No. 41.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

Re annexation of adjacent islands and Federation of Australian Colonies.

Sir,

Office of Colonial Secretary, Sydney, 18 September, 1883.

The time which you have ascertained by telegraphic communication with the other Colonies to be the most suitable one for the assembling of the proposed Convention will meet the convenience of this Government; and I await the announcement of the precise date, which you will doubtless make as early as you may be enabled to do so.

2. With reference to your invitation as to the appointment of delegates, and the suggestion contained in your letter of the 25th August that each Colony should send four delegates, I desire to make a few observations, which I am the more anxious to make without delay, in order that you may clearly understand in what light I regard the proposition.

3. You explain your reason for suggesting so unusually large a number of representatives, on the ground of the importance of the occasion, and the desirableness of securing the thoroughly representative character of the Convention, not only of the party which may be at present in power but of all parties.

4. While reciprocating your desire that the importance of the present occasion should not be under-estimated, I am unable, on purely constitutional grounds, to give my immediate assent to a proposal which I should have supposed to have been unprecedented, had I not been informed by you that it had been sanctioned in the preliminary steps taken for the establishment of the Dominion of Canada.

5. It appears to me that a Minister would hardly be justified in exposing himself in such a Convention to the peril of being outvoted by the representatives of a party directly opposed to his Government; and yet that might be the situation in which he would find himself if he nominated as representatives those who differed with him on leading questions of public policy. And moreover, in the uncertainty of political affairs, it might very easily happen that, in nominating men who, in his judgment, at the present time occupied representative positions, he might fail to select those who, in the order of events, would become his successors in the Government; and, as I presume, this is one of the main reasons by which a course so exceptional could alone be justified. If there is any doubt about the object being attained, the thing itself could not on any constitutional ground be defended.

6. I feel sure that I should experience great difficulty in vindicating the adoption of a course of procedure which is certainly at variance with the principle of ministerial responsibility; and I am not quite satisfied that, were I convinced of the expediency of adopting it, I could make the necessary nominations, because of the great unwillingness of public men in this country to depart from well understood constitutional principles.

7. I am so anxious that you should be saved from embarrassment in your very difficult negotiations that I deem it right to place you in possession of my views upon a proposal which is certainly novel, not without danger, and as I think, somewhat impracticable.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 42.

Telegram from Premier of Tasmania to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Hobart, 19 September, 1883.

Will you inform me, confidentially or otherwise, as to your proposed action *re* Conference, to be held in Sydney end of November, as to number of delegates, whether from both sides of the House, and if nominations will be submitted to your Parliament. Information desired to ensure uniform action. Please reply.

No. 43.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Tasmania.

Sydney, 19 September, 1883.

Will send you copy my reply to Service, giving reasons against his proposal.

No. 44.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Tasmania.

My dear Mr. Giblin,

20 September, 1883.

I replied at once to your telegram, and now send you copy of my reply to Mr. Service's circular, which pretty well explains my views. I have not yet had time to look up the particulars of the Canadian case alluded to; but it does seem to me to be against all constitutional practice that Ministers and their Opposition should be together on such a Conference. If a question were carried in which a Minister's view was defeated chiefly by the adverse view of a member of his own Colony's Opposition, how can he ask his own Colony's Parliament to affirm it?

The suggestion seems to me to be impracticable, and could only be otherwise were the rather visionary position to occur of an entire unanimity upon all questions brought before the Conference.

It is hardly to be expected that the leader of the Opposition would consent to place himself in the position, which would really be destructive of that wholesome criticism which it is one of the good effects of our Constitutional practice.

My own view is that two would be quite sufficient for each Colony to appoint, and these two should be members of the Government. Of course voting must be by Colonies, and not by individuals.

Believe me, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 45.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 21 September, 1883.

In continuation of my letter of the 27th July last, on the subject of the annexation of New Guinea, I have now the honor to forward for your information a print of the reply of the Earl of Derby to the joint letter addressed to His Lordship by the Agents-General on the 21st July last.

I have, &c,

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 46.

Telegram from Premier of Tasmania to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Hobart, 2 October, 1883.

MANY thanks for your letter and enclosure. My reply, fully concurring in your views, missed mail yesterday, and will not reach you for a week. I find end of November awkward to leave here, and should much prefer middle of November or early in January. Perhaps changes in Brisbane and Adelaide may alter date of meeting.

No. 47.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sydney, 6 October, 1883.

REFERRING to my letter of 11th September, I now have the honor to announce Wednesday, the 28th November, as the day for the meeting at Sydney of the Convention respecting Annexation and Federation.

No. 48.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 9 October, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which you assent to the time named by me for the proposed Australasian Convention, and in which you deal with the proposal made in my letter of the 25th August, and further urged, in my letter of the 11th September, that the number of Delegates from each Colony should be at least four,—with a view to giving a fair representation of the whole Colony—not merely of the dominant political party.

2. I am glad to notice that, while stating your objections to this course, you only express your inability to give "immediate assent" thereto; from which I with pleasure infer that you are still open to approve of it if, after a due consideration of the objections you urge, sufficient reasons can be shown in favour of my proposal. I therefore proceed to a consideration of the points of objection submitted by you.

3. You state that a Minister would hardly be justified in exposing himself to the peril of being outvoted in the Convention, by the representatives of a party directly opposed to his Government. Now I do not see how this could possibly happen. In appointing Representatives to the Convention, the Government of each Colony, representing as it necessarily does the majority in Parliament, would be justified, if it thought proper, in nominating a majority of Representatives from its own party,—or, in selecting from the Opposition gentlemen whose views of the subject matters of the Convention were known to accord with those of the Government. That being so, the vote of such Colony in the Convention (for I presume voting must be by Colonies and not by individuals) would be determined according to the mind of the Government. This objection therefore disappears.

4. With regard to the course proposed by me being at variance with the principle of ministerial responsibility and well understood constitutional principles, it is requisite to bear in mind that the occasion is one not within the lines of ordinary constitutional procedure, but is outside the sphere of domestic politics altogether. The Convention finds no place in our Parliamentary system, and so far from being part of our Constitution, its very object is to lay the basis of another Constitution—a Federal one. The occasion being thus exceptional, I think we must be prepared to admit modes of action which may indeed appear novel, but which may really be the best adapted to accomplish the object in view.

5. That the foregoing is the view which was taken by all the leading men in the British North American provinces, without a single exception, is evidenced by the fact that each of the separate Colonies sent to the Convention at Charlottetown, about an equal number of Representatives from the Government and the Opposition. The Honorable Dr. Gray, in his History of the Confederation, says, vol. 1, page 29:—

"In order that the question of their union might as much as possible be removed beyond the pale of party conflict, the Delegates to attend the Convention at Charlottetown were selected from the Liberal and Conservative ranks alike. Dr. Tupper, the leader of the Government of Nova Scotia, with his own colleague, Attorney-General Henry, and Mr. Dickey, a Conservative supporter, had included the Hons. Adams G. Archibald and Jonathan McCully, long and well-known leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Tilley, the leader of the Government in New Brunswick, with his own colleagues, Messrs. Johnston and Steves, had included the Hons. Edward Barron Chandler and John Hamilton Gray, prominent and well-known leaders of the Conservative party there; whilst in Prince Edward Island, the Premier had with equal consideration selected the Island delegates from both sides of the House. The recommendations of the respective Governments were approved by the Lieutenant-Governors, and the Convention was opened in due form at Charlottetown, September 8th, in the Chamber of the House of Assembly."

In the case of the Canadian Provinces, it was at first proposed that a Royal Commission should be formed to consist of an equal number of Members of the Government and of the Opposition, and this was only set aside because the Opposition and the Government coalesced for the purpose of Confederation.

6. The case of the Canadian Dominion therefore furnishes a powerful precedent.

There can be no doubt that the spectacle of a Convention representing the leading parties in each of the Colonies would have a much more imposing effect—because possessing a greater significance—than one based on party lines.

7. To regard a matter of this sort as in any sense a party one deprives it of all its special value. The fact of doing so would imply that there is a party in the Colony which is opposed to the objects of the Convention. If such exist, it may of course one day possess the ascendancy, and therefore the voice of a Convention based on party lines would, instead of being a national one, be merely the ephemeral utterance of the dominant party, and could not make the commanding claim to the attention of the Mother-country which a really National Council could assert. Here in Victoria our Parliament is unanimous—without a single dissident. In New Zealand the case seems very much the same. In Queensland I have reason to believe and I most assuredly hope that that Colony will be represented by the leaders of both parties, and I hope that New South Wales and the other Colonies may see their way to follow suit.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,
Premier.

No. 49.

Mr. R. Beckwith Leefe to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 October, 1883.

I have the honor herewith to enclose the original and several copies of a memorial from the European inhabitants of Fiji, to the President and Members of the Colonial Conference about to be held next month, praying for a consideration of their claim to be allowed to participate in whatever arrangements may be determined upon at such Conference, in view of a United Australasian Confederation. See Appendix F.

I have to request you will do me the favour of forwarding a copy of the memorial to each of the Premiers of Victoria, and Queensland, and New Zealand.

For your perusal and information I also enclose a copy of a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen, praying generally for an amelioration of their political disabilities in the direction of federation or annexation to one or other of the Australasian Colonies. See Appendix F.

I have, &c.,

R. BECKWITH LEEFE.

Appointed by the signatories of Petition and Memorial to present the aforementioned document.

Submitted.—10/10/83. Forward to the Premiers of Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand copies of Petitions, and forward to His Excellency for perusal.—A.S., 11/10/83. His Excellency.—A.S. Seen.—A.L., 13/10/83.

No. 50.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary of New Zealand.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 October, 1883.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a memorial that has been received from the European inhabitants of Fiji, addressed to the President and members of the Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney during next month, praying for a consideration of their claim to be allowed to participate in whatever arrangements may be determined upon at such Conference, in view of a United Australasian Confederation, together with a copy of a petition from the British subjects resident in Fiji, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, praying generally for an amelioration of their political disabilities in the direction of federation or annexation to one or other of the Australasian Colonies. See Appendix F.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

[Similar addressed to Premier of Victoria and Colonial Secretary of Queensland.]

No. 51.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 17 October, 1883.

I have attentively considered all the arguments put forward in yours of 9th instant.

It seems to me that you practically give up the position, when you say that the Government might select from the Opposition gentlemen whose views were known to accord on this matter with those of the Government. This seems to me to be somewhat at variance with the views propounded in your letter of 11th ultimo, in which you considered that all parties in each Legislature should be represented.

If the Members of the Opposition are merely to be echoes of the Ministerial Members (while those holding other views are left out), then I think my argument in favour of only Ministerial Members is greatly strengthened. I would test it thus: If the Convention were to arrive at the conclusion that federation is desirable and ought to be carried out, it can go no further but has finished its work; and the Representatives of each Colony must then return to their respective Legislatures for acquiescence in the resolutions, and be then armed with powers to carry the same into effect. If the views of the Opposition accord with those of the Government, the acquiescence will be given as readily as if they had been present at the Convention; but if the Opposition views be adverse, it is surely better that the difference be fought out on the constitutional arena rather than in the Conference.

I could agree better with your fourth paragraph, with one alteration, and that is, if it be decided that a Federal Constitution is to be prepared, then I can quite understand that it would be desirable to have men of both sides engaged in raising a common platform on which we could all stand; and this, I think, is the true application of the Canadian precedent. Practically all the Colonies now united in the Dominion had expressed the opinion that the time had arrived for federation, and they were appointed to give effect to that opinion.

The

The Australasian case differs in the important point that the Colonies here have not unanimously expressed an opinion that the time has arrived. We have all more or less expressed our opinion that the time will come; but there has been, so far as I can judge, no general consensus of opinion that the time has arrived.

I think that some misapprehension has arisen from the use of the word "Convention" instead of the more usual word "Conference"; *i.e.*, we meet for the purpose of exchanging our views and endeavouring to put forward a scheme which we can submit to our respective Legislatures; and if they agree thereto, and appoint delegates to carry the views into effect, the meeting of that legislatively-created body would be better entitled to the name of *Convention*, which is, in diplomatic usage, as I believe, more usually applied to a body summoned to carry out in a binding manner something which has arisen out of a Conference, or out of negotiations.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 52.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 24 October, 1883.

Yours of the 17th to hand. I hardly know what position it is that you say I "practically give up" in suggesting that the Government might select from the Opposition gentlemen whose views were known to accord on this matter with those of the Government. This suggestion was made to meet a difficulty started by you that, if you selected members outside of the Government, you might be exposed to the peril of being outvoted in the Convention. The difficulty itself seemed and still seems to me an unreal one; but, if it be real, then it would be easily got over by the course I suggested. But if you mean that by such a suggestion I "give up" the position that it is desirable for the opposing parties in the various Colonies to be represented on the Convention, then I do not agree with you.

I think you and I are looking at this matter from different points of view. You assume that the question comes within the range of party politics, and so must be treated in a Constitutional, to wit, a Parliamentary manner. I assume that there is a substantial unanimity in your Parliament, as in ours, as to the desirability of federation; and the suggestion that the delegates should be chosen from both sides of the House is to give the outward and visible sign of that unanimity, as well as to secure the hearty co-operation of the leading statesmen, on whatever side of domestic politics they may range themselves.

The notable examples of the British North American Provinces show that my suggestion has a solid significance. In each and every case the delegates were selected in equal numbers from the Government and the Opposition. The question of being outvoted seems never to have occurred to the minds of the Governments of those Colonies; and they appear to have fully apprehended the moral effect of selecting delegates from both sides of the House.

Just imagine the difference in effect on the Home Government and the people of England which would be produced by the one and the other of the two following telegrams from Sydney:—

I.—"Mr. Stuart has carried his federation proposals by a considerable majority."

II.—"The New South Wales Parliament has unanimously agreed on the federation proposals submitted by the Government. Delegates will be chosen from both sides of the House."

The one represents a united and unanimous people; the other, a section dominant for the moment.

Unless there is a *consensus* of opinion * * * * * in favour of federation, then assuredly the time has not come for even a Convention; but the universal acquiescence in and acceptance of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's proposal for a Convention surely indicated a conviction on the part of the various Governments that such a *consensus* did exist, and that all the Colonies were agreed as to the desirability of some sort of federal union, if existing conditions will permit it to be carried out.

I also differ from you somewhat as to the functions, and especially as to the limit of the functions of the coming Convention. You say, "If the Convention were to arrive at the conclusion that federation is desirable and ought to be carried out, it can go no further, but has finished its work," et cetera. My view is that the Colonies have already approved of the principle of federation, and that the business of the Convention will be to discover how far and on what points federal action can be carried out at present.

Your view of the Canadian, or rather the Charlotte Town Convention, is not, I think, borne out by its history. Probably at that time some of the North American Provinces were further advanced in the direction of a federal union than the Australian Colonies now are; but when the Maritime Provinces decided to hold a Convention, in 1864, all reasonable hopes of effecting any arrangement with the Canadian Provinces had been abandoned; and yet that Convention, to which, in the first instance, the Canadian Provinces were admitted on mere sufferance, resulted in the establishment of the Dominion.

You take exception to the use of the word "Convention," instead of the usual word "Conference." The word "Convention" was used in Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's original memorandum, and, as it seemed to have been accepted by all the Colonies in their replies, I have continued to use it.

The definition of the Charlotte Town Convention is thus given by the Hon. J. H. Gray, in his history, page 30:—

"It is to be borne in mind that this Convention was not a public representative body, having power to legislate, determine, or finally affect the public interests, but rather a Committee of public men deputed by their several Governments to inquire and report upon a proposition which might or might not ultimately be adopted, but which, before either its adoption or rejection, would be subject to a searching and exhaustive public discussion in the several Legislatures of the Provinces."

Now, I think this fairly describes the object of our meeting in Sydney next month, and the term "Convention" may as fairly be applied to it as to the meeting at Charlotte Town.

You

You say, "the Australasian case differs in the important point that the Colonies here have not unanimously expressed an opinion that the time has arrived. We have all more or less expressed our opinion that the time will come, but there has been, so far as I can judge, no general *consensus* of opinion that the time has arrived." Neither had the North American Provinces when their Convention met. As a matter of fact, New Brunswick drew back, and did not enter the Dominion for years after it was constituted. *How can* the Colonies express an opinion that the time has arrived, until they meet and discuss the matter? That the thing is desirable, if it can be done, must be assumed to be the feeling of all the Colonies, otherwise the sending of delegates is a delusion and the Convention a sham.

That confederation can now be effected in all its fulness I do not hope, but that some basis can be agreed on for a federal union of both a legislative and executive character, capable of dealing with those important questions which are immediately pressing, and which will gradually develop into a complete Australian Dominion, I have the greatest hopes, indeed I see no difficulty in the way if the various Colonies desire that it should be so.

Conferences hitherto have produced the minimum of results. Resolutions have been passed over and over again, but, as there existed no common legislative body to give them force, the greater part of them remain a dead letter.

A limited federation now would give practical effect to the wishes of the Colonies on those points on which they are agreed, and the basis would widen and grow as the advantages became manifest. A common danger (the outpouring of the moral filth of Europe into these seas), and a common desire (to save the islands of Australasia from the grasp of strangers) render federal action a necessity, and federal action is only possible by means of federal union of some sort.

I hope to have your hearty co-operation at the Convention in considering how this is best to be brought about, and the question as to how New South Wales should be represented I may now fairly leave to your own judgment.

I am, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE.

No. 53.

The Rev. James Cosh to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Balmain, 31 October, 1883.

I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of resolutions passed at a public meeting held in St. Stephen's Church, Phillip-st., Sydney, on the 12th instant, under the auspices of the Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and to request that you will kindly take an opportunity of presenting them to your Government, and also to the Intercolonial Conference to be held in Sydney next month.

I have, &c.,

JAMES COSH,

Convener of Committee on Missions and Chairman of Public Meeting.

[*Enclosure to No. 53.*]

Annexation of New Guinea, &c.

Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in St. Stephen's Church, Phillip-st., Sydney, on Friday, October 12th, 1883.

"1st—That this meeting strongly urges the annexation of the islands of New Guinea and the New Hebrides, and the intervening islands, by the British Crown.

"2nd—That in view of the Convention to be held in Sydney in November next, a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, in order to its being laid before the Government of New South Wales and also before the Intercolonial Convention."

JAMES COSH,
Chairman.

No. 54.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 5 November, 1883.

OUR Agent-General telegraphs that Lord Derby has consented to representation of Fiji at Convention, and that he has telegraphed instructions accordingly. This is important, as it gives Imperial recognition to the Convention.

APPENDIX A.

[Enclosure to No. 15.]

The Premier of Victoria to His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., &c.
No. 67. Proposed annexation of New Hebrides and adjacent islands.

My Lord,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 18 June, 1883.

With reference to the interview which I had with your Excellency on the 9th inst., respecting the desired annexation or protectorate of the New Hebrides and neighbouring islands, I now have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency, for the information of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, certain documents bearing upon the subject in question.

The first is a letter from the Rev. D. Macdonald, a new Hebridean missionary, at present on a visit to this Colony, and (besides being interesting in itself) sets forth what, I submit, are cogent reasons why the British Empire should take possession of the islands in question.

I received the deputation proposed by Mr. Macdonald, and returned a reply, in substance the same as that contained in a newspaper report which forms my second enclosure.

Enclosure No. 3 gives a list, asked for by me when receiving the deputation, of the various petitions which have at different times been directly or indirectly addressed to the Imperial Government (some from the natives themselves), praying for the annexation or a protectorate of the islands; and No. 4 is a letter from the Rev. J. G. Paton, setting out the reasons for the desired course.

To the reasons contained in these documents I trust Lord Derby will give the gravest consideration.

I will now add, that the action of this Colony has been somewhat precipitated by the circumstance that it was reported in Melbourne, a few days after my interview with the deputation, that the French Consul here had telegraphed to his Government an account of the matter, with a view to prevent British possession of the islands.

It was at once felt by Ministers that it might prove a fault, to be ever deplored but never to be remedied, if Australia, through supineness, were to allow these islands in the important strategic position which they occupy towards her, to fall without an effort into the hands of a foreign power.

I therefore at once communicated with the other colonies, and they joined unanimously in this view.

I would ask your Excellency to be so good as to call special attention to the fact that the desired annexation of these islands stands *altogether apart* from any question as to a *general annexation policy* on the part of the Empire. It is of the first importance, in order to apprehend the true bearings of the question, that it should be seen that *this* annexation has no connection with any such general policy; that, in fact, the unwisdom of such a policy may be freely granted, so far as it is concerned, and the proposition still remains true that it is an *urgent necessity* of Australia that the possibility of these island-territories becoming the post for foreign guns and foreign ships should, without delay, be placed beyond question and beyond fear. It undoubtedly prejudices the case that it comes to be considered at a time when any such general policy is before the public mind, but I trust it may not be confused with it by the experienced statesmen who will have to deal with it.

As to the question of expense, I would point out that the course we advocate may yet prove to be the truest economy. To take and hold possession would be at present a very small expense, but what would be the expense if in time of war these islands should become points from which foreign vessels could issue to attack Australian ports and harass British commerce? And it must be recollected that the great majority of the ships that trade to Australia are British registered and of British owners.

But, independently of this consideration, I feel sure that *Australia would not wish* the mother country to be at the whole expense of the projected measure. I have communicated with the other Colonies, asking their concurrence in this, and there has not yet been time to receive their replies; but I would ask your Excellency to be good enough to convey to Lord Derby my opinion that expense should not, and so far as an Australian subsidy is concerned, *would not*, be allowed to stand in the way.

It will probably be deemed equitable that, if Australia shares the expense, she should be consulted as to the mode of governing; but this is a matter of detail which should not be allowed to hinder proceedings.

There is one other consideration of great importance, and that is, that Australia is, in this respect, fettered in her action by her forming part of the British Empire. She cannot take the course which her truest interest dictates without the authority of the Crown; she is therefore entitled to make request of the Imperial authority to do that for her, which her connection with the Empire prevents her from doing for herself.

I have confined myself in this letter to the political aspect of the question, but, as well pointed out by the missionaries, there are questions of humanity and civilization which seem to add a clenching force to every other consideration.

In conclusion, I would ask your Excellency to be so good as to represent that there is no doubt that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction will spread throughout these colonies, if England, while holding Australia back from acting in her own interests, at the same time neglects to take a step which Australia deems essential to her future security and welfare.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SERVICE,
Premier.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

The Honorable James Service, M.L.A., Premier of the Colony of Victoria,

Sir,

4, Eamont-terrace, Grey-street, East Melbourne, 31 May, 1883.

I have the honor to lay before you, as briefly as possible, the following statement:—

From a recent telegram we learn that the British Government, partly owing to the action of Queensland, supported as it has been by the other Australian Colonies, has annexed the southern part of New Guinea to the Empire, and resolved to administer it as a Crown Colony. This is a result heartily to be rejoiced in.

But to annex merely the south-eastern part of New Guinea is not, considered from any standpoint, sufficient, whether in the way of protecting the Australasian Colonies from the danger that would arise from the establishment of an alien power in the neighbouring islands, or in the way of protecting the natives of these islands from the atrocities of the labour traffic, and so of conserving the honor of the Empire, while promoting the interests of its commerce and civilization. A glance at the map will show that the chain of islands, inhabited by the same race, extending from New Guinea to the New Hebrides, or rather to the Fijis, including New Britain, New Ireland, and the Solomons, forms a natural group, should be annexed together, and together put under the same administration.

As to the danger that might arise from the proximity of a great naval power in any part of this region of Western or Papuan Polynesia, the New Hebrides is exactly the same distance from Brisbane as New Guinea; Melbourne is somewhat, and New Zealand immensely nearer to the New Hebrides than to New Guinea. To the swift war-vessels of the present day, a few hundred miles is a very small matter. The climate of the New Hebrides is healthier than that of New Guinea, or any other part of the region abovenamed except Fiji, and it has by far the best harbours; the island of Efate or Sandwich has two of the best harbours in the world, well supplied with fresh water. Finally, the natives of the New Hebrides group are more prepared for the reception of civilization than those of any other islands in the Papuan Archipelago, with the exception of Fiji; and it would be easier to establish a civilized Government among them; if not so advanced as the Fijians when Fiji was

was annexed, they are more advanced than the islanders of the Solomons, New Britain, and New Guinea. Speaking of Fiji reminds us that it may be regarded as the outlying extremity of the chain of islands abovenamed, being only 400 miles from the New Hebrides, which again are only 1,000 miles from New Guinea. It is most undesirable that a foreign power should possess the New Hebrides and Solomons lying between Fiji and New Guinea, and forming the very heart of our nascent South Sea Empire, for it would be a standing menace to it as well as to the Australasian Colonies.

As to the protection of the natives from labour traffic atrocities, and conserving the honor of the British name, the necessity of doing which we have abundantly recognized by Acts of the Imperial Parliament and otherwise, it is in the New Hebrides and Solomons that that protection is most needed; there the flag of England has been most foully stained, and there has been done to the helpless people most grievous wrong, for which we are nationally responsible; we owe therefore to them a national debt of reparation, which we do not owe to the people of New Guinea. And the perpetration of that wrong is going on every day in these islands, whereas it is only begun in New Guinea. There is no other way worth trying of putting an end to these outrages and massacres that we are constantly hearing of, and many which we never hear of, but by annexing the islands, and thereby making the islanders British subjects. Lord Derby and the Home authorities recognize the need of new efforts to put a stop to them, or better regulate the labour traffic.—[See his reply to a deputation in February last.] Nothing short of annexation and putting the Papuan islander, as a labourer, on a footing analogous to that of the Hindu coolie, will avail. This, in fact, is a strong argument for annexation. The expenses now incurred—and they are considerable—for inefficient regulations would be applied efficiently under the new system; the honor, the interests, and the safety of the Empire would be promoted, the natives protected, and commerce and civilization permanently rooted and grounded in one of the fairest and most fertile portions of the globe.

There are four Missionary Societies at work in Papuan Polynesia, and only four, and the whole four are British; the Presbyterian in the New Hebrides, Church of England in the Solomons, Wesleyan in New Britain, and London Missionary Society in New Guinea. Of these missions, the Presbyterian in the New Hebrides is the oldest and largest; it has now fourteen European missionaries, together with about 150 native Christian teachers and evangelists, who may be regarded as the hope of their race, both as to Christianity and civilization, and it is carried on at an annual expense of about £6,000 of British, Home, and Colonial money. Similar things might be said of the other missions. Already a considerable number of traders and planters have settled in the New Hebrides, and most or nearly all of these are British subjects. All would hail annexation as a boon. The natives to a man are as much in favour of British as they are opposed to French annexation. There is not commercially a richer or more fertile or desirable group than the New Hebrides throughout the vast extent of the Pacific.

The Imperial Government can have no objection, on principle, to annexing these islands, since they have annexed New Guinea and Fiji; and there can be no reasonable objection on the score of expense, as the same machinery that is necessary for New Guinea and Fiji can be extended over the intervening islands, and the present expense of the abortive regulation of the so-called "labour traffic" will be available, and probably sufficient to cover any slight additional expense. And as soon as civilized Government is extended over these islands in connection with either of the established Governments of Fiji or New Guinea, as may be most convenient, the rapid commercial development and progress certain to take place in them will speedily secure more than the defrayment of their proportion of the expense of Government; for these islands will become the Australasian Indies, and will yield cotton, coffee, and cocoa-nut oil, sugar, and spices, and all other tropical products in large quantities.

Thus, generally speaking, it is exceedingly desirable to annex these islands along with New Guinea and Fiji. Hitherto the British Government have not seen their way to annex the New Hebrides, though frequently petitioned to do so; but now that Fiji at the one extremity, and New Guinea at the other, have been annexed, it is reasonable to expect that they would see it to be their wisdom to annex the intervening islands also, attaching them to either of the existing Colonies of Fiji or New Guinea, according to their proximity; and these islands not only lie between the two extremities of our South Sea Empire, but also form a chain that runs parallel to the Australian coast.

I therefore respectfully and earnestly suggest to you, as Premier of the Colony of Victoria, that, if you agree with these views, you take such steps as your long political experience may dictate to you to secure the co-operation of the other Australian Governments, in order to the annexation to the British Empire of the New Hebrides, Solomons, and New Britain, along with New Guinea and the Fijis; and have much satisfaction in feeling that to none could so important a business be more appropriately committed.

May I request that you will be good enough to appoint a time to receive myself and a number of gentlemen who are deeply interested in this matter, at your earliest convenience, to more fully explain their views on the subject.

I have, &c.,

D. MACDONALD,
Missionary, New Hebrides.

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

Extract from the *Argus* Newspaper of 7th June, 1883.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

A large deputation, including a number of clergymen, waited on the Premier yesterday to urge him to do everything in his power to induce the Imperial Government to annex or accord its protection to the islands in the South Seas that are not at present under the dominion of any other power. Mr. Balfour, M.L.C., introduced the deputation, which was also accompanied by Messrs. Anderson, Mirams, Gibb, and M. H. Davies, M.L.A.'s. The Minister of Justice was present with the Premier.

Mr. Balfour said that for many years those connected with the missions in the New Hebrides Islands had seen the necessity for the annexation of those islands, or else for their being brought under the protection of the Empire. The iniquitous labour traffic was really not under control, and it had had the effect of almost bringing Christianity and civilization to a standstill. Movements in favour of annexation or protection had been repeated, but unsuccessful. He assumed that Great Britain would either annex New Guinea or allow the Colonies to do so; and the present seemed a good opportunity to urge the annexation of the other islands, which could be advocated not only from a missionary's but from a statesman's point of view, for on these islands valuable products could be grown. Common humanity demanded the suppression of the labour traffic, about which there were numerous official reports, and which had lately been commented upon by Mr. Morrison, an independent witness. The Wesleyan mission at New Britain was represented in the deputation. The missionaries there did not want annexation until the natives had been consulted; but the New Hebrides missionaries could speak confidently as to the desire for annexation of the natives there. Throughout these islands there was a great dread of other powers, but a great desire to be annexed to the British Empire.

The Rev. D. Macdonald, Presbyterian missionary of the New Hebrides, said that the British had the most right to annex the islands, because they had spent more money there than any other nation. Moreover, precious British blood had been spilled there, and the British were more numerously represented than any other foreign nation. The annexation of the islands would be a reparation for the wrong done to them by the labour traffic by persons of British nationality more than any other. There was no other means than annexation of stopping the constantly occurring massacres. The New Hebrides were centrally situated, and were near to the Australian Colonies, and contained splendid harbours, the best of which was in the central island, called Sandwich Island.

The Rev. J. King, of the Victorian Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, said that he had spent ten years on the Navigators' Islands. The missionaries did not advocate annexation, because they desired governmental patronage and help. They did not want British gun-boats to assist them in evangelizing the people. The greatest achievements of Christianity had been accomplished in the islands without such aid. He advocated annexation purely on humanitarian grounds. The British Government was the natural protector of these races. The long connection of British people with the islanders in missionary work and commercial enterprise had led the islanders to look up to the British as their natural protectors. Samoa, over and over again, asked the British Government for a protectorate, but such requests had been declined, and now Germany and America had obtained very strong footing there. Unless the British Government soon stepped in, the New Hebrides also would soon arrive at a stage at which British annexation would be impossible. The French had a considerable interest in the Loyalty group beyond New Caledonia. In the past the English Government had signally failed in conserving native races, because it had not yet adopted the right policy.

The Rev. E. I. Watkin, President of the Wesleyan Conference, said he was not authorized to speak on behalf of the Wesleyan Church, but so far as he knew the opinions of her missionaries it was that the case of the New Hebrides was not parallel with that of the Solomon Islands and New Britain. There had been a Presbyterian Mission in the New Hebrides for many years, and annexation was desired there. He was inclined to favour the establishment of a protectorate over the Solomon Islands and New Britain, with a view to annexation, should the natives desire it. There was already, it should be remembered, self-government in some of the islands. The natives had rights that should not be interfered with, except for political reasons. Such reasons justified the annexation of New Guinea, and on the same grounds the annexation of the New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, and New Britain might perhaps be justified.

The Rev. T. Nelson, of the New Hebrides Mission, said that the French strongly desired to take possession of those islands, the natives of which, however, strongly wished for annexation to Great Britain.

The Rev. J. G. Paton, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, said that twenty years ago the Tanna chiefs petitioned for British annexation, and such request had been since renewed. As to the expenditure that annexation of the islands would entail, it had been magnified, because some of the islands could be governed from Fiji, and the others from New Guinea when that was annexed. The natives hated and feared the French, but they loved the name of Queen Victoria. If the French annexed the islands, the Protestant missions would be suppressed. All the islanders longed for British protection. It would be a pity if, after the expenditure of so much British money there, some other nation were to step in and reap the harvest. He concluded by relating instances of atrocities perpetrated by the labour vessels.

Mr. Service said that he would like to be furnished with a short *résumé* of all the appeals that had been made for the annexation of the islands and of other facts bearing on the subject. Every consideration pointed to the desirableness of the course so strongly recommended by the deputation. Unfortunately, humanitarian, civilizing, and Christianizing movements were often, if not antagonistic to political considerations, at all events not on the same line with them, but here every consideration pointed in the same direction. Politics, religion, commerce, civilization, humanity, all pointed to the absolute desirability of getting hold of these islands. As to New Guinea, he not only put himself in communication with the Agent-General, but requested the other Colonies to support the action of the Queensland Government. But in the steps he took on that subject he had not the slightest desire to encourage that labour trade which the deputation had referred to in terms that were not half strong enough. The mission of England all along had been to elevate, Christianize, and civilize the dark nations of the earth. Of late years she seemed to have felt that she was getting too many dependencies, but he believed that that was a mistaken notion altogether. England was an immense moral power among the nations; she owed her position to her grand moral status, and it was a position that her military power would never give her. He would immediately bring the matter under the notice of his colleagues, and would allow no delay to elapse in his efforts to bring about the desired result. If the Australian Legislatures could be induced to pass resolutions in favour of annexation, that would tell very favourably with the Government and Parliament of England, who would regard such opinions as of more importance than mere governmental action. He believed the Victorian Government would be unanimously in favour of prompt action.

The deputation withdrew, gratified with the statement of the Premier.

[Sub-enclosure No. 3.]

The Honorable James Service, Premier.

Dear Sir,

Cotham-road, Kew, Friday, June 8th, 1883.

I am sorry I could not sooner send you the required dates of memorials and petitions to the Queen for a protectorate, and for annexation of the New Hebrides Islands. I feel also sorry the following are so imperfect, as all such records are kept by Dr. Steel, the agent of our mission in Sydney, and now he is in Melbourne attending a conference, but they can be got from him on his return; but at present I forward all I have been able to get from blue books, though very imperfect, as a number are not noted in books now within my reach.

In A.D. 1862 the chiefs of Tanna sent a petition through me to Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales, for a protectorate. He did not forward it.

In A.D. 1868 a petition was presented to the Earl of Belmore, by the New Hebrides Mission, for Her Majesty the Queen.

In A.D. 1868 a petition was presented to Lord Stanley, by the Reform Presbyterian Church of Scotland, for Her Majesty the Queen.

In A.D. 1872 a petition was presented to Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, for the Queen.

In A.D. 1874 a petition was sent to the Queen regarding the labour traffic and implying a British protectorate, like all the above noted.

In November, 1874 another petition was sent from Victoria regarding the "slave or labour traffic" and a protectorate.

In A.D. 1874 or 1875 a petition was sent by the natives of Efate, per Lieutenant Carey, of H.M. gun-boat "Conflict," which was presented, for annexation like Fiji as they expressed it, through Mr. Macdonald.

In A.D. 1877 the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and the Free Church of Scotland, and the Mission, all sent petitions to the Queen for annexation of the New Hebrides to Great Britain.

In A.D. 1882 a petition was sent from a Conference which met in Sydney, representing all the Presbyterians of Australasia, and others followed from Victoria, and South Australia, and Tasmania, and the New Hebrides Mission, and the natives, and the Free Church of Scotland, to the Queen, entreating the annexation of the group to Great Britain.

The above will show you that the subject has been long before the minds of the natives, the missionaries and Europeans on the islands, and all the churches at home and in our Australasian Colonies which have been engaged in the work of civilizing and Christianizing the New Hebrides Islands.

In the Conference of the Australasian Presbyterian Churches, which met in Sydney in April of last year, I pleaded for British annexation of the New Hebrides Islands, on account of eight reasons which I have written out to you and enclose, and which led to the six petitions being sent to the Queen, as above referred to, for annexation to Great Britain.

Thanking you heartily for the cordial reception of our deputation, and wishing you every blessing in Christ Jesus,—

I remain, &c.,

JOHN G. PATON.

[Enclosure to foregoing.]

[I enclose this from Dr. Steel, Sydney.—JOHN G. PATON.]

Some ten years ago, when an abortive effort was made by a number of private individuals to form a settlement in New Guinea, representations were made to some of the Colonial Governments on the importance of the annexation of New Guinea by the British Government. At the same period, simultaneous efforts were made by Presbyterian Churches to the Governments of Australasian Colonies respecting the annexation of the New Hebrides. The labour traffic at that time excited great interest on account of its many inhumanities.

The Government of New South Wales, at the period referred to, formally agreed to recommend the annexation of New Guinea, the Duke of York Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, and the New Hebrides. Sir John Robertson, then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, addressed a communication to the Earl of Kimberley, the British Minister for the Colonies, urging the importance of annexation. The answer of the Earl of Kimberley was unfavourable; but the correspondence, which was published by the Government of New South Wales, shows that this proposal is not now urged for the first time.

The population of natives in the New Hebrides is rapidly declining, and these islands will certainly be annexed by some power, as they are well fitted to grow all kinds of tropical spices and other fruits. They were discovered for the most part by British navigators, traded with by British vessels, regularly visited by Her Majesty's ships of war, and justice frequently administered by Her Majesty's naval officers, and finally evangelized by the labours and munificence of British subjects.

[Sub-enclosure

[Sub-enclosure No. 4.]

To the Honorable James Service, Premier.

Sir,

For the following reasons we think the British Government ought now to take possession of the New Hebrides group of the South Sea Islands, of the Solomon group, and of all the intervening chain of islands from Fiji to Guinea :—

1st. Because she has already taken possession of Fiji in the east, and we hope it will soon be known authoritatively that she has taken possession of New Guinea at the north-west, adjoining her Australian possessions, and the islands between complete this chain of islands lying along the Australian coast. Taking possession of the New Hebrides would not add much to her expenses, as her Governments on Fiji and New Guinea, with the visits of her men-of-war passing through the group of the New Hebrides and intervening islands on their way to New Guinea, would almost be sufficient for all her requirements on the islands between.

2nd. The sympathy of the New Hebrides natives are all with Great Britain, hence they long for British protection ; while they fear and hate the French, who appear eager to annex the group, because they have seen the way the French have treated the native races of New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, and other South Sea Islands.

3rd. Till within the past few months, almost all the Europeans on the New Hebrides were British subjects, who long for British protection.

4th. All the men, and all the money (over £140,000) used in civilizing and Christianizing the New Hebrides, have been British. Now fourteen missionaries, and the "Dayspring" mission ship, and about 150 native evangelists and teachers, are employed in the above work on this group, in which over £6,000 yearly of British and British-colonial money is expended, and certainly it would be unwise to let any other power now take possession and reap the fruits of all this British outlay.

5th. Because the New Hebrides are already a British dependency in this sense,—all its imports are from Sydney and Melbourne and British colonies, and all its exports are also to British colonies.

6th. The islands in this group are generally very rich in soil and in tropical products, so that, if a possession of Great Britain, and the labour traffic stopped, so as to retain what remains of the native populations on them, they would soon, and for ages to come, become rich sources of tropical wealth to these Colonies, as sugar-cane is extensively cultivated on them by every native of the group even in his heathen state. For natives they are an industrious, hard-working race, living in villages and towns, and, like farmers, depending on the cultivation and products of the ground for their support by their plantations. The islands also grow maize, cotton, coffee, arrowroot, and spices, &c., &c., and all tropical products could be largely produced on them.

7th. Because if any other nation takes possession of them, their excellent and spacious harbours, as on Efate, so well supplied with the best fresh water, and their near proximity to Great Britain's Australasian Colonies, would in time of war make them dangerous to British interests and commerce in the South Seas and to her Colonies.

8th. The thirteen islands of this group, on which life and property are now comparatively safe, the 8,000 professed Christians on the group, and all the churches formed among them, are, by God's blessing, the fruits of the labours of British missionaries, who, at great toil, expense, and loss of life, have translated, got printed, and taught the natives to read the Bible, in part or in whole, in nine different languages of this group, while 70,000 at least are longing and ready for the Gospel. On this group twenty-one members of the mission family died or were murdered by the savages in beginning God's work among them, not including good Bishop Patteson, of the Melanesian Mission, and we fear all this good work would be lost if the New Hebrides fall into other than British hands.

9th. Because we see no other way of suppressing the labour traffic in Polynesia, with all its many evils, as it rapidly depopulates the islands, being attended by much bloodshed, misery, and loss of life. It is an unmitigated evil to the natives, and ruinous to all engaged in it, and to the work of civilizing and Christianizing the islanders. While all experience proves that all labour laws and regulations, with Government agents and gun-boats, cannot prevent such evils, which have always been the sad accompaniments of all such traffic in men and women in every land, and because this traffic and its evils are a sad stain on our British glory and Australasian honor, seeing Britain has done so much to free the slave and suppress slavery in other lands.

For the above reasons, and others that might be given, we sincerely hope and pray that you will do all possible to get Victoria and the other Colonial Governments to help and unite in urging Great Britain at once to take possession of the New Hebrides group. Whether looked at in the interests of humanity or Christianity, or commercially or politically, surely it is most desirable that they should at once be British possessions, hence we plead for your judicious and able help, and remain,—

Your humble servant,

JOHN G. PATON,

Senior Missionary, New Hebrides Mission.

APPENDIX B.

[Enclosure to No. 19.]

NEW GUINEA.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Executive Council of Queensland, at Government House, Brisbane, 17th July, 1883. Present—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, at the instance of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, lays before the Council the following Memorandum by the Premier on the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the annexation of New Guinea, and recommends that the same be approved :—

Memorandum by the Premier of Queensland on the refusal of the Imperial Government to confirm the annexation of New Guinea.

The decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the annexation of New Guinea seems to me to justify some decided and concerted action on the part of the Australian Colonies. It is scarcely necessary to refer at any length to the previous correspondence on this subject, or to the repeated representations in connection with it which have been made to the Imperial Government.

It seems to me right that reference should be made to the various reasons assigned for this refusal. In 1875, Lord Carnarvon, while not discouraging the idea of extensive annexation, assigned as one reason why he could not act on the representations of the Australian Colonies, that the British tax-payer could not and would not bear the expenditure. Lord Derby advances the same reason now. He adds to this other reasons—the enormous extent of the territory, the unknown character of the interior, and the hostility of the natives. These objections may be easily combated. The expense need not be great, and we now know that the Australian Colonies will undertake this expense, or share it with Her Majesty's Government, if required to do so. As for the natives, the Dutch have not interfered with the aborigines in that part of New Guinea claimed by them, and their claim costs them nothing. They wait, and simply hold the country as against any other Power. There would be no difficulty in our doing single-handed, in that part of New Guinea contiguous to our shores, a great deal more than the Dutch have done during the last fifty years in the north-western portion of the island. Queensland has simply been desirous that New Guinea should not fall into the hands of a foreign Power, and that the requisite authority should be exercised over those adventurers who frequent the shores of that island. Experience in Torres Straits has already proved valuable in this respect. The "beachcombers" who frequented the islands of Murray and Darnley have taken themselves off since the annexation of these islands to Queensland territory. What was effected in Torres Straits could have been carried out with perfect ease on the mainland of New Guinea. All that was required was the acceptance of the proclamation. I still think that it ought to have been accepted, and I hope that the Australian Colonies will, by their several and united representations, urge upon Her Majesty's Government a reconsideration of their decision.

But there can be no doubt that the refusal to annex New Guinea, together with the possible acquisition by foreign Powers of some of the Pacific islands contiguous to Australia, does raise very serious questions intimately connected with the future interests of the Australasian Colonies. If Her Majesty's Government does not feel that the annexation of New Guinea, or of the islands adjacent to Australia, is of so much importance to the Empire at large as it is to the Australian Colonies, let some means be devised by which those islands may be held and governed for the benefit of the Australian people. The

step

step taken by the Queensland Government, in causing a formal claim to be made over New Guinea, was done in the interests not only of Queensland, but of all the Australian Colonies, and in the interests of the natives of New Guinea, who ought to be protected by some lawful authority from contact with the lawless adventurers who are too often a law to themselves. That also which is for the advantage of this country is surely for the advantage of Great Britain. The middle island of New Zealand was won for Great Britain by a timely act of annexation. In the last century, similar timely acts of annexation won large portions of America for the Anglo-Saxon race. Why, then, should not Queensland be permitted, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to assist in carrying out this national and beneficial policy? If then, the real reason for the refusal to annex New Guinea be, not the expense, but the difficulty of providing for the government and protection of the native races, might not this be met by the sanction and authority of the united Colonies? Some justification, it has been often said, is required for federation—may it not be found in this exigency?

I submit that a case has arisen which may be made use of to call into existence the higher forms of government required to give effect to this policy of annexation. The Australian Colonies are now united by sentiments of filial regard and devotion to the British Empire, though they are not represented in the British Legislature. The Imperial Parliament dominates the whole Empire, and the Colonies are not represented in that Parliament, though their interests may be vitally affected by its decisions. It is not possible to give authoritative effect to the wishes of the people of Australia in anything beyond their own domestic interests, except through the intervention of Her Majesty's Government.

The circumstances of the present case seem to point to a necessity for combination among the Australian Colonies—a combination for both legislative and executive purposes. Australian interests are involved in securing the peaceful and progressive supremacy of Australian influences in the adjoining seas. In order to effect this it is necessary that there should not only be sentiments held in common, but that a form of Government should be provided capable of giving expression to these sentiments. The federation of the Australian Colonies may thus be forwarded. Here is work for the united Colonies to do, if they can be got to unite. I suggest that a convention of delegates should be held to discuss the basis upon which a Federal Government could be constituted.

This, I believe, was the form adopted in Canada previous to the constitution of the Dominion Parliament. May not this example be followed here? The Dominion Government has added largely to the influence and the national integrity of Canada. It seems probable that a similar form of Government adapted to the special requirements of Australia would give life to national aspirations here, without repressing the autonomous Governments of the respective Colonies. To it would properly belong the discussion of such measures as are necessary for the consolidation and security of Australian interests, as well as for the government of these outlying islands in the Pacific, which at present are not claimed by any civilized power.

I think, therefore, that there ought, in the first place, to be representations from all the Australian Colonies, urging upon Her Majesty's Government a reconsideration of their decision as regards New Guinea; and, in the next place, Her Majesty's Government should be invited to move in the direction of providing for a form of Federal Government suitable for the Australian Colonies. I propose that this memorandum should be embodied in an Executive minute and forwarded both to Her Majesty's Government and to the Governments of the respective Australian Colonies, for their consideration, and for such action as they may deem expedient.

T. M'ILWRAITH.

10th July, 1883.

The Council deliberate and advise, as recommended, immediate action.—A. V. DRURY, Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX C.

[Enclosure to No. 20.]

The Agents-General to Lord Derby.

My Lord,

London, 21 July, 1883.

In accordance with the desire expressed by your Lordship on the occasion of our recent interview with you, we purpose now to place before your Lordship in writing the representations which we then submitted to you on the annexation or protectorate of the Western Pacific Islands and the eastern portion of New Guinea.

It is no doubt well known to your Lordship that during a period now extending over more than thirty years, the Australasian Colonies have one after another pressed upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of bringing the islands of the Western Pacific within the dominion or the protection of England; and we feel assured that the whole question will appear to your Lordship invested with a graver aspect, when for the first time the Governments of nearly all the Dependencies of England in Australasia come before Her Majesty's Government to make a united remonstrance against the present state of affairs in the Western Pacific, and to ask from the Imperial authority the adoption of such a definite policy and purpose as they believe is essential to their future well-being.

It is true that fear of foreign intervention has been the immediate cause of this concerted action on the part of the Australasian Governments; and this, we understood, seemed to your Lordship hardly adequate to justify a strong sense of present danger. We can assure you that our Governments would receive with a sense of great relief your Lordship's assurance that there is no foundation for our fears. But it is not only the apprehension of immediate foreign intervention that has influenced our Governments, nor would its removal change their opinion as to the necessity for making it impossible in the future. Other powerful reasons bring them together to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity of a policy different from the one that has been pursued in the past: the conviction, indeed, that the state of things in the Western Pacific has at last become intolerable. We feel that we ought not to say this, without an attempt to trace the course of events that have led to so grave a declaration.

It was in 1848 that Sir George Grey, then Governor of New Zealand, first called the attention of the Imperial Government to a "species of trade in the native inhabitants which had commenced in the Pacific," and to the danger of foreign annexation, pointing out the necessity of providing against these in time. For many years successive appeals of the same kind, and from one Colony after another, were made to Her Majesty's Government to interfere. In the meanwhile, the constant repetition of outrages in the Pacific had become such a scandal to civilisation, that the Imperial Government resolved to make a vigorous attempt to repress them. The Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, which had been in existence in various forms since 1828, and the Pacific Islanders Protection Act of 1872, had proved insufficient to meet the increasing difficulties of the case. At last, in 1875, two Acts of Parliament were passed, amending the former law, defining more clearly the powers and jurisdiction of Her Majesty in the Pacific Ocean, and creating the office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. These were followed, two years after, by the promulgation of the "Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877," which established the High Commissioner's Court, with elaborate provision for the government of the Western Pacific: and the new Colony of Fiji, which had meanwhile been created in 1876, became the centre of the High Commissioner's operations.

The humane intentions of the Imperial Government in these measures have always commanded the respect and sympathy of the Australasian Colonies: and if it had ever been possible to give them real effect, we should not be addressing your Lordship to-day; but there was an inherent difficulty, the results of which could hardly have been foreseen at the time, but which was certain to paralyze every endeavour to confer the benefits of law and order on the vast region, stretching from New Guinea across the Pacific Ocean, which those measures embraced. The Act of 1875, which created the office of High Commissioner, only empowered Her Majesty to "exercise power and jurisdiction over Her subjects" within the islands, and expressly declared that nothing in the Act or in any Order in Council under it should "extend, or be construed to extend, to invest Her Majesty with any claim or title whatsoever to dominion or sovereignty" over the islands, or to "derogate from the rights of the tribes or people inhabiting them, or of their chiefs or rulers, to such sovereignty or dominion." And although the powers of the Order in Council were apparently extended so as to include foreigners in a few specified cases, they were practically restricted to British subjects only, for no foreigner could be brought under the High Commissioner's jurisdiction unless he could produce "the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation," a condition which, from the nature of things, could seldom if ever be fulfilled.

Non

Nor did the Order in Council fully carry out the idea with which it had been originally devised. Though the Act was passed in 1875, it was not till 1877 that the order in Council under it was issued; and it was not till 1878 that it could be brought into operation in the Pacific. Meanwhile the intentions of Her Majesty's Government had undergone some change. Differences arose between the naval authorities and the Acting High Commissioner as to their respective powers. The work to be done was daily becoming more and more difficult, and the nature of the difficulty was becoming better known to Her Majesty's Government. Hardly was the Order in Council brought into operation, when it was found to be too intricate and complicated an instrument, bristling as it did with technicalities and minute provisions in precise legal language, to be really workable. The High Commissioner described the position in which he was placed in the clearest terms. His jurisdiction being one extending over British subjects exclusively, he had no authority whatever to deal, whether judicially or in his executive capacity, with offences by natives of islands not under the dominion of the Crown. He more than once represented to the Imperial Government, that unless such a jurisdiction were created as would be competent to take cognizance also of offences committed against British subjects, the infliction of punishment on these for outrages against natives in the same regions was certain to excite on their part a natural irritation, and a sense of being treated with injustice. But the reply to his representations invariably was, that "in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, insuperable obstacles existed to any assumption of jurisdiction by Her Majesty over other than British subjects, beyond the limits of Her dominions."

Sir A. Gordon,
Feb. 26, 1881.

The High Commissioner could not with fairness be reproached for not having exercised a jurisdiction which he had been strictly forbidden to assume. Early in 1881 he reminded Lord Kimberley how often the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been painfully called to the greatly increased frequency of the murder of Europeans by natives in the islands of the Western Pacific; this he attributed (among other causes) to the "far greater intercourse between whites and natives," and to the possession of firearms by the latter, "which had given them a confidence and boldness they did not before possess." Later on he recommended that power should be granted for the trial of natives for offences against British subjects, where such a power might be conceded by the native chiefs themselves; but it would have been no easier to get the assent of the natives than that of foreigners. The High Commissioner regretted that so elaborate an instrument as the Order in Council had been in the first instance prepared; and he represented that of its 321 articles by far the greater part were never called into use, that it was constantly found, in the remoter regions of the Pacific, impossible to comply with its directions, and that the powers intended to be conferred by it were therefore ineffectual. So things went on from 1877 to 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
April 23, 1881.

Another year elapsed, and the evils only got worse. In the hope of lessening them, the High Commissioner appointed

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

two officers, Captain Dale, R.N., and Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Diamond," and "Espègle, to be Deputy Commissioners. But the old difficulty reasserted itself at once, that there was no jurisdiction over foreigners: the evil-doers of any nation had only to represent themselves as belonging to some other nationality, in order to escape control. In his instructions to the Deputy-Commissioners, Sir A. Gordon warned them that they would have difficulty in ascertaining who were British subjects and who were not, because many would seek to plead some other nationality; and that they would find caution to be essentially requisite, as they had no jurisdiction whatever over any foreigner unless he submitted to it voluntarily. There was never any doubt that this device of assuming other nationalities would be resorted to by criminals: but it was hardly necessary to resort to it, for outrages in which foreigners were openly concerned took place. A boat from a vessel named the "Aurora," flying the French flag, had a collision with the natives of an island called Api in the New Hebrides group, in which the chief of a small village was shot. The natives thereupon resolved to murder the first white man they could, in revenge. An English labour vessel, the "Dauntless," went to the island shortly afterwards to recruit labourers: her boat was decoyed to the beach, when the natives opened fire with rifles, killing the second mate and wounding the Government Agent. Complaints were often made of there being cases of kidnapping by French vessels at one island or another, and consequent threats of the natives that they would kill the first white man who went there. An inquiry was held at Noumea respecting the French vessel "Aurora." In her case it was clearly shown that the crew had put in practice the worst form of kidnapping, such as starving in or running down canoes, capturing the natives, and shooting those who attempted to escape. Labourers were being apparently recruited by the crews of vessels nearly all of which flew foreign flags. The planters of all nationalities were greatly exasperated by the conduct of masters of labour vessels, both French and English, in enticing away their servants. Where the foreigner committed an outrage, he was not amenable to punishment; where he suffered injury, he could get no redress in the High Commissioner's Court.

Sir A. Gordon,
July 16, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
May 31, 1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Aug. 2,
1880.

Governor Des
Vaux, Feb. 23,
1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Feb. 26,
1882.

Captain Bridge,
R.N., Aug. 3,
1882.

Captain Bridge,
R.N., Aug. 15,
1882.

Commodore Wil-
son, Dec. 2, 1880.

Lord A. Loftus,
Dec. 23, 1880.
*Sydney Tele-
graph.*

Lord Kimberley,
Jan. 16, 1881.

Commodore Wil-
son, Aug. 22,
1880.

Captain Max-
well, R.N., Jan.
31, 1881.

Commander
Bruce, May 15,
1881.

Bishop Selwyn,
May 17, 1881.

Commodore Wil-
son, July 30,
1881.

But if there was serious trouble by reason of there being no jurisdiction over foreigners, another trouble was growing up even more serious because there was none over natives. So far from outrages diminishing after the Order in Council was promulgated, they increased. In November, 1880, Commander Bower, R.N. of H.M.S. "Sandfly," with a boat's crew, was put to death on a small island of the Solomon group under circumstances of much barbarity. The Governor of New South Wales reported to the Colonial Office that "the atrocious murders lately committed by the South Sea Islanders had caused and were causing a very deep feeling of pain and indignation." The newspapers teemed with accounts of these outrages: it was said that "no week passed without the announcement of another massacre in the Islands." The exasperation predicted by Sir Arthur Gordon as certain to occur, was becoming greater every day. Early in 1881 Lord Kimberley, in a despatch to the High Commissioner, deplored the "unusual number of outrages by natives upon white men which had recently been reported to the Colonial Office." In the meanwhile stern reprisals had been resorted to. When the outrage took place at the island of Api in revenge for what had been done by the crew of a French vessel, the Commodore had gone down in H.M.S. "Wolverene" and landed a party of 100 seamen and marines, who destroyed four of the villages implicated, and cut down the fruit plantations in their vicinity. And now, after the "Sandfly" outrage, the Commodore felt it his duty to take even severer measures. In December, 1880, he sent down Captain Maxwell, R.N., in H.M.S. "Emerald," to inflict punishment not only for the "Sandfly" murders, but for others that had been committed on crews of the vessels "Ripple," "Esperanza," "Borealis," and "Anne Brooks." The punishment was very severe. From bay to bay, from island to island, the villages were set in flames, the cocoa-nut and other fruit trees cut down, and the canoes destroyed. "There was no more to be done," said Captain Maxwell, "in the way of hunting these wretched people. . . . They have been hunted and worried till it will be long before they settle again. . . . I regret that my whole voyage in these islands has been one of apparently ruthless destruction, but no other course has been possible." Nor was this enough. A few months afterwards a still stronger step was taken. Commander Bruce, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," was sent to the Florida Isles by the Commodore to bring the perpetrators of the "Sandfly" murders to justice. There he issued a declaration that "in consequence of an English officer and boat's crew being murdered by Florida men, the Queen of England declares war with the whole tribes of Floridas, unless the actual murderers are given up in fourteen days"; adding that "in case of any other white man being killed in the Florida Isles, the whole of the chiefs would be held responsible, and the Florida Islands be considered to be at war with the Queen of England." Bishop Selwyn, being then on the spot, humanely did all he could to save life. Writing to Commander Bruce, he says:—"I have acted as I have done, because you, sir, as the representative of Her Majesty, have declared war against all the people of these islands unless the murderers are given up. It appears to me to be my duty to save the people from such a calamity, by using what influence I possess to induce them to comply with Her Majesty's demands." The Commodore "fully approved of the 'Cormorant's' action at the Floridas." Thus it seemed that a naval officer, in reprisals for an outrage, might issue a "declaration of war" against entire tribes in the Western Pacific, and that what he required must be considered as being "Her Majesty's demands." Surely it was not this which could ever have been looked for as the outcome of the scheme of 1875 for the government of the Western Pacific.

Remedies which were suggested.

It is no wonder that such a state of things should have caused serious anxiety to Her Majesty's Government, or that the Secretary of State should have desired the High Commissioner to advise what was now to be done. That the Order in Council had failed was evident; "an acknowledgment," says Sir Arthur Gordon, "that the present system is a failure, and the consequent repeal of the Order in Council would have the merit of simplicity." But the question was what should be put in its place. When the news came home of the events we have just described, Lord Kimberley sent a despatch to the Governor of Queensland, saying that it was contemplated to invite the Naval Powers to agree to the appointment of a Joint Commission for considering the measures which should be taken for the regulation of the labour traffic, the trade in firearms, and the prevention and punishment of outrages of all kinds, under the sanction of a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the other Powers. The Queensland Government immediately expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Imperial authorities for such a plan. The High Commissioner expressed his own concurrence. "Some sort of international agreement," he said, "seems to me to form an essential part of any satisfactory arrangement." He then went on to

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.
(Memorandum.)
Lord Kimberley,
Oct. 1, 1881.

Sir A. Kennedy,
Dec. 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

make

make several recommendations for improving the existing system, one of which was that the judicial powers conferred by the Orders in Council should be so extended by Act of Parliament as to render offences committed by natives against British subjects equally cognizable with those committed by British subjects against natives. But it would evidently have been useless to assume jurisdiction over the native people and continue to except foreigners. Nor did the High Commissioner shrink from admitting this. "To obtain," he said, "the power of dealing satisfactorily with the misdeeds of other whites than Englishmen, or of punishing attacks upon them, an international agreement, having the sanction of a treaty, with France, Germany, and the United States, would be necessary. Such an arrangement would probably involve the substitution for the High Commission of a mixed Commission similar to the old mixed Commission Slave Trade Courts." And Sir Arthur Gordon then went on, with perfect truth, to touch the real kernel of the whole matter. "It should be borne in mind," he said, "that the punishment of outrages, though at present forced into prominence, is not the only nor the most important matter which has to be dealt with in these seas"; and he reminded the Secretary of State that the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner and his Court was one "primarily created to bring law, both civil and criminal, within the reach of British subjects far from all other legal tribunals, to check aggressive lawlessness, and to regulate the growth and development of British settlements in the Western Pacific." This was wise language. But when such recommendations were made, it was difficult to escape the logical conclusion from them. Once let it be admitted that the Imperial Government can pass an Act such as was advised by the High Commissioner, and is there anything but the thinnest veil left between that and the assertion of the very right of "sovereignty or dominion" which it was the purpose of the Act of 1875 to forbid?

It would not be fair if we did not refer to other remedies which were suggested by the High Commissioner. Early in 1881, after reciting the causes for the increased frequency of murder of Europeans by natives in the Western Pacific, Sir Arthur Gordon referred to two ways by which they could be prevented in future. "One is," he said, "that which I know on good authority was seriously contemplated by Her Majesty's Government some years ago,—the establishment of a strong chartered Company possessing an exclusive right to trade. Another course would be to limit the protection given for trading operations, to those carried on at certain specified localities." But Sir Arthur Gordon even then allowed that the time for any scheme of a chartered Company had passed; and last year he proposed another plan to improve the working of the existing High Commission, the leading features of which, in addition to extending his jurisdiction by a new Act of Parliament, were the appointment of three Deputy-Commissioners, the conferring of Deputy-Commissioners' powers on naval officers in command of H.M. cruisers, and the permanent employment of a vessel, not a man-of-war, in the service of the Commission.

Whatever might have been the recommendations some years ago, in favour of granting an exclusive right of trading in the Western Pacific to a chartered Company, we entirely agree with Sir Arthur Gordon that the time for any such scheme has long gone by. An elaborate plan was devised in 1876 by Sir Julius Vogel, then Premier of New Zealand, and the present Premier of that Colony, Mr. Whitaker, for the establishment of a great trading Company for the Western Pacific; but it fell to the ground, as any scheme of the kind now proposed must inevitably do. There are no circumstances in the Pacific similar to those which were held to justify the granting of a Royal Charter, in November, 1881, to the North Borneo Company; on the contrary, there are circumstances essentially adverse to any plan of the kind. But even if there were not, we may point to two things which alone ought now to dismiss it from consideration. In the first place, it would always have been futile to imagine that any grant of exclusive rights of trade to a Company would be effectual even in the case of British traders; not only would they have traded in spite of it, but at no time after the promulgation of the Order in Council could any such exclusive grant have been made without grave injustice to them; while as regards foreigners, such a right would not have affected the French, German, and American traders; and if it was not to be respected by everybody, it must necessarily fail as a remedy. There are already French Companies established in New Caledonia, whose operations extend over many of the islands, and there will certainly be several others. By what process could these Companies be prevented from trading? The slightest attempt to do so would show how the question ever comes back to the same point; to the exercise, namely, of rights of "sovereignty and dominion." But in the second place, we feel sure your Lordship will allow that, in any scheme for giving a chartered Company exclusive rights of trade, the interests and the wishes of Australasia could not be left out of consideration. Now, the exclusive right to trade could not exist for a moment in the islands without some right to govern; and the Governments of Australasia could not be expected to acquiesce in any right of government being transferred from the Imperial authority to any other authority than their own.

Moreover, even if anything could be said for the palliatives which have been suggested as being applicable to the smaller groups of islands, it is certain that they would be utterly useless in the case of New Guinea. Sir Arthur Gordon has himself pointed out the only means by which the question of New Guinea can ever be settled. His opinion on this subject has long been familiar to your Lordship, but it is only now that it has become known. "I am irresistibly compelled," he said, "to adopt a conclusion, which I should have wished to avoid, and which I was at first inclined to, think might be avoided, namely, that the annexation by Great Britain of at least certain portions of New Guinea will speedily become inevitable, even if the necessity for such a step has not already arisen. . . . Could I see any other way of dealing satisfactorily with such a state of things, I would recommend a resort to it; but I must with regret admit that after the most careful consideration, I am unable to perceive any mode of meeting these difficulties except by annexation; for it appears to me necessary that territorial jurisdiction should be assumed by Great Britain, to enable us to deal with offences committed by foreigners associated with British settlers, or with those committed by natives, and unless such jurisdiction over them be assumed, I question the practicability of exercising it with the smallest degree of efficiency over British subjects themselves; and I must confess, therefore, that I see no middle course between annexation and the abandonment of all control over the acts of British subjects in New Guinea, involving a practical acquiescence in the establishment there of a reign of lawless violence and anarchy. This latter is a course which we cannot creditably adopt, and which, indeed, were we disposed to take it, we should after a time be forced to abandon. A greater or less degree of annexation, consequently, appears to be inevitable. Should there be any other method, unknown to me but known to Her Majesty's Government, by which such cases could be met, I need not say I should prefer its adoption."

It is true that this opinion was given by the High Commissioner at a time when there was much excitement over the reported existence of rich gold-fields in New Guinea, and when an expectation existed of a great influx of miners taking place there, which was never fulfilled. But though gold-mining on a large scale has not yet come to aggravate the evils described by the High Commissioner, other events have happened whose impelling force has not been less towards the same solution than would have been the presence of a large body of miners. To these we shall refer later on.

Trade.

We have endeavoured to trace the events which have gradually but surely been pressing with ever increasing force for a new policy on the Western Pacific question. We now turn from these to a matter just as pressing, namely, the constantly growing trade of all that region.

At the end of 1881 Commodore Wilson collected from the various Customs officers some valuable returns of the commerce between the Australasian Colonies and the Western Pacific Islands; from these we have taken out the following evidence of what the trade amounted to in the ten years from 1871 to 1880:—

Colony.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
New South Wales	1,305	395,391	£ 2,147,858	£ 2,726,227	£ 4,874,085
Victoria	187	67,725	162,095	110,647	272,742
Queensland	320	47,390	2,899	83,800	86,699
New Zealand.....	908	349,681	705,223	548,187	1,253,410
	2,720	860,187	3,018,075	3,468,861	6,486,936

The

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.
(Memorandum.)

Sir A. Gordon,
April 23, 1881.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Sir A. Gordon,
Nov. 22, 1878.

Customs Re-
turns: Commod
Wilson, Feb. 26
1882.

The Commodore did not merely point out how large was, even at that time, the value of this trade: he said significantly that "as yet the sources of trade may be said to be in their infancy." He might have added that these Custom returns only included, of course, the British trade, and took no account of foreign traders: if the French, German, and American trade could have been added, the total would have amounted to a much larger sum than 6½ millions. It is needless for us to point out that the greater part of the produce of the Western Pacific only passes through Australia, and really comes to England. That this produce will greatly increase is beyond doubt. The whole trade, indeed, of the Pacific is destined to undergo a great change whenever the Panama Canal is made. It is then that will be seen the foresight of France in establishing herself at Tahiti and the Marquesas: and the Navigators, with the splendid harbour on Tutuila Island, will come into a new importance, while the Fiji group will become the nearest colony of England in the Pacific.

The pearl-shell and *bêche de mer* fisheries alone amount to nearly a million sterling annually. The growth of sugar plantations is equally remarkable. Probably £1,000,000 have been spent in Queensland alone in creating sugar estates where only a few years ago there was nothing but the wilderness: the actual produce of these estates is already 19,000 tons, and in three years will probably be 50,000 tons. The great importance of this to Australasia will at once be seen from the fact that in the single year 1881 sugar to the value of close on £2,700,000 was imported into Australia and New Zealand, of which the import from Mauritius exceeded £1,500,000. It is quite certain there will be a great extension of the growth of sugar in Queensland and Fiji, and in it a constantly larger amount of Polynesian labour is sure to be employed. Now the necessity of further regulations for the labour trade and traffic in firearms, by foreigners as well as our own people, is one of the things that have been most strongly pressed upon Her Majesty's Government by the highest Imperial officers, and by every authority of importance in the Colonies concerned.

Dr. Robertson,
Dec. 29, 1882.

Victoria Year
Book, 1883.

Foreign intervention.

The chief difficulty we have in referring to this is that no one in Australasia really knows how far the ground is clear of foreign claims, or to what engagements Her Majesty's Government is now committed. It is of the first importance to define with accuracy the political relation in which each group of islands stands to-day, whether to the Imperial Government or to any foreign Powers. We therefore trust that we may ask your Lordship to enable us to place before our Governments a full statement of what claims have yet been made by foreign Powers, and of the extent to which such claims have been recognized by Her Majesty.

The sense of uncertainty and insecurity which prevails in Australasia on this subject may perhaps be best illustrated by what has happened in the case of the New Hebrides. That group was originally part of the Colony of New Zealand, under the Charter of 1840. At some time, of which we are not aware, a rather vague understanding appears to have been come to with the Government of France that the New Hebrides should be relinquished as a possession of the Crown and their independence recognized. In 1878, upon reports coming to Europe of a French project to annex the group, the French Ambassador declared that his Government had no intention to interfere with the independence of the islands, and asked for an assurance that Her Majesty's Government would also respect it. Your Lordship, being then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the French Ambassador, with the concurrence of the Colonial Office, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of "changing the condition of independence which the New Hebrides now enjoyed." Upon a remonstrance being made by Sir George Grey, then Premier of New Zealand, the Secretary of State replied that the New Hebrides were no longer within the limits of New Zealand, and that the Imperial Government had no intention of proceeding in the direction of a political Protectorate. In the Order in Council of 1877, the New Hebrides had (evidently by design) been omitted from the islands specified by name; nevertheless, the High Commissioner understood that his authority extended over them, for he appointed Captain Cyprian Bridge, R.N., to be a Deputy-Commissioner there, and it was in that character that Captain Bridge went down to the islands. Now we venture to ask whether it is quite certain that after Her Majesty had once been graciously pleased to include the New Hebrides in the boundaries of New Zealand, the mere fact of new boundaries being afterwards fixed for that Colony was sufficient to make the New Hebrides cease to be a possession of the Crown? At any rate, if they have ceased to be so, and there is an understanding between the Governments of England and France to respect the independence of the group, the least that can be asked is that English and French subjects shall be on the same footing there. But it transpired, in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th May, that a Company had been formed at New Caledonia, by a planter who had acquired '*des terrains importants*' at Sandwich Island: and the *Temps*, only a few days ago, announced that a Company composed of colonists from New Caledonia had succeeded in "creating very important interests in the islands, had bought several of them, and had obtained large concessions in others"; whereupon that journal suggested that the "best method of procedure would be to grant to the Company rights similar to those recently accorded by the English Government to the North Borneo Company." We venture to ask whether the agreement, whatever it is, which exists between the two Governments, would allow of any grant of that kind being made by France?

Marquis D'Har-
court, Jan. 18,
1878.

Foreign Office,
Feb. 1, 1878;
Colonial Office,
Feb. 20, 1878.

Sir M. H. Beach,
Oct. 10, 1878.

Sir A. Gordon,
June 16, 1882.

Nor can the colonists feel secure against some sudden act on the part of France in annexing other islands whose independence may stand on, at any rate, no worse a footing than that of the New Hebrides. It is only a few years since Commodore Hoskins reported to the Admiralty that a French ship of war had been sent to the Chesterfield and Bampton Reefs by the Governor of New Caledonia, to proclaim those islands to be French territory, which "was done with the usual formalities." But the Governor of New South Wales had already granted a lease of the islets for working guano deposits; and it had to be arranged that the deposits should be worked jointly by French and English Companies until the question of title was decided, as to which Sir Hercules Robinson had sent a telegram to the Colonial Office immediately on receiving notice of the annexation from the Governor of New Caledonia. Still less can the colonists feel any security against other acts of which they have already complained. Early in 1880 a schooner arrived at Auckland from New Caledonia, chartered by the French authorities, bringing eleven political offenders, and nine convicts for criminal offences. Sir John Hall, then Premier of New Zealand, immediately telegraphed to all the Governments of Australia, asking them to join in urging Her Majesty's Government to remonstrate with the Government of the French Republic against a repetition of that act. The Government of New South Wales stated that "batches of pardoned convicts from New Caledonia had on several occasions arrived there." The Agent-General brought the case before the Colonial Office, and Lord Kimberley requested the Foreign Office to move the French Government to discontinue any shipments of convicts from New Caledonia to New Zealand. But convicts have often escaped from New Caledonia in open boats, and landed on the Queensland coast: more than fifty who came to Queensland were afterwards extradited, besides many others known to be French convicts from Noumea.

Commodore
Hoskins, July
31, 1878.

Sir J. Hall,
March 5, 1880.

Sir J. Vogel,
Feb. 24, 1880.

Premier of
Queensland,
Telegram.

Declaration,
June 19, 1847.

Again, by a "Reciprocal Engagement" entered into between England and France, in 1847, respecting the Raiatea group of islets (to the leeward of Tahiti), both nations bound themselves "never to take possession of the islands, either absolutely or under the title of a protectorate, or in any other form whatever." But the French flag has been hoisted for three years on those islands, without, so far as we know, any consent or recognition having been ever given by Her Majesty's Government.

Again, a scheme is being debated even now in France, which, if it is carried into effect, will be more disastrous for the Pacific than anything that has happened since the creation of the penal settlement at New Caledonia; for it is nothing less than a well-matured design for transporting for life (*transportation à vie*) to New Caledonia, the Loyalty Isles, and the Marquesas Islands, great numbers of French habitual criminals (*récidivistes et malfaiteurs d'habitude*). Four proposals to this effect were before the French Legislature, one of them a bill brought in by the Government. They were all referred together to a Committee, which reported that the Minister of the Interior had accepted certain modifications, and that there was no further difficulty. In the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, the reporter of the *projet de loi* (M. Gerville-Réache) stated that at least 60,000 could be sent to New Caledonia, and 23,000 to the Loyalty Isles. It was calculated that in the first year after the law came into force 5,000 convicts would be transported for life under it, and an official estimate was presented of the probable cost of sending these 5,000 to the Loyalty Isles and the Marquesas. It was said by the opponents of the measure that the number of convicts transported would be 100,000; this was denied; whereupon it was asked whether, since in the very first year 5,000 were to be sent, it could be expected that the number would not increase every year after. The class to be sent was officially described by M. Gerville-Réache as dangerous, steeped in vice, debauchery, and crime (*hommes dangereux, perdus de vices, usés par la débauche, souillés de tous les crimes*). These criminals were to be transported for life (*la rélegation consistera dans l'internement perpétuel des condamnés*); but were not to serve any term of punishment, Art. 1. and were to be free on arrival (*en résumé, le transporté à son arrivée dans la colonie sera libre*). The object was *Journal Officiel*, to rid France of them (*en débarrasser la patrie*). The Government was to support them at first, till they could get work; if they would not work, they must live how they could (*ils vivront comme ils pourront*). The *projet de loi* appointed New Caledonia and its dependencies, and the Marquesas Group, as "colonies" to which the *récidivistes* were to be sent; but it was openly proposed in the debate to include the New Hebrides, the Loyalty Isles, and the Isle of Pines. The

Rapport Supplé-
mentaire, 17
Mars, 1883.

Journal Officiel,
Séance du 1 Mai
1883.

Ibid., Séance du
8 Mai.

Projet de loi,
Art. 1.

Séance du 7 Mai

Comte

Journal Officiel, Séance du 1 Mai. Comte de Lanjuinais said it had been talked of to send the convicts to the New Hebrides (*on avait parlé d'envoyer les transportés aux Nouvelles Hébrides*). M. Richard Waddington, speaking officially as a member of the Committee, said that the title to the New Hebrides was not settled (*il s'agit d'une question de propriété non encore déterminée*), but that he thought the French title was good, and that the French flag might very soon be hoisted on the islands (*je crois que notre titre de possession est sérieux, et que dans un avenir très rapproché le pavillon de la France pourra y flotter*); adding, however, that in saying so he was speaking for himself and not for the Government (*en engageant ma responsabilité seule et non celle du gouvernement*). Another speaker went further, and said that, in response to the supposed action of England in New Guinea, the New Hebrides would be seized by France (*pour répondre à l'Angleterre, qui si audacieusement vient de mettre la main sur la Nouvelle-Guinée, nous saurons à notre tour nous emparer des Nouvelles Hébrides*). The Chamber of Deputies, after adopting most of the Government Bill, sent it back for revision to the Committee, who returned it with very little alteration. They estimated that in the first four years the number of convicts to be sent would be 20,000. The colonies to which the convicts might be sent remained the same, namely, New Caledonia and its dependencies, the Marquesas, an island called Phu-Quoc, and Guiana. The Bill has passed the Chamber, but is not yet before the Senate.

Ibid.

Ibid., Séance du 7 Mai.

Ibid., Juillet 1883, Annexe 2002.

Your Lordship will not be surprised at our Governments urging that this scheme for making the Pacific Islands the receptacle for the dangerous classes of France, is one deserving the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is impossible for Australasia to look without the gravest apprehension at the prospect of any proposal of the kind receiving the tacit acquiescence of England. What hope is there for the Pacific Islands, if a great nation like France pours into them vast numbers of her dangerous classes, not as convicts under penal servitude, but free the moment they land, so long as they do not return to France? or how can Australia and New Zealand be expected to hear with patience of such a law being passed? There have been rumours of some proposal by which the penal establishment at New Caledonia should be altogether given up by France, and the convicts transferred to the New Hebrides; the inducement being that New Caledonia would then be opened to settlement by free colonists. We do not deny that there would be an advantage in freeing New Caledonia from the curse of transportation; but the Bill before the French Chambers expressly retains New Caledonia as one of the places to which the *récidivistes* are to be sent; therefore, as to the New Hebrides, all the Colonies trust that full effect will be given to Lord Granville's assurance in the House of Lords a few days ago, that "both Her Majesty's Government and the French Government acknowledge in full the obligation which the understanding about the New Hebrides imposes upon both," and that the group shall not be allowed to pass in any way under the dominion of France.

Lord Granville, July 10, 1883.

Nor is it only with regard to French policy that there is, in the opinion of the colonists, cause for some apprehension. It is often said that Prince Bismarck has no desire to extend the influence of Germany to the Pacific; but what happened in the case of the Navigators group shows that idea to be a mistaken one. In the early part of 1880 a scheme was proposed in Germany for a great trading Company to take over the property of Messrs. Godeffroy. In a communication to the Imperial Under Secretary of State, Prince Bismarck laid down the conditions on which the Company was to receive a guarantee from the State of an interest of 4½ per cent. on its capital, not to exceed 300,000 marks a year, and to be for twenty years. The Chancellor referred to "the interest which the State takes in the prosperity of German enterprise in the South Seas," and justified the financial assistance he proposed giving to the new Company, by reason of the Godeffroy firm having "got into difficulties which threatened the German South Sea trade with the loss of their factories and plantations on the Samoa Islands." A Bill to give effect to the Chancellor's proposal was introduced accordingly, but rejected by the German Parliament in April, 1880. Again, as recently as December last, the Royal Colonial Institute called the attention of the Colonial Office to an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* strongly advocating the annexation by Germany of Eastern New Guinea. The answer was that neither Lord Granville nor your Lordship saw any reason for supposing that the German Government contemplated any scheme of the kind; but we venture to ask that a more definite assurance should be obtained from that Government, which can hardly refuse to recognize the vital character of the matter to every Colony in Australasia.

Prince von Bismarck, Varzin, Jan. 1, 1880.

Sir J. Vogel, April 30, 1880.

Royal Colonial Institute, Dec. 9 1882.

Before leaving the subject of foreign intervention, we submit that it would be expedient to settle more clearly the extent to which the independence of the chiefs in the various islands is recognized, and their right to make treaties admitted. Where the treaty-right exists, is it quite certain that the Western Pacific Order in Council is in operation? For instance, the Navigators and the Friendly Islands are among those specified by name in the Order in Council: but we understand there is an English treaty with the "king" of Tonga; and in the case of the Navigators there is a treaty with Germany, which Prince Bismarck communicated to the Reichstag in 1879. And we believe a treaty of some kind was made between Samoa and the United States, giving to the States the exclusive right of using the fine harbour at Tutuila as a coaling and naval station, the U.S. frigate "Narragansett" thereupon saluting the chief's flag with fifteen guns; indeed, this treaty was afterwards the subject of a representation by Sir Edward Thornton to the Government of Washington. Again, several of the Powers have appointed Consuls to the Islands; Her Majesty has a Consul at Rarotonga, a Consul at Samoa, and a Vice-consul at Tonga, while Sir Arthur Gordon, the High Commissioner, is Consul-General for the Pacific Islands, the conduct of relations with native States and tribes being confided to him in that capacity, under the control of the Foreign Office. As there is nothing that can be called law administered by the native States and tribes, it is difficult to see how one day the same evils will not arise from conflicting consular jurisdictions as have been so powerfully described by Lord Dufferin in the case of Egypt.

Prince Bismarck, Jan. 1, 1880.

Foreign Office List, 1883.

Sir A. Gordon, July 16, 1881.

Lord Dufferin, Egypt, No. 6.

The new policy proposed.

The two things we set ourselves to show were, first, that the Western Pacific Order in Council could never be made adequate to do what is wanted, without assuming a jurisdiction hitherto forbidden by Act of Parliament; and secondly, that the fear of foreign intervention which has existed in Australasia was not without warrant. For this purpose we have relied not on assertions of our own but on official records, and with hardly an exception have only spoken of events that have happened in the last three years.

If we have established these two points, then the Imperial Government can hardly reject the consequence, that the time has come when complete jurisdiction ought to be assumed by England over the Western Pacific, as the only means of meeting the difficulties which beset alike the Imperial and the Colonial Governments, and of averting evils which threaten Her Majesty's loyal subjects in all that region.

We have rejoiced to see that such a policy has already received the almost unanimous support of the English Press. Some opposition to it is perhaps only natural. We are sensible of the repugnance that exists to the idea of adding to the already vast responsibilities of England a new and admittedly immense charge like that of the Western Pacific Islands. Yet it is difficult for any one to avoid the conclusion that these islands, unless they are meanwhile lost by foreign annexation, will inevitably belong to England in the end. The same impelling power, not of mere desires but of events, which induced the Imperial Government to do at last in Fiji what they had so often refused, is constantly at work, and incessantly being renewed and strengthened with regard to the Western Pacific. But it was not till Fiji had become the opprobrium of the Southern seas that Her Majesty's Government would interfere. Surely they will not now inflict upon Australasia the hard necessity of waiting till New Guinea also, and perhaps other islands, become Alsatias as dangerous as Fiji once was, scourges to the peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, and a disgrace to civilization. For it is vain to think that the trade and intercourse between Australia and New Zealand and these islands can be suppressed. Settlement both English and foreign is spreading in every direction, yet of safety for life and property there is none. The High Commissioner himself has shown that it is quite impossible to do what is wanted by any Order in Council capable of being issued under the Act of 1875: in other words, impossible to do it without assuming the very jurisdiction which it was the purpose of that Act to forbid. Nor would an International Convention do it, for a convention could only extend to the nationalities concerned, and could not embrace the natives. England could not claim, in a convention with Foreign Powers, any jurisdiction over the native tribes, without herself asserting over them the same right of dominion as would be asserted by the policy the Colonies are urging upon your Lordship: nor could any convention be made at all, without first acknowledging that Foreign Powers possessed an equal right with England to exercise a right of dominion over natives, an acknowledgment against which every subject of Her Majesty in Australia and New Zealand would unite in making the strongest remonstrance.

The case of New Guinea is very pressing, because whatever powers are given to the High Commissioner, they can, in the nature of things, be even less exercised there than in any of the other islands. New Guinea is in such close proximity to Queensland, that whatever is done there must affect Queensland more than anything that is done in the other islands could affect the rest of Australia or New Zealand. All the trade of Queensland with England and India by steam passes through Torres Straits: regular steam communication is now established there: it is really indispensable not only that the Straits should be free to navigation, but that there should be no risk of a foreign Power establishing a naval station there. Adventurous men are occupying portions of the New Guinea coast-line, and irregular settlement is sure to take place more and

and more. What has so often happened will happen again. Failing the colonisation of the great island under proper authority, adventurers will flock there who will neither show regard for the native inhabitants, nor be under any restraint among themselves: the evils and dangers which existed in Fiji will repeat themselves, only on a larger scale, and Queensland, of all the Australias, will suffer from them the most. This has been stated over and over again, in speeches in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by the Governments and Legislatures of Australasia, by the Royal Colonial Institute, and by private persons of high rank and experience in affairs, till we are almost ashamed to repeat it ourselves: yet it must be repeated, for the danger is not far off and a pretence, but imminent and a reality. Surely the Imperial Government cannot continue to refuse so reiterated an appeal. But if, fearing the responsibility of assuming authority over a vast and inaccessible region of mountains and forests peopled by several millions of savages, the Imperial Government finally determine not to take full jurisdiction over all New Guinea east of 143°, we trust that the same objection will not apply against establishing law and order along the coast where settlement is now extending. Let it at least exist over the fringe of the southern coast-line for the present, as was done the other day on the West Coast of Africa. No Act of the Imperial Parliament is necessary for this purpose, because Her Majesty has the same right now to assume jurisdiction over the southern coast-line of the island as she had to assume it when the islands in Torres Straits were annexed; and if it were deemed more convenient, the same process as was adopted then might be adopted now, of giving power by Letters Patent to the Governor of Queensland to declare by proclamation that certain portions of the coast-line of New Guinea should be annexed, under such conditions as it might be thought fit to prescribe. Letters Patent
42 Vict.

We have referred to the irregular settlement that is even now taking place. We must with all respect remonstrate against the doctrine laid down by the High Commissioner on the New Guinea question in 1878, when he "formally and emphatically declared that the Imperial Government disclaimed all obligation to protect or interfere on behalf of persons voluntarily placing themselves in positions of danger in a savage country, and that those who entered on such enterprises must do so at their own risk and peril." It is certainly not by colonists who have founded communities on the other side of the world, whose trade already exceeds in volume the whole foreign trade of England at the accession of Queen Victoria, that this doctrine will ever be acquiesced in. It was by "voluntarily placing themselves in danger" that English adventurers built up our Indian and Colonial Empire, and created a commerce which now is numbered by hundreds of millions every year: nor is the colonizing spirit which has done that work capable of being extinguished by the knowledge that the enterprise of founding new settlements involves risk and peril. But at least it may be said that if the Imperial Government was not to interfere on behalf of English settlers, it should not interfere against them. It surely can never be contended that an elaborate scheme of government was to be invented whose sole object should be to punish a subject of the Queen for any wrong he might commit, while it denied him redress for any wrong that he might suffer.

Sir A. Gordon,
Speech at
Melbourne, 1878.

Imperial interest also concerned.

So far we may perhaps be said to have urged only points that specially affect Colonial interests, or at any rate do not closely touch Imperial ones. This may be true so long as Europe is at peace; but the Imperial interest would spring up the moment any war broke out which involved England in hostilities with a European Power. The Imperial Government have called upon the Colonies to do their part in the defence of their own harbours, and our Governments have not only acknowledged they had a duty in that respect, but are doing their best to fulfil it. They feel that they have a right to ask in return that the task shall not be more difficult for them than the Imperial Government can help, and that they shall not be exposed to the creation of fortified naval stations and *places d'armes* in the Pacific, which should shelter an enemy's fleet and threaten their commerce, their coal measures, and even their safety. The nation will never permit that her naval supremacy in the Pacific shall be endangered; and it can hardly be contested that if France and other European Powers created new naval stations in the islands, the existing conditions in all that ocean would be changed, and everything relating to Her Majesty's Australian squadron assume a new aspect and a new importance.

Concert between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

But while we have thus represented what the Australian Colonies believe ought to be done by the Imperial Government, they are also ready to acknowledge what they ought to do themselves. Your Lordship stated in the House of Lords, that if anything was to be done, it must be done either by the Imperial Government itself, or by the Australian Colonies acting together in concert, or by the Imperial and Colonial Governments combined; and we assure your Lordship that our Governments will hail with the greatest satisfaction such an invitation to them to co-operate with the Imperial authority. There are two immediate ways in which the Colonies can give their co-operation: by contributing to the cost of the policy they are asking your Lordship to pursue, and by placing themselves in a position to act in union with each other and in concert with you.

As regards the first, whatever differences there were when Lord Carnarvon made his proposal of 1876, there are none now. The Victorian Parliament has already passed an Address, assuring Her Majesty that Victoria will share in the cost of the policy which is being urged upon your Lordship; the Queensland Government has assured your Lordship of its readiness to do the same; and the other Colonies will also do their part. But it does not need for us to remind your Lordship that no Ministries can engage for the payment of indefinite sums, and that the assent of our Legislatures to grants of money must be expressed in the usual way. Permanent appropriation will certainly be necessary; and for this not only time is required, but consultation among the Governments, arrangement of the respective contributions of the Colonies, and the passing of the requisite votes; in the meanwhile, the first point for us to know is the amount which the Imperial Government would require to be provided for whatever action is contemplated by your Lordship.

As regards the other question of concerted action between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, your Lordship expressed your opinion to us at our interview with you in the clearest terms, and repeated it in the House of Lords. "If," you said, "the Australian people desire an extension beyond their present limits, the most practical step that they could take, the one that would most facilitate any operation of the kind, and diminish in the greatest degree the responsibility of the mother country, would be the confederation of the Colonies into one united whole, which would be powerful enough to undertake and carry through tasks for which no one Colony is at present sufficient." The large question of Federation which your Lordship has here raised is one on which the Colonies have not made up their minds, and is one of too grave moment to be decided even under the sway of the strong feelings which now exist among them respecting the policy that ought to be pursued in the Western Pacific. But there is nothing to prevent concerted action at once with the Imperial Government for that particular policy; and we acknowledge that your Lordship may justly require not only such concerted action, but joint engagements on the part of the Colonial Governments for the permanence and stability of the policy itself. This too requires time, consultation among our Governments, and probably legislation also—at any rate concurrent resolutions in the respective Colonial Assemblies. On the other hand, the Colonies will not imagine that your Lordship has invited them to a co-operation which is to be barren of results: and our Governments will feel assured that if they on their part pass the requisite appropriations, and combine for that concert with the Imperial Government which is necessary for any policy to succeed, they may rely upon the policy itself being adopted, and effect being given at last to the wishes which they have cherished for more than thirty years. In once more urging these wishes on Her Majesty's Government, they have not come as suppliants for some light favour, but as Englishmen to whom their country has given a great destiny which must be kept from harm; desiring no new territories for themselves, but asking that the Queen's subjects may enjoy the blessings of peace and order where now the law has no terrors for the evil-doer; not seeking by a clearer policy to set new burdens on the English taxpayer, but willing themselves to bear its cost; and welcoming with gladness an invitation to be associated with the Imperial Government in a work which must assuredly be done one day, and can as certainly be best done now.

- We have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.
F. D. BELL.
THOMAS ARCHER.
R. MURRAY-SMITH.

APPENDIX D.

[Enclosure to No. 23.]

The Premier of Tasmania to The Premier of Queensland.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 30 July, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the proposed annexation of New Guinea, and enclosing a copy of a memorandum by you on the subject, dated the 10th July, approved by the Administrator in Council on the 17th July.

I have perused with much interest your memorandum, which deals with a subject which the Premier of Victoria has repeatedly brought under my notice during the past two months—although Mr. Service's action appears to have been directed with a view to secure the annexation, not of New Guinea only, but of the New Hebrides and other islands in the Pacific.

This Government is prepared to act in cordial unison with the other Australasian Colonies in making all urgent representations to Great Britain to induce the Imperial authorities to prevent the occupation of either South-western New Guinea or any of the at present unannexed Pacific Islands by any foreign Power. The occupation of any of these places by a foreign Government as a penal settlement would be in the highest degree objectionable; and their occupation, even for peaceful colonisation, by any Continental Power, would in all probability cause trouble to Queensland and New South Wales in the future. Now, the interests of the Australasian Colonies are so far linked together that even a probability of future trouble or danger to one Colony is a sufficient reason for united action on the part of all. But the real difficulty of the case, to my mind, lies in this—that the question of what measures are expedient, or even possible to be taken, is one the determination of which must be left to Her Majesty's Ministers in England, and in coming to their decision they must necessarily be affected by larger considerations than those which present themselves to our minds, and their action may be limited by obligations of the nature of which we are uninformed, and of the extent of which we are ignorant. The question, therefore, whether the end we seek—viz., the prevention of annexation by any other Power—is only to be attained by an act of annexation on the part of England, or whether it may not be attained by diplomatic representations, is one that only English Ministers can settle, and it should be left in their hands. It is perfectly obvious that the Australasian Colonies, standing alone, are in no position to enter upon a policy of aggression, and that, apart from their position as a portion of the great English Empire, they could offer no effectual resistance to the occupation by France, Germany, or America, of any one of the numerous islands which dot the Pacific, although the occupation of such island by a foreign Government might justly be deemed fraught with menace to the future peacefulness of these southern seas. But if we are dependent upon England for any effective check to what we regard as foreign encroachment, is it wise, or even becoming, to assume a semi-hostile position to the Imperial authorities because, on our first approach to the Queen's Advisers, we do not at once get all we ask? I cannot but believe, in view of the strong language that has been used as to this question of annexation, and of the impatience of control which the proposed action indicates, that the assembly of a Federal Council or Convention at the present time, for the purpose of expressing more forcibly and more collectively our dissatisfaction with the decision of Her Majesty's Ministers, and our opinion of the unwisdom of their action, would be the beginning of difficulties the end of which I do not profess to be able to foresee.

The mere question of the expense of governing any new dependency is, I venture to think, of secondary consideration. Shared among the Colonies it would not be burdensome, and probably Tasmania's share would be comparatively trifling. My objection to the course suggested is rather that it appears to me that we are going too fast and too far; that we are subordinating Imperial to Colonial interests, and assuming an incapacity or an unwillingness on the part of Great Britain to defend us from the evils which we dread, for which there does not seem to be any sufficient warrant.

For these reasons this Government is not prepared to do more than to join in urging Her Majesty to take such effectual steps as the wisdom of Her Advisers may suggest to prevent the occupation of New Guinea or the Pacific Islands by any foreign Power.

I have, &c.,
W. R. GIBLIN.

APPENDIX E.

[Enclosure to No. 45.]

Colonial Office to The Agents-General for New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 31 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st July, placing before His Lordship the representations with regard to New Guinea and the islands in the Western Pacific Ocean which you had promised during your recent interview. Lord Derby recognizes the care and ability with which you have recapitulated the history of past transactions in that part of the world, and, as His Lordship does not perceive that this department need take exception to any of the statements in the earlier part of your letter he will not at present examine them in detail. I am, however, to inform you that, as it contains many references to the acts and opinions of the High Commissioner and of Her Majesty's naval officers, Lord Derby has transmitted copies to Sir Arthur Gordon and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their consideration.

2. Turning to your inquiry as to the extent to which the claims of Foreign Powers in the Western Pacific have been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, His Lordship is disposed to doubt whether there is really so much uncertainty or absence of information on this subject in the Australasian Colonies as you seem to apprehend.

3. Referring, however, first to the islands of the Western Pacific which are most distant from Australia, the Navigators' Islands, no Power has claimed or indicated any desire to obtain a paramount influence or protectorate over that group. The Consular Officers of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have, jointly or separately, from time to time exercised influence over public and native affairs at Samoa; and this country, as well as Germany, has entered into treaties with the King and Government of Samoa. The group therefore forms an independent State, recognized as such by European diplomacy, and under these circumstances the question might possibly arise whether its annexation by any Power would not be a violation of international law.

4. The Government of the Tongan or Friendly Islands is also recognized as independent, and this country and Germany have recently concluded treaties with the King of that group. The same argument therefore applies in this as in the former case.

5. Proceeding westward past Fiji, which, with the neighbouring island of Rotumah, is British, we come to the New Hebrides; and your letter shows that you are aware of the understanding arrived at in 1878 between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, in pursuance of which the independence of those islands has been up to the present time recognized and respected by both Governments. The Loyalty Islands, being close to New Caledonia, are to be looked upon as dependencies of the French Government in that island.

6. The foregoing brief statement may suffice to explain to you that the claims and interests of other countries constitute a very serious impediment to that "complete jurisdiction" which you represent that England ought now to assume over the Western Pacific, and that the best known and most frequented groups of islands have already such relations with Foreign Powers, in common with England, as cannot be summarily ignored. You do not specifically refer to the important islands or group of islands known as New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, and the Santa Cruz Islands. They are at a considerable distance from Australia, and are for the most part of great size, and inhabited by warlike and cannibal tribes. Her Majesty's Government have not before them any evidence that the Governments of the Australasian Colonies have sufficiently considered the extent of the responsibilities which the annexation or protectorate of these islands would involve, and they are far from being satisfied that the assumption of those responsibilities is necessary or justifiable.

7. With reference to that part of your letter which treats of New Guinea, Lord Derby desires me to observe that he has at present nothing to add to the despatch which he addressed on the 11th July to the Acting Governor of Queensland. His Lordship concludes that, after receiving that despatch, the Governments of any Colonies desiring to bear the cost of any measures which, as indicated in the two last paragraphs of that despatch, Her Majesty's Government may be prepared to take,

take, will confer together and make those united recommendations which have been invited, furnishing also an effective guarantee for such expenditure as may be incurred. They will, no doubt, at the same time consider whether they wish to make jointly any similar definite proposal with regard to other islands not already connected by treaty or otherwise with Foreign Powers.

8. I am to add that Lord Derby has read with attention your representations as to the inconvenience and injury which, unless great precautions are taken, might result from the continuance and development of the French penal settlements in New Caledonia and the adjacent islands, and that His Lordship is in communication with the Foreign Office on the subject.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

APPENDIX F.

[Enclosures to Nos. 49 and 50.]

MEMORIAL to the Honorable the President and the Members of the Federal Convention appointed to meet at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, in October next.

The Memorial of the inhabitants of the Colony of Fiji,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Memorialists are residents of the Crown Colony of Fiji, and regard the question of the ultimate federation of the Australasian Colonies as one of vital importance to the interests of this Colony.

That the system of Government adopted in a Crown Colony such as we have here is altogether opposed to the spirit of the age; that, to a great extent, it impedes the investment and employment of capital in developing the industrial resources of the country; that it checks the producing interests by unnecessary restrictions, and exercises such an unwholesome influence on every branch of industry that it has retarded rather than advanced the natural progress of the Colony.

That the Colony is self-supporting is evidenced by the fact that our revenue now amounts to £98,000 sterling, and the expenditure to £87,000 sterling; yet in its appropriation the people are denied any voice, and this, notwithstanding that the Legislative Council contains certain non-official members, nominated and appointed by the Governor, yet—such is the dominating influence of the executive and the official members of the Council—they are powerless for good, and can neither control the expenditure in any way nor are they permitted to interfere with any appointment to office within the Colony.

The geographical position of this Colony, its large and increasing business connections with New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, has induced the inhabitants to come forward and beg that they may be allowed to place before the Conference, now shortly to sit, its political position and the many benefits which would accrue to the Colony and its people by the introduction of a more liberal form of Government, so that the advantages which the Australasian Colonies must derive from federation may be extended to Fiji, whether as an appanage of one or other of the Colonial Dependencies or otherwise, as the Conference may deem most advisable for the best interests and prosperity of this Colony and its people.

And your Memorialists solicit that the combined and powerful influence of the Convention will be exercised with the Imperial Authorities in procuring their consent to the incorporation of this Colony with federated Australasia.

With the object of securing the foregoing, or, if that be denied us, of obtaining some amelioration of the disabilities under which we labour through our present form of Government, your Memorialists have prepared and forwarded for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen a petition, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and it is prayed that the members of the Convention will assist the Petitioners in obtaining the objects of their petition.

Dated in Levuka, Fiji, this 19th September, 1883.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

This the humble Petition of the undersigned your Majesty's British subjects, resident in the Colony of Fiji,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are colonists of Fiji, and are largely interested, commercially and otherwise, in the present and future prosperity of the Colony.

2. That Fiji has been a British Colony since the 10th day of October, 1874.

3. That the present population of the Colony consists, it is estimated, of 110,000 native-born Fijians and of 2,500 European and other foreign residents, exclusive of labourers introduced from other of the Pacific Islands and from India.

4. That the Government of the Colony is now administered by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

5. That the Executive Council, as ordinarily constituted, consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, and the Agent-General of Immigration.

6. That the Legislative Council consists of the Governor and his Executive Council, the Honorable the Chief Justice and other officials not members of the Executive Council, with certain gentlemen not connected with the Government but who are nominees of the Crown.

7. That all laws and ordinances passed for the Government of the Colony are enacted by the Governor with the advice of the Legislative Council.

8. That the votes of the official members of the Legislative Council are recorded as His Excellency may direct, notwithstanding that their personal opinion may be at variance with his own.

9. That no member of the Legislative Council, other than the Governor, can propose any expenditure of money, nor reduce nor add to any amount proposed by him.

10. That since the constitution of the Government as now existing, no single ordinance has been passed when introduced by any non-official member.

11. That the revenue of the Colony has now reached a total of at least £90,000 per annum; that the European inhabitants are the principal contributors, directly or indirectly thereof, and that such revenue exceeds the present expenditure of the Colony.

12. That all appointments to offices and positions of emolument within the Colony are made by the Crown alone; that a reference to the appointments made for some years past will show that only an exceedingly small proportion of the offices created have been filled by residents in the Colony, and that in the great majority of instances preference has been given to cadets from England or Scotland or persons from India.

13. That your Petitioners are denied all right of local self-government, and show that in the year 1877 provision was made for the appointment of a Town Board in Levuka, so constituted that such a proportion of members should be elected by the ratepayers as to give them a majority in the Town Council. That this system worked successfully when tried in Levuka, but that for the management of the town of Suva an officer of the Government alone manages the municipal business of the town and imposes and expends all rates.

14. That a reference to the statistics of the Colony and to other sources of information will show that the European colonists are as orderly, law-abiding, and well-conducted as any other subjects within your Majesty's dominions.

15. That your Majesty's subjects in this Colony are discontented and grieved that all right of being represented or heard in the Councils of this Colony is denied to them, and that they have no voice in the administration of the Government of the Colony, the enactment of its laws, or the public expenditure.

16. That with few exceptions the Ordinances of the Colony are introduced to the Legislative Council and passed without prior publicity having been given to them, so as to allow discussion, and objection, or suggestion thereto—to be made through the medium of the public Press, or in other ways through the non-official members of the Council.

17. That the fact of the inhabitants of the Colony consisting of so large a proportion of native Fijians is no reason why the right ordinarily granted to British subjects of being represented in Colonial Councils of Government should be entirely denied to your Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

18. That, as there will shortly be assembled at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, a Convention of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies to consider the question of a General Federation of the Colonies, and the annexation of parts of New Guinea and also certain other islands or groups of islands in the Western Pacific, the time has therefore seemed to your Majesty's Petitioners opportune for praying from your Majesty's Government consideration of their present political position. In furtherance of which object your Petitioners have memorialized the said Convention now about to meet, and have requested them to assist your Petitioners in obtaining the objects herein set forth.

Your Petitioners therefore now most humbly pray :—

1. That your Majesty will see fit, in the event of the Australasian Colonies becoming federated, to constitute the Colony of Fiji an integral portion of Federated Australasia.
2. That in the event of such Federation not being now immediately accomplished, your Majesty will see fit to allow the Colony of Fiji to become incorporated with one of the Australasian Colonies as now existing, with the consent of such Colony.
3. Or, that your Majesty will see fit to grant to the British-born subjects resident within this Colony complete relief from the humiliating condition in which they are at present politically placed.
4. That such relief be granted with due regard to the preservation of all existing rights and privileges of the native races inhabiting this Colony.

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

Dated in Levuka, Fiji, this 19th September, 1883.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW GUINEA AND NEW HEBRIDES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1884.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 12 November, 1883.

NEW GUINEA.—Nothing reliable since Lord Derby's reply of 22nd October; substance telegraphed to Victoria, for information of Colonial Governments; other rumours unreliable; appreciate your views, which I communicated to Colonial Office.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street S.W., 16 November, 1883.

Referring to my telegram of the 12th instant, on the subject of New Guinea, in which I informed you that since the issue of Lord Derby's letter on the 22nd October, addressed to the Agent-General of Victoria, nothing reliable had transpired in connection with this question, I have the honor to state that vague rumours as to the action intended to be taken by the Imperial Government in regard to New Guinea being in circulation at the time, I thought it wise to telegraph to you, lest some of the groundless opinions entertained here might reach you. You may rest assured that I will not fail to keep you promptly and fully informed of such matters as it is desirable you should know in relation to this important subject.

Since I last wrote to you I have been favoured by Mr. Murray Smith, the Agent-General for Victoria, with a copy of Lord Derby's reply of the 22nd October last to a communication addressed to him by Mr. Murray Smith, at the request of the Victorian Government. I now forward a copy of this letter for your information, the purport of which was telegraphed to the Government of Victoria, and has already, I have no doubt, been conveyed to you.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

J. Bramston, Esq., to The Agent-General for Victoria.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 October, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in which, at the request of the Government of Victoria, His Lordship is invited to state more fully the views of Her Majesty's Government on certain questions connected with the subject of the proposed annexation of various islands in the Western Pacific Ocean.

You ask (1) on what general conditions Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to assent to the annexation of the islands in question. (2.) If the Australian Colonies were to become federated would the annexation of the islands be allowed, or would it be allowed on the simple agreement of the Colonies concerned to provide for the expense of the proceedings. (3.) Can an estimate be given of the cost of the measures indicated at the conclusion of Lord Derby's despatch to the Officer Administering the Government of Queensland, of the 11th July last.

In reply to the first of these questions, I am to observe that it was explained, in the letter addressed on the 31st of August last to you and other Agents-General, that there are obstacles in the annexation by Great Britain of some of the Western Pacific Islands, and that with regard to others Her Majesty's Government are not of opinion that their annexation, with all its attendant expenses and responsibilities, is necessary at the present time. Her Majesty's Government will, of course, be prepared to give their best consideration to the views of the Australian Governments, after those Governments have more fully considered the whole subject at the approaching Conference; but it is obvious that Her Majesty's Government are not now in a position to define any conditions on which they will be prepared to assent to annexation.

(2.) If the Colonies should decide either upon confederation, or upon united action, in regard to this particular question, there would undoubtedly be much less difficulty than at present in arranging for the transfer to them of the obligations of this country in respect of neighbouring native communities; but it is not possible to say, without full consideration of the manner in which the confederated Colonies would propose to discharge their obligations, whether annexation could be agreed to.

If the Colonies at the approaching Conference decide that the annexation of some of the islands is desirable, Her Majesty's Government would be willing to discuss all details fully with the Agents-General or other Colonial representatives, and to consider whether and how far annexation would be justifiable and practicable.

(3.) With respect to the last point raised in your letter, it does not appear to Lord Derby to be possible to give an approximated estimate of the probable cost of strengthening the staff of the High Commissioner on the coast of New Guinea, as proposed in the last paragraph of His Lordship's despatch to the Governor of Queensland, of the 11th of July.

If the authority and protection of the High Commissioner is to be effectively extended over other important islands or groups of islands, as well as over the coasts of New Guinea, a considerable number of officers, with adequate provision for their safety and for means, enabling them to communicate with some Australian Colony, would have to be maintained.

The cost of such arrangements could hardly fail to amount to some thousands of pounds annually, even if the area to be supervised were limited; but it is feared that any attempt to state it more precisely might tend to mislead.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW GUINEA AND NEW HEBRIDES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 September, 1884.

No. 1.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 9 May, 1884.

Her Majesty's Government have not lost sight of the Resolutions adopted by the Convention of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies at Sydney in December last, and have considered the provisions of the Draft Bill for constituting a Federal Council, which the Representatives pledged themselves to submit to the Legislatures of their respective Colonies. I had been led to believe that Addresses in favour of this Bill would be adopted by the Colonial Legislatures in time to enable Her Majesty's Government to introduce the measure during the present Session of Parliament with a good prospect of its being passed; but the necessary action does not appear to have been yet taken in any Colony. As therefore the probability of legislation during this year is diminishing it appears desirable to consider the position of Her Majesty's Government and of the Colonial Governments in regard to the proposals of the Convention.

2. I had explained in my despatch of 11th July, 1883, to the Administrator of the Government of Queensland, which was before the Convention, that, in order to place Her Majesty's Government in a position to consider proposals for the protection or government of New Guinea or other places in the Western Pacific Ocean, it was desirable for the Australasian Colonies to combine together effectively, and provide the cost of carrying out any policy which it might be decided to adopt, and that, in the meantime, Her Majesty's Government must continue to decline proposals for large annexations of territory adjacent to Australia, adding that if a reasonable annual sum were provided by the Colonies Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to strengthen the Naval Force on the Australian Station, and make the High Commissionership more effective.

3. The Convention does not appear to have taken this part of my despatch into consideration; but it agreed that the Governments represented at it should recommend their respective Legislatures to make permanent provision for the cost of the policy advocated, viz. :-

- (1.) To check, in whatever manner might be deemed wisest and most effectual, the further acquisition of dominion in the Pacific south of the Equator, by any Foreign Power.
- (2.) To secure the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea and the small islands adjacent thereto, as is not claimed by the Government of the Netherlands; and
- (3.) To acquire, if possible, the control of the New Hebrides in the interests of Australasia.

The Legislature of Queensland has recorded its entire concurrence in these resolutions, but no Colony has taken measures to provide the requisite funds, as suggested by the Convention.

4. As, therefore, in the absence of any joint action by the Colonies, Her Majesty's Government are not in a position to deal with these questions of policy to which I have referred, and some further delay seems unavoidable, it may be desirable that your Government should consider, with the Governments of the other Australasian Colonies, whether there may not be advantage in making provision for the intervening period in the manner suggested by me in paragraph 7 of my despatch of 11th July last to Sir A. H. Palmer. As I then stated, Her Majesty's Government are confident that no Foreign Power contemplates interference with New Guinea; but in the absence of any controlling authority it is always possible that the subjects of a Foreign Power might require the protection or intervention of their Government; and British subjects also, by coming into collision with the natives, or by setting up claims to land, might cause complication which would give much trouble hereafter.

5. Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think that there should be a High Commissioner, or at least a Deputy Commissioner, with large powers of independent action, stationed on or near the Eastern Coasts of New Guinea, and that he should be furnished with a steamship independent of Her Majesty's Naval Squadron, and with a staff sufficient to enable him to exercise protection in the name of the Queen on those shores. The cost of this arrangement cannot be accurately estimated, as I have previously stated; but if one or more Colonies will secure to Her Majesty's Government the payment of a sum of (say) £15,000 during the year ending 1st June, 1885, they will be prepared to take immediate steps for establishing the High Commissioner's jurisdiction, and will render to the contributing Governments an account of the expenditure incurred. It would be possible after some months to determine

whether this arrangement should be further continued, and to consider with the Colonial Governments (or with the Federal Council, if established) what arrangements should be made for the future supervision of the labour trade, if it should be decided that it can continue to be allowed. Her Majesty's Government have come to no conclusion as to the recommendations of the Western Pacific Committee, in regard to which the Colonies should first be consulted; but I think it doubtful whether it will be found practicable to place the regulation of the labour traffic under Imperial control.

6. I may also state, in conclusion, that the annual expenditure of this country in the maintenance of the Squadron on the Australian Station, including schooners and surveying vessels, is estimated as amounting at present to about £157,000. I need hardly add that it is desirable that I should learn, as soon as possible, the result of the careful consideration which I trust that this despatch will receive from your Government, in conjunction with the Governments of the other Australasian Colonies.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor.—Colonial Secretary—A.L., 16/6/84.

No. 2.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 30 June, 1884.

THIS Colony joins in paying proportion of fifteen thousand New Guinea expenses.

ALEX. STUART.

No. 3.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 4 July, 1884.

Referring to your telegram, of the 30th ultimo, as follows:—"This Colony joins paying proportion of fifteen thousand, New Guinea expenses,"—I have the honor to inform you that immediately upon its receipt I communicated your message to Lord Derby; and, by appointment, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, Mr. R. Murray Smith, Mr. Hemmant, and myself, had on Wednesday an interview with his Lordship, I regret to say without any definite result.

We informed Lord Derby that five of the Australian Colonies were prepared to guarantee the payment of £15,000 (the amount named in his Lordship's despatch of the 9th of May to the Governors of the Australasian Colonies), on the understanding that a complete Protectorate would be established over New Guinea, and, if possible, the islands adjacent thereto.

Lord Derby, after discussing the matter at great length with the Agents-General, stated that he would at the earliest possible moment submit the whole question to the Cabinet, and communicate the decision of the Government to the Agents-General.

I will address you more fully on this subject by next mail.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Seen.—A.S., 11/8/84.

No. 4.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 17 July, 1884.

Referring to my last letter of the 4th instant, reporting an interview of the Agents-General with Lord Derby, relating to New Guinea, in which I promised further particulars, I have now the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of a minute, which the Agents-General who were present at the interview agree to as being substantially a correct statement of the conversation which took place between Lord Derby and themselves on the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

MINUTE of an interview on the 2nd July, 1884, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Agents-General for New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

Present:—

Earl of Derby.
Sir Robert Herbert.
Sir Saul Samuel.

Sir F. Dillon Bell.
Mr. R. Murray Smith.
Mr. W. E. Hemmant.

Sir F. Dillon Bell commenced the discussion by stating that the Agents-General had now been instructed by the Governments of the Australasian Colonies to guarantee the payment of the contribution of £15,000 asked in Lord Derby's despatch of 9th May, but that there appeared some points which it was desirable to submit to Her Majesty's Government for consideration. The Government of New Zealand being engaged in a contested election had been unable to join at present in the undertaking given by the four Continental Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.

In the first place, the Colonies desired to ascertain whether the protectorate, promised in the despatches of 9th May last, and 11th July, 1883, would only be exercised over New Guinea, or whether it would be extended over other islands of the Western Pacific. Lord Derby here interposed with the observation that Her Majesty's Government had never undertaken to assume any formal protectorate even over New Guinea, upon which we referred to the following phrases from the despatches above-named, the correctness of which was corroborated by Sir Robert Herbert.

"5. Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think that there should be a High Commissioner, or at least a Deputy Commissioner, with large powers of independent action stationed in or near the eastern coasts of New Guinea, and that he should be furnished with a steamship independent of Her Majesty's Naval Squadron, and with a staff sufficient to enable him to exercise protection in the name of the Queen over those shores."

"7.

"7. Her Majesty's Government will be willing to take steps for strengthening the Naval Force on the Australasian Station, so as to enable Her Majesty's ships to be more constantly present than hitherto in that part of the Pacific. A protectorate thus gradually established over the coast tribes would be capable of meeting the principal requirements of the case for some time to come."

Lord Derby then remarked that New Guinea, owing to its proximity to the Australasian Continent, stood in a somewhat different position from any other of the islands which formed the subject of discussion, that Prince Bismarck's declarations were undoubtedly very serious, and that Her Majesty's Government felt in consequence the desirableness of taking some action now. He asked what other islands the Colonies proposed should be dealt with. We mentioned the New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon, and Santa Cruz groups. Lord Derby combated with some vigour the notion that the possession of these islands could affect Australia. We examined the map, and the position occupied by each group. We pointed out in answer to Lord Derby's objection the extent of trade now springing up with those coasts, the danger of their being occupied by Foreign Powers for convict stations, and the difficulties attending the control of the labour traffic, which drew its principal supplies from the groups in question. Lord Derby said that, so far as the control of the labour traffic and the prevention of convict establishments were concerned, he fully agreed with the Australasian Colonies, and was disposed to do everything in his power to help them. He could not share, however, their fears as to the occupation of these islands for ordinary purposes, by other nations, nor did he think we could reasonably assert, what amounted to a Monroe doctrine, over the Western Pacific. We then discussed the nature of the protection to be announced, urging once more the radical defects in the present Pacific Protection Acts and Orders in Council, which as Sir F. D. Bell had previously pointed out, gave the Lord High Commissioner the power of punishing British subjects for any wrong they might commit, but denied them any protection against injuries which they might suffer. Thus we endeavoured to obtain some declaration from Lord Derby on two points.

1. The geographical extent of the protectorate to be assumed.
2. The nature of the jurisdiction to be established.

On the first point Lord Derby retreated even from the position which he had taken in the despatch of 9th May. While admitting that the case of New Guinea was more urgent than that of the other islands, he declined to pledge himself to any positive step regarding even New Guinea, without consulting the Cabinet; and as to any other islands he held out no prospect to us that anything would be done towards securing them from foreign occupation. We pointed out that the recent declarations of Prince Bismarck evidently pointed to the Pacific, and we asked whether Lord Derby did not think it probable that if Her Majesty proclaimed a protectorate over New Guinea, the German Government would follow up that proclamation by annexing the Solomon Islands, where they already had trading and missionary ports? Lord Derby said he thought it very likely they would. We suggested that they might possibly also establish a convict station there, but Lord Derby said, as to that he was quite with us, and any such movement ought to be resisted. We then asked whether Her Majesty's Government would not at any rate endeavour to come to some understanding with the Powers on two points, namely, the control of the labour traffic, and the prevention of any further convict establishment in the Pacific. To this Lord Derby gave a ready assent, but so far as we could gather was disposed to establish a control over the labour traffic, not by obtaining from the other Governments an assent to extending the High Commissioner's authority over their subjects, but by the erection of some kind of mixed tribunal.

We then said it should be clearly understood that this would not satisfy the Australasian Colonies. What they desired was, the extension of British authority under some form of protectorate over New Guinea and the islands of the Western Pacific, which would preserve them from being appropriated by Foreign Powers, and secure them eventually for Australasia. Lord Derby said, that in that case what we wanted was the whole South Pacific; and he objected that we had no right to dictate to other nations that they should not form settlements there, adding that grave responsibilities and complications would follow from such a course as that proposed. He did not, however, explain to us what these responsibilities and complications might be. It was strongly urged by us that, while the Colonies put forward no Monroe doctrine to extend over the Pacific, and could not object to the right of appropriation being claimed by other powers over unoccupied groups of islands, they were desirous of securing these islands from such appropriation, while there was yet time to do so. We deprecated the repetition in any other islands, if understandings such as had been made between France and England in the case of the New Hebrides, as being likely to produce much more troublesome complications than could arise from the course we advocated. We pointed out that in any future arrangements of any kind relating to the Pacific the Colonies ought to be previously consulted; adding, that if they had been so consulted in the case of the New Hebrides, they would not have assented to the Convention now in existence. We then went on to refer to the case of Angra Pequena, as showing that what Prince Bismarck had required in that case really was an undertaking with Her Majesty's Government, and that if Her Majesty's Government had assumed the protectorate over Angra Pequena, and consequently had given the protection of England to the German Missionaries and Traders there, the Chancellor would probably have been satisfied. In like manner as regarded the Pacific Islands, where Germans were now settled, the Australasian Colonies were ready to defray the cost, and accept the responsibilities of such a protectorate as would secure the objects of Prince Bismarck.

Lord Derby, however, refused to commit himself to any positive declaration on either of the points with regard to which we asked a decision, and his view appeared to us to be that a simple strengthening of the High Commissioner's jurisdiction in New Guinea would answer all requirements. We thus parted from his Lordship with an impression that it was doubtful whether even the promises contained in the despatch of 9th May would not be interpreted in a sense very different from that in which they were understood by the Colonies when they agreed to make the contribution of £15,000.

No. 5.

Minute by Colonial Secretary.

Subject: Secretary of State for the Colonies' Despatch dated 9th May, 1884, No. 27.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 July, 1884.

THE passage through Parliament of one of the most important and difficult questions of Colonial legislation, namely, the readjustment of the land laws of the Colony, having absorbed nearly the whole time since the Intercolonial Convention concluded its sitting, has prevented the resolutions of that body from being considered, but it is the intention of the Government to submit them during the present session.

I have no hesitation in saying that, whatever may be the conclusion arrived at with regard to the Federal Council Bill, I am confident there will be an almost unanimous agreement with regard to the willingness of this Colony contributing its share of the £15,000 estimated by Lord Derby as the annual expense of maintaining a High Commissioner, to be stationed in New Guinea, and furnished with a suitable steamship for the purpose of exercising some protectorate power over that and adjacent islands; but at the same time I would take this opportunity of pointing out that while this Colony has always been desirous that the labour trade in the South Sea Islands should be governed by wise regulations, the object of having a High Commissioner stationed at New Guinea is not solely for the purpose of a better administration of such regulations, but for that which is deemed by the Australian Colonies generally of even greater importance, viz., the carrying out of such protectorate over New Guinea as will secure the Colonies from the great disadvantage and danger which it would be to these Colonies if the southern shores of that island were to fall under the acquisition or dominion of any Foreign Power.

ALEX. STUART.

No. 6.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency The Governor.

My dear Lord Augustus,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 July, 1884.

23 July, 1884.
[No. 5.]

I enclose you herewith a minute which I have made upon Lord Derby's despatch of 9th May on the subject of the contribution to the High Commissioner whom he proposes to appoint at New Guinea.

You will observe that I have taken the opportunity to point out that it is not so much for administering regulations connected with the South Sea Island traffic as for the obtaining by the Imperial Government of a footing in New Guinea, that the Colonies are in my opinion showing their readiness to share in the expense. I have deemed it necessary to allude to this, because, in the latter part of his despatch, Lord Derby seems inclined to make the regulation of the labour traffic the chief object.

I will be obliged by your telegraphing the main purport of my minute, viz.:—"That important legislation has prevented its being dealt with, but that I am very confident that that portion of the suggestions of the Convention will be cordially approved whatever may befall the other portions."

I am, &c.,

ALEXANDER STUART.

No. 7.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 25 July, 1884.

23 July, 1884.

In continuation of my letter of the 17th instant, I have now the honor to forward for your information copy of a joint letter which has been addressed by the Agents-General to the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby, asking His Lordship to be good enough to inform us as soon as possible the decision of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the proposals we laid before His Lordship, on the 2nd instant, in regard to the Western Pacific.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

The Agents-General to The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.

My Lord,

8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 23 July, 1884.

At the interview which we had with your Lordship on the 2nd instant, you were good enough to say that you would submit to the Cabinet the proposals then brought under your consideration in reference to the Western Pacific, and inform us of the result. As the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies are at present in session or about to meet, when authority must be asked for the confirmation of the contributions of the respective Colonies to the guarantee of fifteen thousand pounds (£15,000) given by their Governments in response to the proposals contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of May, we hope we shall not be considered importunate if we request that the decision of Her Majesty's Government may be communicated to us as soon as possible.

We have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for New South Wales.

F. D. BELL,

Agent-General for New Zealand.

ROBERT MURRAY SMITH,

Agent-General for Victoria.

WM. HEMMANT,

Acting Agent-General for Queensland.

No. 8.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

The Governor begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Minute of the Colonial Secretary in reply to the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 9th May, 1884, on the subject of the contribution to the High Commissioner whom he proposes to appoint at New Guinea.

The Governor has forwarded a copy of this Minute to the Earl of Derby by the last mail, and he has likewise informed His Lordship by telegraph of the general nature of it.

28/7/84.

Seen.—A.S., 28/7/84.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW GUINEA AND THE UNAPPROPRIATED ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1884.

No. 1.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 17 September, 1884.

INVITE your attention to the still unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the Islands question. We have gained something as regards Guinea, but even that is imperfect, leaving out, as I understand, north-west portion. As regards other islands, the policy of delay adopted by Lord Derby simply increases the difficulty. Twelve months ago the islands might have been ours without difficulty; now at any moment another Power may appear upon the scene. All considerations induce me to submit at the present junction that we make united one more effort to prevail upon England to make a complete work by establishing protectorate over unappropriated islands, respecting of course international obligations. If you concur in this, the course I should suggest is that Colonies having an Agent-General should instruct by telegram their Agents to consult and make one more united effort with Lord Derby, or even the Premier. Colonies not having an Agent-General but concurring to authorize one of the other Colonies to speak for them in this matter. To leave matter where it is would be an impotent conclusion to our efforts, but more than that, we should be letting slip an opportunity that may never recur.

JAMES SERVICE,
Chairman of Conventions Committee.

No. 2.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 19 September, 1884.

I SEND for your information the following telegram just to hand from Premier, New Zealand, in reply to my circular telegram of which you had copy, namely:—Pacific Islands; quite concur; will instruct Agent-General as you suggest; telegraph me terms.

No. 3.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 September, 1884.

Three days ago I received your telegram respecting the protectorate over the unappropriated South Sea Islands. I regret to have to inform you that I do not concur with the view you take of the desirability of again urging upon Lord Derby that immediate steps be taken to extend England's protectorate over all these islands as well as over the whole of New Guinea, notwithstanding the announcement in your telegram of yesterday that New Zealand had signified concurrence.

As regards New Guinea, I do not think it was ever contemplated by the Convention to urge a protectorate over the north-west portions. All that we desired to secure was that the portion not hitherto claimed by the Netherlands—*i.e.*, the southern and eastern portions—should be thus protected or in some way incorporated into the British Empire. The matter is, in my opinion, an urgent one, but I think we have done enough for the present in the way in which we have represented this urgency. If this matter be not within a reasonable period carried out by the Imperial Government, I am sure that this Colony will join with you and others in reiterating the views of the colonists, but at the present moment I think that our doing so would be open to an imputation of restlessness and impatience, as we know that grave steps of this kind, wherein questions of international character may arise, cannot be forced as those of minor importance.

But however this may be, I find myself unable to join with you in urging such a departure from the resolutions of the Convention as to agitate for a complete protection over all unappropriated islands. All that the Convention did, as it appears to me, was to state broadly its view that further acquisition of dominion by any foreign Power over these islands would be highly detrimental to Australia and injurious to the British Empire; but the Convention carefully guarded itself from dictating in any way to the Imperial Government the mode by which such should be accomplished.

Personally, my own belief is that such a course as you favour would be at the present juncture extremely injudicious, and that it probably would be better if the Imperial Government could see its way to unite with other European Governments in coming to an understanding that none of these islands outside New Guinea should be taken directly or indirectly by any one Power, but that the inhabitants of all nations should be permitted to the freest trade and communication with all, and that such trading should be under the joint protection of the nations.

I can conceive no time more unsuitable than the present, when the watchful, and it may be, in some degree, the jealous, eye of foreign nations is fixed on these islands, for any such distinctly assertive act as you suggest being taken by Great Britain; and I do not see that we would be acting a truly loyal part to the Empire if we were to urge her to assume a position of embarrassment which would be likely to provoke the hostility of foreign nations; nor do I think that such a course would hasten that which we really do want, and which alone the Convention urged, viz., a protectorate over the south-eastern portion of New Guinea, and a friendly arrangement with other Powers as to the non-interference with the South Sea Islands other than is involved in the regulation of the trade therewith by mutual arrangement.

In putting forth these views, I beg to assure you that I am not actuated by any wish to stand aloof from co-operation with your or any other Colony, but solely from a desire to look upon the question in the broad light of what is most likely to accomplish the object we have at heart, and to do that effectively, but with the least embarrassment to the interests of the whole Empire.

I remain, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 4.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 22 September, 1884.

Your letter of 20th reached me only this afternoon at 5'30, but I had seen the text of it in our newspapers this morning, and felt much regret at the view you take of the islands question, and of the course these Colonies should now take in respect thereto.

Let me say first that, by a clerical error in my circular telegram, the word "north-west" was used instead of "north-east," which I did not observe when signing it. My object in referring to the northern side at all was because, although there is a northern side to the eastward of the Netherlands line, Mr. Gladstone, in his recent remarks in the House of Commons, appeared to ignore that portion of the coast altogether, and confined his remarks to the southern and eastern coast alone. Whilst none of us desire to interfere with the Dutch claims, the Convention was unanimous in desiring "the incorporation with the British Empire of so much of New Guinea and the small islands adjacent thereto as is not claimed by the Government of the Netherlands," and I think we shall agree that to leave a part of the coast line on the northern side open to be appropriated by a third Power would be most undesirable. In this opinion I have no doubt you fully concur.

There are two points in your letter which I was sorry to read:—

- 1st, that the time has not come to further urge on the Imperial Government the necessity of prompt action with respect to New Guinea,
- and 2nd, that you describe the policy of agitating "for a complete protection over all the unappropriated islands" as "a departure from the resolution of the Convention."

With respect to the 1st point, of course the exact time to repeat our appeals to the Home Government must necessarily be a matter of opinion. You admit the matter, as far as New Guinea is concerned, is an urgent one, and yet you hesitate at present to say so a second time, lest we be charged with "restlessness and impatience." I deem it of far greater importance to show our deep earnestness in the matter by a frequent importunity, than to save ourselves from any small imputation of the sort you deprecate. It appears to me that nothing but a continual knocking at the door will arouse the Imperial Government to action. Patience is but a poor substitute for pressure in cases like the present. You must not forget that it is now fourteen months since Lord Derby invited the Colonies to unite for the express purpose of securing the objects we desire, an invitation emphasized in His Lordship's despatch of 9th May last in the following terms, viz., "that in order to place Her Majesty's Government in a position to consider the proposals for the protection or government of New Guinea or other places in the Western Pacific Ocean, it was desirable for the Australasian Colonies to combine together effectively and provide the cost of carrying out any policy which it might be decided to adopt."

The Colonies have now combined together to provide the cost, and it remains for Lord Derby to carry out his part of the contract.

But to my second point: I think all our Convention colleagues will be amazed at your describing our agitating "for a complete protection over all the unappropriated islands" as a "departure from the resolution of the Convention." In the resolutions of the Convention as finally passed, the special mode of preventing "the further acquisition of dominion in the Pacific south of the Equator by any Foreign Power" is not suggested; but no one ever imagined what you now propose, viz., that this could be best accomplished by placing all the islands except New Guinea (why do you except New Guinea?) under the joint protection of the European nations. It takes one's breath away to read such a proposal. I thought it was an accepted principle with all the Colonies that the people of Australasia had the best right to the islands of Australasia, and that when the Convention deprecated the further acquisition of territory by any Foreign Power they did not mean that the whole of the islands should be handed

handed over to the protection of all the European Powers. To my mind it is clear as day that the only method of preventing Foreign Powers from acquiring territory is to take it ourselves; and that this was the view of the Convention I think must be admitted. You will remember that clause 2 of the Resolutions (see page 13 of the proceedings), as originally proposed by Mr. Whitaker (see pp. 10 and 11) indicated the means of preventing Foreign acquisition to be "by a cession, annexation, or protectorate," thus clearly indicating that England was by some means or other to secure the islands against all Foreign acquisition, and the more colourless clause as finally passed was adopted because we had some difficulty in ascertaining what a cession or a protectorate exactly meant, and we cared not how the islands were made safe so long as they *were* made safe. But the proposal for the introduction of a dual control or a plural control over these islands was certainly never mooted at the Convention, and contains within it, in my opinion, the germs of infinite troubles.

I am very sorry that your views on these matters are so divergent from those held by the Governments of the other Colonies. Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, and Victoria are all agreed on the necessity for further action. Tasmania I am quite sure will join heartily, as soon as our present tedious mode of communication by letter (owing to the breaking of the cable) will permit. Western Australia I did not ask to join in this particular matter, because she is a Crown Colony. I am sorry New South Wales cannot join—a pull altogether would almost certainly have gained our object, and I fear that if England delay much longer, the problem will be solved in a way none of us will like. I yield to no man in a desire to preserve our Mother Country from "embarrassment," and it is because "the further acquisition of dominion in the Pacific by any Foreign Power" would be, to use the language of the Convention resolution No. 1, "injurious to the interests of the Empire," as well as "highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia," that I feel it imperative to strain every nerve to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be deprecated.

I am, &c.,
JAMES SERVICE.

No. 5.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 September, 1884.

I have to express my regret that my last letter to you was published in the papers in Melbourne before it reached you. This was a proceeding which, as you will readily imagine, I never authorized, and for which I am in no way responsible.

Your letter of yesterday informs me that the inaccuracy in your circular telegram, to which I invited your attention, was a clerical error. It is consequently unnecessary to continue any correspondence on the New Guinea matter, upon which we are agreed, save as to the necessity of any immediate appeals to the Colonial Minister, a course which I deem alike inopportune and unnecessary. On this subject I may be permitted to say that I have no doubt that in the course of a few days the necessary steps will be taken by the Imperial naval authorities in these seas to give effect to the policy of the Imperial Government in the protectorate of New Guinea. Our views have been already fairly and fully put before the Imperial Government; and I do not think that instructions to our representatives in England to exercise pressure by repeated importunities to the Colonial Office would have any beneficial result, even if I could regard such a course as one which it would be proper under all the circumstances to adopt, of which I am by no means satisfied. But my principal object in writing to you is to remove a misconception under which you appear to be labouring, as to the committal of the members of the Convention to the steps which you invite me to take. And in this matter I am obliged, not only on my own account but from a consideration of what is due to my colleagues in the Government who sat with me in the Convention, to question the precise accuracy of one of your statements, which, if allowed to pass unchallenged, might seem to amount to an admission on our part that the course which I am now adopting was inconsistent with that which the representatives of this Colony pursued in that body.

You say, "I think that all our Convention Colleagues will be amazed at your describing our agitating for a wholesale protectorate over all the unappropriated islands as a departure from the resolutions of the Convention." In the resolutions of the Convention as finally passed, a special mode of preventing "the further acquisition of dominion in the Pacific, south of the Equator, by any Foreign Power is not suggested; but no one ever imagined what you now propose, viz., that this could be best accomplished by placing all of the islands except New Guinea (why do you except New Guinea?) under the joint protection of European nations. It takes one's breath away to read such a proposal."

I think I can recall to your recollection circumstances which will abundantly satisfy you that there is no ground whatever for the amazement which you apprehend will be inspired by my statement. In the first place I know of no single fact which could justify the belief that the Imperial Government ever seriously contemplated the annexation of or the exercise of any general protectorate over the unappropriated islands of the Pacific. There were abundant reasons indeed for coming to a precisely opposite conclusion. Neither the policy of the Imperial Government nor, as far as it could be gathered from the Press and public discussion, the tone of English public feeling in any way favoured the idea that any proposal to indefinitely extend the Colonial responsibilities of the Empire would be seriously entertained. All that we knew, alike from the utterances of English statesmen and from the Press effectually discouraged the idea that the Imperial Government ever contemplated such a course of procedure; but the curious circumstance is that nothing was more clearly and distinctly recognized at the Convention than this fact, and the whole course of action of the representatives of this Colony was openly and avowedly governed by a recognition of this state of things. You will not fail to remember that at the Convention the policy which you now suggest was emphatically protested against by one of my colleagues (the Attorney-General) who, in these words, which I take from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of December 5th, 1883, expressed our entire dissent from a proposal to exercise a British protectorate over all the unappropriated islands.

"It

"It was known" he said "that the Imperial Government had no desire to extend its Colonial responsibilities. The representative of the Imperial Government who sat in that Convention had, in speech and writing, warned them against colonization in that sense. These islands, according to the proposals, were not to be occupied for colonizing purposes, but so to speak as fortresses against the occupation by any Foreign Power of any portion of the Pacific to which they belonged. They were not to be occupied except by the sentinels of Imperial authority, for the protection of the Colonial Empire. Would England undertake any such duty as that? Was it consistent with her policy of colonization? Above all, was it a practical thing to ask her to do?" The honorable and learned gentleman proceeded to point out the interests of Foreign Governments in that matter, and reminded the Convention that it was not to be expected that the Foreign Powers, particularly those interested in those islands, would calmly regard and permit the appropriation of such vast tracts, with such an enormous population, by any Power which professed that it had no immediate intention of using the territory for colonizing purposes, but simply to protect it against the possibility of being appropriated by other Powers. He thought that any such proposal as that would involve the Imperial Government in the greatest difficulties of diplomacy with the Foreign Powers of Europe; but he did not suppose for a moment that England could entertain any such proposal: Mr. Dalley referred at length to the various despatches from the Colonial Office in support of the views to which he gave expression. It was also clear, he said, that even if England were permitted to take that unprecedented step in the way of annexation of territory, she would not undertake the responsibility at her own cost of maintaining the necessary powers in those islands to preserve order and to hold them against adventurers. It was manifest that the cost of the maintenance of the possessions, whatever that might be, should be borne by the Colonies. He referred to various State papers in support of that view. He asked, could they honestly represent to England that the Legislatures of the various Australian Colonies would be prepared to undertake so indefinite and possibly so enormous an expenditure. They would be proposing, in the first place, if they adopted those resolutions, a system of colonization with which England had been hitherto unfamiliar. It was not a characteristic of her Colonial history to colonize by symbol—to plant a flag simply as a mark of her authority, for the purpose of warning any trespassers who might have their own prospects of beneficent colonization if she had not taken their place. When England colonized she gave the protection of her flag to those who occupied her Colonies, and brought in her train the blessings of civilization which she carried everywhere. It was intended by those resolutions that she should do nothing of the kind; but that she should practically reverse her Colonial policy, and only hold that vast territory against all the rest of the world. Other great nations of Europe had large interests in these seas. Was it to be expected that they would sanction that policy, even were England disposed to adopt it? He thought there would be no hope of such representations as those being attended to by the Imperial Government, and with that conviction he deprecated their being forwarded, because they would render practically valueless all the other representations which this Conference deemed it to be to the interests of the Australasian people to make to the Mother Country. Their primary duty was to protect themselves; but that duty ought to be discharged with a due regard to the interests and difficulties of the Empire, with a fair consideration of her Colonial policy, and without placing in the way of her assenting to our views, difficulties which, considering her place amongst the Nations, might prove to be insurmountable." These were the views which have been consistently held by this Government on this question: and the reference of the Attorney-General to Sir William Des Vœux was significant, because His Excellency had at the very same sitting of the Convention suggested an International jurisdiction over the islands to be exercised by the Great Powers interested which would be universally applicable; and he had, as you are aware, cited historical examples to justify his proposal which he had previously in a formal way submitted to the Convention. I feel sure, when you have carefully considered all these circumstances, you will perceive that there will not be the slightest ground for any feeling of amazement at my statement that the resolutions of the Convention did not in any way warrant your proposal to appeal to the Imperial Government for a complete protection over all the unappropriated islands. But whatever might have been the state of things with which we had to deal in December last and I have pointed out—I think very clearly that at that time what you now suggest was never thought reasonable or possible—you must be perfectly well aware that, at present, to attempt to press such a proposal upon the Imperial Government would be singularly inopportune, and certainly unsuccessful. You can readily understand that I have not the slightest sympathy with any course of Colonial action which would seriously embarrass the Imperial Government, without the faintest hope of accomplishing any advantage to the Colonies. And judging from the present attitude of Continental Governments towards England, on her Colonial policy and its development, I can conceive no course more embarrassing and more fruitless than that in which you invite my acquiescence. I regret as much as you can do that I am unable to act, as I would sincerely desire to do, in accord with your government; but I am compelled to take that course which is alone in agreement with views which I have repeatedly expressed, with my conviction of the very embarrassing state of things at present, and with that duty which we all owe both to our respective Colonies and to the Empire of which we are citizens.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 6.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 24 September, 1884.

DISAGREE with Service's proposal urging Derby hasten Guinea and extend protector over all Pacific. Forwarding own correspondence.

No. 7.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 26 September, 1884.

HAVE delivered your message *re* New Guinea to Secretary of State.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, 28 September, 1884.

I HAVE wired Service as follows:—I cannot agree to your proposed telegram; I am willing to send one as follows:—"Consult other Agents-General, and unite in urging immediate action in fulfilment of Lord Derby's promise, but think that any pressure for further action just now would be inexpedient, and rather likely to retard than expedite action." Do you see any objection to join in such a telegram to Samuel?

Submitted, 30/9/84. Seen.—A.S., 28/9/84.

No. 9.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

My dear Stuart,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 29 September, 1884.

I duly received yours of the 24th instant, and have given it very careful consideration. First, as to my use of the word "Protectorate." I still cannot agree with you that my circular telegram of the 16th instant in any way suggested a departure from the resolutions of the Convention. The main object of that telegram was to urge the necessity of some immediate action on the part of the Imperial Government, rather than to indicate the precise mode of that action, and in using the term "Protectorate" I naturally adopted the word which has become associated in the public mind and in the Press with the movement for preventing the acquisition of further dominion in the Pacific by any Foreign Power, and which, indeed, has been used by Lord Derby himself. And now as to your suggestions of an international control. There is no hint in Mr. Dalley's speech of such a thing; and in turning to Sir William Des Vœux's memorandum which he tabled at the Convention, and to which you appeal, I find that, whilst he barely alludes to an international jurisdiction as a possible alternative, he brushes it aside altogether as undesirable, if not impracticable, and boldly advocates annexation or a Protectorate. (See pp. 117 and 122 of Proceedings.) Not only so, but the idea of an international jurisdiction has never been in the public mind at all; and the only question has been whether England should annex or protect. But annexation, Protectorate, or international control, whichever we might prefer, is not the question at this moment. My anxiety is, by some means or by any means, to attain the object which the Convention had in view, viz., the prevention of the "further acquisition of dominion in the Western Pacific south of the Equator by any Foreign Power," and if you could join the rest of the Colonies in assisting towards this end—I don't care how you do it—if you could send a telegram to your Agent-General in the sense of that which you sent on the 8th June, 1883, it would suffice to complete the Australasian concert. One word more, and I have done. You repeatedly refer to Imperial considerations as influencing you in dealing with this matter. I would ask, are we in any such position as can qualify us to judge the situation from an Imperial point of view? I think not, because we are, and must be, without any complete knowledge of the considerations which influence Imperial policy. We all admit that the Imperial Government must take into account, in dealing with this matter, other than merely Australasian considerations, but it seems to me that *our* business and duty is, while saving international obligations (as my circular telegram clearly proposed), that we should place in the strongest manner before the Imperial Government the paramount importance of securing the islands from all possibility of foreign dominion, and if hereafter the Imperial Government can show to us that Imperial considerations prevented their doing so, we can loyally, even if sorrowfully, bow to their decision. I still cling to the hope that you may yet see your way to cast in your lot with the rest of us.

I am, &c.,
JAMES SERVICE.

No. 10.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

My dear Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1884.

A press of work in Parliament has prevented me from earlier acknowledging your letter of 29th ultimo.

We seem unlikely to agree as to the views expressed by members of the Convention; but we are left in no doubt as to the conclusions at which the Convention after mature discussion arrived, for the resolutions show very distinctly that while, as regards New Guinea, annexation or protection was unanimously desired, yet, as regards the Western Pacific generally, the Convention declined to commit itself to any such overt step on the part of England; but on the contrary, contented itself with urging that they be not permitted to become the property of any other nation.

This is precisely what I desire; and I am not inclined to go further, and join in urging upon Lord Derby to annex or appoint a protectorate over those wide-spread islands as the means of accomplishing that end. I consider that the prudent course, because the more likely to obtain that which we laid down, is to leave the matter in England's hands just as the Convention left it.

With regard to New Guinea protectorate, I have as much desire as you to see it done, and done speedily; but as I believe it to be in process, I do not think that we hasten it by continually urging it, unless we had some ground for believing that England had only got our promise to contribute without any intention of carrying it out.

I am, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

No. 11.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 6 October, 1884.

BELL and Murray Smith press me to join in seeking interview with Lord Derby in order to ascertain decision regard New Guinea. Bell instructed to act vigorously with Victoria, and is anxious we should not be separated. Instruct me ; seems desirable we should act in concert here on this question, unless you have reason contrary.

No. 12.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 7 October, 1884.

WE are not, under present circumstances, favourable to exercise of any undue pressure on Imperial Government which may if persisted in seriously embarrass Mother Country in its relations with other Governments while it cannot accomplish any advantage to the Colonies. Adhere to telegram 24th September.

No. 13.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 7 October, 1884.

REFERRING to last telegram, while abstaining from pressure on Lord Derby, represent our earnest desire that no delay should take place in the matter of New Guinea Protectorate, in establishment of which we are as deeply interested as other Australian Colonies.

No. 14.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 9 October, 1884.

* * * * *
Ask if there is any prospect of early consideration of Convention resolutions by your Parliament. * * * * * Instructions are being sent to Commodore to proclaim a British protectorate on the southern shores of New Guinea and the immediately adjacent islands, in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's answer to Sir William McArthur, 11th August.

No. 15.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 10 October, 1884.

THE Convention resolutions will be submitted to our Parliament immediately. I hope to be able to report result within a fortnight. Much gratified to hear of the intended proclamation of the Protectorate of southern shores of New Guinea and immediately adjacent islands.

No. 16.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 10 October, 1884.

DEAR Mr. Service,—I have just received a telegram from our Agent-General, asking if there is any prospect of an early consideration by our Parliament of Convention resolutions, and informing me that instructions are being sent to the Commodore to proclaim a British Protectorate on the southern shores of New Guinea and immediately adjacent islands. In reply, I have informed him that the Convention resolutions will be submitted immediately, that I hope to be able to report result within a fortnight, and that we are much gratified with the intended proclamation of the Protectorate.

No. 17.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 15 October, 1884.

I HAVE just received telegram from our Agent-General which I deem it my duty to transmit to you, and will be glad to know whether you concur in the suggestion made as to joint protest. Telegram as follows:—"Disturbing reports to-day, projected arrangement, Germany, England, Western Pacific ; inquiry rather confirms suspicion. Australian Governments should protest strongly against any settlement without their knowledge and concurrence."

No. 18.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 16 October, 1884.

I AM unable to concur in any protest against the diplomatic action of the Imperial Government. I think our representations would be promptly resented, and would be wholly useless, and with limited information possessed it is at least probable that the united action of Germany and England may be in entire accordance with the views of this Government to which we gave expression in the Convention.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 16 October, 1884.

LONDON telegram in to-day's papers regarding our Agent-General's urging introduction Enabling Bill during autumn session must be incorrect. The situation remains exactly as stated in my long telegram to you last week, but Herbert has asked Agents-General to formally address Derby requesting introduction, and they are desirous Samuel should be instructed to withdraw opposition. The situation is peculiar. Can you give me any hope that Sydney will pass address for Federal Council? Are the chances sufficient to justify all other Colonies delaying? * * * *

No. 20.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 16 October, 1884.

IMPOSSIBLE for this Government to authorize our Agent-General to do what is desired, until the determination of Parliament is known. The Resolutions will probably be submitted next week. * * *

No. 21.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 20 October, 1884.

ABSTAIN from joining in any protest as to Imperial diplomatic action concerning Islands, Western Pacific. Imperial Government not to be embarrassed. Probably its action in accordance with our views at Convention.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW GUINEA AND THE UNAPPROPRIATED ISLANDS
OF THE PACIFIC.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 October, 1884.

No. 1.

Telegram from Acting Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 20 October, 1884.

ABSTAIN from joining in any protest as to Imperial diplomatic action concerning islands Western Pacific. Imperial Government not to be embarrassed. Probably its action in accordance with our views at Convention.

No. 2.

Telegram from Agent-General to Acting Colonial Secretary.

London, 21 October, 1884.

AGENTS-GENERAL no intention of protesting in any way. Object, in seeking interview with Lord Derby, to ascertain intentions Imperial Government respecting Protectorate. Be assured will do nothing to cause embarrassment. Have acted strictly in accordance with your wishes. Request for interview was before notice of Protectorate. Lord Derby still willing interview. Agents met, and agreed to ask for instructions.

No. 3.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Premier of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 21 October, 1884.

I HAVE much pleasure in communicating to you the following telegram received from the Colonial Secretary, Western Australia, viz.: "His Excellency the Governor wishes me to convey to you, and through you to the other members of the Committee appointed at the recent intercolonial Convention to watch over Australian interests, his congratulations on the establishment of a British Colony in New Guinea; a step which may be regarded as the first really substantial result of the unremitting zeal and energy with which you and your colleagues have for many months been advocating measures for securing the integrity of Australia."

No. 4.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Premier of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 22 October, 1884.

CIRCULAR.—Have received the following telegram through our Agent-General, apparently acting for Agents-General in conference. I shall be glad to be the medium of conveying any reply you may wish to make. Telegram as follows:—

"Agents all met yesterday. Have reason believe decision Imperial Government final against extending Protectorate beyond south coast New Guinea, as proclaimed. Please ascertain, as Chairman, from other Governments, whether this decision accepted; also, whether Governments desire Agents make further representations respecting convicts and mixed tribunal for jurisdiction outside Protectorate limits.—R. MURRAY SMITH."

JAMES SERVICE,
Chairman of Convention Committee.

No. 5.

Telegram from Acting Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 23 October, 1884.

THIS Government considers it undesirable for Agents-General to make any further representations to Imperial authorities at this moment. Must await course of events; and cannot therefore instruct our Agent-General to act with others on questions concerning which we are imperfectly informed.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[3d.]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPORTATION OF FRENCH CONVICTS TO NEW CALEDONIA.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 May, 1884.

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No. 1.

Circular Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of N. S. Wales. Melbourne, 24 April, 1884.

RECENT London telegrams re Recidivistes Bill now before French Legislature indicate that Colonies have little to hope in way of modification of Bill by French Government, or that any decided action will be taken by Imperial Government to avert the dreaded consequences which must inevitably follow the coming into operation of such an outrageous proposal. I think an emergency has arisen such as was in the mind of the Convention when it delegated to us the duty of watching over matters relating to the subjects discussed by it. Upon no subject was it more determined than upon that of protecting these Colonies from being made receptacle of the worst criminals of France. As we shall be called upon by the people of our respective Colonies to submit legislation and to take concerted action in the matter, I shall be glad of an expression of your views as to the most desirable course to be pursued. Inform me if you think it desirable to convene Committee; and if so, where and when.

No. 2.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 May, 1884.

I received a few days ago your telegram in regard to the important question of the Recidivistes Bill now before the French Legislature. I have to apologize for not having written to you before.

While I hold just as strong views as you can possibly do with regard to the danger to these Colonies from having a large body of these criminals settled at New Caledonia, I yet do not see that any good would be derived from the calling together of the Committee recently appointed by the recent Convention. I think that we can do all that is requisite by correspondence, while the assembling together of the Premiers of the various Colonies would tend to irritate those who are opposed to the conclusions which the last Convention arrived at, and such meeting might be misinterpreted into an assumption of power on our part as a quasi-federal Council, which I am sure is far from the intention of each one of us.

I would be prepared to face all this in view of the great issue at stake, if we had differences of opinion to be reconciled; but seeing that our views upon this subject are entirely in unison, I am persuaded that that which we wish to attain can be as perfectly and more promptly effected by correspondence.

I think that each of us should address a minute to the Governor of our respective Colonies, with a view to its being forwarded to the Secretary of State, urging again, in decided but temperate language, that the Imperial Government should press upon the French authorities the great grievance of which we so justly complain.

I venture to think that a remonstrance of this kind going from each Colony, and reaching the Secretary of State nearly simultaneously, is more likely to impress upon him the urgency and importance of the crisis than representations made through the Agents-General. These latter, although valuable aids in the cause, cannot, as it seems to me, speak with the same weight which would be attributed to the utterances of the various Premiers of the Colonies, speaking, under a sense of responsibility, the views of their respective Colonies, and together forming the united voice of Australasia.

Lord Augustus Loftus has just returned from a visit to Norfolk Island, paid in his official capacity, and I propose immediately to address him such a minute as I have indicated, in order that it may go forward by the present P. and O. mail; and I propose to ask him to telegraph the main purport of it to the Secretary of State.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 3.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 2 May, 1884.

LETTER of yesterday received. Personally I concur in your views, as do some of the other Premiers. Inquiry about convening Committee merely to elicit opinions. I have now replies from all but New Zealand, and suggest you postpone forwarding memorandum to Governor till Orient mail next week, so that all Colonies may join in identic note. Reply early if you concur.

No. 4.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 3 May, 1884.

TELEGRAM received. Will act accordingly.

No. 5.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 5 May, 1884.

I send below the draft of a circular telegram which I propose to issue before despatching; however I should be glad of your concurrence or amendment. Can you reply to-day? Concerted action in a telegram will I think suffice for the present. As to a memorandum to Governor, that can be left to the individual Governments. The following is my proposed telegram:—"The replies to my last circular favour two things,—first an immediate hearty identical protest against Recidivistes Bill to be forwarded through respective Governments by telegraph; second, preparation of stringent Bill for introduction to Legislatures should French Bill pass. I propose the adoption of following identic telegram:—"The Government of _____ protests emphatically against the passing of the Recidivistes Bill through the French Legislature so far as it applies to the Eastern Pacific, and desires the Imperial Government to further earnestly press on the French Government the grievous wrong which such Bill if passed will inflict on these Colonies."

No. 6.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 6 May, 1884.

I FAIL to see to whom *our* protest can be addressed with effect, and therefore I would suggest the following:—This Government most earnestly urges upon the Imperial Government to make emphatic protest to the French Government against the passing of the Recidivistes Bill, so far as it applies to the Western Pacific, by which a grievous wrong would be inflicted on these Colonies, which already suffer from the frequent escapes of convicts from New Caledonia.

No. 7.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 6 May, 1884.

On reconsideration prefer the following for identic telegram:—
THIS Government most earnestly urges upon Her Majesty's Government to use its utmost influence with the French Government against the action of the Recidivistes Bill so far as it applies to the Western Pacific, by which a grievous wrong would be inflicted on these Colonies, suffering as they now do by the frequent arrival of expirees and escaped convicts from New Caledonia. This action if persisted in cannot but be considered by these Colonies as an unfriendly act towards them on the part of the French Government.

No. 8.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Melbourne, 6 May, 1884.

YOUR two telegrams received. Have adopted the proposal of your second. You will receive my circular telegram separately.

No. 9.

Circular Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 6 May, 1884.

REPLIES to my last circular favour two things: first, an immediate hearty identical protest against Recidivistes Bill to be forwarded through respective Governors by telegraph; second, preparation of stringent Bill for introduction to Legislatures should French Bill pass. I propose the adoption of following identical telegram—kindly reply if approved:—"This Government most earnestly urges upon the Imperial Government to make emphatic protest to the French Government against the passing of the Recidivistes Bill, so far as it applies to the Western Pacific. By such Bill a grievous wrong would be inflicted on these Colonies, which already suffer from the frequent escapes of convicts from New Caledonia.

No. 10.

Telegram from Premier of Queensland to Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Brisbane, 7 May, 1884.

HAVE replied to Service's circular telegram of yesterday as follows:—"It appears to us that the proposed telegram does no more than repeat individually what has already been done collectively, and therefore more effectively by the Convention. Moreover, we know that the Imperial Government are doing their utmost in the matter, and it appears ungracious to urge them to do what they are already doing. In our judgment, the most effectual course to adopt would be to let it be known through Reuter's Agency and the Agents-General that the Colonies have agreed, in the event of the Recidivistes Bill becoming law, to introduce stringent measures to discourage all intercourse with New Caledonia. This can be done not as a threat, but as an announcement of a settled determination."

No 11.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Queensland.

Sydney, 8 May, 1884.

DESPATCHED last night our telegram. Disagree with you as to being ungracious—think repeated remonstrance desirable. No doubt French persistence may necessitate legislation, but such will require much thoughtful care, as such cannot exceed treaty rights. Will write you shortly.

No. 12.

Telegram from Premier of Tasmania to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Hobart, 8 May, 1884.

WHAT course do you propose *re* identical telegram suggested by Service? Tasmania would concur if other Colonies agree for sake of unanimity, but we agree with Queensland that separate telegrams not more effective than protest transmitted by Convention and that informal intimation through [?Reuter] refer that each Colony would legislate against intercourse with New Caledonia would be more effectual.

No. 13.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Tasmania.

Sydney, 8 May, 1884.

SENT our telegram last night. Even though chiefly iteration, think it expedient—nature of legislation requires some thought. Cannot legislate contrary to Imperial treaty. Will write more fully.

No. 14.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 8 May, 1884.

QUEENSLAND and Tasmania have telegraphed their opinion that we ought to telegraph that Colonies will pass law prohibiting French trade with Colony if Recidivistes Bill persisted in. I have replied—this requires careful consideration. I will write more fully by post.

No. 15.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 8 May, 1884.

COPY of telegram sent by His Excellency the Governor to the Earl of Derby, 7th instant:—"This Government most earnestly urges upon Her Majesty's Government to use its powerful influence with the French Government to arrest the further progress of the Recidivistes Bill, so far as it applies to the Western Pacific. This Bill, if persisted in, will cause serious injury to these Colonies, already suffering by the frequent arrival of ex-pirees and escaped convicts from New Caledonia, and cannot but be considered by these Colonies as an unfriendly act towards them on the part of the French Government."

No. 16.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

My dear Mr. Service,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 May, 1884.

My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in my letter to you of 1st instant which might be misinterpreted into conveying an idea that there was a party here opposed to the view taken by the Convention in regard to the French Recidivistes Bill. The paragraph I refer to was intended to allude to those who were opposed to the conclusions arrived at in regard to a Federal Council. I am happy to say that there is no party here opposed to the view we took with regard to the French criminals, but, on the contrary, I am persuaded that in all that I have written on this subject I have expressed the unanimous views of the whole community.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 17.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Queensland.

Sydney, 9 May, 1884.

I CONSIDER it would be unwise at present to send such a telegram as you suggested. Fresh reasons have come to my knowledge to-day, which I will communicate to you by letter to-morrow.

No. 18.

Telegram from Premier of Victoria to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 9 May, 1884.

ALL Colonies agreed to telegram proposed in circular, except Queensland, with which still in correspondence. I think therefore telegram in Griffith's form would be very unwise just now. If you agree kindly wire him so; I have wired him tenor Agent-General's telegram.

No. 19.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Victoria.

Sydney, 9 May, 1884.

I ENTIRELY concur, and have wired Griffith accordingly.

No. 20.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Premier of Queensland.

My dear Griffith,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 May, 1884.

Following up my telegram of yesterday, I now place before you my views upon the suggestion in your telegram the other day that, in place of sending what Service calls his "identical" telegram, we should send one threatening to pass legislation adverse to French communication with these Colonies.

My view is that we have no *locus standi* with the French Government which would make our threats to be felt by them, and the probability, therefore, is that they would be met with ridicule. We are, so far as concerns intercourse with foreign nations, part and parcel of the British Empire, and the only channel of communication with such foreign nations is through the Secretary of State and the machinery acting under his control. I do not think that the diplomacy which guides intercourse between nations would, at this stage, permit the use of language which savours rather of an ultimatum than of a negotiation.

I prefer addressing the Home Government, in language of remonstrance against the injustice and unfriendliness of the proposed French legislation.

If the announcement with regard to our future legislation has to be made to the Home Government, I think it would be better that at the present stage it should be made by the Governor drawing it as a conclusion which would probably follow from the very strong feelings which exist in the Colonies.

It must be borne in mind that no legislation which went outside of the treaty between England and France could be assented to by the Governor. It is peculiarly within the class of cases which he is instructed to reserve for Her Majesty's assent, and it could not be assented to at home without forming a breach of treaty relations, which might possibly be considered as approaching that of a *casus belli*.

I quite think that we might well consider in the meantime to what extent we could legislate without a breach of the treaty; for instance, we could possibly extend the application of the law which now enables

enables Victoria to prevent criminals from *any* place to land on their shores; but this is quite a different thing to prohibiting French intercourse with these Colonies; the latter is secured by treaty rights, the former is not only against the comity of nations, but being applicable even to other parts of the British Empire, could not be objected to as a breach of the "most favoured nation" clause.

Under these circumstances, I think we are pursuing the right course to continue to urge upon the Home Government the absolute necessity of bringing its influence to bear upon the French Government, and I think we do that more emphatically by a telegram from each Colony, through the Governor, than by a remonstrance emanating from our respective Agents-General.

I enclose you a copy of a minute which I have addressed to the Governor, and which he is sending home by the next outgoing mail. 6 May, 1884.

I remain, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

[Enclosures.]

Minute for His Excellency the Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 May, 1884.

French Criminal or "Recidivistes" Bill.

I DESIRE to lay before His Excellency some remarks relative to the above subject with a request that he would be good enough to forward them to the Secretary of State so that they may be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

This Colony views with the greatest alarm the sending of large numbers of criminals to the French Settlement of New Caledonia and possibly to other islands of the Western Pacific which it is understood forms part of the scheme in the Bill now before the French Legislature.

Already this Colony is put to great trouble and expense by the French escapees from New Caledonia. It is no unfrequent occurrence for several of them to escape the vigilance of the French authorities, and seizing a boat, to land upon this coast, sometimes in a state of extreme destitution, when they immediately come under the notice of our police and are detained or kept under surveillance until the French Consul obtains from the Governor of New Caledonia an order for their extradition. Sometimes, arriving in better condition, they beg or work their way to our towns where they swell the criminal class as is attested by many of them being found in our gaols, while probably a large number elude the vigilance of our police and continue to live a lawless and vicious life.

I enclose herewith a memorandum* from the Inspector-General of Police, showing those cases which have come under his notice. I enclose also a letter* from him with a report from an officer whose special duty it is to watch this traffic, pointing out that it has now assumed a new shape in the arrival by the French steamer of nine of these criminals who, having performed their sentences, are apparently induced to leave New Caledonia, although not permitted to return to France. These persons take refuge in this Colony and form a most undesirable class for us to receive.

If we suffer so much under the present comparatively limited deportation of French criminals to New Caledonia, is it any wonder that the colonists should view with the utmost alarm, and make the strongest and most indignant protests against, a proposal that would deluge New Caledonia with criminals to such an extent as would force them no longer by twos and threes, but probably by hundreds, to seek refuge on this coast?

It is often assumed that the distance of New Caledonia from Australia (about 1,000 miles) renders it a matter of extreme difficulty to get from the former to the latter; but there are many parts of the year during which the prevailing winds—smooth sea and fine weather—enables a voyage to be made in an open boat with comparative ease and safety.

It will be remembered that in former days these Colonies made strenuous efforts, which after a long struggle were successful in freeing themselves from the contaminating influence of English criminals, and the prospect of the danger arising from being made the receptacle of escaped or semi-pardoned French criminals causes them to speak out as with one voice against the threatened danger. The Colonies cannot appeal direct to France, but they do appeal in the very strongest manner to the Imperial Government to use its high influence in remonstrance with the French Government against a policy fraught with such disastrous consequences to these Colonies, and which must in the long run involve England and France themselves in complications and difficulties which cannot then be easily settled.

I enclose copies of correspondence which have taken place between myself and Mr. Service, the Premier of Victoria, with regard to this subject.

ALEX. STUART.

* The documents referred to are omitted, being considered immaterial except for police purposes.

No. 21.

Minute for The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

THE Governor begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Minute addressed to him on the 6th instant, containing observations on the French Relapsed Criminal or Recidiviste Bill, showing the injurious consequences which cannot fail to result to the Australian Colonies by their becoming the receptacle of escaped or semi-pardoned French criminals from New Caledonia.

The Governor, in conformity with the wish expressed by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, will forward to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the next mail a copy of his Minute to be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Fully recognising the serious consequences which must inevitably result to the Australian Colonies by an increased deportation of French convicts to New Caledonia from whence as is now unfortunately proved they escape in considerable numbers to this and the adjoining Colony, the Governor considers that these Colonies are fully entitled to expect from the Government of France that consideration of their just representation which is dictated by those feelings of amity and friendship which have so happily existed between Great Britain and France.

The Governor cannot doubt that the representations of the Colonies, expressed in friendly and courteous terms, will be responded to by the French Government in the same conciliatory and friendly spirit.

The Governor is convinced that the French Government, guided by a spirit of goodwill and justice, will never enforce any measure, however legally entitled to do so, in its own possessions, which could in any way bear the character of an unfriendly act towards the Australian Colonies.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Government House,
9 May, 1884.

No. 22.

Telegram from Agent-General, London, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 15 May, 1884.

STRONGLY urge you get consent of other Governments that Agents-General go to Paris and make combined conciliatory efforts to prevent passing of Recidivistes Bill, which I believe would succeed. Individual efforts of little use. Any course calculated to irritate France should be avoided.

No. 23.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Agent-General, London.

Sydney, 16 May, 1884.

COLONIES, let alone Agents-General, have no *locus standi* with foreign nations. We last week, through Governors, wired Lord Derby identic telegrams from all Colonies. * * * * *

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION,

APPOINTED ON THE 29TH APRIL, 1884,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR STOCK;

AND ALSO INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE

RECENT OUTBREAK OF SCAB IN SHEEP

AT ERROWANGBANG STATION, NEAR CARCOAR;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDICES,

AND

MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR MINES THEREON.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
5 *September*, 1884.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1884.

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Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender
of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esquire, M.P., of Carcoar; JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esquire, of Mount
Pleasant, Hinton; and SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esquire, of Coonong, Urana;

Greeting:

Know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any two of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the Quarantine Regulations for Stock coming to this Colony, either from other Colonies or other parts of the World, and also into the circumstances under which the American sheep recently destroyed at Carcoar passed through Quarantine without the existence of scab in them having been discovered: And We do by these presents give and grant to you, or any two of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And Our further will and pleasure is that you, or any two of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, within the space of three months after the date of this Our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify to Us, in the Office of our Secretary for Mines, under your or any two of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esquire, to be President of this Our Commission, and do give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal
of Our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM
FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight
Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at
Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twenty-ninth
day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-
four, and in the forty-seventh year of Our Reign.

Seal

For His Excellency (now absent from the Colony), by virtue of a Deputation from him under the
Great Seal.

ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXR. STUART.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 69-70, this twenty-ninth day
of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

ROYAL COMMISSION to inquire into the Quarantine Regulations for Stock and the recent cases of scab
in sheep at Carcoar.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their Report in the
above matters: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time
within which the said Commissioners are to make such Report to and for the period of one month beyond
the time in and by the said Commission appointed for such purpose.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-ninth day of July, one
thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALEXR. STUART.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 98-9, this thirty-first day of
July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

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1883-4.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR STOCK, &c.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

As Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated the 29th day of April, 1884, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the Quarantine Regulations for Stock coming to this Colony, either from other Colonies or other parts of the world, and also into the circumstances under which the American sheep, recently destroyed at Carcoar, passed through quarantine without the existence of scab in them having been discovered, we have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report:—

We are unanimously of opinion that, with the following additions, the existing Quarantine Regulations for Stock, if properly administered, are sufficient to protect this Colony from any infectious disease brought hither, either from the Australian Colonies or any other parts of the world.

We recommend, in respect to imported sheep from places other than the Australian Colonies,—

1. That sheep be prohibited from coming from any country where it is known that scab exists.
2. That all imported sheep proved to be infected with scab on their arrival in this Colony, or within ninety days thereafter, be destroyed.
3. That in case of their being so destroyed, the Crown not to be held liable.
4. The sheep, if not proved scabby, to be subjected to three dippings (in accordance with the existing Regulations) in tobacco and sulphur, at intervals of ten days, all three dippings to be administered within the last twenty-one days.

With respect to sheep coming from any of the Australian Colonies we would recommend,—

1. That all sheep be prohibited from coming from any Colony where it is known that scab exists.

2. That all sheep proved to be infected with scab coming from any Colony on their arrival in this Colony, or within twenty-one days thereafter, be destroyed.
3. That in case of their being so destroyed, the Crown not to be held liable.
4. That all seaborne sheep arriving in this Colony from any of the Australian Colonies, before leaving quarantine and being removed inland, be dipped three times (in accordance with the existing Regulations) in tobacco and sulphur, at intervals of ten days, and subjected to a twenty-one days' quarantine.
5. That all sheep from this or other Colonies brought overland, and open for inspection at the same time and place as seaborne sheep, and under such circumstances that the public can go from the seaborne sheep to the overland sheep at the risk of conveying infection, be dipped three times and subjected to a twenty-one days' quarantine before going inland.
6. All seaborne sheep landed in adjoining Colonies, or sheep that have come in contact with any such sheep within six months of their landing, shall be dipped three times before being allowed to cross our borders.

We would further recommend,—

1. That the Carcoar district be kept in quarantine until the 31st March 1885, but sheep might be removed after 1st November next upon their receiving three dippings (in accordance with the existing Regulations) in tobacco and sulphur, prior to removal, provided that no scab be detected in the district in the meantime.
2. That the Quarantine Regulations, with regard to the Coast scab district, be kept in force for twelve months from present date.
3. That the existing scale of charges for the dipping of sheep be abolished, and that the actual cost of dipping only be charged.
4. That section 6 of the Regulations, dated 20th day of May, 1884, under the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866, be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

“Any person holding the diploma or certificate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, or a diploma of equivalent value, shall also be required to pass the prescribed examination, so far as it relates to diseases in stock, and to satisfy the Board of Examiners that he has a practical knowledge of such diseases, and more particularly an extensive experience of scab in sheep.”

5. That all sheep, previous to their being admitted to quarantine, be examined by the Chief Inspector of Sheep and the Government Veterinarian, who should both be men possessed of a *practical* knowledge of scab, that these officers should also inspect the sheep in consultation previous to releasing them from quarantine, and that the release of the sheep only be allowed on a certificate signed by both.

We have made a most searching inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the recent outbreak of scab in sheep at Errowangbang, near Carcoar, and on this matter we have the honor to report as follows :—

We are unanimously of opinion that the existence of scab in the American sheep, spoken of in evidence as Mr. Garland's, and destroyed at Mr. Lomax's station, Errowangbang, near Carcoar, has been clearly proved by several witnesses brought before us, and more particularly by the distinct and clear evidence on this point given by Messrs. Bruce, West, Brown, and Lomax, all of whom saw the *acari* in the sheep.

The evidence taken in connection with these sheep, from the time of their landing up to the time they were removed from the Quarantine Station at Summer Hill, affords ample proof that there were sufficient reasons why the Stock Branch should have exercised a much more careful and rigorous supervision in regard to carrying out the Quarantine Regulations than has been shown to be the case.

In the first place, we direct special attention to the evidence of Mr. Bruce Lowe, whose statement goes to show the prevalence of scab throughout California, and to create the strong suspicion that the scab disease existed amongst certain sheep aboard the "City of New York," by which steamer Mr. Lowe was a passenger to New Zealand from San Francisco, and aboard of which ship there was a consignment of American stud sheep for Sydney, which consignment reached here about six weeks prior to the arrival of the sheep known as Mr. Garland's.

Mr. Lowe having noticed that the ration sheep for ship's use showed all the symptoms of being scabby, and that as soon as the pen was cleared of the ration sheep it was occupied by the consigned sheep, communicated what he had observed to Mr. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Sheep, by a private letter from New Zealand, and which letter is admitted by the Chief Inspector to have been received by him.

In the next place, on the 11th October, 1883, Mr. Garland distinctly intimated to the Chief Inspector his suspicions that his (Mr. Garland's) sheep were scabby; and although the Chief Inspector and the Veterinarian, Mr. Willows, examined the sheep immediately after, these officials both state that the affection from which the sheep were suffering was not scab, but was attributable to grass-seed, as they found the seed in every spot they examined.

At the same time it is very evident that, although the Chief Inspector decided that the sheep were not scabby, he must have had doubts on the subject when, according to his own evidence, he instructed Mr. Willows to have the sheep dipped three times, once in Little's Fluid and twice in tobacco and sulphur.

Then there is the evidence of Mr. Weaver that, shortly before the sheep left the quarantine station at Summer Hill, for Errowangbang, he informed the Chief Inspector that he did not like the look of them.

Then again, on 2nd January, 1884, Mr. Sölling, Manager for Messrs. Brunker & Wolfe, in Sydney, drew the attention of the Chief Inspector to Garland's sheep, by asking him if he had seen them lately, and expressed his opinion that he did not think they ought to go up country.

We consider that any of these warnings ought to have been sufficient to arouse the Chief Inspector to the full necessity of exercising the greatest care, and of having the most searching examination made, before permitting the sheep to leave quarantine

quarantine for Mr. Lomax's station; and we certainly think that he should have assured himself that the dippings which he had ordered to be given to the sheep had been administered as directed by him, viz., one in Little's Fluid and two in tobacco and sulphur.

It is quite clear to us that, some considerable time before the infected sheep were removed from Bradley's Head and Shark Island Quarantines, the disease was fully developed; and it must have been so apparent while the sheep were at the Summer Hill Quarantine Station that any one with a practical knowledge of scab would have had no difficulty in detecting it, as we feel certain that the irritation which caused the sheep to rub themselves, and which Mr. Weaver thought was heat of blood, was really scab.

Mr. Weaver appears to have been in doubt as to the real nature of the disease until his doubts were set at rest by an opinion which he considered of superior value and authority to his own, viz., that of Mr. Pottie, who expressed the opinion that the sheep were suffering from sheep erysipelas or sheep scarlatina.

It does not appear clear to us that during Mr. Willows' absence in Tasmania for seven weeks, and whilst his position as Inspector of Stock at Sydney was occupied by Mr. Weaver, that the last-mentioned officer received any instructions either from Mr. Willows, before his departure, or from the Chief Inspector, during Mr. Willows' absence, as to completing the dipping of the sheep then in quarantine; and it also does not appear that Mr. Weaver ever asked for any instructions with regard to these sheep, although he states that he found on his desk a memorandum relating to them, and mentioning the number of their previous dippings, but conveying no directions of any kind as to future dippings required by the Act, nor is it shown that these dippings, as so required, were ever administered.

By reason of Mr. Willows' absence from the Colony for seven weeks previous to Mr. Garland's sheep leaving quarantine, he cannot be held answerable for the removal from Summer Hill of the sheep which were afterwards found to be infected; but we cannot absolve him from blame for allowing the sheep to leave Bradley's Head and Shark Island Quarantines without a clean certificate.

We certainly think that Mr. Willows, by his own admission, possesses such a limited knowledge of scab, and, in fact, by his own statement to Mr. Sölling, knows nothing about it, that we cannot consider him competent to decide upon or judge of any case which might be submitted to him or come under his notice. Although failing to discover scab when examining the sheep with Mr. Bruce, at the instigation of Mr. Garland, we consider that in the interval between that examination and his leaving for Tasmania he must have had ample opportunities, had he possessed a knowledge of the disease, to have discovered its existence in the sheep in which it was suspected, as we have not the slightest doubt but that the disease must have been apparent to any practical observer whilst the sheep were in quarantine at Bradley's Head and Shark Island under Mr. Willows' charge.

Mr. Willows, according to his own statement, appears to have acted altogether under instructions from the Chief Inspector, and not to have exhibited that intelligent action which, in our opinion, ought to have been looked for in one holding the important office which he fills, and which would justify the confidence that his chief has evidently reposed in him.

We

We find that in no case have the Quarantine Regulations been carried out as to the number of dippings administered to the American sheep.

The Chief Inspector in his evidence distinctly asserts that he never instructed Mr. Willows to dip the sheep a less number of times than the Act directs, while Mr. Willows as positively asserts that the Chief Inspector informed him two dippings would be sufficient. As to which statement is correct we are unable to decide, no corroborative evidence having been adduced by either of these gentlemen; but at the same time a discrepancy in Mr. Willows' evidence on this matter (*see page 19*) should be noted. In the first instance he says—

“I am not aware that, under the Act of 1866, 54th section, it is necessary to dip sheep three times,”

whilst he subsequently asserts (*see page 19*),

“I asked the Chief Inspector distinctly if the sheep were to be dipped three times, *according to the Act*, and he said no; twice was sufficient.”

No subsequent examination obtained from Mr. Willows any satisfactory explanation of this discrepancy.

We now consider it necessary to call attention to a consignment of American sheep, known as Jones's, for which Messrs. Bruncker & Wolfe were the agents. These sheep arrived here some short time subsequent to those of Mr. Garland's. They comprised two lots: lot 1 contained 25 ewes and 15 rams, and lot 2, 29 rams.

Mr. Willows in his evidence (*page 40*) states that lot 1 was dipped on the 16th October and the 1st November last, and lot 2 on the 16th October and 12th December last, and he also declares that the lambs were dipped in every case. Notwithstanding this testimony, we regret to say that the evidence of several reliable witnesses creates very grave doubts as to any dippings whatever having been administered to a portion of these sheep.

Mr. Cleeve, Inspector of Sheep, states that, whilst examining these sheep at Maitland (where they had been taken after the expiration of their quarantine), on opening their fleeces it struck him that the wool looked bright and the skin looked pink and clean, and he did not discern any stain as though the sheep or lambs had been dipped. (*See pages 24 and 25.*)

The Chief Inspector of Sheep states that it did not strike him, when examining the sheep at Maitland, that they had not been dipped, but he thinks the wool looked very clean. (*See page 36.*)

The evidence, however, which bears most strongly on this matter is that of Mr. Sölling, which was given throughout by him in a fair, straightforward, and impartial manner. We attach to it so much importance that it will be necessary to quote it at length:—

“When the first lot was offered for sale (24th October, 1883) the rams showed every appearance of having been dipped, but I do not think that some of the ewes had been dipped. I could swear, and do swear, that the ewes I saw at the sale had not the appearance of sheep which had been dipped, comparing them with the rams which had been dipped. * * * If the ewes I refer to had been dipped on the 16th October (the date on which Mr. Willows states they were dipped), they certainly must have shown some appearance of it on the 24th of the same month. * * * I saw the same sheep afterwards at Summer Hill, and noticed that they looked very well, and still had the appearance of sheep which had not been dipped. This was on the 2nd January last. * * * They had very heavy fleeces on them. * * * Mr. Willows generally called in to say when he was going to dip any sheep we had in quarantine; he did not make it a special duty to do so. I see him very frequently. In speaking to Mr. Willows about the
ewes

ewes which were heavy in lamb being dipped, and the consequent danger if they were dipped, I inferred from what he said that he would not have them dipped. I asked Mr. Willows to have special care taken in dipping the ewes in lamb, and, as before stated, I inferred that they would not be dipped. He assigned a reason, and said that the stuff would run from the ewes' fleeces on to their udders and get into the mouths of the lambs and kill them. I do not think they have been dipped,—I mean the ewes which had the lambs. At Summer Hill Quarantine, on the 2nd January, I noticed that the eight or nine ewes which had not been dipped looked remarkably well—I never saw sheep looking better. * * *

“On the 2nd January I saw the 29 rams (lot 2) which had been at Shark Island, at Summer Hill. I opened the fleeces, and the wool looked bright and clean; the fleece had the tip on; they did not appear to have ever been dipped; the wool looked as beautiful and clean as any I ever saw. If they had ever been dipped, it must have been immediately after they had been shorn in September; I thought that the wool must have grown since they had been dipped.” (See page 41.)

If, as Mr. Willows states, the first lot had all been dipped on the 16th October last, they must, as Mr. Sölling said, have shown unmistakable signs of the dipping on the 24th of the same month; and likewise the second lot, containing 29 rams, had they been dipped on the 12th December, as stated by Mr. Willows, the wool most certainly would not, on the 2nd January following, have presented the appearance described by Mr. Sölling.

The evidence which should have been most strongly corroborative of that given by Mr. Willows is that of John Connell Laycock, quarantine-keeper at Bradley's Head, who was supposed to have assisted at the dipping of Jones's sheep; but we regret to say his evidence is next to worthless, as we found him an unreliable and unwilling witness.

Besides the evidence quoted, we have other strong grounds for our doubts as to the dipping of Jones's sheep, as will be hereafter seen. In order to explain these grounds, we consider it necessary to call attention to several serious discrepancies between the evidence of Messrs. Bruce, Willows, and Laycock, but more particularly that of the two latter.

It was noticed during the examination of Laycock that he frequently referred to private notes which he had in his possession. Upon being questioned, he stated that these notes (*Appendix G*) had been copied from his pocket-book, which he could produce if necessary, and in which book the transactions as regards Jones's and Garland's sheep had been jotted down upon the same date as they had occurred. Laycock was then asked if Mr. Willows had furnished him with any information for the purposes of this inquiry; this he denied. The date of Laycock's examination was Wednesday, June 4th, and he was then asked if he had seen or spoken to Mr. Willows on the preceding Monday, June 2nd; this he at first denied, but subsequently admitted that he had seen Mr. Willows on that day, and had got an order for a shovel from him, but that nothing else had passed between them, nor had Mr. Willows then or at any time instructed him to prepare any information for this inquiry.

The notes were handed in by Laycock (*Appendix G*), and he was ordered to produce the pocket-book the following day.

Mr. Willows was then examined as to whether he had seen Laycock on the preceding Monday, and if so as to what had passed between them. He admitted that he had seen him, and had instructed him to take what books and references he would require before the Commission, to give all the information carefully, and
to

to try to recollect what had taken place, but he denied having furnished Laycock with any information whatever. Upon being questioned as to whether it was not his (Mr. Willows') usual practice to go to Homebush every Monday morning, and why he had not done so on Monday the 2nd June, he stated that such was his practice, but that the Chief Inspector had requested him to go in the afternoon of the day in question instead of in the morning.

The Chief Inspector, upon examination on the 13th June, in respect to the above statement, says (*see page 37*):—

“I did not instruct Mr. Willows last Monday week not to go to Homebush in the morning, but to stay until the afternoon; he told me that he wished to go to Bradley's Head, but could not obtain a steam launch.”

On Thursday, June 5th, the day following Laycock's examination, he produced his private pocket-book, from which he alleged he had made the copies handed in the previous day, and upon examination we found that,—

1. The entries with regard to Garland's and Jones's sheep were the only entries in the book other than private ones, and Laycock was unable to explain why he should have taken the trouble to note down transactions respecting these sheep, and had never done so, before or since, in respect to other lots of sheep.
2. That the entries did not agree, so far as the wording and rotation were concerned, with the alleged copy handed in the previous day.
3. That the entries appeared to have all been made at the one time, and at a very recent date.

We refrain from expressing any opinion on the evidence given on this matter by Messrs. Willows and Laycock, but we think it our duty to call attention to the discrepancies in the same.

The only other evidence that we have as to the dipping of Jones's sheep is that of Morris, quarantine-keeper at Summer Hill, who stated that when the sheep came into his charge they had every appearance of having been dipped; and that of Freeburn, quarantine-keeper at Shark Island, who first stated that the sheep had been dipped three times, next that they had been dipped twice, and then finished up by saying that he would not swear they had been dipped at all.

Having carefully considered the evidence taken before us, we can come to no other conclusion than that the Chief Inspector of Sheep is mainly answerable for the recent outbreak of scab at Errowangbang, by reason of his having placed too much reliance upon his subordinate officers as to carrying out the Quarantine Regulations, and by neglecting to ascertain, as he ought to have done, that all instructions he had given such officers as to the enforcement of and adherence to the Regulations had been faithfully attended to; for we are decidedly of opinion that, had the Regulations with regard to dippings been carried out as prescribed by the Act, the outbreak of scab would have been prevented, or at any rate the disease would have been cured in quarantine, provided tobacco and sulphur had been used as the dip instead of Little's Fluid.

With regard to the officers upon whom the actual duty of the management of the quarantine stations devolved, and upon whom the Chief Inspector's confidence was placed, we will first allude to Mr. Willows.

Mr. Willows occupies an important position, which we certainly think requires the services of an intelligent man of large *practical* experience in the management of sheep and in their diseases. We find, as we have already stated, that Mr. Willows did not exhibit that intelligence which his position requires. Some necessary alterations in the management of the quarantine stations were certainly suggested by him and were put into effect, but we find that one of the most important of his duties, viz., the examination and periodical inspection of the sheep, must either have been performed with carelessness and laxity, or else the fact of the infected sheep passing through the quarantine stations in his charge without the disease being discovered by him must be put down to his utter want of knowledge of scab.

The dipping of Garland's and Jones's sheep whilst in quarantine was the duty of Mr. Willows. We find that this duty was not effectively performed by him, and in the case of some of Jones's sheep, we are of opinion that it was wholly neglected.

We consider that the important duty of protecting this port from the introduction of diseased stock should be entrusted to a person of large practical experience, and we consider that that experience should embrace a *practical* knowledge of scab, founded on an extensive acquaintance with the disease.

With regard to Mr. Weaver, who acted as the Metropolitan Inspector of Sheep during Mr. Willows' absence, we consider that he showed a want of interest in the performance of his duties; and we are of opinion that, had that not been the case, the existence of scab in the sheep must have been detected before they left the quarantine station, Summer Hill.

In conclusion, we beg to express our appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which the duties of Secretary have been discharged by Mr. Thomas Hewitt Myring.

Certified under our hands and seals, this 20th day of August, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT. (L.S.)

J. B. CHRISTIAN. (L.S.)

SAML. M'CAUGHEY. (L.S.)

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR STOCK, &c.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 27 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq.

Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Sheep, being duly sworn, states :—

My name is Alexander Bruce ; I am Chief Inspector of Sheep in the Colony of New South Wales ; I have held that position since the end of 1863, nearly twenty-one years ; my duties are—the carrying out of the Sheep Acts, the Imported Stock Act, the Brands Act, the Rabbit Act, Pastures and Stock Protection Act, the Impounding Act, the Commons Act ; and, under the Sheep Act, questions of travelling stock. Commons come under my supervision and direction, as well as the protection of travelling stock reserves, and there are no travelling stock reserves cancelled without reference to me ; it is my duty to see that all proclamations and regulations in connection with these Acts are carried out, and to see to the control and management of all public tanks and wells ; my staff is forty-two sheep inspectors, thirty-two rabbit inspectors, three quarantine keepers, and an office staff of nineteen clerks.

Alex. Bruce.
27 May, 1884.

I am intimately acquainted with all the above-mentioned Acts.

I am aware that American sheep have been imported into the Colony ; I remember Mr. Garland's sheep being imported into this Colony ; there were several lots, the first lot consisted of 124, the next 50, the next 25—ewes and rams ; the first lot arrived on 1st August, 1883 ; I do not recollect the name of the ship, but they came from San Francisco ; the next lot arrived on 22nd September, 1883 ; I do not recollect the name of the sheep ; they came from the same port ; the information above I obtained from my officers ; the third lot arrived from San Francisco on 23rd October, 1883 ; the sheep were all accompanied by certificates, with the exception of the last lot, consisting of twenty-five ewes ; they had no certificate, but Roberts, the party who brought a lot by the same vessel, made a statutory declaration that these sheep had been passed in San Francisco at the same time as his own ; the certificates referred to were certificates of health and freedom from disease ; the first and second lots of sheep on arrival were examined by Mr. Willows, and subsequently by Mr. Willows and myself ; the third lot was examined by Mr. Willows ; I do not recollect being present ; they were examined on board ship and while being put into the lighter.

When examining the sheep with Mr. Willows they appeared to be clean and free from disease ; we examined them as closely as we could do ; the sheep were not inspected officially by any other person ; they were seen by other persons unofficially ; (*Appendix A.*), which I now hand in, is a proclamation ; this proclamation refers only to diseases not known in the Colony. The dipping of sheep does not come under the Imported Stock Act, but under the Diseases in Sheep Act.

The sheep were removed to quarantine at Bradley's Head, but not all the lots ; we endeavoured as much as possible to shift previous lots to make room for others, and some of the sheep were removed to Shark Island ; the sheep were removed by lighter ; they were seen about once a week by Mr. Willows ; it was his duty to see them once a week, and he did so prior to their being dipped ; Mr. Garland and some person who I think came out in charge of the sheep had access to them, under certain conditions, prior to their being dipped ; the conditions were that they obtained leave and saw the sheep in the presence of the quarantine keeper ; there was one occasion on which the quarantine keeper had been present with a party and had left, and the young man who came out with the sheep—a friend I think of Mr. Garland's—remained with the sheep in his absence ; I heard a rumour that something had been put on the sheep, but the quarantine keeper said "No" ; Mr. Garland said something which amounted almost to a statement that something had been put on—he did not say by whom ; I did not cause inquiry to be made, but I examined the sheep, and could find nothing ; the statement was made to me by Mr. Garland at the time he came to my office and said he thought the sheep had scab ; this remark was made in my office ; Mr. Willows and myself, accompanied by Mr. Garland, examined the sheep ; the very same day at Bradley's Head we handled about half a dozen of the 124 sheep ; he pointed out those he wished examined ; we handled all which he stated he had any suspicion of ; Mr. Garland pointed out the sheep himself ; every spot Mr. Willows and myself examined (Mr. Garland looking on) ; we found the grass-seed in ; this was before they were dipped ; we made use of a glass when examining the spots ; we examined both the wool and the spots, as is customary when examining sheep ; it was a scab-glass we used, quite powerful enough to find the insect ; we found no insect, nothing other than the grass-seed ; I came to the conclusion it was a mistake on Mr. Garland's part, largely because Mr. Willows or the quarantine keeper ought to have seen it before Mr. Garland, if it had been scab ; Mr. Garland seemed satisfied that what we saw was grass-seed ; as owner, it was Mr. Garland's duty if he saw anything to inform us of the fact ; he did not dissent to the view taken by Mr. Willows and myself ; we did not handle any other of Mr. Garland's sheep ; I do not think any of his sheep were at Shark Island at that time ; I did not again see the sheep until I saw them at Carcoar ; the sheep examined were certified to as being taken to Carcoar, therefore I think they must be the same sheep I saw ; the papers in the office show that these sheep were transferred from Bradley's to Tattersall's, from Tattersall's to Summer Hill, and from Summer Hill to Carcoar, Mr. Lomax's station, near Carcoar ; I saw them at Lomax's station ; I do not know how long they were at the different places—Mr. Willows should know this ; before these sheep left for Mr. Lomax's station, I received a report from Mr. Weaver, acting inspector of sheep in Mr. Willows' absence ; he came in one day and said, "I do not like the look of the sheep" ; I asked him what was the matter ; he said, "They

Alex. Bruce. were rubbing," and I said, "You know scab—you could tell if it was scab"; he said he did; I then said, "Do you think it is scab?" he said he was not sure, and then I said, "You examine the sheep again and come in to-morrow morning and let me know what you think, and I'll go out with you and examine them"; he came in next morning, and I asked him if he had any doubts, and he said no, the sheep were all right—they only had heat in the blood; I have since learned that Mr. Pottie, Veterinary Surgeon, was there at the same time as Mr. Weaver and examined them with him—I only state this from hearsay; I requested Mr. Pottie to go to see a sick ram, but I did not know that he and Mr. Weaver were there together; after receiving Mr. Weaver's report I did not consider it necessary to take any further action, as Mr. Willows had been telling me all along that they were affected with heat in the blood and sore eyes; Mr. Willows had been treating them all along for what he considered heat in the blood and for sore eyes; Mr. Weaver simply confirmed what Mr. Willows had reported to me; Mr. Weaver did not speak about them biting themselves, nor did he speak about what the quarantine keeper has since told me, namely, that he (the quarantine keeper) had spoken to Mr. Weaver about the sheep; I did not consider it necessary to inspect the sheep myself after what Mr. Weaver told me, and I caused no further inspection to be made; I was satisfied that he knew scab, from what his testimonials stated, and I also knew that Mr. Pottie had seen them; no further inspection was made by my order prior to their leaving for Lomax's station; I beg to correct a statement which I have made respecting Mr. Garland being owner of the sheep within the meaning of the Act while the sheep were in quarantine, and I do not know if he would not be liable to a penalty for not reporting existence of scab, if he knew it existed. There was no application or dressing administered to the sheep while in quarantine at Tattersall's and Summer Hill, or at all events not to my knowledge.

(The Commission adjourned at 1.5 p.m.)

(Resumed at 3.30 p.m.)

The examination of Alexander Bruce continued:—

I beg to state that since the adjournment I have been thinking over the matter in connection with the statement that something had been put upon the sheep while in quarantine, and I recollect that the quarantine keeper, whose name is Laycock, told me about a month ago, on inquiry, that he had got something from either Mr. Garland or the young man who accompanied Mr. Garland, to put on for footrot or for any spot the sheep were rubbing. Laycock also said that he had asked Mr. Willows if he was to use it, and Mr. Willows said, "No." I also beg to explain that my statement that upon examination of the sheep I found nothing, I meant no scab, but I saw a greasy appearance on the spot where the grass-seed was, and I asked Garland what it was, and he replied that something had been put on to stop the rubbing; the sheep were dipped twice before leaving quarantine; under the Act they should have been dipped three times; Mr. Willows reported to me that they had been sufficiently dipped; I presumed from that, that they had been dipped as required by the Act; the sheep were more than ninety days in quarantine—they were more than five months; the 124 sheep arrived on 25th August, 1883, and were released from quarantine on 22nd January, 1884; the second lot, fifty, arrived on 22nd September, 1883, and left on 22nd January, 1884; the third lot, twenty-five, arrived on 23rd October, 1883, and left on 22nd January, 1884; there were also ten rams belonging to Mr. Mungar, which arrived on 26th July, 1883, and left on 22nd January, 1884; Mungar's rams were sometimes, along with others, consigned to Messrs. Bruncker & Wolfe, and were handed over by them to Mr. Garland; Mungar's ten rams were treated in the same way as others, and examined with a lot of Jones's on arrival; they came with Jones's on 26th July; I believe that 207 sheep were released from quarantine and went to Lomax's; two were killed on transit, and 205 were burned; the sheep were released from quarantine, on Mr. Willow's authority as inspector of stock, as being free from disease; the sheep were brought over from both Bradley's Head and Shark Island when the quarantine of ninety days was up, and were offered for sale at Tattersall's; as a matter of convenience for the owners, not being sold, they were taken to the quarantine at Summer Hill; it was necessary that they should be inspected by Mr. Willows before leaving Bradley's Head and Shark Island, and they were so inspected; I do not believe that Mr. Willows gave a certificate before the sheep left Bradley's Head and Shark Island; Mr. Willows said to me he left that to be given (as they did not leave Sydney) before they left Summer Hill; Mr. Willows should have given a certificate; I do not know why he did not do so, but I presume he intended to give the purchasers the certificate; it was his duty to have given a certificate on their leaving quarantine at Bradley's Head and Shark Island; legally they had no business to leave quarantine without the certificate; Wilkinson, Graves and Lavender took charge of the sheep when they arrived from quarantine, and took them to Tattersall's; I do not recollect Mr. Willows making any remark to me about the sheep before they left, and I took it as a matter of course that he had given them the certificate; I did not see the sheep when landed either at Tattersall's or Summer Hill Quarantine. Our own people had charge of the sheep at Summer Hill; I am aware that the sheep referred to as Mr. Garland's and Mr. Mungar's were removed to Mr. Lomax's, near Carcoar; Mr. Weaver granted the certificate from Summer Hill, which Mr. Willows should have granted from Bradley's Head and Shark Island before the sheep were removed from there; I had a letter in the end of June or beginning of July from a Mr. Bruce Lowe, at one time a sheep inspector, to the effect that he believed the ship sheep, namely, the sheep which were put on board for the use of the passengers, were scabby; he referred to the sheep which were on board the vessel in which he came from America, and in which Messrs. Hay and McFarland's sheep were brought over; his letter, which was a private one, I took as being a caution to the Department; Messrs. Hay and McFarland's sheep were dipped in the ordinary course; I do not think I received the letter before the sheep arrived, but the letter served its purpose, and Hay and McFarland's sheep were more carefully examined in consequence; I examined them myself; I think Mr. Willows was with me; I found nothing in the shape of scab or disease; they were dipped with Little's fluid; (*Appendix B.*) contains the directions for using Little's fluid; the fluid was used at the request of stock-owners, who considered that it did not damage the wool as tobacco and sulphur does; Little's fluid was used for Hay and McFarland's sheep at an extra strength by mistake, and killed some of them in consequence; there are no regulations as to what fluids are to be used, other than that of 22nd December, 1882, which refers to sheep arriving by sea from any of the Australian Colonies. (*Appendix C.*)—Under this regulation the same dip was used for the American sheep, and was considered sufficient; the fluid had been fully tested, and had killed tick, which is stronger than scab; this fluid is in general use in some parts of the world for scab.

Mr.

Mr. Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkinson, Graves, and Lavender, called on 11th February to say that he had information from Carcoar that the American sheep were scabby. Mr. Willows was then sent to examine the sheep immediately on this statement being made to me by Mr. Wilkinson; he went and examined the sheep at Mr. Lomax's, and reported that, although he had been unable to find the insect, he knew of nothing that would cause the same symptoms on the sheep but scab; on this I went up to Carcoar myself; Mr. Willows' report is dated 13th February, 1884, and I went to Carcoar the same night. On seeing the sheep, which I found about 4 miles from Mr. Lomax's house, in a paddock (in which there was a wool-shed) in charge of a shepherd, I examined them after having had them put in a yard, and had two or three caught, and soon found the scab insect; I obtained some wool from the first sheep I caught, and with the aid of a glass found the scab insect; I noticed a good many of the sheep biting. From the first sheep caught I found several of the scab insects, which I showed to those with me; I showed them to Mr. West, sheep inspector for the district, Mr. Lomax, and the person in charge, whose name I do not know; I did not look at any other sheep, not considering it necessary; I never saw sheep biting keener—they laid down and bit themselves; the bare patch I saw was on the shoulder, about 2 inches by 2 in size; the sheep had lost very little wool; I do not mean that I noticed the majority of them biting, but I saw a good many doing so, and a good many of them keenly; I have not the slightest doubt, from the examination I made, but that the sheep were infected with the disease known as scab; I consider the biting and the peculiarity of it as one of the principal signs of the existence of scab; I have had a good deal of experience in scab, having been all through the scabby districts in this Colony when the scab was here from 1863 to 1867; my first experience was at Ulupna, in Victoria; I have never superintended personally the dressing of scabby sheep—my experience has been acquired chiefly in the course of my duties as Inspector of Sheep; I did not have the management of sheep stations in Victoria; I have detected scabby sheep on several occasions in the course of my duties; I was offered the appointment of Chief Inspector of Sheep at the time the scab was in existence, and it was under my supervision that the Colony was cleared; the Colony has been perfectly clear of scab since 1868, with the exception of sheep brought to the port in ships, but detected and destroyed.

Alex. Bruce.
27 May, 1884.

When at Carcoar I gave Mr. West instructions on the spot to issue the proper notices and put the advertisements in the newspapers placing portions of Mr. Lomax's run and the runs along or through which the sheep had travelled up to and including the Blayne Railway-station, in quarantine; I think there was some delay in carrying into effect my instructions; there ought to have been no delay, as the Act is plain; I gave him instructions to carry out the Act.

(The Commission adjourned until 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th instant.)

WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY, 1884.

The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTAIN.

Examination of Alexander Bruce continued:—

I am not able to speak decidedly on the question of the delay in issuing notices by Mr. West; I came back to Sydney after quarantining the run, to report to the Minister; I was thoroughly satisfied the sheep were infected with scab.

Alex. Bruce.
28 May, 1884.

I beg to inform the Commission that I have examined in the neighbourhood of Sydney about forty cases of active scab, and in the country even more; that I was engaged for months at a time examining sheep which had been dipped for scab; I beg to hand a pamphlet on scab and its cure (*Appendix D*), prepared by myself, also my report on the clearing of the Colony (*Appendix E*); after returning from Carcoar I reported to the Minister. I stated to the Minister that I had found an unmistakable case of scab; I recommended that the sheep should be twice dipped in tobacco and sulphur, and afterwards put into waggons and conveyed to the train, then put into cattle trucks and conveyed back to Sydney, to be taken to quarantine at Shark Island or Bradley's Head, there being no power under the Act to destroy them, section 54 of the Act of 1866 providing that imported sheep be only dipped and not destroyed.

In consequence of it being reported that scab had broken out amongst the American sheep at Maitland, I was instructed to proceed there to report on the matter, it being a new centre creating new danger; I proceeded to Maitland, inspected them, but found no scab; they were the sheep which were brought here belonging to Jones, in charge of Messrs. Brunner & Wolfe; there were eighty-four sheep originally, but some of them had lambed; these were some if not all of the sheep referred to in my previous evidence as "Jones's" sheep with which Mungar's sheep mixed; they were quarantined at the same time and place as Garland's sheep; I cannot speak definitely as to the sheds or yards the sheep occupied when in quarantine; I put them through a close examination and used a glass; there was no indication of scab; Mr. Wolfe was with me, also Mr. Burness, and afterwards Mr. Weaver was with me when I examined the sheep; it was on the report of Mr. Weaver that I went up to Maitland, and I asked him to point out the symptoms of scab; he was unable to point out any; the sheep have, since my visit, been dipped in tobacco and sulphur three times at Maitland; they have been examined by the acting inspector there, a man of large experience, and they have been kept under supervision since; they are still in quarantine at Maitland.

A report was made that scab had broken out at Gunnedah, but after careful inquiry it was found to be groundless; there was another report of a ram imported about twelve months previously being infected with scab, but on inquiry the report was found to be without foundation; I remember four American sheep being sent to the Southern District, to Messrs. Barrett and Wreford's station; they went direct from Bradley's shortly before the infected sheep at Carcoar were destroyed, but after they were released from quarantine; these four sheep went through the usual course of dipping, and were released on certificate; Mr. Willows appears to have mistaken the Act, as to the number of dippings required, in regard to American sheep. The sheep have been examined two or three times and have been dipped; they had no symptoms of scab; I did not consider it necessary to quarantine them, but I directed Mr. Wreford to dip them at once in tobacco and sulphur, and it is reported by the inspector that this was done.

Alex. Bruce. done. Tobacco and sulphur have been always used at the strength prescribed by the Regulations. The directors afterwards quarantined the station—I mean the sheep directors of Wentworth; and they also asked that a proclamation should be issued preventing sheep from going from this part of the Colony to theirs; their application was not complied with, the answer being that the only risk there could be would be from the American sheep, which could not leave quarantine for six months from last dressing. All previous shipments of American sheep have been systematically examined; Hay, Brown, and M'Farland's sheep have been examined fortnightly; some of the earlier lots have been examined—but I cannot say how often; they have all been found to be clean.

28 May, 1884.

While I was away at Maitland the Minister issued instructions for the sheep at Mr. Lomax's run, in Carcoar district, to be destroyed; there are some American sheep now in quarantine at Summer Hill, which were in indirect contact with Lomax's sheep; they never mixed with them, but may have been on the same ground.

It was reported by the Summer Hill quarantine keeper that one of the sheep showed symptoms of scab, but Mr. Willows and myself inspected this sheep and could find no scab; the sheep presented an appearance as if it were suffering from fever in the blood; they have been dipped three times and have been shorn; the American sheep were twice dipped in the wool and once after they had been shorn; the Maitland sheep and the Carcoar sheep were in the same quarantine station, but were never to my knowledge running together.

It was reported to me by Mr. Willows that the sheep which went to Maitland were dipped in the usual way.

Some six sheep were taken to Summer Hill from Bradley's Head undipped with others which had been dipped, but on the error being discovered they were immediately returned to Bradley's Head.

Any lambs amongst the American sheep which were there when the dipping was going on would have been dipped also; none of the rams which went to Maitland were put with the ewes that went to Carcoar, so far as I know; if they had been, it would be contrary to the regulations.

I can only account for the outbreak of scab in the sheep at Carcoar through their being infected before arrival in the Colony, they having brought the disease from America, although not apparent when examined; I believe that the disease originated in the 124 sheep of Garland's, which arrived on the 24th August, 1883, and went to Carcoar; I saw a good deal of the wool which was shorn from the sheep, and I gave instructions that all the wool should be put up in bales as prescribed by the Act.

I consider that the 124 sheep had been in quarantine sufficiently long before they were dipped to develop symptoms of scab, and I can only account for these symptoms not showing themselves through the sheep being spotted or rubbed with some application that would check or destroy the scab.

Mr. Garland requested that a friend of his whose name I do not know, who had experience in sheep, should have access to the sheep occasionally to see that they were properly cared for; Mr. Willows, thinking this person was too frequently about the quarantine, applied to me for regulations to be prepared which would lay down the rules by which access was to be had, and how often, to the sheep; in consequence of Mr. Willows' representation, regulations were prepared and are now in force.

Laycock, the quarantine keeper, recently informed me that the person referred to had left him some dressing to be put on the sheep for foot-rot and on any part of the body of the sheep where they were rubbing; he (Laycock) said that he asked Mr. Willows if he were to use it, and Mr. Willows replied, "No."

The dressing was given to Laycock when the sheep were in quarantine at Bradley's Head; I could not say if the regulations respecting the allowing of access to the sheep were in force at the time the stuff was given to Laycock; the impression on my mind was that Laycock meant me to understand that he did not use it; all this information from Laycock has come to me since the outburst of scab occurred.

I believe the Quarantine Regulations, with respect to imported stock, as they stood at the time the American sheep were introduced, if strictly carried out, would have been sufficient to prevent the recent outbreak of scab.

Having my attention called by Mr. Christian to Little's Fluid, I beg to add that I now have some doubts as to its efficacy as a cure for scab, and would in future use tobacco and sulphur.

(Adjourned at 1:30.)

(Resumed at 2:35 p.m.)

Alexander Bruce further examined on oath:—

Alex. Bruce. I would also recommend that foreign stock, that is, stock from any colony or country other than the Australian Colonies or New Zealand, be kept in strict quarantine, and that no one except the inspector and quarantine keeper and attendants be allowed access to them unless they are sick, until their term of quarantine has expired.

28 May, 1884.

New Zealand sheep should be specially treated by a twenty-one days quarantine and three dippings.

ALEX. BRUCE.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this twenty-eighth day of May, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

THURSDAY, 29 MAY, 1884.

The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT.

JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.

Anthony Willows, Inspector of Sheep and Government Veterinarian, being duly sworn, states:—

Anthony Willows. My name is Anthony Willows; I am a duly qualified veterinary surgeon of the London Royal Veterinary College; I succeeded Mr. Yeo as Metropolitan Inspector of Sheep, under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Sheep, Mr. Alexander Bruce; my duty is to examine all stock arriving in the Colony; I remember some American sheep arriving here; various lots have arrived here since I joined

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joined the Department, which was on 14th May, 1883; the first lot arrived on 9th July by the "City of New York"—in fact, there were two lots on that ship, but they were kept separate in quarantine. They came from San Francisco; one lot (90) belonged to Hay, Brown, & Winter; their respective men took charge of them after the quarantine had expired; there were 68 others, independent of the above lot, belonging to Messrs. McFarland; all the sheep were released on 9th October, 1883; they were released on my certificate, after having been the legal time in quarantine, and after having been twice dressed, the last time under my supervision; the necessary certificates were received by me with these sheep; I examined the sheep before they landed, and found them apparently free from disease. The next lot comprised 50, by the "Zealandia," on 26th July, 1883—40 belonging to Mr. Jones and 10 to Mr. Mungar; they were dipped both times under my supervision; they were only dipped twice; I have never had instructions to dip sheep three times; I thought the Regulations ruled the number of times they had to be dressed; I acted under instructions, and did not know it was my duty to have them dipped three times; there were regulations issued last year with respect to American sheep, but I am not aware that these regulations limit the dipping to twice; I am not aware that under the Act of 1866, 54th section, it is necessary to dip the sheep three times; I acted under instructions of the Chief Inspector as to the number of times the sheep were to be dipped, and the fluid to be used and mixed; the instructions were not in writing; I received these instructions soon after my appointment, about the month of May or June; I was directed to use Little's patent fluid, and to obtain it from Messrs Griffiths & Weaver; the dressing was administered twice, and was to be mixed according to the printed instructions, which says "one part of it was to be used with 80 to 100 of water"; the dressings were administered at intervals of ten days—sometimes longer elapsed. I am acquainted with the Diseases in Sheep Acts; I asked the Chief Inspector distinctly if the sheep were to be dipped three times, according to the Act, and he said, "No, twice was sufficient"; Little's fluid kills tick with certainty; I know nothing of Little's fluid, except that it kills tick, as I before remarked; but I am sure from the analysis of it, diluted with 100 parts of water, that it would not be effective as a cure for scab. I informed the Chief Inspector, whom I made acquainted with the exact analysis, that I considered it would be too weak so diluted—that I used it throughout the stud sales diluted at 80 parts to 1 without any ill effects, and I thought it best to continue using it at that strength. He made some remarks concerning some sheep which had apparently died from the dressing being too strong and said I must use it at 100 parts of water, at which strength it was afterwards always used. The fifty sheep which arrived by the "Zealandia" were released from the Summer Hill quarantine during my absence from Sydney; the next lot was 124 in all, belonging to Mr. Garland, which arrived by the "City of Sydney" from San Francisco, and were quarantined at Bradley's Head, on 25th August, 1883; I examined these sheep on their arrival; the Chief Inspector examined them also; we did not examine them in consultation, although we were on the ship together; I saw Mr. Bruce examine them; the sheep were not, in my opinion, affected with scab; they were very poor; they had been fed on wild oats, and the oats and grass-seed had insinuated themselves into their skins; we both agreed that the sheep were free from disease; the sheep were then placed in quarantine at Bradley's Head; they were dressed on 13th October; they had two dressings—the second was administered on 8th November; they were in quarantine more than six weeks before they were dipped; we had to delay the dipping until wool was clipped off the shoulders for samples and specimens; there was no fixed time for the dippings—persons interested to a great extent directed quarantine management; I often complained that the quarantine regulations were violated; I am aware that Mr. Garland made a representation that he thought the sheep were scabbed; the Chief Inspector of Sheep informed me of that fact on 11th October, and asked me to go with him to examine the sheep in consultation; we went on the afternoon of the same day, accompanied by Mr. Garland; the attendant of the sheep noticed marks; the attendant I refer to is a Mr. Townsend, a friend of Mr. Garland's, who appeared to take a great interest in the sheep, and lived close to the station, and this gentleman pointed out the sheep he wanted examined; on looking at the sheep we noticed marks made by rubbing; there was no pencilling of wool; on one place on the ribs the wool was dirty, and looked as if it had been rubbed with the foot; the sores were red, and about the size of a shilling; out of some of them we took enough matter to fill a teaspoon, and there were seeds in the sores which I released in every case; the sheep were not biting; without any hesitation we arrived at the conclusion that there was no scab—the irritation arose from local causes; I did not notice that any dressing had been applied to the sores; two days after these sheep received their first dipping in Little's fluid, diluted with 100 parts of soft water, each sheep being immersed for a minute and a quarter; the sheep were again dipped on November 8, twenty-six days after the last dipping; this was administered under my supervision; at the time that the sheep received their last dipping many were blind, in all seventy-two of them were blind, which I attributed to their being so long on dry food, and subjected to such a glare of sun; on an average I saw the sheep twice a week; I did not hear Mr. Garland make any remark when we were examining the sheep as to any stuff having been put on them; the sheep left Bradley's Head on 22nd November for Hawkes' (Tattersall's) to be sold by auction; I inspected them with care on the day they left; I did not catch any of them to examine; Mr. Garland and Mr. Wilkinson appeared to take charge of them on their arrival at Tattersall's; I did not give a permit or certificate at the time of their removal from Bradley's Head; the 124 sheep were removed when their full term of quarantine had expired, and ten of Mr. Mungar's rams were removed with them; their term of quarantine had also expired; also forty-nine other ewes were removed, whose term of quarantine had not expired; I was aware the sheep were being taken from Bradley's Head quarantine for the purpose of being sold; I knew Messrs. Wilkinson and Graves and Lavender were the agents; I did not consider it necessary to give them a certificate or permit, because part of the sheep had not served their quarantine and were treated as one lot, and I was never desired to issue such a certificate; I believe it was understood that the forty-nine sheep were to finish their quarantine at Summer Hill; the sheep were taken to Summer Hill in consequence of their not being sold; if any of the sheep, excepting the forty-nine ewes, had been sold there would have been no difficulty about any one obtaining a permit; I did not report to the Chief Inspector that I had allowed the sheep to leave quarantine without a certificate or permit; the Chief Inspector gave instructions that they were to be delivered to Mr. Garland; Mr. Garland went before me to the quarantine and waited for me, and then took charge of the sheep; Mr. Garland did not ask me for any certificate; the forty-nine ewes went to Summer Hill with the others on 25th November—182 in all went there. I saw the sheep last on 11th December; I do not know when they left; they continued at Summer Hill a long time; I saw them four or five times while at Summer Hill; I am not aware that anything

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Willows.

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irregular

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irregular was done to them at Tattersall's, or that any of them were taken out; I saw them once while at Tattersall's; I went there to give the attendant (Laycock) instructions that they were not to be removed; it did not occur to me that a certificate should be given by me when the sheep were leaving Bradley's Head; I protested against the removal, and both I and the Chief Inspector wished that they should go back after the sale, under any circumstances, whether sold or unsold; I treated the sheep at Summer Hill for foot-rot and blindness; some of them had maggots; they improved very much at Summer Hill; I was not at Summer Hill when the sheep were removed; I was in Tasmania at that time. I believe they got a permit. I am aware that they were taken to Mr. Lomax's run at Carcoar.

Twenty-five ewes arrived by the "City of New York" from San Francisco and were placed in quarantine at Shark Island on 23rd October, 1883; these sheep had no certificate from San Francisco; a special declaration was made under the direction of the Chief Inspector, and upon that declaration the sheep were landed.

These ewes were once dipped under my supervision on 12th December; one of the 124 lots (a ram) was removed from Bradley's Head to Shark Island on 23rd November, to serve the twenty-five ewes of Mr. Garland's there in quarantine, and with these twenty-five ewes the ram in question was dipped on 12th December; the sheep were only dipped once under my supervision; the twenty-five ewes, I believe, went with the 124 to Carcoar; Mr. Weaver acted for me while away at Tasmania.

(The Commission adjourned at 1 p.m.)

Resumed at 2:30 p.m.

Examination of Anthony Willows—continued:—

Besides the sheep referred to in my previous evidence, twenty-nine rams arrived by sailing barque "J. Pendleton" from San Francisco, and were placed in quarantine on 13th September; these sheep belonged to Mr. Jones; they were dipped the first time on 16th October under my supervision, and second time on 12th December with the twenty-five ewes, under my supervision, and were at Shark Island where I last saw them.

Another lot of seventy-two sheep, the property of Mr. Roberts, came from San Francisco by the "City of New York" and were placed in quarantine on the 22nd October; they were removed from Shark Island to Bradley's Head on 29th November, and when I last saw them, some had been shorn, but none had been dipped; I last saw them on 18th December.

With the exception of four sent to Messrs. Barrett and Wreford, the bulk of these sheep are now at Summer Hill; they have all been dipped since February in tobacco and sulphur, three times to my knowledge, perhaps more, by direction of the Chief Inspector.

I am aware that Mr. Garland's sheep went to Mr. Lomax's; I heard this after my return from Tasmania; Mr. Wilkinson called at the Chief Inspector's Office on 11th February; I was present during the latter part of the interview with Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Bruce having sent for me; Mr. Wilkinson said that Mr. Lomax thought the sheep were scabby, but that he (Mr. Lomax) had been unable to find the insect; Mr. Lomax had sent Mr. Wilkinson some of the wool down; Mr. Bruce and myself examined the wool with a powerful glass, but could not come to any definite conclusion as to the cause of the disease Mr. Lomax complained of; Mr. Bruce directed me to at once proceed to Carcoar; I started the same evening, and reached Carcoar the next morning; I was met by Mr. West, inspector of stock for the district, who accompanied me that morning to Mr. Lomax's residence at Errowangbang; we afterwards went to the paddock in which the American sheep were depastured, accompanied by Mr. Lomax, and found many of the sheep continuously rubbing themselves; the sheep had sought the shelter of a creek, and were constantly rubbing themselves against the trees; they were also biting themselves, and rubbing themselves very much with their hind legs; I asked that they should be taken to Mr. Lomax's woolshed, which was done; here we watched them for a little time, and caught those sheep which showed indications of skin disease, examined them, found their wool moist in patches of perhaps the size of a penny; the skin was moist and much darkened in colour where infected; we examined six or seven—the general appearances were similar; in two cases I distinctly found the insect alive, but was unable to show it to the gentlemen with me to their satisfaction or mine either; Mr. Lomax was not sure whether the movements were natural, or whether it was the wind; Mr. West said, "That looks like the chap," but he was not sure; I have not had much experience of scab in Australia, but had to do with three cases in England; my experience of scab must be regarded as limited; I had no Australian experience previous to this; I think that my previous experience would admit of my being able to detect the existence of scab independent of influencing statements.

I did not report in writing that I had found the insect, but I told Mr. Bruce that I had done so; although I saw the insect myself I could not demonstrate its presence to those with me, and therefore did not feel justified in declaring the sheep scabby, and I made a report accordingly to the Chief Inspector of Sheep; I placed the sheep in the woolshed in strict quarantine, and asked Mr. West to see that these conditions were carried out; I returned to Sydney the same night; Mr. Bruce left for Carcoar the same evening that I made my report, and returned on the Friday following; I saw Mr. Bruce just after 9 o'clock; he remarked to me that he had found the insect, or words to that effect, and that he had no doubt but that scab existed, or implied as much; I did not examine the sheep after that; on the following Monday evening, the 18th February, I went up for the purpose of dipping the sheep; I stayed at Blayney on my way up, succeeded in discovering the skin of one of the American sheep that had died *en route*, and had it burned in my presence; obtained exact particulars as to the route the sheep had travelled from the railway station, which part of the Colony passed over, and how long they had been permitted to graze there; Mr. West was with me; I placed the station yards in quarantine—I mean the railway station-yards; I gave the station-master written instructions not to truck any skins from there at all; I placed the four lots of butchers' sheep, which were in the habit of grazing about the common, in quarantine, and made preliminary arrangements for their early slaughter; I then went to Carcoar in the afternoon, and on arrival there I found a telegram awaiting me from the Minister directing me to have the sheep immediately destroyed, woolsheds and paddocks burned, according to Mr. Lomax's directions, as he (Mr. Lomax) would be up in the morning; the wool-press was removed out for disinfection, but was not burned; everything else, of which I have a list, was burned; this was all done by noon on the 20th February; part of the fences were not burned, but were blackened by the fire; the following day a meeting of the Board of Sheep Directors and Stockowners

Stockowners generally was convened and held at the Court-house, and they advised that the whole of the country, about 20 miles square, should be quarantined; the Chief Inspector was met by Mr. West and myself at Blayney on the following Friday, and consented to the quarantine as desired; after this Mr. Lomax and Mr. Fagan were directed to dip their sheep in tobacco and sulphur at a temperature of 110°. Upon one occasion a few of Mr. Lomax's rams were mixed with the sheep after they were known to be scabby, while at the watering-place; they were together about twenty minutes; in consequence of this I hastened the dipping of the rams; they were dipped at Swallows Creek. The dipping of Mr. Lomax's sheep was carried out by Mr. Dawson, in the presence of Inspectors Cleeve and West. Mr. Fagan's sheep were dipped in my presence; there appeared to be nothing wrong with them; they travelled by one of the trucks that brought the infected sheep to Blayney; I never heard that any of the American rams were placed with any of the station ewes, and I have every reason to believe that they were not so used.

Anthony
Willows.
29 May, 1884.

There was a communication received to the effect that the first lot of sheep, Hay, Brown, and Winters, were scabby; in consequence of this they were dipped immediately they were received in quarantine; they were very weak, and the fluid killed some of them.

(The Commission adjourned at 4.15 p.m., until Friday, at 11 a.m.)

FRIDAY, 30 MAY, 1884.

The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock.

Examination of Anthony Willows, continued:—

All I know with respect to the communication referred to in the last part of my evidence is that I was verbally informed by the Chief Inspector of Sheep that a communication had been received by him that Hay, Brown, and Winter's sheep were likely to be contaminated by some other sheep that were on board the same vessel and which were scabby; I believe they were dipped within three days after being placed in quarantine.

Anthony
Willows.
30 May, 1884.

By pencilling, stated in my former evidence, I mean the protrusion of a comparatively small portion of wool from beyond the surrounding fleece.

On February 8th, the day after my return from Tasmania, I went to Summer Hill Quarantine, and was then ignorant of any special arrangements being made with reference to any sheep which might be there, and was surprised at being informed by the keeper specially engaged to take charge of this station, that the sheep then within the quarantine were not in any way under his supervision or management, and in fact he had no charge of them: a man named Crisp in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves and Lavender, being placed there, had sole charge of these sheep in every respect; by these sheep I refer to Roberts's sheep, comprising sixty-eight in all of the original lot brought into quarantine at Shark Island on 22nd October, 1883, also fifteen young lambs; I looked at the sheep, and I specially remarked seven rams shut up in the shed alone; these rams had full fleeces, which looked brighter in colour than they would be likely to look had they been dipped; I made inquiry as to whether any of the sheep had or had not been dipped, and I was given to understand, to the best of the knowledge of the men in charge, that the sheep which had been shorn had been dipped, but that the seven unshorn rams had not been dipped or dressed in any way; I remarked to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co's. man that I considered this a most extraordinary evasion of quarantine laws, which I did not think that any private consideration would justify; the following day I reported verbally to Mr. Bruce what I had found; I expressed disapproval of the whole arrangements, making over the quarantine ground to other people; the Chief Inspector considered it was the right course to adopt—he said so; he further said he would not sanction the sheep being at Summer Hill under any other conditions, for by this arrangement the Government would not be responsible for any accidental deaths that might occur from dogs getting in, &c.; on the following Monday I was asked to meet Mr. Wilkinson in the Chief Inspector's Office, the Chief Inspector being also present; my object in going there was to examine some wool which was lying on the table, taken from the scabby sheep at Carcoar; after this matter was attended to, Mr. Wilkinson asked me if I had said to his man at Summer Hill that I should have tried to have prevented the sheep being placed at Summer Hill under the conditions in which I found them; I said that I considered it a most extraordinary proceeding; what I referred to was the seven rams being taken to Summer Hill without having been either shorn or dipped, and the keeper at Summer Hill not being allowed to have any charge of the station or the sheep which it contained; Mr. Bruce said "Hush! you ought not to interfere at all about it; whenever you have any complaint to make, you ought only to make it in writing"; Mr. Wilkinson got up and said something to the following effect—"If you think you are going to over-rule me, you make a great mistake"; he was apparently much annoyed, and left the room; I remarked that I did not desire to do anything of the sort.

A few hours afterwards Mr. Bruce sent for me, and ordered me to have the seven rams sent back to Bradley's Head; this was done I think the next day; with the exception of these seven rams, which still remain at Bradley's Head, and have been three times dipped in tobacco and sulphur, and shorn, the other sheep, part of the sixty-eight, still remain at Summer Hill, under the previous arrangements.

I cannot say if the seven rams were taken to Summer Hill before Mr. Garland's sheep were taken to Mr. Lomax's, at Carcoar; four of the original lot of Mr. Roberts were sent to Messrs. Barrett & Wreford, Moorara Station, in the Wentworth District.

The sheep remaining at Summer Hill, with the exception of one ewe, have been dipped three times; the one ewe broke her leg, and has only been dipped twice.

The three last lots of American sheep which have arrived have been placed respectively at Bradley's Head and Shark Island, and still remain there.

When I left for Tasmania, the Summer Hill quarantine and all the sheep in it were under the entire management of the keeper, who had an assistant to help him, and no person was allowed access to the sheep without a written permit.

My complaints as to quarantine arrangements referred to in my previous evidence were generally verbally, sometimes in writing; my first letter on the subject is dated 25 September, 1883. On a letter from Mr. Garland, applying for leave to allow his agents to have continuous access with buyers to the sheep in quarantine, I wrote the minute—the letter being referred to me—objecting to such a course,
and

Anthony
Willows.
30 May, 1884.

and stated "that I thought it very unwise to permit the quarantine stations (which ought to be solely maintained for the protection of the whole Colony from such diseases as they may be contaminated with) to be utilized by individual speculative parties, at the risk of the said Colony."

After my objection to Mr. Garland's application being entertained, Regulations were framed and issued on 16th November, 1883, as to the admission of the public to the quarantines; on the 22nd October the Minister gave instructions "that no persons except the officials are to be allowed to go into the quarantine stations to inspect any sheep until half the period of the quarantine has elapsed, and then only upon a written order, and shall then only be allowed to see the sheep which have done half the period of quarantine."

(Adjourned at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock.)

Resumed at 2:30 p.m.

Examination of Anthony Willows continued:—

The instructions of the Minister before referred to were observed, except in one case, when Mr. Roberts went to Shark Island (application for permission to see the sheep having been refused), with the person who desired to see the sheep.

Shortly after this the Regulations of 16th November, 1883, were published in the Government Gazette, and so far as I am aware these Regulations have been observed.

As to the sheep now at Maitland, 25 ewes and 15 rams, and some lambs (Jones' sheep) were in quarantine at Summer Hill when I last saw them; the custom is to dip the young lambs as well as the sheep; on 11th December I saw all the sheep at Summer Hill, and 29 rams also belonging to Jones' lot at Shark Island, a few days later; I am sure that the sheep which went to Maitland were in the same quarantine at the same time as those which went to Carcoar; the 40 sheep went on November 7th to Summer Hill, and 182 sheep of Mr. Garland's went there on November 25th, and so were side by side and attended to by the same man for 16 days to my knowledge.

I have no recollection or knowledge of Laycock, the quarantine keeper at Bradley's Head, ever having informed me that Townsend (Mr. Garland's man) had given him stuff to put on the sheep as dressing, and ever having asked my opinion as to the desirability of using it; from remarks made to me by the Chief Inspector I questioned Laycock about it recently, and he replied that some green vitriol had been given him to apply to the sheep, and he stated that he had asked me at the time if it were to be applied, and I replied "No." He says he has never used it.

I am not aware of any of the rams being put with the ewes at any time, excepting two of Mr. Garland's rams, which were alternately placed with his ewes at Bradley's Head station, and one ram which was removed from Bradley's Head to Shark Island, and left with his twenty-five ewes there.

ANTHONY WILLOWS.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 30th day of May, 1884,—

GEO. CAMPBELL.
SAM'L. McCAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

MONDAY, 2 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL McCAUGHEY, Esq.

The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment.

Richard Weaver, Rabbit Inspector, being duly sworn, states:—

Richard
Weaver.
2 June, 1884.

My name is Richard Weaver; I am an inspector under the Rabbit Act; I have held that appointment since 25th May, 1883; I have been employed under the Sheep Act, during the absence of Mr. Willows, as acting inspector of sheep; Mr. Willows was absent, I think, about three months, and during that time I did his duty; some American sheep were brought under my notice while I was acting; they were at Summer Hill; Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender were the agents; I did not know the owner; there were 207 sheep in number, consisting of 82 ewes and 125 rams; they were in quarantine at Summer Hill, for the accommodation of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender, and under charge of their man; the quarantine keeper had nothing whatever to do with them; the keeper made no complaint about the matter to me; I went to inspect the sheep, under direction of Mr. Bruce; I ordered the fodder for the sheep, and frequently went to see it delivered; I think I had instructions to examine the sheep occasionally; on one occasion I said to Mr. Bruce that the sheep were scratching; I do not recollect upon what date I said this; I said I did not think there was anything the matter with them in the shape of scab; I have seen scab in sheep, and some years ago had acquaintance with it in my own sheep; I think I could tell scab if I saw it; Mr. Bruce said, "You had better examine the sheep again, and see me again"; I examined them four or five days afterwards, and reported that I was of the same opinion as at first, that the sheep were suffering from over-heating of the blood; they were still scratching a little, but not nearly so much as when I first saw them; Mr. Pottie was at the quarantine when I examined the sheep the last-mentioned time; he had come out to examine a ram which was sick; he examined the sheep, and agreed with me that they were suffering from over-heating of the blood; the quarantine keeper reported to me that the sheep were scratching a little—that was the principal cause of my going out; there were other sheep in quarantine at the time; Brunker and Wolfe were the agents; I think there were 44; that comprised the whole number in quarantine at that time; the sheep were not dipped under my superintendance, and as far as I know, not dipped at all there. I remember the 207 sheep being removed from quarantine—it was on the 22nd January, 1884; I was told by Mr. Bruce to deliver the sheep to the order of Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender; I gave a certificate under the terms of the Act to the effect that they were clean; the certificate was in the form of Schedule M. The 44 sheep went to Maitland; they were released whilst I was acting inspector;

inspector; I gave a similar certificate as in the case of the 207 sheep; three or four rams of the 207 lot were mixed with the sheep that went to Maitland; they were weakly rams and were getting knocked about by the others, so they were put with the Maitland lot; they were mixed two or three weeks; they were not put with the Maitland ewes but with the rams, of which there were 15; the ewes numbered 25, and there were 4 lambs. I believe I gave the wrong certificate in each case, as the sheep (both lots) were passed into the Summer Hill Quarantine as clean—I should only have given the "Permit to travel." I never saw the 207 lot after they left the quarantine; I heard they had gone to Carcoar, and I also heard that they belonged to Mr. Garland; my whole acquaintance with these sheep is confined to the time they were in the Summer Hill Quarantine, and I know nothing of what happened to them afterwards; on Mr. Willows' return from Tasmania he resumed his duties as Inspector.

Richard
Weaver.
2 June, 1884.

I do not remember any one saying to me that if the sheep went inland "there would be a big row about it."

The appearance of the sheep did not to the best of my belief approach scab in any way; there was but a slight irritation, and the wool would not pluck; they were simply scratching themselves with their feet, and did not rub; the sheep did not bite either.

I remember bringing 7 rams with 75 other sheep from Bradley's Head on 31st January; there were 30 ewes, 14 lambs, and 38 rams; I was told they were the property of Mr. Roberts; they came into Summer Hill Quarantine nine days after the 207 lot were removed to Carcoar.

The Maitland sheep left on the 29th January, and three days before the rams referred to reached Summer Hill. All the sheep had been shorn, with the exception of the 7 rams which had full fleeces on, but I could not say whether the 7 rams had been dipped or not; they had every appearance that they had been dipped, but I was afterwards told they had not; Wilkinson's man asked that they should be kept separate at Summer Hill, and I had them kept separate accordingly; I took the 7 rams back to Bradley's Head on 12th February; I was told to do so by Mr. Willows; he said they ought not to have been removed, as Roberts's agent had made some arrangement to have them left there; I was not aware of this; I was told to remove them by Mr. Bruce, who said "Remove Roberts's lot," and I took that as meaning the whole lot; I used to go to the Quarantine Stations at Bradley's Head and Shark Island during Mr. Willows' absence occasionally, to take forage, &c., but not particularly to inspect the sheep, and I was not aware that any dipping of the sheep took place; I know nothing of what was done with the 7 rams after I took them back.

The quarantine keeper (Morris) at Summer Hill told me that some stuff had been left with him by Mr. Willows to be used on the 207 sheep; I do not know for what purpose, but I could see where it had been applied, by the discolouration of the wool; I should call this "spotting the sheep"; I did not see the stuff.

The quarantine keeper told me that he had spotted the sheep with the stuff; the quarantine keeper said to me "that he did not think it was scab."

I was sent to Maitland after the sheep belonging to Bruncker and Wolfe were sent there, and after the Carcoar sheep had been destroyed for scab, or about the same time; I think I went to Maitland about the 21st or 22nd February; I received my instructions from Mr. Bruce to inspect the sheep.

I thought there were two lambs scabbed; in consequence of my reporting this Mr. Bruce came up; he did not think it was scab; we examined the sheep together; the spots on the lambs were on the back, where they could not get at them with their feet, but they were rubbing; I did not examine them with a glass—I am not aware that Mr. Bruce did either; I am still of opinion that what I saw was scab.

Nothing was done with the sheep while I was there, but I believe they were dipped afterwards.

To the best of my belief the lambs in question were not dipped while in quarantine; three or four of them were lambled at Summer Hill.

I could see that the 207 lot had been dipped, but the lot that went to Maitland did not appear to me to have been dipped.

I consider tobacco and sulphur the very best specific for dressing scabby sheep; I have had a lot of experience, and it is the only thing I have never known to fail.

R. WEAVER.

Taken before us at Sydney, this second day of June, 1884.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

(Adjourned at five minutes past 1 o'clock.)

(Resumed at 2:30 p.m.)

John Pottie, V.S., being duly sworn states:—

My name is John Pottie; I am a veterinary surgeon, and have practised in Sydney for twenty years; I remember being at the Summer Hill Quarantine when Mr. Weaver was there inspecting some sheep; I went on behalf of the agents, Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, and Lavender, to examine a sick ram; I believe Mr. Weaver brought me the message; the sheep I went to inspect was suffering from inflammation of the liver; it was almost dead when I saw it, and died a few hours afterwards; it was not suffering from any skin disease; I was there before Mr. Weaver arrived; one of the attendants said to me, "There is something the matter with those sheep, Mr. Pottie; would you like to see one or two of them?" I said I had no objection at all; so he caught one and showed me a patch on the hip, where the growth of wool was deficient; I looked at it, found it had been recently dressed with some preparation, and I said, "I cannot examine this, because it is all wet from the recent dressing; catch me another that has not been spotted"; so he caught another, and I found that on this one the skin along the bare part and along the belly was a deep purple red, and on examining up towards the back the redness extended half way up and died away; I had a close look at this; I scraped off the yolk, but I could not see any evidence of scab; I am acquainted with the disease known as "scab in sheep"; I have often decided many difficult cases for the Department.

We caught another sheep, similar conditions were observed, and similar appearances, and in addition there was a pustule, which I took for sheep-pox pustule; I burst it and examined its contents, but could not observe anything living; I had no glass, but I was looking for scab insect; I concluded that the inflammation was sheep erisipelas or sheep scarlatina.

John Pottie.
2 June, 1884.

I questioned the men after this, and they told me "the sheep had several skin diseases about them, that Mr. Willows knew of it, and that they were under his treatment"; I said, "Well perhaps this is not right for me to interfere in this matter—I'll let the sheep alone"; I waited for about five minutes, and Mr. Weaver arrived; I said, "I have been intruding here a little, and have been looking at the sheep; I said, "Well, I suppose you'll have them made right before you leave"; Mr. Weaver told me that the sheep were dressed every day on the patches; he said, "They are not under my charge—they have been under Mr. Willows' charge"; he said, "What do you recommend?" I replied, "Well, I would stop this hard feeding for one thing, and give them a thorough change of feed, and I'll report the condition of things such as I have seen them, and if professional examination is desired I am willing to attend their cure."

Mr. Weaver might have put the question to me as to whether I considered the sheep were scabbed, in a casual way; if such a question were put, my answer would be—"The sheep being newly dressed, I am not in a position to say."

I had an impression that the patch I saw on the first sheep I examined might have been cured scab, although I have seen similar conditions on the hip among imported sheep which had been forced to lay in dirty pens on board ship.

My son, at my instance, sent a report to Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender; my instructions to him were to write with regard to the sick sheep and the condition of the other sheep.

Had I had any suspicion of scab, or thought that it existed there, I should have at once declared it; so far as my examination went I did not see any scab—not even a scab sore or pustule; I used the hand tests for scab on the sheep I examined.

There are no other insects that I am aware of that closely resemble the scab insect; the scab insect, as seen with the eye, looks like a small glistening white mite, with a dark end; if this be taken and placed in a proper sun-light, some of the legs may be seen; put under the microscope it has an oblong body, with eight legs, hair processes attached to each of the legs, short round head, two suckers and two feelers; the head of the male is rounder than that of the female, and the two inner hind-legs seem less developed than that of the female.

The dead insect looks like a little dark ball, with what appears to be the remnant of legs.

The only other insect likely to be confounded with scab insect is the sheep-lice, which raises no pustule, is much larger, and can be seen easily with the eye; it does not burrow, but only inhabits the wool.

There is not the same amount of irritation caused by sheep-lice as in the case of scab.

I never saw the sheep in question again; Mr. Weaver called at my office some time after, and asked me if I would be surprised to hear the sheep that I saw had scab; I replied—"Well, the sheep I saw had no scab, Mr. Weaver"; I said something to the effect "that I did not think it possible for the sheep to pass through the quarantine and still have scab."

The sheep that I saw I understood to be Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, and Lavender's.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this second day of June, 1884,—

JOHN POTTIE.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

(The Commission adjourned at fifteen minutes past 4, until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 3rd June.)

TUESDAY, 3 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTAIN, Esq., | SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.

George Albert Cleeve, Inspector of Sheep, being duly sworn, states:—

G. A. Cleeve.
3 June, 1884

My name is George Albert Cleeve; I am an inspector of sheep under the Chief Inspector of Sheep; I have held that appointment seventeen years next February; my duties have been confined to the Windsor and Penrith Police Districts, and for the last three years to the Camden and Picton Districts also; I remember some American sheep which were sent to Maitland, and I first saw them there; I was sent to Maitland to inspect and dip the sheep; I received my instructions from Mr. Bruce; there were forty-four rams, twenty-five ewes, and eleven lambs, total eighty; they were in charge of Mr. Wolfe, and at his residence; I examined the sheep—I examined them for scab; I found no indication whatever of the existence of scab; I first examined the sheep promiscuously in the pen, and as every sheep and lamb came out to be dipped I examined each one separately; I examined them on the 6th and dipped them on the 7th.

Mr. Weaver was not present—I never saw him at Maitland; the local inspector (Mr. Burness) was with me at the dipping; to my knowledge the sheep were only dipped once; I dipped the sheep in tobacco and sulphur; I made the dip extra strong—it was 50 per cent. stronger than the regulations required; I kept them in the dip two minutes; the liquor was poured over the rams' heads with a pint pot, and they were afterwards dipped under twice; the sheep were thoroughly dipped; some of the sheep were shorn, some were unshorn; the sheep were excessively dirty and greasy looking, very much more than I have ever noticed in our colonial sheep; on opening the fleece the wool looked bright—the skin looked pink and clean; I am speaking of the rams more particularly; it struck me on opening the fleece that the wool looked particularly bright and clean; I did not discern any stain as if the sheep had been dipped; the instructions I received were to dip the sheep at Maitland, but I was not asked to examine them.

A lamb was pointed out to me as being the one which Mr. Weaver had said was scabby; I examined and watched it, but I could find no spot or indication of scab; I examined it most particularly and carefully; I watched the sheep for an hour and a half or so, and could see no signs; I believe I can readily detect scab—I have had experience with it; I have seen the scab insect, and could discover it if it existed.

I think it was about a week or ten days after Mr. Bruce and Mr. Weaver had seen the sheep that I was sent to dip them. It

It did not strike me that any of the sheep, or lambs either, had stained fleeces, as having been G. A. Cleeve. dipped; I did not make any remark to any one.

On the 29th February I was directed by the Chief Inspector to proceed to Carcoar; I was instructed to dip some sheep of Mrs. Mutton's and Mrs. Flynn's; Mrs. Flynn's sheep had crossed the track of the American sheep which went to Carcoar, and amongst which scab had broken out on Mr. Lomax's station of Errowangbang; on the 1st and 2nd March I dipped 719 wethers belonging to Mrs. Mutton, and two Southdown sheep the property of Mr. Price, of Blayney.

3 June, 1884.

There were 593 sheep belonging to Mrs. Flynn, and with these I dipped eight pet sheep, the property of Mr. M'Intyre, of Brown's Creek.

After seeing these sheep dipped I returned to my own district; and, on the 11th March, I received special instructions from the Chief Inspector to take charge of the Carcoar district as inspector, having under me the regular inspector, Mr. West, and Mr. Dawson, who was engaged to superintend the dipping of sheep.

Upon my arrival I found the dipping of Mr. Lomax's sheep at Errowangbang being proceeded with, under the superintendence of Mr. Dawson—that was the first dipping of Mr. Lomax's sheep. Every exertion was made to collect Mr. Lomax's sheep; some of the country is very rough, and some sheep might have been left behind; in such country I consider it impossible to collect all the sheep.

During the interval of dipping Mr. Lomax's sheep, we mustered all the little lots, and had them dipped—I mean the little lots belonging to other people whose land abutted on Mr. Lomax's; the first thing I did was to go round and ascertain whose sheep should be dipped as having been near Mr. Lomax's.

I know that some of Mr. Lomax's sheep were only dipped once, under instructions from the Chief Inspector; the reason was that these sheep were situated far away from the seat of the infection, and had never crossed the route of the American sheep. The total number of Mr. Lomax's sheep dipped once was 30,306; of this number 15,682 were dipped twice, and 771 (rams) were dipped three times; all the rams were dipped three times in tobacco and sulphur. I found Mr. Dawson was using a race-dip, and that the stuff was made of an extra strength; this was in consequence of the sheep swimming through the race (which was 70 feet in length), in about 50 seconds. If I had known the sheep to be scabby, I would have given them double the time, but I thought the shortness of the time was somewhat rectified by the extra strength of the fluid and the temperature it was kept at all the time; the temperature was at an average of 110°.

In consequence of the wire fences not being sheep-proof, some of the dipped sheep became mixed with the undipped, or *vice versa*, and some odd sheep belonging to the adjoining owners became mixed with Mr. Lomax's. Some of Mr. Rothery's sheep which mixed with Mr. Lomax's undipped sheep were dipped with them, and about 200 of Mr. Rothery's sheep which had mixed with Mr. Lomax's dipped sheep were handed back without being dipped.

The dip is erected on Flyer's Creek, situated about 2 miles from the woolshed where the scabby sheep were killed.

All the sheep that crossed the route of the scabby sheep were dipped twice.

(Adjourned at 1 o'clock.)

(Resumed at 2:30 p.m.)

Examination of George Albert Cleeve—continued:—

All the sheep on the holdings adjoining Mr. Lomax's have been dipped, with the exception of those belonging to Mr. Henry and Mr. Rothery, and about one-third of Mr. Cain's sheep, which were mixed with Mr. Rothery's; Mr. Henry uses a portion of Mr. Rothery's land for his sheep, and this portion adjoins Mr. Lomax's; Mr. Rothery's run adjoins that of Mr. Lomax's for a considerable distance.

At the "Hell Hole" paddock Mr. Rothery's sheep can slide down the mountain into Mr. Lomax's land, but Mr. Lomax's sheep cannot get up to Mr. Rothery's; there are facilities for the sheep getting mixed.

I strongly recommended that Mr. Rothery's sheep should be dipped, on the grounds of their being in contact with Mr. Lomax's, and I knew they had intermixed from the fact that the fences were not sufficient to prevent them from doing so, and that some sheep had been found amongst Mr. Lomax's sheep that had been dipped.

I recommended that the sheep should be dipped, and Mr. Rothery came down to Sydney and saw the Minister, who decided that the matter of the dipping should be referred to the Board; it was from the Chief Inspector that I heard that Mr. Rothery had made the objection; it was referred to the Board of Sheep Directors at Carcoar; I attended the meeting of the Board, having given Mr. Rothery notice to attend; I made representations to the Board that Mr. Rothery's sheep should be dipped; Mr. Rothery was present with his solicitor. I represented that Mr. Rothery's sheep had been found with Mr. Lomax's, and that I therefore considered the sheep ought to be dipped; Mr. Rothery gave the Latin interpretation of the word "contact" incorrectly, and argued that his sheep and those of Mr. Lomax had not touched together; the Board decided that as sufficient evidence had not been produced by me that there was contact, the sheep should not be dipped; the names of the gentlemen comprising the Board are—Mr. Stimpson (Chairman), Mr. Sloan, Mr. Hall, Mr. Glasson, and Mr. Alford; Mr. Hall was in favour of Mr. Rothery's sheep being dipped; the others were against it; Mr. Sloan and Mr. Glasson, in conversation afterwards, said that if Mr. Rothery's sheep were dipped there was no knowing where it would stop, as Mr. Rothery's sheep were all over the country; I told them privately, after the meeting, that if any further outbreak of scab took place the responsibility would rest on their shoulders; the meeting took place on the 31st March; on May 6th a meeting of the Board was held to consider the advisability of dipping Mr. Henry's sheep, which I had recommended also should be dipped; in this case I had clearly proved that the sheep belonging to Mr. Henry had intermixed with Mr. Lomax's; the Board admitted that Mr. Henry's sheep were infected within the meaning of the Act, but as it was some four months since the destruction of the American sheep, and no further outbreak had shown itself, they considered there was no necessity to dip the sheep. These sheep have never been dipped since to my knowledge.

I left the district on the 27th May; at this time all the sheep had been dipped which have been referred to by me.

I hand in a list of all the sheep dipped under Mr. Willows' supervision in the first place and mine afterwards (*Appendix F.*)

At

G. A. Cleeve. At the time of my leaving, there was no indication of scab in the district; during the latter part of my stay, about eight days, I was constantly among Mr. Lomax's sheep, and devoted myself to their close inspection.
3 June, 1884.

When going through the run I caught several sheep that presented the appearance of not having been dipped, but on examining them, found they had been dipped. I also examined all the dead sheep, and found they had been dipped.

I am aware that Mr. Lomax gave orders that any of the sheep which could not travel into the dip were to have their throats cut. Mr. Lomax gave me all the assistance in his power, and ordered that a clean muster should be made, and every sheep found, dipped.

All the owners of sheep who I considered should have their sheep dipped were served with the notice required by the Act to dip, and although some of them made objection, they all complied ultimately, with the exception of Messrs. Henry, Rothery, and Cain.

Cain's sheep were afterwards seized and dipped.

G. A. CLEEVE.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 3rd day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAM. M'CAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

The Commission adjourned at forty minutes past 4, until 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

John Connell Laycock, quarantine keeper, Bradley's Head, being duly sworn, states:—

J. C. Laycock. My name is John Connell Laycock; I am quarantine keeper at Bradley's Head; I have to look after any stock that may be placed in quarantine and to keep the place in thorough repair; I am responsible for whatever occurs on the Quarantine Station; I have been at Bradley's Head, and held the same appointment for nearly six years; I remember some American sheep being landed there—the first American sheep that were placed under my charge were thirteen; I do not know who owned them, and I do not know what date they arrived; I remember Mr. Garland's sheep being landed—they were the next lot; there were 116 rams and eight ewes; I was never instructed to keep any account or record of the sheep placed under my charge; I cannot say when they came under my charge.
4 June, 1884.

The sheep were once dipped to my knowledge under the supervision of Mr. Church; I do not recollect how long it was after they came into the quarantine, but it was some considerable time after; I have heard Mr. Church is a rabbit inspector; I assist at the dipping of the sheep whenever any dipping takes place; before the recent outbreak of scab I was always at the quarantine at Bradley's Head; I do not know if the sheep could have been dipped in my absence; a good many people came to see the sheep, but they always had an order—no one saw them without an order; plenty of people came without orders, but I never allowed them to see the sheep; Mr. Garland used to come without an order; a Mr. Townsend used to come very frequently, sometimes with Mr. Garland and sometimes without him; Mr. Townsend stayed a week at the quarantine; he said he liked to be with the sheep, and I think he got permission from the office.

I never saw Mr. Townsend touching or meddling with the sheep, as I never would allow him to do so; he at one time asked me if I would allow him to dress their feet—I told him I would not; I only noticed on one sheep a spot which was caused by grass-seed; Mr. Bruce and Mr. Williams came on one occasion to inspect the sheep; they came to sell the sheep which was rubbing with the irritation of the grass-seed; some time before this I said to Mr. Willows that I thought the grass-seed was getting into the wool, and they were scratching in consequence.

The only sheep which we noticed with a spot on was a ram; I do not think the sheep were shorn before being dipped.

I was present when Mr. Bruce and Mr. Willows examined the sheep; I saw Mr. Willows cut the grass-seed out of the sheep; a spot like an abscess had formed where the grass-seed was cut out, and there was some discharge; most of the sheep were examined, but this was the only one upon which we noticed any spot.

I dressed the sheep sometimes with a weak solution of "Little's Fluid," to keep the flies away; I trimmed their feet, which had overgrown.

Mr. Townsend gave me some bluestone at one time, and a small drop of turps to use on the sheep's feet, but I never used any of it; I mentioned this to Mr. Willows; he told me not to use it.

The sheep were never dressed over the body or spotted in any way—it could not be done without my knowing it.

All the rams and eight ewes were ninety days in quarantine; they were taken to Mr. Hawkes's (Tattersall's); I went with them; forty-nine other ewes went with them; these ewes had only been sixty days in quarantine; I think they were dipped, but I am not sure; Mr. Garland came for the forty-nine ewes, but I would not let him have them; he then brought an order—I think it was from Mr. Bruce; the forty-nine ewes belonged to Mr. Garland; they were in addition to the 124 I have referred to; they were the next shipment; the order was for the delivery of the whole of the sheep; I referred Mr. Garland to Mr. Willows, who was standing on the wharf.

173 sheep in all were taken to Tattersall's; I remained at Tattersall's till the place closed up; Mr. Willows came in the evening and released me; I was there to prevent any one handling the sheep or mixing them with any others; I never saw the sheep after; I think they were taken to Summer Hill; I did not notice the sheep scratching or biting themselves while at Tattersall's.

I have had seventy-two sheep of Mr. Roberts's in quarantine since Mr. Garland's, comprising forty-one rams, thirty-one ewes, and there were also fourteen lambs; some of the lambs were lambed on Shark Island.

On

On 19th January I brought twenty-five ewes and one ram to Sydney; they had been shifted from J. C. Laycock. Shark Island to Bradley's Head, to finish their quarantine; I think that this lot had been dipped at Shark Island; I delivered these sheep at the Circular Quay; I think Mr. Weaver took charge of them; the notes which I am now looking at were taken the same day that I dipped the sheep; I sometimes assisted to dip at Shark Island; I believe I must have been present at the dipping of these sheep at Shark Island, otherwise I should not have taken a note of it; I have not had any conversation with Mr. Willows about the present inquiry—I have not had any conversation with him recently; I am quite sure Mr. Willows has not told me anything about what is going on; Mr. Willows has not said anything to me about Mr. Garland's sheep being pronounced scabby, nor has he instructed me to prepare any information for the inquiry.

4 June, 1884.

I was at this office on Monday last, but I do not recollect seeing Mr. Willows on that day; I received no order from the Department on that day which I neglected to carry out; I was not with Mr. Willows a great part of Monday last—I do not recollect being with him at all on Monday; I may have seen him on Monday—I do not recollect it; my business at the office on Monday was to bring an order to Mr. Farr from Freeburn for some money which I had received for him some time before—I had no other business to attend to; I think I had a subpoena to attend here on Monday—I think I was present all day Monday.

I think Mr. Roberts's sheep were dipped at Bradley's Head; I now recollect that Mr. Church dipped them all but seven; I am in error in stating that Mr. Church dipped Garland's sheep; I recollect this in consequence of the circumstance of the seven sheep not being dipped; the notes I have with me are copied from my pocket-book, which I think I can produce I think Garland's sheep were dipped, but I am not sure.

On 31st January I took all Mr. Roberts's sheep, seventy-two in number (forty-one ewes, thirty-one rams, and fourteen lambs), to Sydney; all these sheep were shorn, with the exception of seven rams; the seven rams were not dipped before they left; the seven rams were brought back to the quarantine by Mr. Weaver on 12th February; they were afterwards shorn and dipped, and are still at Bradley's Head; they were dipped in tobacco and sulphur; I am not sure, but I think they have been dipped twice; I assisted to dip them on the first occasion, but I am not sure about the second time; sometimes the quarantine keeper from Shark Island comes over to help dip.

I made copies of the notes from my pocket-book at home yesterday; I did not think of bringing them on Monday; I hand in copy of the notes I took from my pocket-book (*Appendix G.*)

None of Roberts's sheep were removed from my charge before the whole lot went away.

There were some of Jones's sheep at Bradley's Head; they were brought over from Shark Island; I cannot say how many.

(Adjourned at ten minutes past 1 o'clock).

(Resumed at 30 minutes past 2 o'clock.)

Examination of John Connell Laycock, continued:—

I remember some of Jones's sheep being offered for sale by Messrs. Brunner & Wolfe; there were some rams amongst them; I was present at the sale; they were offered at Bradley's Head; I think there were some ewes and lambs amongst them, but I am not sure; I was told they were not sold; they remained at the station some time after; we generally dip the lambs with the ewes, but when they were very young they were not dipped; the ewes were all dipped, whether heavy in lamb or not; I went to Maitland to help dip Jones's sheep; the sheep were at Brunner & Wolfe's; I only helped to dip them once; I went up twice; the second time the sheep had been dipped the day before I got there; there were some lambs amongst these sheep, and they were all dipped; I looked at the sheep, and opened the fleece, which looked as if they had been dipped before; I cannot say if they had been dipped at Maitland before I saw them; they were not scratching or biting; I now recollect Garland's sheep being dipped once at Bradley's Head, in consequence of Mr. Garland taking samples of wool before we dipped them; all Garland's sheep were then dipped, the ewes and the rams—I mean all those that were at Bradley's Head; I now recollect that I did see Mr. Willows last Monday morning and got an order for a shovel from him; I do not recollect anything else passing between us; before I was appointed quarantine keeper at Bradley's Head I was working on a station in Northern Queensland among sheep.

JOHN CONNELL LAYCOCK.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 4th day of June, 1884,—

GEO. CAMPBELL.
SAML. MCCAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

James Freeburn, quarantine keeper at Shark Island, being duly sworn, states:—

My name is James Freeburn; I am quarantine keeper at Shark Island; I have held that appointment since 1st November, 1883; my duty is to look after the sheep, feed them, and see if there is anything the matter with them; I have had some American sheep under my charge at Shark Island; I remember amongst these sheep twenty-five belonging to Mr. Garland; there were twenty-five ewes and one ram; I do not remember when they came into quarantine; I did not keep any record—I have never been instructed to do so; Mr. Garland's sheep came to the quarantine after I took charge; before I got the appointment of quarantine keeper I was employed as assistant keeper under Elias Laycock; the twenty-five ewes came straight from the ship; the ram came from Bradley's Head; at the time the sheep arrived I was assistant quarantine keeper; there were two other lots of sheep in quarantine at Shark Island; it is my duty to get the dressing ready and help put the sheep through the dip; the sheep were never dipped except in the presence of an inspector except in one instance recently; I have no authority to dip sheep; in one case, the quarantine keeper at Bradley's Head, John C. Laycock, came over and dipped the sheep; I don't know of any sheep leaving Shark Island without being dipped; I don't remember the twenty-five ewes (Garland's) being dipped twice—I am sure they were dipped once; Laycock has been in the habit of coming to Shark Island with the inspector to help to dip; J. C. Laycock removed the twenty-five ewes and one ram from Shark Island to Bradley's Head; I know nothing of what became of them after that; the

J. Freeburn.

4 June, 1884.

J. Freeburn. the inspector (Mr. Willows) comes down to the quarantine occasionally; there is no fixed time for his coming; he comes about once a week on an average, since I have been at Shark Island; other inspectors have visited the station during Mr. Willows' absence; Mr. Weaver was one, and some other whose name I do not remember; I had twenty-nine rams belonging to Mr. Jones under my charge; I recollect these sheep being dipped three times; I also recollect having forty other sheep, belonging to Mr. Jones, at Shark Island; they were there when I first went there; I am quite sure the twenty-nine sheep were dipped twice, but I am not quite sure about their being dipped three times; the whole of Jones's sheep might have been dipped at the same time, the forty with the twenty-nine; I have no recollection of any sheep being taken from Shark Island to Sydney without being dipped.

4 June, 1884.

I never allowed any one to see the sheep without a permit, but upon one occasion Mr. Roberts entered without my knowledge and went amongst his sheep; I reported the matter; sometimes permits were given by Mr. Bruce, and sometimes by Mr. Willows.

The twenty-five ewes taken from Shark Island to Bradley's Head were never brought back—I allude to Mr. Garland's; all of Mr. Jones's sheep were taken away, the twenty-five ewes and fifteen rams first, and the twenty-nine rams went last.

I would not swear that all the sheep which left Shark Island were dipped, and I would not swear that Jones's forty were dipped.

At the time the American sheep were in the quarantine, I had a boy named Archibald Gregory assisting me to feed the sheep; he is now at the Clarence River.

JAMES FREEBURN.

Taken before us at Sydney, this 4th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

(The Commission adjourned at thirty minutes past 4, until 11 o'clock on Thursday.)

THURSDAY, 5 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.

John Connell Laycock, further examined on oath:—

J. C. Laycock.

I can produce my note-book; I presume the Commission only require to see what is said about the sheep; I produce my note-book herewith; I swear that the entries of each event in connection with the sheep were made on the dates mentioned in the note-book.

5 June, 1884.

I was never in the habit of keeping any record of the transactions in connection with the sheep, and I do not know why I did so in this case; I do not usually carry my note-book about with me; I swear positively that the book produced was not bought and the entries made therein within the last week; I bought the book in George-street—I do not recollect whose shop it was at; I did not produce the book yesterday because there are private entries in it. I do not understand why I have not made entries in it lately about the sheep; I cannot account for not having made entries before the entries concerning Garland's sheep were made, and I cannot account for having made any entries at all; no one suggested to me to make any entries.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this fifth day of June, 1884,—

JOHN CONNELL LAYCOCK.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

Hubert Leonard Gough Morris, quarantine keeper at Summer Hill, being duly sworn, states:—

H. L. G.
Morris.

June, 1884.

My name is Hubert Leonard Gough Morris; I am quarantine keeper at Summer Hill station; my duty is to feed and attend to the sheep, and report when I see anything wrong with the sheep in the shape of disease; I have occupied the position since 1st October, 1883; I remember some American sheep being there belonging to Mr. Garland; I had 125 rams and 57 ewes on 25th November, 1883; they came by road from Hawkes' stables, in two lots, in charge of William Crisp; he is in the employ of Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender; the sheep were placed under my charge by Mr. Willows; when the sheep came to me there were about 15 rams and 10 ewes suffering from partial blindness; they were very dirty and subject to get fly-blown; sometimes there were ten or twelve a day and sometimes two or three fly-blown, and in consequence of this Mr. Garland asked that they should be shorn; the shearing was commenced by one man on the 3rd December, and two others were subsequently engaged; the sheep were all shorn; on 19th January twenty-five ewes and one ram, all in the wool, belonging to Mr. Garland, were brought into the quarantine; up to about the first week in January Mr. Garland's sheep appeared healthy, with the exception of the blindness—I then noticed several commence rubbing themselves against the fences and trees; these were rams, for all the ewes appeared healthy during the whole time they were in my charge; I noticed the rams scratching themselves, and in two or three cases biting themselves; I caught the sheep, but did not notice any spots; on the two rams I noticed that the wool had been drawn out about the shoulder and thigh; I mentioned the fact to Mr. Weaver the next day, I think; Mr. Weaver was acting during Mr. Willows' absence; Mr. Weaver examined the sheep and said that he did not think it was anything, but that he would mention it to Mr. Bruce; just about this time one of Mr. Garland's rams was sick internally; I also mentioned that to Mr. Weaver, and he told Mr. Bruce; Mr. Pottie came out on the 8th or 9th January; he brought a small bottle of medicine for the sheep that was sick and told me to give it to him, and he said he would send me some oils to rub the ram with; this ram died on the 12th January; I told Mr. Pottie that I had noticed some of the sheep rubbing, and I asked him to examine them; the sheep (Mr. Garland's rams) were out in the big paddock, under the trees; I, with the assistance of the man who was helping me to look after the sheep, caught about twenty or thirty; after Mr. Pottie had examined them

them all, he told me that the sheep were suffering from over-heating of the blood, caused by dry food; Mr. Pottie examined those that had the wool apparently plucked out, and he took two or three pieces of wool away with him in his purse to examine; I told Mr. Pottie that I did not consider the sheep were in a healthy state, but I did not mention anything about scab; Mr. Pottie did say something about scab, but I could not say what it was; just as Mr. Pottie had finished examining the sheep Mr. Weaver came, and we were all standing in the paddock talking about the sheep; Mr. Weaver asked Mr. Pottie's opinion, and he told him the same as he had told me, and he said that if they had mangel-wurzel or cabbage, to cool the blood, he thought in a few days they would be all right.

H. L. G.
Morris.

5 June, 1884.

I showed Mr. Pottie a patch on the shoulder or thigh of either one or two of the sheep; Mr. Pottie did not make any remark about any dressing or preparation having been put on any of the patches, and that he could not examine them in consequence; the sheep were perfectly dry; Mr. Pottie never mentioned any such thing to me; nothing further passed, and Mr. Pottie and Mr. Weaver went off to the railway station; the sheep had only been dressed where they were fly-blown, but there was no dressing on the patches shown to Mr. Pottie; only a few were fly-blown after they were shorn; Mr. Pottie did not say to me he did not wish to interfere.

No one gave me any dressing to put on the sheep except Mr. Pottie, who gave me the oil; the oil was for the sick ram.

The only stuff Mr. Willows left with me was eye-lotion, and some powders for the sheep suffering from blindness.

The sheep were in fair condition when they came to Summer Hill, and improved very much in condition after they were shorn.

After the inspection by Mr. Pottie, the sheep continued rubbing, scratching, and biting.

While the shearing was going on, about the 5th or 6th December, I noticed a ram with some of the wool off the back of the neck; on opening the wrinkles we found it full of grass-seed; this ram was always scratching with the hind foot; Mr. Willows told me it was only the grass-seed.

There was no further examination of the sheep until they were going away; Mr. Weaver came to the station on one or two occasions, but did not examine the sheep closely; he did not catch any of them; he asked me if they were still scratching; I told him I did not think they were quite as bad as they had been.

All the time Mr. Garland's sheep were in quarantine they were under my entire control and my assistant's; my assistant's name is Arthur Dempster.

When I first received Garland's sheep, on the 25th November, they looked as if they had been dipped, and the wool was very dirty; the second lot, received on the 19th January, appeared to have been dipped, but they were not so dirty; the twenty-five ewes and the one ram were not shorn.

Mr. Garland's rams had finished their quarantine when I received them, but the forty-nine ewes had not—they had some thirty days to do.

I remember one of Mr. Garland's rams which was in the wool being much knocked about by the shorn rams of Mr. Garland's, and was put in with Mr. Jones's rams which were in the wool; the ram remained there two days until the whole of Mr. Garland's sheep were taken away.

The whole of Mr. Garland's sheep were released on the 22nd January; Mr. Weaver was there, and he counted them out at the gate.

Mr. Weaver just looked at the sheep—he did not examine them.

Up to the morning they were released the sheep were noticed by me to be scratching, though not so much as they had been before.

Two hundred and seven sheep were released, and a man named Bambury, in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender, took them to Homebush; I heard they were going to Carcoar; Bambury told me the sheep were going to Mr. Lomax's station; I am aware that scab has broken out amongst them; I have never seen them since they left the quarantine station.

I remember some sheep going to Maitland—they belonged to Mr. Jones; I received fifteen rams, twenty-five ewes, and ten lambs at the quarantine, on the 7th November; one lamb died the night of arrival, and I received twenty-nine rams in wool, belonging to Mr. Jones, on 28th December; I received the whole of Mr. Jones's sheep in the wool, but the first lot were shorn before they left.

The first and second lots were taken away to Maitland on the 28th and 29th January; all the sheep appeared to have been dipped, but none of the lambs were dipped when received by me, and were taken away without being dipped at all; the lambs were very young when I received them—they were a good size when they left.

I judged by the outside appearance of the wool of the ewes that they had been dipped, but I examined the wool of the rams for curiosity and found they had been dipped.

I remember on one or two occasions when Mr. Jones's lambs were very small, they got between the bars of the gate and mixed with Mr. Garland's rams; only a fence separated Garland's ewes from Mr. Jones's rams; on two or three occasions Mr. Jones's ewes and lambs were allowed to run in the big paddock after Mr. Garland's rams were brought in; I never noticed anything wrong with Mr. Jones's sheep during the time they were in quarantine under my care; they improved very much—I never saw any of them scratching or rubbing; I remember seven rams of Mr. Roberts's being brought to the quarantine on 31st January; they appeared to have been dipped; I did not examine them; I could not say positively that they had been dipped; they came after Garland's and Jones's sheep had left the quarantine; they had full fleeces on them; they were not under my charge; they were sent back on the 13th February to Bradley's Head; the thirty-one rams of Mr. Roberts's were put in the shed that Mr. Garland's rams had occupied part of the time that they were there, and had the run of the big paddock that Mr. Garland's sheep had been in; and Mr. Roberts's ewes and lambs followed Mr. Garland's sheep in the occupation of the same shed and yards, both before and after the sheds and yards had been disinfected.

Mr. Willows did not say anything to Mr. Wilkinson's man about the sheep being placed under his charge.

About the 10th or 11th February, Mr. Willows (after his return from Tasmania), told me that he did not like the arrangements as to the sheep not being under my charge; the sheep referred to are Roberts's lot still in quarantine; I think he must have heard that they were not under my charge in Sydney.

He asked me where the sheep were, and I replied that I had nothing to do with them; I said they were brought here by Saunders & Horn's van, and Mr. Weaver told me I had nothing to do with them.

Mr.

H. L. G.
Morris.

Mr. Weaver said Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender had arranged with the Minister to have the sheep left there.

5 June, 1884. I keep a book recording anything which takes place at the station with regard to the sheep; I obtained it upon an order given me by Mr. Willows at my request; the book produced is the one.

Mr. Willows told me that he disapproved of the man being there in charge of the sheep, and if he had been at home he would have endeavoured to have averted it.

Roberts's sheep, now in Summer Hill quarantine, comprise thirty-one rams, thirty ewes, and fourteen lambs; there were fifteen lambs, but one died.

I understand the Summer Hill Quarantine is simply for colonial and intercolonial sheep.

HUBERT LEONARD GOUGH MORRIS.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this fifth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Anthony Willows, duly sworn and further examined, states:—

A. Willows.

5 June, 1884.

I was instructed to perform some duties at Homebush last Monday, and I carried them out; I saw Laycock, the quarantine keeper, Bradley's Head, at this office; we had no special conversation with respect to the present inquiry; he told me that he had been subpoenaed and would be examined.

I told him to take what books and references he would require, and to give all the information carefully, and to try to recollect what had taken place; he did not ask what information would be required, nor did I furnish him with any notes, figures, or information.

The quarantine keepers are not supposed to keep any books.

I gave him a little book some months ago, to keep a check account of the goods supplied to his station, fodder, &c., but no books as to the management of sheep.

Laycock is a very good keeper, and has performed his duty in a trustworthy and reliable manner; I believe him to be a very good keeper, and not defective in his memory.

It is my usual practice to go to Homebush on Mondays, but the Chief Inspector requested me to go last Monday in the afternoon instead of the morning.

ANTHONY WILLOWS.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this fifth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

(The Commission adjourned at forty minutes past 1, until 11 o'clock on Wednesday, 11th June.)

WEDNESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.

John Studd Brown, being duly sworn, states:—

J. S. Brown.

11 June, 1884.

My name is John Studd Brown; I am a stock and station agent at Dubbo; I was inspector of stock for the Dubbo and Cannonbar Districts for many years; I remember being asked to see some sheep at Blayney—I received a communication from a sheepowner in the Carcoar District on Saturday the 16th February; the communication stated that certain sheep belonging to Mr. Lomax were supposed to be scabby—will you come and see them; I replied that I would be at Blayney on Sunday night; I went to Mr. Lomax's station at Errowangbang; I was then driven out by Mr. Fagan to Mr. Lomax's woolshed; we saw the overseer, who said Mr. Lomax had gone to Sydney; the overseer said "I am very glad you have come—I will go to the woolshed with you"; we went on to the woolshed, which was between 3 or 4 miles from the head station; the woolshed is in a small paddock; Mr. Fagan opened the gate; as soon as we got in the paddock I said "I think we are on scabby ground"; he said, "Why, do you think so?" I said, "Look at the stumps and the ends of the logs"—they looked as if they had been well rubbed against by the sheep; I added, "It reminds me of 1863 and 1864 when I was down at Duck Creek, and where there were scabby sheep"; we then drove to the woolshed, hung up the horses, and went inside where the sheep were; there were ewes and rams; a young man was in charge; I took my coat off and went into the shed with the overseer and the young man; we found the sheep suffering very much from irritation; they were running round the shed and rubbing—some were biting; I said to the overseer, "Catch that sheep," pointing to a ram; he caught the sheep and took it where there was a good light; I opened the wool in several places; I could see where the wool had been drawn; on the ram we caught the skin had thickened very much; I found an immense number of small pustules on the skin that was not thickened; there were a great many old sores on the ram we examined, which I considered had been caused by rubbing; evidently the insect had left these sores and gone into another part of the skin; Mr. Fagan said "Do you think the sheep are scabby?" I said "The appearances indicate scab"; I pulled some of the wool from the sheep and held it up and applied my magnifying glass, and found the insect in every piece, with one exception, and showed the insect to Mr. Lomax's overseer, Mr. Fagan, and the man who was in charge; we caught four rams and two ewes, and found the insect in all of them; some of the rams were very bad—the skin had become very thick; I should say they had been bad many weeks; I think I could have found the insect seven or eight weeks before; the rams were most affected; there were about 200 sheep, rams, and ewes, as far as I can remember, and they were all more or less suffering from irritation; I asked the man
in

in charge (an American) how long it was since he had first noticed the sheep rubbing; he said that they were rubbing and biting when he first took charge of them; he said that he first took charge of them at the Blayney trucking yards, and he noticed them biting and rubbing when they were taken out of the trucks; I asked him if he had driven them direct from the railway station, and he replied that they camped at Brown's Creek, in an old yard, and that they had fed about the township; I said "Did you notice the sheep rubbing about the yards?" he replied, "Yes; when I saw the sheep the fleeces appeared to be full of insects; I should have been afraid to drive a clean flock of sheep over any ground they might have occupied for a few hours."

J. S. Brown.
11 June, 1884.

Most of the sheep have been shorn, but one or two I noticed were not shorn; the sheep did not appear to me to have been dressed; they may have been dipped in some preparation, but I could not distinguish any discolouration in the fleece.

It would have struck me at once if they had been dipped in tobacco and sulphur; I opened the wool and smelt it, but could detect no odour; I remarked to those present "It is strange that there is no smell"; I could detect no stain; I am sure that I could have detected any odour such as carbolic or sulphur.

My early experience amongst sheep was with my father at Brownlea, near Bathurst, when there was scab amongst the sheep, which were destroyed about the year 1854 or 1855. I received my appointment as inspector of sheep in 1863, and was sent to Duck Creek, where I reported that between 70,000 to 80,000 sheep were scabby; in about three years the district was cleaned; the sheep were dipped in tobacco and sulphur; I was in charge for the greater part of the time.

We always endeavoured to use one pound of tobacco to five gallons of water, but in some cases, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining tobacco, only half the quantity of tobacco was used to the same quantity of water, and effected a cure; I have no doubt but that tobacco and sulphur is a certain cure for scab; the heat of the dip is ordinarily 112°, but the rams I have dipped in as high a temperature as 119°.

The scab insect has a pearly white appearance, with long feelers or legs before and behind, and they are of a brownish tinge near the head; the legs are a little thick near the body, and taper off to a fine hair; the insect can be discerned with the naked eye, especially if shaken off the wool on to blue paper.

My reason for saying that I could have found the insect seven or eight weeks before I saw the sheep at Mr. Lomax's is because the skin had become very thick in patches, and I believe it would have required that time to produce that thickness.

I did not look in these thick patches for the insect, but searched just outside them.

The colour of the skin, where the pustule is, is of a faint bluish tinge.

I am not acquainted with any insects resembling the scab insect, but I have read that there are such.

I have no doubt but that the sheep I saw at Errowangbang were affected with scab.

From my experience I would not deem it safe to put sheep on land upon which scabby sheep had been depastured until after the expiration of eight or nine months from the time of their removal.

Under any circumstances I would not deem less than three dippings sufficient, at intervals of nine days between each.

I am decidedly of opinion that special supervision should be exercised over the infected district at Carcoar until after the spring rains; if nothing is detected then, say about October, I think that we might be considered as safe.

I think that supposing sheep to be infected with scab, though latent, they would develop the disease more readily if fed on green food than if they were kept on dry food.

The sheep in question were in very good condition when I inspected them at Mr. Lomax's.

JOHN S. BROWN.

Taken before us at Sydney, this 11th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

(The Commission adjourned at 1 o'clock.)

(Resumed at 30 minutes past 2 o'clock.)

Henry Grimshaw Lomax, being duly sworn, states:—

My name is Henry Grimshaw Lomax; I am a sheep-owner residing at Errowangbang, near Carcoar; I remember some American sheep coming on to my run.

H. G. Lomax.
11 June, 1884.

I arranged partly with Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender, and partly with Mr. Garland, the agent for the owner, that I was to provide paddocks for their feeding during the day-time and a woolshed for their shelter at night; there were 81 ewes and 125 rams; they arrived at my station on 24th January last; I saw the sheep on their arrival—I did not examine them; they came in charge of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender's man, named Bambury, and an American, named Baker, who represented the owner; my man Brown was also with them; I was at home the day the sheep arrived; they stayed at the head station one night, and the following day were sent to the woolshed, distant 4 miles.

When I arranged to take the sheep Mr. Garland told me I could use one or two of the rams if I liked them, but when I saw them I was so disappointed with them that I did not examine them.

On February 9th a man named Watson, whom I had sent to help Garland's man look after the sheep, came and told me that there was something the matter with the sheep; I went to the woolshed immediately; I examined the sheep, which were rubbing and biting very much—I never saw sheep worse; from my examination I came to the conclusion that it was scab; I took some of the wool in to Carcoar and examined it there, but could not find the insect; from my previous knowledge of scab I concluded that the symptoms were those of scab; I immediately wrote to Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender, reporting that I thought the sheep were scabby, and told them something should be done at once.

Mr. Willows, of the Stock Department, accompanied by Mr. West, the inspector of sheep for the district, came to Errowangbang on the 12th February; they both, accompanied by myself, went to the woolshed

H. G. Lomax. woolshed and there examined the sheep; Mr. Willows examined the sheep with a glass; he said he thought he saw the insect, but neither Mr. West nor myself saw it, although he tried to show it to us.
11 June, 1884.

We pulled wool out of several of the sheep but did not see the insect; we were examining the sheep for about two hours without finding anything.

Sometimes Mr. Willows said it was scab, and sometimes he said it was not.

Mr. West said it was scab; on the 14th February Mr. Bruce, the Chief Inspector of Sheep, arrived, Mr. West being with him.

We again examined the sheep, and Mr. Bruce found the insect, which he showed me; I afterwards saw it myself.

The insect had a pearly white appearance, with legs before and behind; it is just visible with the naked eye.

The place we took the wool from was a fresh sore alongside of an old one. We found plenty of grass-seeds.

Mr. Bruce after his examination of the sheep said it was scab, and ordered a dip to be made.

When Mr. West was examining the sheep with Mr. Willows and stated it was scab, I warned him not to make such a statement unless he could produce the insect, as there was too much at stake.

The sheep were driven from Blayney to Brown's Creek by Bambury and Baker, and from Brown's Creek to my station they were accompanied by my man Brown.

Brown was acting-overseer for me at that time—he has since left; after the outbreak of scab was discovered, Brown said to me that he had noticed the sheep scratching while on the road to the station; he also said that he had noticed Baker catch one of the sheep on the road and spot it with something.

When I examined the sheep the first time for scab I noticed they had been dressed in spots with something which had stained their wool like iodine; they did not present the appearance of having been dipped; they did not in any way resemble Tasmanian sheep which I have purchased, and which had been dipped.

The majority of the sheep had been shorn; the wool on those which had been shorn was very short; I believe the others had full fleeces.

The woolled sheep I examined were quite clear and bright in the staple; I opened the wool up and smelt it, but could not detect any odour.

The yards in which the sheep were placed at Brown's Creek were destroyed by fire.

About 16 or 17 of my rams got mixed with the American sheep; the man in charge and the overseer informed me of this fact; this took place before the scab was discovered; this information came to me about the 20th February; the rams were taken out and put back very shortly afterwards into their own paddock.

The sixteen or seventeen rams belonged to a flock of station rams of about 700 or 800 in number.

In accordance with Mr. Bruce's order, a dip was made close to the woolshed to dip the American sheep; I came to Sydney on the 18th February, and on the 19th I went with a deputation and waited on the Minister for Mines to represent the case to him; he ordered the destruction of the sheep, after consulting with his colleagues, and accordingly they were destroyed on the 20th February; they were killed and burned in my presence; there were 124 rams (one having previously died), and eighty-one ewes; they were destroyed in the woolshed, which was also burned; the yards, grass, and about 2 miles of fencing were also burned; an area of about 2,000 acres of grass was burned; the work of destruction was thoroughly done; Mr. Willows was present during the whole time the sheep were being destroyed; the burning of the paddocks occupied about four or five days—that is, including the watching of it afterwards to keep it from spreading, which was the most troublesome part.

After this a temporary dip was made to dip my own rams; they were dipped in tobacco and sulphur; another dip was prepared for the other sheep on the station; the rams were dipped three times, and the other sheep on the station were all dipped once, and half of them, those adjoining the woolshed, were dipped twice; about 15,000 sheep belonging to other people were also dipped; in all about 60,000.

The station rams were dipped on the 26th February.

Besides the rams mixing as before described, one of the American ewes got out and mixed with my flock of 5,000 to 6,000 ewes, and was there about two hours.

I have kept a very careful watch on my sheep since, especially the rams, and have found no indication of scab.

A very complete muster of the sheep was made for the dipping; I do not think one escaped; I gave strict orders that every sheep which could not travel should be killed.

Mr. Rothery's land adjoins mine, and about 1,000 of his sheep were found amongst mine and dipped with them; all the sheep which came in were dipped.

I consider all Rothery's sheep should have been dipped, and I wrote a letter to the Board to that effect.

The nearest part of Mr. Rothery's land to the woolshed is distant about 4 miles; his sheep frequently mix with mine; it is impossible to keep them apart—they get through the wire fencing.

I heard that about 400 of Mr. Rothery's sheep had mixed with my dipped sheep; they were sent back without being dipped.

My sheep that they mixed with were an outside flock, and therefore pretty safe.

So far as my own sheep are concerned, I do not think it is necessary for the Government to keep any special supervision over them, but I think special attention should be given to Mr. Rothery's sheep, as they were not dipped.

I hand in as exhibit clean certificate which I received with the American sheep (*copy retained, Appendix H*).

H. G. LOMAX.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 11th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

(The Commission adjourned at forty-five minutes past 5, until 10 o'clock on Thursday.)

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.

Charles Wright Church, having made an affirmation in accordance with section 343 of Act 46 Victoria No. 17, states:—

My name is Charles Wright Church; I am an inspector under the Rabbit Act; I have acted as sheep inspector occasionally in dipping sheep; some American sheep were dipped under my supervision—I believe they were Mr. Roberts's; they were dipped at Bradley's Head; I only superintended their dipping once; I could not say if they had been dipped before; I dipped them on 27th December, 1883; I never dipped any sheep but these at Bradley's Head. C. W. Church.
12 June, 1884.

CHARLES W. CHURCH.

Taken before us at Sydney, this twelfth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Joseph Walker West, being duly sworn, states:—

My name is Joseph Walker West; I am an inspector of sheep in the Carcoar district; I have held that position seven years last February; I remember some American sheep being brought to Mr. Lomax's station at Errowangbang; I received a telegram on the 11th February last from the Chief Inspector of Sheep to proceed to Errowangbang on the 12th, with Mr. Willows, to Mr. Lomax's station, about 10 miles from Carcoar; I met Mr. Willows, in accordance with those instructions, on the morning of the 12th, at Carcoar, and went with him to Errowangbang, and then we went to the woolshed, where there were some ewes and rams; Mr. Willows told me, when we were going out, that they were some American sheep, and that he was going to inspect them; Mr. Lomax accompanied us; when we got to the paddock the rams were lying in a sandy creek among a lot of oak-trees; Mr. Lomax and one of his men got the rams out of the creek and drove them towards the woolshed; after they had gone about 50 yards, I was riding alongside of Mr. Lomax, and said: "My God, Mr. Lomax, you have the scab here." J. W. West.
12 June, 1884.

Mr. Lomax answered and said, "How do you know—you have not seen the insect"; I said I did not require to see the insect, but I would wait until the sheep went into the shed.

The sheep were put into the shed; I got off my horse and went inside the shed, and examined the sheep, with Mr. Willows and Mr. Lomax.

I examined one sheep which I had taken particular notice of; I scratched it, and it turned round and licked, as is usual with scabby sheep.

There were a good many patches on the sheep, and the wool was rising in places; in many places the skin was hard and dry; I assisted Mr. Willows in pulling wool to try to find the insect, but we did not succeed in finding any.

Mr. Willows said he thought he saw the insect once, and endeavoured to show it to me, but I could not see it; the wool was of so yolkly a nature that it was a difficult matter to find the insect.

I caught several sheep, but there were none so bad as the one examined first; these were examined by Mr. Willows also; Mr. Willows had a glass when looking for the insect; he did not say he saw any of the insects in any other sheep; they were rubbing and biting very much.

The ewes were also examined; they were in another yard; they were rubbing and scratching very slightly.

The sheep had no appearance of having been dipped, especially the rams; I think all the rams had been shorn but one; I think all the ewes were in the wool; they did not present the appearance of having been dipped.

The wool was not stained or discoloured at all—it looked perfectly natural.

The rams I examined had no appearance of having been spotted.

After the examination of the sheep, Mr. Willows said he was doubtful as to what was the matter with them; I said it was scab, but Mr. Lomax cautioned me not to be too sure, as the insect had not been found; I replied that in my day we never looked for the insect.

We left and went to Carcoar; Mr. Bruce arrived at Carcoar on the morning of the 14th; I accompanied him to Errowangbang, to where the rams and ewes were which had been previously inspected by Mr. Willows and myself.

We found the sheep in the woolshed in the same state as before, rubbing and biting.

We examined the sheep; Mr. Lomax and Mr. Baker (an American), who was in charge, was present.

After examining the wool on the rams for some time Mr. Bruce found the insect beyond all doubt; by the insect, I mean the scab insect; Mr. Bruce showed me two; I saw it also with Mr. Bruce's glass; Mr. Bruce said he saw three insects, but I could not see the first, but I saw the next two; Mr. Lomax and the man Baker also saw the insect.

Mr. Bruce and Mr. Lomax both expressed themselves satisfied that it was scab.

I drew Mr. Bruce's attention to the fact that I thought the sheep did not look as if they had been dipped; he replied that they had been dipped; my remark applied to the whole of the sheep there.

I consider that the sheep referred to had been scabby fully four months before, judging from the stage the disease had arrived at; the hot weather and dry feed would keep it back.

I neither know nor have read of any skin disease in sheep resembling scab, and I do not think that any one who has had any experience of scab could mistake the movements of scabby sheep for anything else but scab, or even the appearance of the skin of scabby sheep.

The scab insect resembles in appearance that of the "crab"; it has a pearly body, some insects being darker than others, long legs or feelers, and when held to the light in the wool the insect always makes downwards. I

J. W. West.
12 June, 1884.

I have seen the insect easily when I was young with the naked eye, especially in lambs.

Mr. Bruce instructed me to quarantine that portion of the Errowangbang Run that the sheep were running on, which I did on the 16th February; I gave notice at once.

Mr. Willows arrived on the 19th, and instructions were immediately afterwards given for the destruction of the sheep; they were destroyed on the 20th in the woolshed, which was also destroyed by fire, together with the fencing, yards, and the grass in the surrounding paddocks; Mr. Willows was present, and I assisted him in carrying this out, by order of the Minister.

I am aware Mr. Lomax's sheep were ordered to be dipped, and I saw some of them dipped.

I saw sheep dipped there which had been running on land adjoining Mr. Lomax's.

I know Mr. Rothery's run; his sheep were not dipped, and I certainly consider they should have been dipped, for the reason that a continual intermixture of Mr. Lomax's and Mr. Rothery's sheep takes place; I know this of my own knowledge.

The sheep get through the wire fences, and at one particular place, which is unfenced, Mr. Rothery's sheep come down the side of the mountain on to Mr. Lomax's run; I saw some of Mr. Rothery's sheep, which had mixed Mr. Lomax's sheep, dipped, and I also saw some of Mr. Lomax's sheep, that had not been dipped, on Mr. Rothery's run; this was since the outbreak of scab.

I suggested that all the sheep adjoining Mr. Lomax's, on that side upon which Mr. Rothery's land is, should be dipped; my suggestion was made to the Chief Inspector; I am not aware that Mr. Willows made any representation to this effect.

I am aware that all the sheep in the neighbourhood, with the exception of Mr. Rothery's, have been dipped.

I was present at the meeting of the Board of Sheep Directors, Carcoar, when the matter of dipping Mr. Rothery's sheep was under consideration; Mr. Cleeve was also present.

It was decided by the Board that Mr. Rothery's sheep were not to be dipped.

I was present when the decision was given by the Chairman; he said there was no necessity whatever for dipping Rothery's sheep.

I have inspected some of the sheep of Mr. Rothery's near Mr. Lomax's paddock since the outbreak, but I saw nothing which would lead me to think they were infected; the nearest point of Mr. Rothery's run to Mr. Lomax's woolshed is about 5 miles; the boundaries of the runs adjoin for a considerable distance.

I know the country very well; I do not think a clean muster of all the sheep on Mr. Lomax's was made; it would be impossible to do so, in consequence of the rough nature of the country.

The general condition of Mr. Lomax's sheep was very poor, many of the first 10,000 had to be lifted out of the dip; I believe everything was done by Mr. Lomax and his men to bring about a clean muster.

I would not consider that sufficient time has elapsed since the outbreak of scab at Errowangbang to make the district safe from scab.

I know of an instance which came under my notice in my young days of some rams my father bought from Mr. Kite, of Bathurst, that were driven to Blayney, and there got mixed with a flock of scabby sheep, and were in the yard with them all night; they were then taken on to my father's station, and were put into two flocks of ewes; in six weeks after they were taken out and put with a flock of young wethers, and about the month of October the whole three flocks were scabby and had to be destroyed; the sheep were first mixed in the month of March, and the scab did not break out till the month of October following; I think this was in the year 1855.

From my previous experience of scab, I do not consider it would be safe to release the district from quarantine until the expiration of eight or nine months from the time the sheep were destroyed.

JOSEPH W. WEST.

Taken before us at Sydney, this twelfth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

Robert Bliss Wilkinson, M.P., being duly sworn, states:—

R. B.
Wilkinson,
M.P.
12 June, 1884.

My name is Robert Bliss Wilkinson; I am senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender, stock and station agents, Sydney; I remember some American sheep, in charge of Mr. Garland, which arrived in Sydney—they were the property of a Mr. Markham; it was arranged that the sheep should be advertised on 26th September for sale on the 24th October, 1883, by our firm; the sheep were to be sold at Bradley's Head; about the 15th October Mr. Garland came to us and said he was very much afraid the sheep were scabby; Mr. Garland asked us what was the proper course for him to take; we told him that he should at once report the matter to Mr. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Sheep; Mr. Garland and I then went up and saw Mr. Bruce, and told him of Mr. Garland's fear as to the sheep being scabby; Mr. Bruce said he could do nothing until he had them inspected; I believe Mr. Bruce had the sheep inspected, and he told Mr. Garland that the sheep were not scabby, but were suffering from grass-seed, but that they had better be dipped; it was in consequence of the dipping being ordered that we postponed the sale of the sheep till 23rd November; but previous to the dipping, samples of the wool were taken, so that people could see what it was like; the sheep were then brought from Bradley's Head to Tattersall's on the 23rd November, it being understood that their quarantine expired on the 22nd; I saw the sheep at Tattersall's; I helped to pen them up; I did not notice any scratching or rubbing, having no suspicion that anything was wrong with them; I do not think any of the sheep were shorn; they had been shorn before they left America; some had longer wool than others.

There were a good many people inspecting the sheep, catching and opening the wool in the usual way.

The sheep had the appearance of having been dipped when they arrived at Tattersall's.

On an application by my firm, copy of which letter I produce (*Appendix I*) 50 ewes were permitted to leave quarantine at Bradley's Head to go to Tattersall's before their term of quarantine had expired; I could not say whether the ewes had been dipped; I cannot say whether any samples were taken from these ewes, but I think so; none of the sheep were sold, and they were sent to Summer Hill Quarantine on the following day; they went to Summer Hill in charge of our men; I believe a man from the Department went with them; I believe the sheep were all shorn at Summer Hill Quarantine about the middle of December.

The

The ewes went to the quarantine at Summer Hill at the same time as the rams.
I could not say if a certificate was received with the sheep when they left Bradley's Head Quarantine for Tattersall's.

R. B.
Wilkinson,
M.P.
12 June, 1884.

After the sheep had remained some time at Summer Hill, and after we had received a letter and several personal applications from the Chief Inspector of Sheep, urging their early removal from there, they were sent to Mr. Lomax's station at Errowangbang, Carcoar, Mr. Garland having arranged with Mr. Lomax for the use of a paddock and a woolshed for their accommodation.

No communication has been ever received from the Stock Department as to anything being wrong with the sheep.

The sheep left Homebush by the 3 p.m. train on the 22nd January last for Blayney.

They were taken from the quarantine by a man in our employ named Bambury.

On the 11th February we received a letter, dated the 10th, from Mr. Lomax, to the effect that the sheep were infected with something which looked very much like scab; he enclosed some wool (*copy of letter handed in, Appendix J*).

On the same day I saw the Chief Inspector of Sheep, Mr. Bruce, and showed him the letter and the wool referred to.

(The Commission adjourned at 1 o'clock.)

(Resumed at 2:30 p.m.)

Examination of Robert Bliss Wilkinson, M.P., continued:—

When Mr. Garland left the Colony there were 125 rams and fifty-seven ewes at Summer Hill Quarantine, and one ram and twenty-five ewes at Shark Island.

Besides the sheep referred to, forty-one rams and thirty-one ewes, of which I believe Mr. Roberts is the owner, were placed in our hands by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, & Co., and Roberts, and we advertised them to be sold about the 15th November last, for sale on the 24th November; they were not sold by auction on that date, but four of them (three rams and one ewe) were sold privately to Messrs. Barrett and Wreford; they were sold to be delivered on the expiration of their quarantine.

We arranged with the Government, some time after they were offered for sale, that the sheep should remain at Summer Hill Quarantine until July.

After the quarantine was over the sheep were brought from Shark Island and Bradley's Head; Messrs. Barrett and Wreford's four were trucked at the Redfern Station to Hay, and the remainder taken to Summer Hill Quarantine Station; this was on the 31st January last.

We applied for permission (*Appendix K*) on behalf of Mr. Roberts, for ten rams to remain at Shark Island, unshorn and undipped, until the sales in July next.

In accordance with this request, seven rams were left at Shark Island.

I am not aware that the seven rams were brought from Shark Island to Summer Hill, unshorn and undipped, and returned to Shark Island, except from what was told to me by Mr. Willows.

I met Mr. Willows at Mr. Bruce's office, and was informed that he wanted to dip the sheep at Summer Hill; not understanding this, as I believed they had all performed proper quarantine, I thought it a piece of extra officiousness on the part of Mr. Willows, and told him so; some words took place, but when it was explained to me that the seven unshorn rams that ought to have been left at Shark Island were at Summer Hill, I said I was satisfied; I do not know whether the seven sheep were returned to Shark Island or not.

Roberts's sheep are still at the quarantine at Summer Hill, under the arrangements made in the first instance.

ROBT. B. WILKINSON.

Taken before us at Sydney, this twelfth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

(The Commission adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 9 o'clock on Friday.)

FRIDAY, 13 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq., | JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq.

Charles Bruce Lowe, being duly sworn, states:—

My name is Charles Bruce Lowe; I am a partner of the firm of Brown Brothers & Company, stock and station agents.

C. B. Lowe.
13 June, 1884.

Some time in June, 1883, I left San Francisco by the "City of New York"; the ship carried a consignment of American sheep of about 100; some belonged to Hay, of Boomoonomana, and some, I believe, to Jones; there were also some ration sheep for the ship's use—about thirty, I think; I went to look at the American sheep on the voyage, and I noticed the ration sheep, which were in the centre of the vessel, biting themselves, and showing every symptom of scab; they were only separated from the consigned sheep by a passage; after the ration sheep were used the stud sheep were put into their pen; I examined the sheep frequently.

I was at one time an inspector of stock in New South Wales. I saw the ration sheep turning round and biting at the shoulder; the movements of the sheep were such that I at once knew they were scabby.

I spoke to Mr. W. J. Dangar, who was a passenger by the vessel with me, and told him that I would write the Chief Inspector of Sheep about it; he quite agreed with me.

I left the ship at New Zealand, but sent a letter on by her to the Chief Inspector; my letter was to warn Mr. Bruce that I thought the ration sheep were scabby, and that the sheep that were placed in the same pen would probably be scabby also.

I

C. B. Lowe.
13 June, 1884.

I visited a ranche while in California, where there were 40,000 sheep, and noticed how short the wool was; I was informed, on my remarking that fact, that the sheep were all scabby. They were in consequence shorn twice a year, and after each shearing were run through the dip; in fact, I was told by the proprietor of the ranche that all the sheep in California were scabby more or less.

I believe in my letter to Mr. Bruce I advised him of this fact.

CHARLES B. LOWE.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this thirteenth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAML. McCAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Warden Harry Graves, being duly sworn, states:—

W. H. Graves.
13 June, 1884.

My name is Warden Harry Graves; I am a member of the firm of Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender; I remember some American sheep of Mr. Garland's being put into our hands for sale; they were brought from Bradley's Head to Tattersall's and offered for sale on the 23rd November last; they had all completed their quarantine, with the exception of some of the ewes; I was penning up the sheep at Tattersall's all day and handling them—they all appeared to have been dipped; I did not notice any of the sheep rubbing or biting; the sheep were not sold, and they were removed to the quarantine station at Summer Hill on the following day; I never suspected for a moment that the sheep were scabby; I have never seen scab.

WARDEN HARRY GRAVES.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 13th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. McCAUGHEY.

Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Sheep, recalled and further examined on oath:—

Alex. Bruce.
13 June, 1884.

Mr. Willows never asked me if the American sheep were to be dipped three times. When we examined the sheep at the time Garland reported scab, before we left Bradley's Head, I cautioned him, and said, "We have not found scab, but this is a warning," and I said, "You will dip once with Little's Fluid, and twice with tobacco and sulphur"; these were my instructions, but I do not know if they were carried out; Mr. Willows never expressed any opinion to me as to the value of Little's Fluid as a cure for scab, or at any rate not before scab was found at Carcoar.

It has not been the rule that each dipping of sheep should be reported to me; it is the duty of the inspector who dips to keep such a record.

I had no knowledge whatever of three dippings not having been administered until I was getting information for this Commission; and when I was asked for information by South Australia and Victoria, after the outbreak of scab, I wrote back and said three dippings had been administered, and when I found out the truth of the matter I was obliged to write again to contradict it.

After giving Mr. Willows the instructions as to the one dip of Little's Fluid and the two in tobacco and sulphur I never asked him if they had been carried out. The dippings in Little's Fluid should have been administered according to printed directions, and each sheep should have been immersed from two to three minutes.

I remember an application being made by Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender for some ewes to be allowed to leave quarantine before their term had expired; this was submitted to the Minister and granted, as they had completed their quarantine so far as scab was concerned. The quarantine for scab is fixed by the Sheep Act as not less than two months.

During Mr. Willows' absence the superintendence of the dipping should be the duty of the inspector appointed in his place, whoever he might be; when I examined the sheep at Maitland it did not strike me that they had not been dipped, but I think the wool looked very clean.

Before Mr. Willows went away to Tasmania I gave him verbal instructions to give Mr. Weaver written instructions as to the state of the sheep and how they were to be treated, and when their time was up.

I mentioned in my previous evidence that six sheep, I should have said seven sheep (rams), had been removed from Shark Island to Summer Hill without being either shorn or dipped; the mistake arose by my not giving Mr. Weaver particular instructions about these seven sheep, as I thought Mr. Willows had supplied him with all particulars as instructed; these sheep were Roberts's, and are still in quarantine.

I could not say if the lambs at Maitland looked as if they had been dipped.

Country which had been occupied by scabby sheep should not be considered safe, in my opinion, until the expiration of twelve months from the time the infected sheep were removed from it.

Mr. Willows, in Mr. Wilkinson's presence, objected to the terms under which Roberts's sheep were at Summer Hill.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender are the agents for these sheep; Mr. Willows wished that they should remain under the charge of the Government; I objected to that, as they had done their quarantine, on account of the risk and responsibility in connection with the safety of the sheep; it is not a usual occurrence to have sheep there under such terms; the arrangement was that they should remain there until the July sales, if there was room for them, but they were to be taken away should the quarantine be required for other sheep.

I would recommend that the sheep at Maitland be removed to Newcastle, after having been dipped in tobacco and sulphur.

Mr. Willows on several occasions reported to me that people were interfering or trespassing at the quarantine, and on each occasion when he did so I asked him to put it in writing.

These memos. were attended to, and regulations were framed and submitted to the Minister.

In any case where the Quarantine Regulations would be interfered with, requests have always been made in writing and submitted to the Minister in the usual way; Mr. Willows and myself have always been on good terms until this matter of the outbreak of scab turned up.

I did not instruct Mr. Willows last Monday week not to go to Homebush in the morning, but to stay until the afternoon; he told me that he wished to go to Bradley's Head, but could not obtain a steam launch; I afterwards told Mr. Willows that as he had not gone to Homebush that Monday morning he was not to do so in future, but was always to go in the afternoon; he did not say what he wanted to go to Bradley's Head for; he made some remark, but I do not recollect what it was.

Alex. Bruce.
13 June, 1884.

ALEX. BRUCE.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 13th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

Arthur Pownall, being duly sworn, states:—

My name is Arthur Pownall; I am a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender; I remember some sheep being offered for sale at Tattersall's on the 23rd November last; they were the property of Mr. Markham, who was represented by Mr. Garland; I helped to pen them, and helped Mr. Garland to put tickets round their necks.

A. Pownall.
13 June, 1884.

I noticed the sheep rubbing up against the pens and against the wall.

One of the clerks in our office (Mr. Crisp) remarked to me some time afterwards that he had seen the sheep while at Tattersall's "sitting down on their haunches, scratching like dogs."

I was not more than an hour with the sheep, and I do not know that those which were rubbing were taken out and put by themselves.

The sheep all appeared to be rubbing.

I opened the wool on the sheep and examined it, and it appeared to be of a natural colour though rather yellow.

On the outside the wool was very dark; I think there were more rams than ewes.

ARTHUR POWNALL.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 13th day of June, 1884,—

GEO. CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

Anthony Willows re-called and further examined on oath:—

I am quite sure that after Mr. Garland reported that he thought his sheep were scabby, and after the examination with the Chief Inspector of the suspected rams at Bradley's Head, that the Chief Inspector of Sheep did not as an extra precaution say anything to me about having the sheep dipped once in Little's Fluid and twice in tobacco and sulphur.

A. Willows.
13 June, 1884.

I received no special instructions with regard to these sheep.

What guided me as to the number of dippings to be administered to the sheep were the instructions of the Chief Inspector of Sheep; I was not guided by the Regulations nor the Act, but simply carried out Mr. Bruce's instructions that the sheep were to be dipped twice.

I told the Chief Inspector verbally that I did not consider Little's Fluid diluted with 100 parts of water sufficiently strong to cure scab.

This statement was made by me to the Chief Inspector when Mr. Wilson was trying to bring forward "Calvert's Carbolic Dip." The analysis of Little's Fluid to which I referred came from Calvert, the carbolic manufacturer, of Bradford, England.

I think if the fluid were used at a greater strength it would kill the scab insect, but might injure the sheep.

The Chief Inspector made some such remark as that it was highly recommended.

This conversation took place about last July, the time of the stud sales of 1883.

Before I went to Tasmania the Chief Inspector asked me to let him have a written statement of how long each lot of sheep had been in quarantine, and how often they had been dressed.

I gave the Chief Inspector a statement as directed, and he said he would have a copy made for Mr. Weaver.

The Commission adjourned at 1 o'clock.

(Resumed at 2:30 p.m.)

Examination of Anthony Willows continued:—

The paper I now hand in (*Appendix L*) is a copy of the statement I gave Mr. Bruce before I left for Tasmania, as to the sheep at the different quarantines; I found it on Mr. Weaver's desk on my return.

I understood the 12th section of the Regulations of 17th May, 1883, under the Imported Stock Act, to mean dipping or dressing.

There never has been any such process as washing applied to sheep or other animals since I have been in the Department.

It has been my habit to go to Homebush on Monday and Thursday mornings; why I did not go last Monday week in the morning was because I had been asked on the previous Wednesday by the Chief Inspector to attend to the office in the morning, and to go to Homebush in the afternoon, in case there should be anything wanted; since then I have attended at Homebush in the afternoon, as directed.

The Chief Inspector of Sheep and myself have been on amicable terms, except in regard to little matters in connection with the outside duties of the Department.

ANTHONY WILLOWS.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 13th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

Thomas

T. Dawson.

13 June, 1884.

Thomas Dawson, being duly sworn, states:—

My name is Thomas Dawson; I have lately been engaged in the dipping of Mr. Lomax's and other sheep at Carcoar; I was sent up there on account of these sheep being infected, within the meaning of the Act, to dip them; I acted under instructions of the Chief Inspector of Sheep; I was occupied three months in dipping; I dipped about 65,000 sheep; they were not all dipped twice; the rams on Mr. Lomax's I dipped three times; I am told that some of these rams had mixed with the American sheep that had been destroyed; some of the sheep were only dipped once; I cannot say why some were only dipped once; about 14,000 of Mr. Lomax's were dipped twice; Mr. Connolly's were dipped twice.

A number of sheep mixed with Mr. Lomax's sheep that were not dipped at all, especially Mr. Rothery's, whose run adjoins Mr. Lomax's.

I know that I dipped fully 700 of Mr. Rothery's sheep which had been found with Mr. Lomax's.

Sheep belonging to the different proprietors around were found amongst Mr. Lomax's.

Several owners told me that all their sheep had not been mustered and dipped, and only one owner was satisfied that all his sheep had been dipped; they had been shepherded.

The country is very rough, which renders mustering very difficult, and I think it almost impossible that all the sheep at large could have been mustered, although I am certain Mr. Lomax did all he could to do so.

I have had much experience with scab in sheep in this Colony; in the year 1844 was my first experience in this Colony, and in 1848 I was engaged by Messrs. Flower, Salting, & Co., as Capt. Cockburn's agents, to undertake to cure their flocks at Braidwood, containing 10,000 sheep, and I cured them; I used the best tobacco and sulphur; all these sheep were shepherded.

I used tobacco and sulphur to dip the Carcoar sheep, which I consider a certain cure if properly used; leaf tobacco was used; I condemned one lot of 2 tons which was not used—this was cake tobacco.

Some of the leaf tobacco was very good, and some of it not so good.

The dip was used according to the Regulations.

I consider that in such country as Carcoar, the disease may be latent for twelve months before it would be discovered or become apparent.

I think a strict supervision should be kept over the quarantined district by some one who is acquainted with the disease till at least after shearing.

The disease, if it exists, is most likely to become apparent in the spring-time; warmth and green feed is likely to develop it.

There was no indication of scab in the sheep I dipped at Mr. Lomax's; the number of dippings were directed by the Chief Inspector of Sheep.

There were five weaners amongst Mr. Lomax's sheep that had been in the paddock in which the American sheep were for some five or six weeks, so Mr. Lomax informed me; these sheep received my special attention in the dipping, but they were only dipped once—they were about the last sheep dipped.

I consider the infected ram paddock should be closer burned; there are still pieces of wool attached to the logs and stumps which have been untouched by fire.

THOS. DAWSON.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 13th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

The Commission adjourned at 4:30 p.m., until 2:30 p.m., Monday, 16th June, 1884.

MONDAY, 16 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment, at 2:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

SAMUEL M'CAUGHEY, Esq.,

JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq.

George Alfred Crisp, being duly sworn, states:—

G. A. Crisp

16 June, 1884

My name is George Alfred Crisp; I am in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender, as cattle and sheep salesman and book-keeper; I remember 174 sheep being offered for sale at Tattersall's; they belonged to Mr. Markham, and he was represented by Mr. Garland as agent.

The sheep were offered for sale on 23rd November, 1883.

The sheep came to Tattersall's early on Friday morning, the date of sale; I assisted in penning them up according to the ear-marks.

I noticed the sheep rubbing up against the stalls, and I noticed them sitting down and scratching themselves like dogs; I also noticed the sheep biting at each others heads, and some of the tickets were chewed off.

The sheep appeared to have been all shorn; I opened and looked at the wool—it had a dirty appearance on the top, but appeared to be of the natural colour about the lower part of the staple; I did not notice any signs as if the sheep had been dipped; I opened the wool on about twenty of the sheep; on some the wool was very short, and on some it was about an inch in length.

I recollect very well the appearance of the twenty sheep I examined; the top of the wool was dirty, but nearer the skin the wool appeared to me to have a natural colour; it was of a yellow colour, such as most of the American sheep have; after the sheep left Tattersall's they were taken to Homebush—I saw them again there, and noticed them scratching as before; this was on the Sunday morning after the sale; the last time I noticed the sheep scratching was at the Homebush Sale Yards; they were then rubbing themselves up against the fence; it was at the new sale yards I saw the sheep; a good many of the sheep were rubbing; I noticed nothing wrong with the ewes; my previous evidence refers to the rams; I was not much amongst the ewes.

GEO. A. CRISP.

Taken before us at Sydney, this sixteenth day of June, 1884,—

SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Henry

Henry Grimshaw Lomax, further examined, on oath, states :—

I wish to add that some five sheep were in the infected paddock with the American sheep, but did not mix with them; they were dipped and placed with my other sheep; I told Mr. Dawson of this fact, and he gave them an extra strong dipping. H. G. Lomax.
16 June, 1884.

When these sheep were found in the paddock I ordered that they should be kept there, in order to see if they would show any sign of scab, and I ordered that a strict watch be kept over them, and I also saw them once a week myself; there were no sheep adjoining them on either side; so far as my run is concerned, I fully believe that every sheep was mustered and dipped.

One reason why I wished to be recalled to give further evidence that I had done all in my power was, that Mr. Willows showed me a telegram which he sent from Carcoar to the Minister, to the effect that I was not pushing on matters as I should do.

Mr. Willows seemed to have no practical knowledge of any matters connected with sheep, and did not know what should or what should not be done; he appeared to have no knowledge of the management of sheep whatever.

I am sure some of the sheep had full fleeces, from the fact that Mr. Garland asked me to have them shorn; the American in charge of the sheep made a similar request, and I said "I would advise you not to, as the sales are so near."

There were some ten of the ewes extra good sheep, of which I took particular notice; the wool upon them was perfectly clear in the staple, and had not the slightest appearance of having been dipped.

Mr. Willows did not appear to even know how to go about making a dip.

I was in personal attendance at the first dipping; Mr. Dawson simply looked to the temperature, and the mixing of the tobacco and sulphur.

The infected paddock, namely, the paddock where the rams were, was all burned, stumps and all.

H. G. LOMAX.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 16th day of June, 1884,—

SAML. McCAUGHEY.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Robert Bambury, being duly sworn, states :—

My name is Robert Bambury; I am a labourer; I recollect taking charge of some sheep at the quarantine at Summer Hill; I took them to Homebush, and trucked them from there to Blayney; I drove one lot, I think the ewes, from Blayney to Mr. Lomax's station, Errowangbang. R. Bambury.
16 June, 1884.

I first noticed the sheep scratching at the quarantine ground, and wherever I was present with them afterwards.

I drove the rams from Summer Hill to Homebush, and, as I before stated, I think, the ewes from Blayney to Mr. Lomax's.

The rams at Summer Hill were scratching themselves with their feet and with their horns, and were also biting themselves; I noticed the sheep I drove from Blayney to Mr. Lomax's scratching themselves against the fences and trees.

I asked the American who was in charge of one lot what he thought was the matter with them; I asked him this several times, but I could get no satisfactory answer from him.

I did not see any spots on the sheep.

The wool on the sheep appeared very greasy, but I did not notice whether they had been dipped.

R. BAMBURY.

Taken before us at Sydney, this 16th day of June, 1884,—

S. McCAUGHEY.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

(The Commission adjourned at 4:45 p.m., until 11 o'clock on Tuesday.)

TUESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

SAMUEL McCAUGHEY, Esq.

JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq.

Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Sheep, further examined on oath :—

I wish to correct a statement I made on Friday, the 13th instant, that I did not know that less than three dippings had been administered to Garland's sheep at the time I wrote to the Governments of Victoria and South Australia; I now find that, from a document that was given to me by Mr. Willows before he left for Tasmania, to give to Mr. Weaver; I must have seen that Mr. Willows reported that only two dippings had been given, as I have since had search made for the paper and find that he had so reported; upon examining the paper I find that Mr. Willows reported that one lot of sheep had only been dipped once. Alex. Bruce.
16 June, 1884.

I twice asked Mr. Willows before he left for Tasmania whether he had given Mr. Weaver full instructions as to the sheep, and I understood that he had given Mr. Weaver written instruction.

I do not recollect Mr. Willows ever saying to me that Little's Fluid diluted with 100 parts of water was insufficient to cure scab, and I am sure he never did; the efficacy of the fluid was never brought into question until after the recent outbreak of scab.

I leave it to the Commission to decide if it is not more probable that Mr. Willows would instruct his successor himself, rather than to request me to do so.

I never instructed Mr. Willows to give the sheep less than three dippings.

ALEX. BRUCE.

Taken before us at Sydney, this 17th day of June, 1884,—

SAML. McCAUGHEY.

J. B. CHRISTIAN.

(The Commission adjourned at 1 o'clock, until 10 a.m. on Wednesday.)

WEDNESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL McCAUGHEY, Esq., | JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq.

Richard Weaver, recalled and further examined on oath:—

R. Weaver.
18 June, 1884.

What instructions I received before Mr. Willows went away to Tasmania I got from him; I only got verbal instructions from him, and information as to the number of sheep in the several quarantines; I had no instructions what I was to do.

The document produced (*Appendix L*) I have seen before—I found it upon Mr. Willows' table, but it was not given to me by any one; I supposed that it was for my information; I do not recollect the Chief Inspector saying anything to me about it.

I remember Mr. Bruce telling me that I was to take up Mr. Willows' work; Mr. Willows had at that time left for Tasmania; Mr. Bruce may have referred me to the written instructions that were on my desk (*Appendix L*), but I do not recollect his doing so; I had no instructions to dip the sheep, and I presumed that they were not to be dipped until Mr. Willows returned.

I am positive Mr. Bruce never asked me anything about the sheep; I had no instructions from Mr. Willows or from Mr. Bruce to treat the sheep in any way—I thought I had simply to attend to the forage.

I had instructions to remove Jones's sheep from Bradley's Head to Summer Hill, and I did so; these instructions were given verbally by the Chief Inspector.

I never acted as inspector of stock before I received my present appointment.

I was present when Mr. Garland's sheep left Summer Hill Quarantine; I saw them taken out of the yard; I counted them out.

I did not notice anything peculiar in their appearance; I do not remember making any remark about their being taken away.

On the morning the sheep were taken away, and for four or five days previous to this, I did not notice the sheep scratching; when I saw the sheep scratching I examined them carefully, but could not notice any symptoms of scab; I did not have a glass when examining the sheep.

The quarantine-keeper Morris told me that Mr. Willows had left some stuff with him to "spot" the sheep with; I am quite sure that the sheep were discoloured in patches with some stuff with which they had been spotted.

I was not present when Mr. Pottie examined the sheep; he told me he had looked at them.

Morris told me distinctly that Mr. Willows had given him instructions to dress the sheep on the patches, and he told me that he had done so.

R. WEAVER.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this 18th day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. M'CAUGHEY.

Anthony Willows, Inspector of Sheep, recalled and further examined on oath:—

A. Willows.
18 June, 1884.

Prior to my leaving for Tasmania, I did not give Mr. Weaver any instructions, either verbally or in writing, as to what he was to do; I left the statement with the Chief Inspector, previously referred to by me in my evidence.

I understood the Chief Inspector to say that Mr. Weaver would take my duties in part during my absence.

I did not give the quarantine keeper at Summer Hill any stuff for dressing the sheep other than that for treating the sheep for blindness; I did instruct him to use Little's fluid at a greater strength on the places where the sheep were fly-blown or infested with maggots—lots of the sheep had maggots; the keeper used Little's fluid because there was a supply on hand at the station, and it seemed to effect the desired purpose.

Lot 1, twenty-five ewes and fifteen rams, were once dipped at Shark Island, and once at Bradley's Head; the first time on 16th October, the second time on 1st November.

Lot 2, twenty-nine rams, were dipped at Shark Island; the first time on 16th October, and the second time on 12th December.

When I left Sydney, lot 1 were at Summer Hill with a few little lambs, and lot 2 were at Shark Island; I believe these are the sheep which afterwards went to Maitland; the lambs were dipped in every case.

ANTHONY WILLOWS.

Taken before us at Sydney, this eighteenth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAML. McCAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

(The Commission adjourned at 1 o'clock, until 10 a.m. on Thursday.)

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL McCAUGHEY, Esq. | JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq.

Wilhelm Boye Sölling, being duly sworn, states :—

My name is Wilhelm Boye Sölling; I am manager for Messrs. Bruncker & Wolfe, in Sydney. I W. B. Sölling.
remember two lots of American sheep being placed in our hands for sale; we offered Jones's lot on 24th 19 June, 1884.
October last—they comprised twenty-five ewes and fifteen rams; there were four or five lambs; they were not sold; at this time we also had twenty-nine rams on Shark Island belonging to Mr. Jones—this lot was not offered for sale; when the first lot was offered for sale the rams showed every appearance of having been dipped, but I do not think that some of the ewes had been dipped; I could swear, and do swear, that the ewes I saw at the sale had not the appearance of sheep which had been dipped, comparing them with the rams which had been dipped; I saw the same sheep afterwards at Summer Hill, and noticed that they looked very well, and still had the appearance of sheep which had not been dipped—this was on 2nd January last; if the ewes I refer to had been dipped on the 16th October, they certainly must have shown some appearance of it on the 24th of the same month; they had very heavy fleeces on them; I know that both lots of sheep belonging to Jones were taken to Maitland; Mr. Willows generally called in to say when he was going to dip any sheep we had in quarantine—he did not make it a special duty to do so; I see him very frequently; in speaking to Mr. Willows about the ewes which were heavy in lamb being dipped, and the consequent danger if they were dipped, I inferred from what he said that he would not have them dipped; I asked Mr. Willows to have special care taken in dipping the ewes in lamb, and, as before stated, I inferred that they would not be dipped; he assigned a reason, and said that the stuff would run from the ewes' fleeces on to their udders and get into the mouths of the lambs and kill them; I do not think they have been dipped—I mean the ewes which had the lambs; at Summer Hill Quarantine, on the 2nd January, I noticed that the eight or nine ewes which had not been dipped looked remarkably well—I never saw sheep looking better; the whole of Mr. Jones's sheep are now in quarantine at Mr. Wolfe's, at West Maitland.

On the 2nd January I saw the twenty-nine rams which had been at Shark Island, at Summer Hill; I opened the fleeces, and the wool looked bright and clean; the fleece had the tip on; they did not appear to have ever been dipped; the wool looked as beautiful and clean as any I ever saw; if they had ever been dipped, it must have been immediately after they had been shorn in September; I thought that the wool must have grown since they had been dipped.

In consequence of something I heard about Garland's sheep, my visit to the Summer Hill Quarantine was made on 2nd January; I went out expressly to see Mr. Garland's sheep; it was at this time that I examined the twenty-nine rams and noticed the bright condition of the wool; I had been out to the quarantine at Summer Hill a short time previously, and at that time I saw Mr. Garland's sheep where I afterwards saw ours; I remember seeing Mr. Garland's sheep at Tattersall's in November last; I examined them casually, going from one pen to another; some of them were very ragged—the wool was loose, and they were rubbing themselves slightly as if in a state of irritation—the wool was hanging out in locks; I said to Mr. Garland, who was present, "I do not think some of these sheep look very well—had you not better have them trimmed up?" Mr. Garland went straight over to Mr. Graves to tell him, as I thought, what I had said; I thought they might think I had been interfering, so I left; I noticed that the sheep had dark patches on them; the reason I spoke to Mr. Garland about the appearance of the sheep was because he had confided in me with respect to them.

On the 12th October last, or a day or two before, I met Mr. Garland in Pitt-street; he told me that he thought his sheep at Bradley's Head were scabby; he asked me if I knew scab; I answered that I did not—I had never seen it; I then asked him, "Have you been to the Department?" he said, "I have just come from there now;" he appeared very anxious and excited about the matter, in fact so much so that when I met him I said, "Whatever is the matter, Mr. Garland?"

Immediately after I saw Mr. Garland I saw Mr. Willows; I said, "What about the sheep at Bradley's Head—have you decided to dip them?" I meant the sheep generally; Mr. Willows gave me no answer as to what he was going to do, but I then informed him that Mr. Garland told me that he thought scab had broken out amongst his sheep, and that he had reported the matter to the Department; Mr. Willows then said that Mr. Bruce was going down to inspect the sheep, and that he (Mr. Willows) would let me know the result.

I saw him the following day, and he told me Mr. Bruce said it was not scab, but that it had been decided by Mr. Bruce to dip the sheep; I said, "What is the use of dipping the sheep if they are not scabby?"

In a letter dated the 12th October, 1883, addressed to Mr. Bruncker, at West Maitland, I informed him that I had heard scab had broken out at Bradley's Head Quarantine, and that Mr. Willows informed me they had decided to dip the sheep, and that Mr. Jones's lot at Shark Island were to be dipped on the following Tuesday. [*Extract handed in, Appendix M.*]

Mr. Willows told me distinctly at the time he was informing me of the inspection of the sheep at Bradley's Head that he (Mr. Willows) did not know scab and had never seen it.

After the report of scab having broken out at the quarantine an order was issued that no one should be allowed access to the quarantine without a written order; previous to this I had access to all the quarantines.

It was in consequence of Mr. Roberts informing me that he was sure Garland's sheep were scabby that I went out to Summer Hill Quarantine, and I examined them closely with a magnifying glass; we did not see anything, but we did not know how to set about looking for scab, as we knew nothing about the disease; some of Garland's sheep were so bad that they laid down and scratched and bit themselves, and would not get up if you kicked them; when I caught the skin between my finger and thumb they turned round and bit me.

A Mr. Johnson, who is in the employ of Messrs. Bruncker & Wolfe, was with me when I examined Garland's sheep. When the sheep were at Bradley's Head I noticed that they had been spotted;
Laycock

W. B. Sölling. Laycock told me that Mr. Willows had given him stuff to dress them with; Laycock told me that the sheep were no better than when they first arrived, and that he was dressing them with Little's Fluid used very strong; Laycock said that he was continually spotting them.

19 June, 1884

Mr. Roberts always expressed himself as anxious that his sheep should never be allowed to go near Garland's; he said, sooner than that they should do so he would cut their throats, he was so sure that his (Garland's) sheep were scabby.

After seeing the sheep at Summer Hill on the 2nd January I saw Mr. Bruce at his office; I asked him when Mr. Garland's sheep were going up country, and he told me they were going on the 18th of that month; I then asked him if he had seen the sheep lately; he said, "No," but that Mr. Pottie had; I then asked him if he would see them before they went up the country; he said, "Why, don't you think they are right?" I said, "I don't know, but I don't think they should go up country"; I then asked him if he knew where they were going; he said he thought up the Southern line; I then left him.

I did not see the sheep at the Summer Hill Quarantine after seeing them on the 2nd January.

A few days after I had the conversation with Mr. Bruce, Mr. Weaver called at our office in Hunter-street; I asked him where they were taking Mr. Garland's sheep to; he answered, "Some scrubby place up along the line"; I said that they would all soon die then; I said, "Have you seen the sheep lately?" and he said, "Yes"; I said, "They are all scabby"; he said, "No, they are not"; "Well," I said, "they are not in a fit condition to leave the quarantine, and if ever they are sent up the country there will be a big row over it"; he said, "I think so too, but they are not scabby."

I hand in as an extract from a letter (*Appendix N*) addressed to Mr. J. W. Bruncker, West Maitland, by me, on 2nd January, 1884, relative to the condition of Mr. Garland's sheep at Summer Hill.

W. B. SÖLLING.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this nineteenth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAMUEL McCAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Denis Kearney, being duly sworn, states:—

D. Kearney.

My name is Denis Kearney; I am a shearer; I remember shearing some sheep for Messrs. Bruncker & Wolfe in December last, at the Summer Hill Quarantine; there were rams and ewes and some lambs; I do not remember the number—I should say there were about a score of ewes.

19 June, 1884.

The wool I sheared off the ewes had the appearance of ordinary greasy wool; the wool was dirty on the outside; the wool off the rams was much cleaner than that on the ewes.

I have sheared sheep at Shark Island, and on that occasion the wool was clotted and ropy and discoloured; I understood they had been dipped.

The sheep I sheared at Shark Island were different to me in cutting the wool to those I sheared at Summer Hill.

DENIS KEARNEY.

Taken before us, at Sydney, this nineteenth day of June, 1884,—

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
SAML. McCAUGHEY.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.

(Adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock.)

TUESDAY, 24 JUNE, 1884.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P., PRESIDENT,
JOHN BASSETT CHRISTIAN, Esq., | SAMUEL McCAUGHEY, Esq.

Anthony Willows, further examined on oath, states:—

A. Willows.

24 June, 1884.

I never treated Garland's sheep for over-heating of the blood alone; I said and reported that the sheep were generally out of order, and that their blood was out of order from dry food. In treating them for eye disease I gave them medicines which would cool their blood; I thought the blindness was from this cause and from the glare of the sun; I do not think the spots on their bodies were caused by the heat of the blood; the spots I saw were caused by the seeds; my attention was never drawn to any spots which were caused by heat of the blood or which looked like it.

I did not leave for Tasmania until about two months after the time that Mr. Bruce and I inspected the sheep together.

ANTHONY WILLOWS.

Taken before us at Sydney, this 24th day of June, 1884.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.
J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SAML. McCAUGHEY.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR STOCK, &c.

APPENDIX.

A.

Supplement to the New South Wales Government Gazette. Thursday, 17 May, 1883.

New South Wales, to wit.—AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Governor.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the eleventh day of January, 1882, issued under the 10th section of the Act of Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," and numbered six, the importation or introduction into this Colony of all horned cattle or sheep, fodder, or fittings, from any Colony or Country other than the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand, is absolutely prohibited for the period of two years from the eleventh day of January, 1882; and whereas it is considered that sheep may, under proper regulations, be now imported into this Colony from the United States of America without incurring any risk of introducing any infectious or contagious disease: Now therefore I, Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby withdraw the Proclamation aforesaid, so far as regards the introduction of sheep from the United States of America, and declare that the same may be imported or introduced into this Colony, subject to the following regulations, namely:—

1. No introduction of sheep shall take place from any of the said States in which any infectious or contagious disease not known in Australia exists.
2. All such sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony shall be taken direct from the place from which they start to the port of shipment; and if they do not travel on foot they shall be conveyed in a goods waggon or horse-box, and shall not be put into any conveyance, stable, or other place where cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs have been within the next preceding *sixty* days; and the shipper of such sheep shall, if called upon, make a statutory declaration that the requirements of this regulation have been duly complied with.
3. All such sheep, prior to their being shipped for this Colony, as well as all cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, or other animals put or to be put on board the same vessel as the first-mentioned sheep, for the use of the passengers or crew, shall be carefully inspected by a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon appointed in that behalf for this Colony.
4. The exporter of such sheep shall produce to the Veterinary Surgeon inspecting the same a certificate from the seller or owner of such sheep, to the effect,—(1st.) That they had been in the State from which they came for a period of not less than *sixty* days; (2nd.) That they are free from infection; and (3rd) that they had not within the *sixty* days next preceding been in contact with infection; and such certificate shall be endorsed as correct by the Inspector of Stock for the district in which such sheep were when sold for exportation or from which they started for the port of shipment.
5. If the Veterinary Surgeon be satisfied that the sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony, and the cattle, sheep, or other animals put on board, or to be put on board for the ship's use, are free from infection, and that all the other requirements of the said Act and of these regulations have up to that time been duly complied with, he shall grant a certificate to that effect, in the form of Schedule A hereto, and shall deliver the same to the captain of the vessel, together with the certificate required by No. 4 of these regulations.
6. The skins of all cattle, sheep, or other animals which may have died or been slaughtered on board any such vessel during the voyage, and not destroyed or thrown overboard, shall be salted and securely packed in cases or casks, and shall not be landed in this Colony.
7. The captain of the vessel on which such sheep are and their attendant shall, during the voyage, make a daily entry in books to be kept by them for that purpose, of the state of the health of such sheep and of the stock put on board for the ship's use, and shall deliver over the same to the Officer of Customs first boarding such vessel on her arrival at the port in this Colony at which it is intended to land such sheep, together with a declaration in the form of Schedule B hereto, and the certificates and all other documents relating to such sheep hereinbefore mentioned.
8. On the arrival of a vessel from any of the said States at a port in this Colony with sheep on board, the Captain shall give the Inspector of Stock for such port immediate notice of their arrival.
9. All such sheep shall forthwith be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon duly appointed in that behalf, and by the Inspector of Stock, and they shall determine whether or not such sheep are infected and grant a certificate accordingly; and no such sheep shall be landed until such certificate be granted.
10. If any sheep be found to be infected they shall be forthwith destroyed, whether the same were intended to be landed or not.
11. All such sheep found on inspection to be free from infection shall before leaving the vessel be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct, and shall be conveyed by water to the quarantine set apart for imported stock.
12. Imported sheep intended to be landed in this Colony shall remain in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days, during which they shall be kept at their owner's expense, and shall be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct; and such sheep shall not leave the quarantine until they shall have been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector, and declared by them to be free from infection.
13. All cattle, sheep, or other animals put on board any such vessel, for the use of the passengers or crew, and removed to quarantine, shall remain there until the vessel is about to leave the port, when they may be reshipped, on the order of the Chief Inspector of Stock.
14. No fodder put on board any vessel with or for the use of cattle, sheep, or other animals, shall be landed in this Colony.
15. All fittings used for, with, or about such cattle, sheep or other animals, and all effects belonging to their attendants, shall be disinfected as the Chief Inspector may direct.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate and Declaration by Veterinary Surgeon at Port of Shipment of Soundness of Stock.

I, the undersigned duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, having made a thorough inquiry respecting, and a careful examination of, the live-stock about to be shipped from the port of _____ by the _____ of which is the Master, for the Colony of _____ which are more particularly described in the Schedule below, and having made a like inquiry in regard to, and examination of, the stock about to be put on board the said vessel for the use of the passengers or crew thereof particulars of which are also given below), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, none of the said stock are infected or likely to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Declared before me, at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

J.P.

Veterinary Surgeon.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and Marks.	Date of Shipment.	Name and address of owner and attendant.	Consignee and destination.

Particulars of Ship's Stock.

Cows.
Sheep.
Pigs.
Goats.

V.S.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Declaration by Master of Vessel and Attendant.

No. of stock shipped.	Description—Brands and Marks.	Where from.	Deaths during Voyage.	Cause of Death.	Date of Outbreak of Disease.	Date of the Death of each Animal.

I, _____, do hereby solemnly declare that the above statement with regard to the stock shipped on board the vessel _____ is true, and that the entries made by me in the book kept for that purpose of the state of the health of such stock during the voyage (and handed over by me with this declaration) are correct, and were duly entered on the dates at which they appear. And I moreover solemnly declare that no stock, fodder, fittings, or effects are now infected or are likely to be infected [or] that the stock, fodder, fittings, and effects are likely to be infected.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 188 . (Signed)

Master.

Given under my hand and seal this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. P. ABBOTT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

B.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING LITTLE'S FLUID.

FOR SHEEP AND LAMB DIPPING.—As this Fluid is now 20 per cent. stronger than formerly, it will dip 20 more sheep to the gallon, say one gallon of Fluid to 120 gallons of cold water; but if used at the strength of one gallon to 100 gallons of water, ticks and other insects are killed instantaneously, and the good effect on the wool is still more perceptible. The water must be poured on the Fluid, and not the Fluid on the water. Stir well while mixing. For bottling, or as a dressing for animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, ringworm, foot-rot, &c., use double the above strength. Where procurable, it is better to use rain or soft water for mixing, and not brackish; where brackish water is plentiful, first mix with a little fresh and then add the brackish. Shake the casks or drums well before mixing.

FOR CURING SCAB.—The Fluid can be used 1 part to 100 (same as for tick), and the sheep bottled or dipped, and allowed to remain in the solution two or three minutes. This should be repeated on the eighth day, and in very bad cases a third dressing will sometimes be required. This will effect a complete cure, and the constitution not only be uninjured but strengthened.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE FLY.—Mix two pounds of sulphur with each gallon of concentrated Fluid; stir well up and shake the tin each time before use, and then apply same as for dipping.

FOR INTERNAL USE TO CURE WORM IN THE THROAT IN LAMBS.—Mix 1 part of Fluid with 100 parts of rain or soft water. About two tablespoonfuls may be given to each lamb once a week for a month. Two teaspoonfuls of the Fluid to a pint of water will make a strength of 1 to 50; at this strength it will be found invaluable for washing horses, dogs, or cattle, also for washing any kinds of wounds that are at all likely to fester; of half this strength it acts as a disinfectant.

Dips in which sulphur and lime have been used should be cleansed, as lime prevents the Fluid from mixing.

C.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 22nd December, 1882.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1882.

THE following Regulations, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovenamed Act, are hereby published for general information.

Duration of quarantine and number of dressings.

1. The duration of quarantine for imported sheep arriving by sea from any of the Australian Colonies shall be not less than ten days.

Medicaments for dressing.

2. The medicaments to be used in the dressing of sheep shall be any of the following:—

(i.) Tobacco and sulphur, 1 lb. each to 5 gallons of water.

(ii.) Lime and sulphur, in the proportion of 4 ozs. sulphur to 2 ozs. lime, and 1 gallon water to 6 ozs. of the mixture.

(iii.) Little's Chemical Fluid, at a strength of one part of the fluid to fifty of water.

(iv.) Each dressing shall be administered at the temperature and in the manner directed by the Chief Inspector of Sheep.

Quarantine charges.

3. The rates to be charged for the keeping and dressing of imported sheep whilst in quarantine shall be as follows:—

	s.	d.
Sustenance and attendance, for every day or part of a day, each sheep.....	0	6
Administering three dressings, each sheep	2	6

ARTHUR RENWICK.

D.

D.

SCAB IN SHEEP AND ITS CURE.

By ALEXANDER BRUCE, Chief Inspector of Sheep for New South Wales.

LIME AND SULPHUR DRESSING.

SINCE this pamphlet was originally published, lime and sulphur has been recommended by Dr. Rowe, Campaspe, Victoria, as a cure for scab in sheep, and has been found to be very efficacious. It is cheaper than tobacco and sulphur, and in ordinary cases more easily obtained; and, where any doubt exists as to the quality of the tobacco, the lime and sulphur dressing should be used in preference. It is prepared as follows:—

Take flowers of sulphur and fresh slaked stone lime, and pass them separately through a fine sieve, removing all the lumpy portions. The sulphur and the lime, after being weighed separately, should be put together dry, in the proportion of 4 ozs. sulphur to 2 ozs. lime; and, having been thoroughly mixed, should be carefully stirred into water nearly boiling, in the proportion of 1 gallon of water to 6 ozs. of the mixture, and boiled for about twenty-five minutes.

It is then fit for use, and should be applied at a heat of not less than 110° Fahrenheit, nor should the sheep be kept in the bath less than one minute. In no case should the dressing be prepared more than one day before it is used; if longer, it becomes unfit.

The dressing should be applied in the same manner as tobacco and sulphur, and repeated in the same way.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

CAUSE.

THE scab in sheep is commonly known as an eruptive affection of the skin, very highly contagious, and accompanied with an almost incessant itching. It is caused by a minute insect like the horse mite, but smaller, and known as the scab *acarus Sarcoptes ovis*. It may be conveyed from one sheep to another, either by actual contact, or indirectly by being left in old yards or camping grounds where diseased sheep have been folded, or in wool hanging to trees or fences against which these sheep have rubbed, and with which the clean sheep afterwards come in contact.

In Australia scab has been caused solely by contagion. It is true that at first some cases were attributed to spontaneous generation consequent on ill-treatment or the poverty of the sheep; but fuller inquiry showed they were due to contagion—and sheep have thousands of times been subjected to all sorts of bad treatment and privation without originating this disease in a single instance.

2.—SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of scab are generally to be looked for, in the first instance, on the sides of the shoulders, or along the back, or on the rump and near the tail; and they may be one or more of the following, namely:—

Biting, scratching, or rubbing.—On watching sheep for a short time in which scab has existed for a few days, if the weather be at all favourable, some of them will be observed to bite, rub, or scratch themselves very suddenly and keenly, much more so than when they are affected with grass-seeds, which causes them to exhibit the same symptoms; but when they are affected with grass-seeds the sheep bite, rub, and scratch in a comparatively slow and lazy manner.

The signs of biting may be a break, a light-coloured spot, or a dirty-looking, wet, knotty, and matted patch in the fleece, caused by gnawing; or there may be merely a moist spot or patch, generally indicated by a little cloud of flies settling upon it.

Sheep scratch themselves with their horns and their hind feet, and they rub themselves on fences, trees, or stumps. The signs of scratching and rubbing are abrasions or breaks in the fleece, and discoloration of it through scratching with their hind feet or rubbing on burnt logs.

Change in colour of fleece.—Besides the changes in the natural and healthy appearance of the fleece from biting, rubbing, or scratching, just noted, patches, of a small size at first, but which gradually enlarge, till they are in some cases larger than a man's hand, of an unhealthy, whitish, harsh, yokeless appearance, sometimes indicate the presence of scab. If arising from this disease (small patches of the same appearance are sometimes caused by grass-seeds) a dry thin scab will be found at the root of the wool on the patch thus indicated—the skin will be thick and discoloured, and if the disease be not checked by dressing, the wool would in course of time fall or be rubbed off; but in this description of scab (which may be termed the dry form) the wool adheres longer and more firmly than where the patch is green and moist. The dry form of the disease is generally met with on sheep in good condition, and at a season of the year—the height of summer—when the insect is comparatively inert.

Broken fleece and bare patches.—In an early stage of the disease there will be locks or pencils of wool sticking out from the fleece, and as it advances these pencils will spread into bare patches of different sizes, according to the length of time the disease has existed. These signs are caused by the wool (which loses its holding power through the insect destroying the vitality of the skin) being pulled, rubbed, or scratched off by the sheep; and they vary in size, from a spot no larger than a shilling—and only noticeable from the loose pencil—to a patch extending over half the sheep. If the disease be long neglected the sheep will present a miserably ragged appearance, and in some instances they will be all but naked.

This pencilly appearance is always to be met with more or less in every outbreak of the disease, but the attack is at times much more pencilly than patchy. This is especially the case in re-outbreaks of the disease in flocks which have been dressed for scab, and is due probably to insects, which have remained undestroyed on the run for a longer period than the dressing protected the sheep, again settling on them, separately, though often in considerable numbers.

Changes in the skin.—The skin of the affected part, in the early stage of the disease, say the third or fourth day after the infection is conveyed, will have lost its beautifully delicate pink colour, and will be of a pale bluish green tint, and somewhat thick in texture, while a small clear white scab (a small patch or spot of dried lymph) will have gathered round the point where the insect entered the skin. In the course of five or six days more this spot, or pustule as it is sometimes termed—although it seldom or never assumes the shape of a pustule as generally understood—exhibits the appearance of a small patch of decided scab; and the exudation becomes thicker and of a greenish tinge. As the disease advances, the patches affected, which vary in size according to the duration of the disease, are gradually denuded of wool, and the skin, where the disease is active, becomes thick, and assumes a decidedly unhealthy green and watery appearance (*an unmistakable symptom of scab*), exactly like the outer or hairy side of a piece of moist green bullock hide, from which the hair has just been scraped, but with a discharge of greenish lymph exuding from it. This discharge—the amount of which of course depends upon the number of insects—with the dust and dirt, forms an incrustation or scab sometimes one-eighth of an inch in thickness. In any case there will be considerable scab on the patch; but as it increases in size with the progress of the disease, the scab gets generally dry and comparatively dead towards the centre of the patch, and is only green, wet, and active round the outer edges, where the insect is still at work.

As the disease progresses, and the patches increase in size, the skin on them will feel thick, harsh, and boardy; and if, at this stage of the disease, or even earlier, the skin of the affected parts be either scratched or pinched, the sheep will sidle up to and rub against the person scratching or pinching it, sometimes turning its head as if it would bite, and all the while moving its lips and tongue, as indicating its enjoyment: *this is also an unmistakable symptom of scab.*

These symptoms follow each other, and increase in fulness till the disease gradually spreads over the greater part of the sheep, and if not checked would eventually cause its death, the sheep wasting away and dying through the continued torture inflicted on it by the existence of the *acari*.

Except in a very early stage, scab is easily distinguished from all other cutaneous ailments and diseases to which sheep are subject—on the one hand by the symptoms described above, which are peculiar to scab, and on the other by contrast with the distinctive appearances, so well known to persons of ordinary experience among sheep, which denote grass-seeds, wounds, fever spots, prickly heat, and rubbers—the only ailments for which scab is at all likely to be mistaken.

Thus, in *grass-seeds*, either the seed, the slight swelling or gathering caused by it, or the wound, or mark of the wound, where the gathering has festered and broken, can always be detected; and where any doubt exists, an incision should be made in the suspected spot.

Wounds, hurts, and scalds plainly show what they are while open, and when healed up they do so by the mark or cicatrix they leave, and the thin, although hard, appearance which the skin exhibits around it.

Fever spots can be distinguished by the thinness, pliability, and healthiness of the skin on the denuded spots; and in the case of fever the fleece is generally weak all over, and easily detached from the skin, at any rate near the bare spot. Where the fever has been general all over the body, there can of course be no mistaking it. *Prickly.*

Prickly heat. A rash on the skin, generally following a fresh spring of grass after a long drought, is known among shepherds by this name. In this affection the skin, as in scab, assumes the same pale greenish appearance, while the sheep will bite and scratch very fiercely, and pustules will follow, but on examination it will be found that these pustules or pimples extend to every part of the sheep's body, and are more decided pustules and pimples than are to be met with in scab: they burst or break, in two or three days from their first appearance, and speedily disappear, leaving the skin quite healthy in appearance, and the sheep free from irritation.

Rubbers are confined to the portion of the sheep around and near the root of the tail, and although causing very great irritation and rubbing, with a thickening and slight discoloration of the skin, they never injure its pliability, nor does any scab arise on the affected part.

3.—ACARUS.

Appearance.—The following woodcut, copied from the work of M. Walz, one of the closest observers of the disease, exhibits the insect as seen with the naked eye and with the microscope.

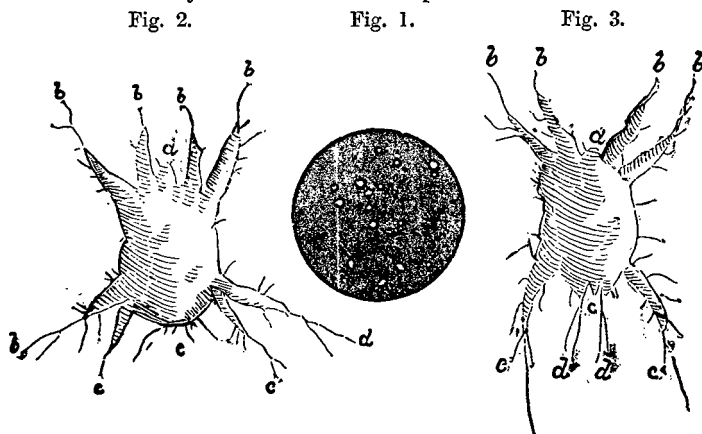


FIG. 1.—The natural size of the insects, as seen with the naked eye on a dark ground—0·16—0·22" in length, and 0·16' 17" in width.

FIG. 2.—The females magnified under the microscope, 366 times its natural size, larger than the male, and of an oval form, and provided with 8 feet, four before and four behind.

a—The sucker.

b b b b—The four anterior feet, with their trumpet-like appendages.

c c—The two inner hind feet.

d d—The two outward feet, the extremities of which are provided with some long hairs—on other parts of the legs are shorter hairs: to these hairs the young ones adhere when they first escape from the pustules.

e—The tail, containing the anus and vulva, garnished with some short hairs.

FIG. 3.—The male, which is rounder in form than the female, seen by the same magnifying power, on its back.

a—The sucker.

b b b b—The four legs, with their trumpet-like appendages, as seen in the female.

c c—The two hind legs, with the same appendages and hair.

d—The rudiments of the abdominal feet.

e—The tail.

When seen with the naked eye at rest in the wool, or on the skin of the sheep, the *live* insect appears like a minute whitish round speck or object, such as that delineated in figure No. 1, and of the dimensions there given; the naked eye can, in a good light, also generally detect a brownish appearance at one end of the object, as well as the glistening pearly appearance which is so noticeable in examining the insect with the glass, and which is generally the first thing to attract attention when searching for it in that way.

In a good light, the brown anterior legs and suckers of the insect can be seen with the naked eye, if it be placed in an active state on a favourable surface—such as the blade of a knife, a piece of paper or glass, or on the finger-nail; and the legs and suckers may at times, under similar circumstances, be also observed in motion in the wool, as the insect crawls from one fibre to another.

The *dead* insect presents much the same appearance to the naked eye as it does while *alive* and in a state of rest; but when dead it soon loses its plumpness, and looks more or less shrivelled up, according to the time it has been dead: its body, too, becomes duller and darker, while the brownish colour of the head and anterior legs seems to increase, and the milk-white pearly appearance disappears.

Under a good *scab glass** the *live* insect, if moving, or moderately lively, looks like a diminutive crab, somewhat longer than it is broad, but not so elongated as it appears to be from the accompanying woodcut, with a glistening or pearly milk-white, plump body, and a small head, from which two suckers appear to protrude. The head and suckers are of a brown colour, as are also the legs, one of which appears to be attached to each shoulder, and one to each side of the body near its posterior extremity. The suckers and legs, which are very distinctly seen with the plano-concave glasses, as the insect crawls or moves in the wool, or on some plane surface, seem to be less, proportionately, than they appear in the accompanying woodcut, and the posterior appendages are barely discernible.

When disinclined to move, the insect has much the same appearance under the glasses as above described, except that the legs, suckers, and appendages appear to be all gathered under or close to the body. When on its back, and in a state of rest, these are distinguishable as slight brown streaks; while, if it be on its face, only slight traces of the anterior legs and suckers (in the shape of small brown spots) are noticeable; and the existence of the posterior legs is denoted by spots of the same colour, even more minute.

The *dead* insect under the glasses presents similar appearances to those now stated, except that the body is flat and shrivelled up, and the suckers, legs, and appendages are less distinguishable, and look stumpy, as if portions of them had been broken off.

Under the *Codrington lens* the insect, in an active state, is seen more distinctly than under the glasses; and what appeared as a single leg turns out under the lens to be two—thus making the insect an octopod; while the suckers, legs, and appendages are plainly visible. It is, however, when the *acarus* is in a state of rest that the lens is most useful, in showing distinctly that the object under observation really is an insect.

Detection.—Although scab in sheep may be unmistakably recognized by the symptoms which have been noticed above, the insect should in every case where the disease is active be demonstrated, and it is generally easily found. The readiest mode of doing so is to pluck a lock or two from the fleece at the edge of a green patch of scab, or of a patch where the disease is comparatively recent, and subject the wool thus plucked from the fleece, in a good light (in the sun, and holding it up), to a close scrutiny with the naked eye, gently pulling the wool apart as the examination proceeds, when the insect, if present, will be detected in the shape of the minute speck or object already described.

Where a scab glass or magnifier cannot be obtained, there are several ways of ascertaining whether or not the object noticed be an insect. The first thing is to get it from the wool, and this may be done by picking it out with a blade of a penknife, slightly moistened, so as to cause the speck to adhere to it, and gently moving the object along and away from the fibre. If the day be hot, and the speck be a living insect, it will, on being allowed to remain on the knife, † make for the

* The best description of scab glass is that sold by Messrs. Flavelle Brothers, Sydney, having two plano-concave glasses, from about three-quarters of an inch to one inch in diameter, and one-sixth of an inch apart at one end, and a Codrington lens at the other. The plano-concave glasses having the wider field, will of course be used in the first instance, till the insect, or something resembling it, be detected, when, if any doubt exists, the Codrington lens can be turned upon it, and will show what the object actually is.

† The blade of a knife is one of the best grounds for seeing the insect on, as its dark colour forms a good contrast to that of the white body of the insect, and the temperature of the metal, which is speedily raised by the heat of the sun, soon sets the insect in motion.

the under or shady side of the blade, moving at the rate of about an inch a minute. A puff of tobacco smoke is a good mode of starting the insect into activity. Where a glass or lens is available, the question as to whether or not the object on the knife be an insect can of course be readily settled.

Where the insect cannot be readily detected with the naked eye in a lock of wool plucked from the affected part, it can with care invariably be so on the skin or at the roots of the wool, at or near the diseased patch; and in searching for it there, after having in the first place examined the diseased or green portion of the patch, the wool should be laid open at right angles to, and for 4 or 5 inches from its outer edge, and the roots of the wool and skin along the lines thus exposed should be subjected to a careful scrutiny, when, if the insect be present, it can be picked up with a knife or pin. This is a good plan to adopt, for another reason: patches of scab which do not exhibit any outward sign of their existence are thus exposed, and the course and extent of the disease more fully traced.

The *acarus* when present can thus generally be detected with the *naked eye*, but it is sometimes necessary to use a *scab glass* of a moderately large field to find it, especially in cold weather, when the insect will be found at the roots of the wool, or perhaps partially buried in the scab or scurf. Where, therefore, a search with the naked eye is unsuccessful, the examination should in every case be continued with the glass, in the wool both on and off the sheep, and on the skin.

It has been said that the insects shortly after death moulder into dust, and cannot be found. This is not the case, for dead insects have been found in the pelt of a diseased sheep, more than two months after it was taken off; but to find them in this way the skin must not be shaken or knocked about. Dead insects can also be detected on a badly affected sheep shortly after dressing. In the case of the living sheep, however, it would seem that not only are large numbers of the *acari*, as they die, washed off in the dip, but they are also shaken out of the fleece after it is dry, by the motion of the sheep, as after death they can possess no holding power.

Habits and nature.—Where the *acari* effect a lodgment on a sound sheep, their procedure is thus lucidly sketched by M. Walz:—"If one or more female *acari* are placed on the wool of a sound sheep, they quickly travel to the root of it and bury themselves in the skin—the places at which they penetrated being only distinguishable by minute red spots, about the size of the point of a pin. * * * * About the sixteenth day the mothers again appear, with their little ones attached to their feet, and covered with a portion of the shell from which they have emerged. These little ones immediately set to work and penetrate the neighbouring skin, burying themselves beneath it, where they find their proper nourishment, and grow and propagate until the poor animal has myriads of them to prey on and torment it—every litter of the parasites comprising from eight to fifteen little ones; and it is not wonderful that the sheep should speedily sink and die."

"Some male *acari*," the same author states, "were placed on the skin of a sound sheep, where they, too, burrowed and disappeared for a time, and the pustules duly arose; but the itching and scab soon disappeared without the employment of any remedy." *Kucheumeister*, on parasites, says that the *acari* "bore passages beneath the epidermis, from which the little hexapod brood, which grows quickly and soon becomes octopod, issues in about eleven to sixteen days." He adds that, "Hertarg's experiments in inoculation (transferring the sheep *acari* to other animals) gave no result"; and it is now a well ascertained fact that the scab parasite or mite peculiar to one class of animals will not propagate on another.

The *acari* attack all sheep, whether they be fat or lean; and, although they almost invariably originate the disease in the sheep with which they come in contact, they are far more certain to do so, and to thrive and propagate in a poor miserable sheep than in one in good condition and very robust health. Thus, we not unfrequently see little lots of pet sheep, in high condition, running on infested ground, escape the disease, when others (almost any others but pet sheep) in less robust health would have been certain to have become contaminated.

The circumstances most favourable to the existence and increase of the *acari* are, moderately warm and moist weather, a full fleece, and a low condition of the sheep; and, if a low swampy run be added, with crowded dirty yards, and heaps of old dung, its development and spread will be most rapid and destructive; for not only are sheep in crowded yards in a position where the *acari* can pass readily from one sheep to another, but, unless in the height of winter, the *acari* are more active in the evening and at night than during the day.

In very warm dry weather, such as is generally experienced in summer in districts like the Bogan, the lower parts of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Murray, and the country to the north-westward of these districts, the insect is comparatively inactive, and does little more than hold its ground; while, in cold frosty weather, again, it is also somewhat slow in its increase.

The reason that the insect in the first instance is almost always found on the sides of the shoulders, the back, or rump, would seem to be that those are the portions of the sheep with which it first comes in contact, either in rubbing against other sheep, or against fences and trees. This feature in the attack of the *acari* has also been attempted to be accounted for through the wool on the parts indicated being longer and closer, and more likely to shield them from the cold and light.

The insect dislikes going a second time over the same ground in the same attack; thus, where the disease has been of some standing, and the patches rather large, the skin may have become thin and sound, with a nice crop of new wool on it, on one portion of the patch where the insect had once been at work and caused the wool to fall off; while on another portion of the same patch, the skin is bare, thick, and green, and the disease quite active. This is an appearance which is apt to puzzle a person slightly acquainted with scab.

Unless the pelt be quite recently taken off the sheep, the live insects can very seldom be detected in it, as they leave it soon after, or, at any rate, when it begins to dry. It is necessary, too, in order to preserve insects intended to be kept for examination or experiments (although they may be placed in locks of wool) to put them in a securely corked bottle. Even in such a position as this they have been found to forsake the wool and take up their quarters and breed in the cork; and it would seem that the instinctive desire which they possess for burrowing—whether that be for the purpose of escaping from the light, for breeding, or in search of food—leads the insects to quit those substances in which it cannot carry out this propensity, and take to those in which it can do so. It will thus be seen why infested sheep-yards, where there is an accumulation of manure, are so likely to convey the disease, and how necessary it is that where there is much dung it should be burned, for in ground where scabby sheep have been folded or yarded for any length of time, there must be thousands of living *acari* left in the dung.

From what has been said it will be gathered that the fecundity of the scab *acarus* is very great, and both experience and observation go to show that its complete destruction and eradication is very difficult indeed, both on this account and also from its tenacity of life.

With respect to its tenacity of life, which is the characteristic principally affecting the question of a cure of the disease; in Australia the insect has been known to live for weeks in water, for five or six weeks in a dry sitting-room, and, according to Dr. Thornton, for nearly three months in a glass cell. Not only so, but that gentleman states, in a subsequent communication, that insects confined in this way bred and propagated for nearly two years, the one race dying off as the new brood arrived at maturity. It has also been no uncommon occurrence for sheep to receive the infection from yards and trees in which the *acari* must have existed for several weeks after leaving the scabby sheep on which they were propagated.

In climates, again, such as that of Great Britain, and some of the colder and more upland districts of Victoria and New South Wales, the insects or their eggs, in favourable situations, live throughout the winter in a torpid state, and become active when the warm weather of spring sets in. In such climates it is advisable to give sheep which had been cured in the middle or end of summer, or during the winter, a precautionary dressing in the following spring.

It is questionable how far the insects, and their eggs and young which are buried in the skin when sheep are dressed, can be reached and destroyed by the dressing. At any rate, all experience goes to show that, whether from its being all but impossible to administer a single dressing to a flock of sheep without some omission or error, or from the insects or their increase being protected by the scab or by the skin in which they are embedded, a single dressing is not to be relied upon, and the system of dressing a second time at such an interval as would allow the young of the insect—which may be in an embryo state in the skin when the first dressing is administered—to be developed, and on the surface of the skin where the dressing could take effect on them, has been universally adopted to ensure success.

II.—THE CURE OF SCAB.

1.—ITS PRINCIPLES.

It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that it is necessary, in order to effect a permanent cure of scab in sheep, *in the first place*, that the sheep be dipped and re-dipped in some "*curative*," *i. e.*, a medicament which will completely destroy both the *acari* and their eggs; and, *in the second place*, that the sheep which have been thus thoroughly dressed should either be immediately removed to a clean run, or that such a thorough and lasting "*disinfectant*,"—*i. e.*, a preservative against

against re-infection,—should be used with the “curative” as would ensure the protection of the sheep from the *acari* existing on the infected runs, for a period beyond that during which the insect could possibly live in any other situation than on the sheep.

In early days the former course was adopted in Australia, as there was then plenty of spare clean ground to which the sheep could be removed on being dressed, and a permanent cure was generally effected.

2.—TOBACCO AND SULPHUR CURE.

History.—As, however, the country became so thickly stocked as to render it impracticable to find fresh pasturage for such sheep on their being dressed, the other alternative—the employment of a lasting disinfectant with the curative—became necessary. Among other specifics for this purpose sulphur was tried, but with such fluctuating success that its qualities as a disinfectant of sufficient duration to outlive the insect were for some time very much doubted. It was not until 1854 that Mr John Rutherford, then of Hopkins’ Hill, and now of Yarra Wonga, Upper Murray, Victoria, by properly apportioning the quantities of tobacco and sulphur (viz., 1 lb. of each to 5 gallons of water), and by dipping the sheep twice at an interval of from ten to twenty-one days, in a careful and systematic manner, fairly established the character of sulphur as a lasting “disinfectant,” while he at the same time confirmed the belief in tobacco as a most effective “curative” which, although very destructive to insect life, is comparatively innocuous to that of animals.

Result in Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales.—On the Hopkins’ Hill Station, Mr. Rutherford, with two dressings of these ingredients, then cured over 52,000 sheep, which had been infected for eighteen months; and he also subsequently cured with two dippings the sheep on Mount Fyan’s Station, where they were in a most wretched state, and had been scabby for more than three years; and that, too, in both cases, without destroying a single hurdle or yard, or removing any of the sheep from their old runs.

Since then millions of scabby sheep have been permanently cured in Victoria in the same way, and in South Australia and New South Wales hundreds of thousands of scabby sheep have also been cleansed with tobacco and sulphur. In fact, this dressing has the credit of having eradicated scab from the flocks of both the latter Colonies; and there are good grounds for asserting that had this remedy not been known and used, neither Colony would be, as they both are now, almost entirely free from the scourge.

3.—TOBACCO AND SULPHUR AND OTHER DRESSINGS CONTRASTED.

The particulars of the dressings used in South Australia are not here adducible, but those of New South Wales are, as returned by the different inspectors, and they speak for themselves. They are as follow:—

Tobacco and sulphur cured 184,270, failing at first in some few instances, through the carelessness or ignorance of the operators; but in the end proving always successful. Of this number, about 116,000 had only *two* dressings—the regular course; about 17,000 had *three*, about 33,000 had *four*, and some 18,000 had *five* or more, owing to mismanagement in their application.

Allen’s Specific cured none, and failed in the case of 80,021.

Hayes’ Specific cured 6,255, and failed with 80,931.

Arsenic, and arsenic and tobacco (with fresh runs) cured 9,284, and failed with 9,271.

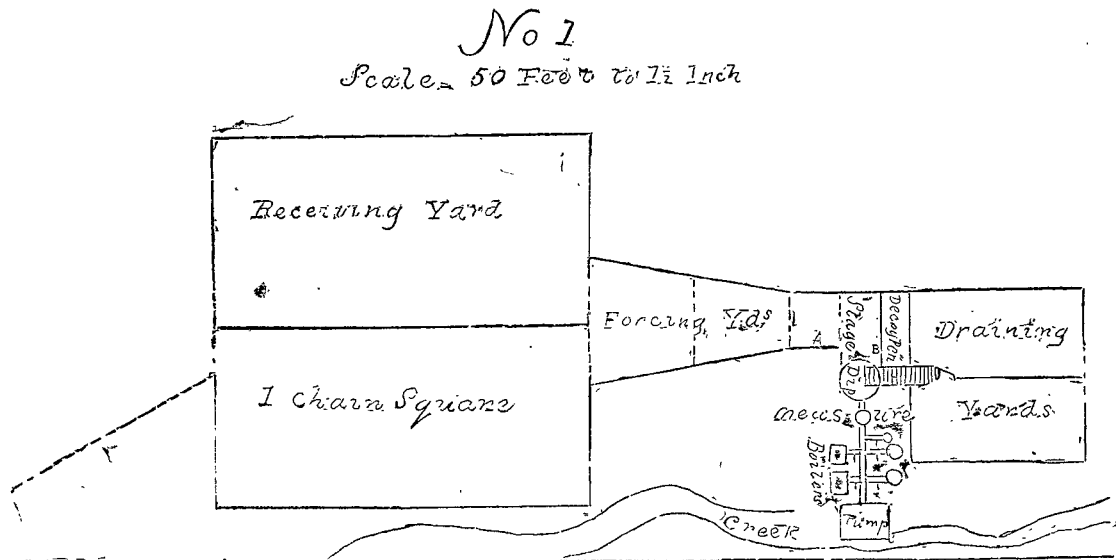
In England, too, and on the Continent of Europe, the faith in tobacco as the best curative for scab is still unchanged, as may be gathered from the following extract from the *Scottish Farmer*:—“Preparations of tobacco have as yet been recognized as the best for the destruction of the scab insect. Professor Gerlach, Director of the Veterinary College, Hanover, accords them the first position for this purpose, and farmers in this country seem to agree on this point.”

There may be other medicaments as effective as tobacco and sulphur, in the cure of scab, and perhaps cheaper; but if there are, and lastingly so, the fact has not as yet been established; and it would be the height of folly in an owner to make experiments in such a case, as nothing can possibly pay him so well as the speedy cleansing of his sheep; and he knows that tobacco and sulphur can effect this.

Experiments on a small scale on the efficacy of specifics for the cure of scab have proved thoroughly unreliable, for all these specifics which cured sheep at the trials which took place in Melbourne some years ago, failed completely when used on stations of even a moderate size; and it would seem that they did so principally from the want of a lasting disinfectant in their composition, such as sulphur has proved to be. Almost everything tried as cure for scab will be effectual on a small scale. Even soft soap and warm water frequently applied have cleansed a scabby sheep.

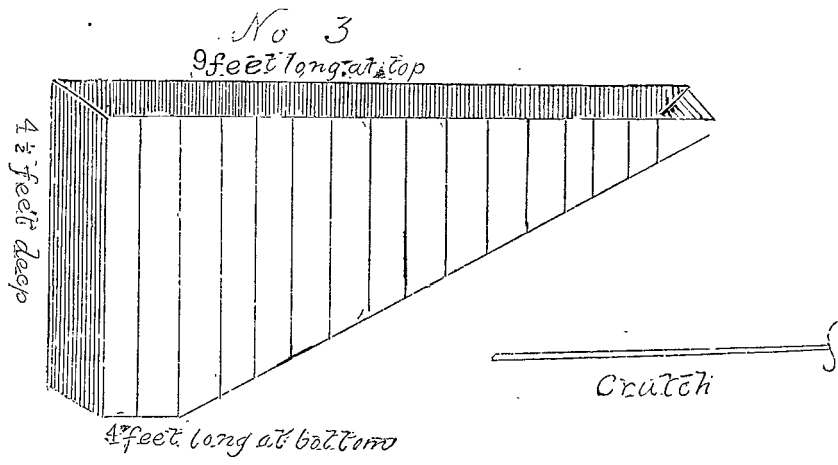
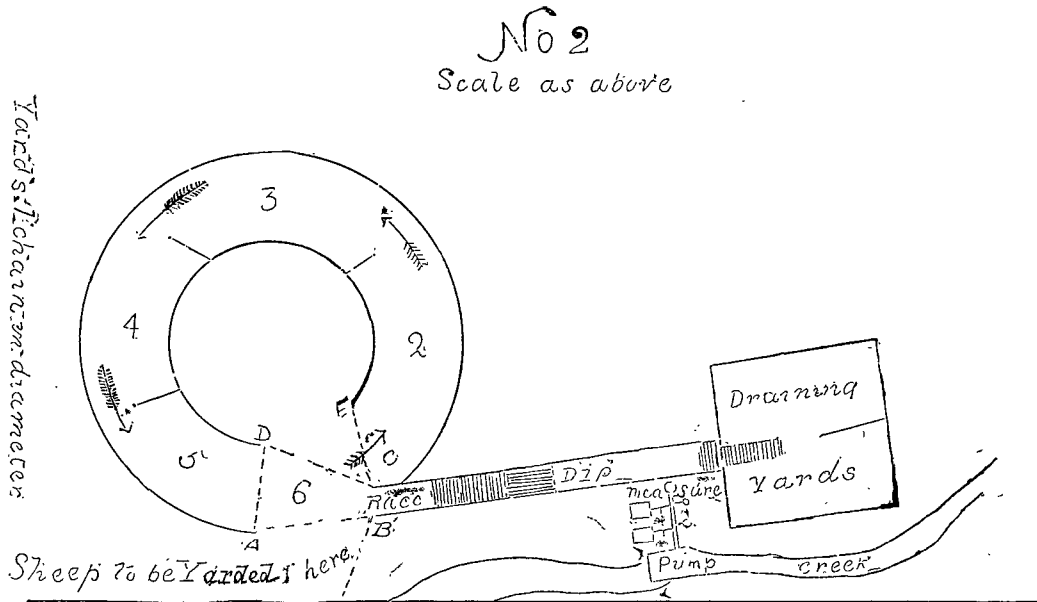
Preparations of corrosive sublimate, arsenic, sulphuric acid, and other poisonous ingredients, which have been and still are used to some extent as medicaments for the cure of scab, should be avoided, for the following reasons:—(1st) They are liable to poison the sheep if administered in the shape of a bath, and their application by hand is impracticable, considering the rate of wages and the number of sheep to be dressed; (2nd) to cause them to lose their teeth, and even to hurt their constitutions; (3rd) to bring on sloughing and ulcerations, which frequently carry numbers of them off; and, in the case of the arsenical dressing, cold wet weather following the dip is certain to cause a great many deaths*; (4th) to cause great loss of wool; (5th) to occasion painful sores on the hands, and even deaths, among the men dressing; and (6th) to be the means, through carelessness on the part of persons using the poison, of causing the death of animals, and sometimes even of human beings. Besides, the advocates for the use of any of these poisonous ingredients forget that they are only curatives, not disinfectants; and they will find on inquiry that the cures of former days, which they attribute to these medicaments, were only effected through placing the sheep on clean runs immediately after dressing, or perhaps through keeping up such a regular round of spotting or dressing with some of these ingredients as to continue their effect on the sheep beyond the term of the existence of the *acari*.

Judging, therefore, from the experience of the three Colonies, there is no medicament or specific yet known that can be compared with tobacco and sulphur, as a thorough and lasting cure for scab in sheep; and the best form of dips and appurtenances (the plans of which are here given), and the proper modes of preparing and applying this mixture, will now be described.



No. 2.

* In some instances during the last outbreak of scab in New South Wales the deaths from dipping with arsenic in winter were from 40 to 50, and in one flock as high as 80 per cent.



4.—ERECTION OF DIP, YARDS, AND APPURTENANCES.

The site.—The proper site for a dip is on the bank of a creek or water-hole, where the boilers can be placed so that a pump can lift the water into them by means of short spouts or pipes. It will of course be necessary also to keep in view that the situation is such as will allow ample room for the erection of the necessary yards, and for bringing in and taking out the sheep.

Receiving and forcing yards.—The receiving and forcing yards, which may be of several shapes, should not be fewer than five in number, and it will be found to add to the convenience and to expedite the work to have even more.

A very efficient style of receiving and forcing yards is the circular form (No. 2) planned by Mr. Rawdon F. Greene, of Melbourne, and now in use in several parts of Victoria, both for drafting and dipping sheep. In this plan it will be seen that the habit of "ringing," which all stock have when disturbed in a yard, is turned to account, and the sheep do of themselves to a great extent, and comparatively speedily, what any number of men and dogs can with difficulty accomplish in square yards.

It will also be seen that in this plan there are so many yards, and their shape such, that the sheep have not the same chance, even if they were so inclined, to pack and stop, as they have in the other form.

Another habit, or rather instinct of the sheep, is also taken advantage of, viz., the instinct which leads it to strive to make its exit at the place of entry: for the circular yards are so constructed that the sheep, when they get back to the gate at which they were yarded, will be close to the place where they are required,—at the entrance of the race leading into the dip. Thus, the sheep are yarded at the entrance AB, which is (say) four hurdles wide, whence they find their way into yards Nos. 1 and 2 at the entrances CD (four hurdles) and CE (two hurdles wide). On these being filled, the gates into yards 3, 4, 5, and what, when all the gates are closed, is yard No. 6, are opened, and the sheep expecting to escape at the gate at which they entered will run round in a continuous stream, if properly managed, till yard No. 6, and say 5 and 4 also are filled, when the gates of those yards should be closed. If the sheep be at all backward in moving, a man by jumping suddenly over the fence and running through the sheep in the opposite direction to that in which they are wanted to move (as is usually done in such cases) will start them off at once.

On the process of dipping being commenced the gate across the mouth of the race, at its junction with yard No. 6, should be opened, when the sheep will move into the race and thence into the dip. To accomplish this a narrow race is formed from forcing yard No. 6 to the dip, about 2 feet 3 inches wide, and about 20 feet long, the last 5 feet of the flooring of which should be dressed quite smooth, and should slope into the dip at an incline of from 25 to 30 degrees. The sheep, on reaching the incline, cannot stop themselves, but must slide into the dip. Where there is no natural fall in the ground, this slope is obtained by gradually raising the bottom of the race (which should be laid with cross battens to the commencement of the incline) till the proper turning point is arrived at. To prevent the sheep from jumping over the sides of the race, the fences on both sides of it, and especially as they approach the dip, should be of extra height, and they should also be extended for a short distance along both sides of the dip for the same purpose.

It will of course be seen that the fences of the smaller forcing yards, and those around the stage in form No. 1, should be of such a height and strength as will render it impossible for any of the sheep to break away; and it would be more convenient, as well as more secure, were slide-gates fitted up at the several gateways, where practicable, instead of hurdles. When the sheep are clean, these yards and gates can be turned to account in the erection of drafting or other yards; and if erected in the circular form, and conveniently situated, they might, even as they stand, when free from infection, be turned to use as drafting-yards, by making the race about 10 feet long instead of 20, and adding the necessary swing-gate and yards.

Although the circular receiving and forcing yards are specially adapted for the working of dip No. 2, they may be used for any form with very considerable saving of time and trouble; and it is for that reason they have been here so minutely described.

The

The stage.—In form No. 1 a stage around a portion of the dip will be necessary. If a tilt is to be used for throwing the sheep into the mixture, the stage will occupy only a small extent of the frontage; while, if they are to be thrown in by hand, it will require to be of sufficient size to hold about fifty sheep, and to be so constructed around the dip as will allow the men ample room to work in throwing in the sheep without extending too far around the sides, or too far back from the dip. There should in that case also be fittings at intervals along its extent to allow of a hurdle being put up, where required, to confine the sheep as the number on the stage becomes fewer, so as to prevent them from running about when being caught.

Blinds.—The fence at the back of the stage should be blinded, either with bark or with sacking, to keep the sheep in the yards from seeing the stage and dip; and a blind of sacking, such as is sometimes put up at sheep-washes, to work on a roller like a window-blind, should be erected on the edge of the stage next the dip, to hide it from the sheep till the stage is full.

In the circular form (No. 2) instead of the roller-blind, as in No. 1, a piece of sacking fixed across the race, at its junction with the dip, which should be loose at the sides and bottom, and should fall back into its place as the sheep dropped into the dip, is all that is required by way of a blind.

Decoy-pens.—These are necessary, in form No. 1, to save time in putting the sheep on the stage; and should be so placed that the sheep, looking to the entrance from the forcing yard to the stage, and from this again to the further end of the stage, would have a full view of those in the decoy-pens.

The dip.—There are several forms of dips.

No. 1.—The form first used and still generally so, and upon the whole the most convenient and efficient, is round, about 9 feet in diameter, and 8 feet deep in the clear, with draw-gate (C) $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide to work up and down in grooves in the side of the race, from the dip to the draining-yard. This race should be of the same width as the draw-gate, and from 10 to 15 feet in length, starting at about 2 feet from the bottom of the dip, and sloping upwards to a level with the bottom of the draining-yard. It is important to obtain the exit of the sheep as quickly as possible from the dip, as soon as the overseer is satisfied that they are properly dressed; and it is to attain this end that the draw-gate and race to the draining yard are made so wide.

In some instances oblong dips, about 20 feet in length, 4 feet wide at one end, and 2 feet 6 inches at the other, have been used; but the sheep are more liable to pack and ride in this form, and the process is less under the eye of the person in charge than in the round dip.

No. 2 is the form used with the circular receiving and forcing yards, and should be from 40 to 45 feet in length (which is longer than appears in the form given), and of a uniform width of 2 feet 3 inches throughout, with a pine float or draw-gate erected at the junction of the dip and gangway to the draining-yard.

In whichever of these forms the dip and race are constructed, they may be either of pine tongued and grooved and pitched, or of colonial timber sawn or in slabs. If the former be used, puddling may be dispensed with, although it would be advantageous in many cases. If the latter, it will be absolutely necessary to puddle all round and below the dip and race to a thickness of 2 feet, and in that case, also, to secure the slabs with stays attached to posts, put well into the ground behind the dip.

There should be a depression at the bottom of the dip on the side next to the boilers, for collecting the mixture, when it is required to be cleaned out.

In order at all times to know the depth of the mixture in the dip, it should be gauged and marked, at (say) every 3 inches, and the number of gallons corresponding to the different measurements should also be marked on the sides.

Movable water-tight covers should be made for the dip and race to the draining yard; or where bark is plentiful, and a large number of sheep are to be dressed; it might be well to put a roof over the dip and race, which would render water-tight covers unnecessary.

Gangway to draining-yards.—On the bottom of the race leading from the dip to the draining-yards a framing of battens is to be placed, so constructed as to give the sheep foot-hold to get out of the dip, and to allow the mixture to run back into it from the draining-yards.

Draining-yards.—These are to be constructed to hold from 200 to 300 sheep each, and they should be at least two in number, so as that, in turning out the sheep after dripping, those that are newly from the dip may not be turned out with those that are thoroughly dripped. The bottom of the draining-yards (which should have an incline from all sides to the race) should be lined throughout, the same as those of the race and dip; and over it should be placed a grating of battens, with the supports so laid down as to allow the drainage from the sheep to flow from all parts of the draining-yards into the race and thence into the dip.

Corrugated iron laid down in sheets on sleepers, with the fluting running longitudinally towards the dip, makes a very good and economical flooring for the gangway and draining yards. With a piece of batten nailed across the end of the sheet next the dip, and at each joint, the sheep can walk out steadily, and without slipping; and the mixture falling from the sheep is carried back without waste into the dip.

A movable sluice-gate should be constructed at the junction of the draining-yards with the race from the dip, and a spout or pipe should be affixed to an opening from that to a point clear of the dip, to run off any rain-water that might gather in the draining-yards, and prevent it from flowing into the dip. When in work the sluice-gate would of course be removed, and the opening to the spout or pipe closed.

5.—BOILERS AND UTENSILS.

Boilers.—Two square boilers, each capable of holding 400 gallons, for heating water, and two round ones of from 80 to 120 gallons each for infusing the tobacco, will be sufficient for a station with from 20,000 to 40,000 sheep. The boilers should have taps, to which iron spouts or pipes are to be attached, to carry their contents into the measure, and thence into the dip. Although the infusing boilers are here put down at from 80 to 120 gallons, it would be more convenient, but of course more expensive, that larger (say 400-gallon) boilers should be used. All the boilers should have covers; and it is essential that those on the infusing boilers should be perfectly air-tight, to prevent the escape in the steam of any of the curative properties of the tobacco while it is undergoing the process of infusion.

It is very important that there should be plenty of boilers, for otherwise it will be difficult to maintain the proper heat and strength; and, as 400-gallon square boilers can afterwards be turned to account as water-tanks, there ought to be no false economy in this respect.

Where a portable engine is available, it is a great convenience, both in keeping up the temperature of the mixture by turning the steam-pipe into it, and in cutting up firewood for the boilers; but it would be going too extravagantly to work to purchase an engine for these purposes.

Pumps.—There should be a pump (one of common sheet-iron would answer the purpose) to supply the water required from the creek or water-hole to the boilers and dip.

Measure.—In filling up the dip it is most important that the exact quantities of liquid added from time to time should be known, and for this purpose a cask, gauged and marked, should be placed between the boilers and the dip, with both of which it should communicate by means of spouts or pipes; and all liquids, of every description, should be passed through the measure before going into the dip, so that the quantity added might in every case be correctly measured.

Crutches.—The head of the crutch, which should be about 12 inches long, should be made of half-inch round iron, bent so as either to pull or push, something in the shape of an elongated letter S, with a handle 7 feet long attached to the middle of the head.

6.—PREPARING THE MIXTURE.

Infusing tobacco.—Supposing that the quantity to be dipped in is 2,000 gallons, and that the infusing boilers are of the sizes mentioned, it will be necessary to begin to prepare the mixture two days at least before the dipping is to be commenced; and the infusing of the tobacco is, at the beginning of the process, to be carried out exactly in the same manner as tea—boiling the tobacco in the first water being carefully avoided. Thus, 400 lbs. of good imported manufactured or leaf tobacco (that is, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water, and it ought never to be less) is to be weighed out, and the infusing boilers having been nearly filled with water, and the water brought to the boiling-point—the fires are to be removed from under the boilers; from 80 to 120 lbs. of tobacco are to be put into each of them, and the covers carefully adjusted, to prevent the escape of any of the steam, which, as already stated, would carry off with it some of the more active curative properties of the tobacco. In six or eight hours draw off the infusion, and add fresh water to the tobacco in the boilers, which boil gently for two hours, keeping the steam from escaping by covering the boilers with gunny-bags or some such material, and draw off a second time, leaving the tobacco again in the boilers. To this add a third water, and boil for two hours more in the same manner, when the strength of the tobacco will be thoroughly exhausted. Carefully repeat this process of infusing and boiling, till the proper quantity to commence dipping with be made up.

Where

Where there is time to make the infusion previous to commencing to dip, it is a good plan to infuse the whole or nearly the whole of the tobacco required for the dressing, and to put the liquid away in casks, after filling up the dip. It can easily be seen how very convenient it would be—supposing the tobacco had been infused in water at the rate of 1 lb. of best tobacco to a gallon of water—in replenishing the dip, to do so by adding *one* bucketful of the infusion to *four* of clean hot water. In that case, as the infusion was made, the tobacco leaves would be put aside and afterwards boiled as directed, in the boilers supplying the hot water. Although the second and third waters no doubt contain some nicotine, and other ingredients destructive to insect life, these boilings should in practice be only reckoned as clean hot water. This plan of infusing the greater part of the tobacco previous to dipping must of course be always adopted when the requisite boilers cannot be obtained.

Of good sound colonial leaf tobacco it has been the practice to use from one-half to three-fourths more than imported to the same quantity of water; and, although it is likely there is not this actual difference in the curative properties of the two sorts, it is safer, until the matter be thoroughly tested, to use the larger quantities of colonial tobacco. When more tobacco is required to replenish the dip, it must be carefully weighed out according to the scale given above, and should be infused and boiled in exactly the same manner as now detailed.

Tobacco juice (not the liquor), of good quality, may, where procurable, be used instead of tobacco, but it should never be used without an analysis or a guarantee that it contains a certain amount of nicotine per gallon.

Mixing sulphur.—Weigh out 400 lbs. of sulphur (*i.e.*, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water) of which put (say) 100 lbs. into a tub or vat half filled either with the tobacco water from the infusing boilers, or with cold water, and stir and break the sulphur till it be thoroughly mixed and of the consistency of thick gruel, when it is to be poured into the dip. Repeat the process until the proper quantity of sulphur has been added, and, when requisite, replenish in the same manner as the dipping proceeds.

It is said to improve the bath—by rendering it more penetrating (especially where the water is hard)—to add 1 lb. of soda ash or 2 lbs. of common soda, to 40 gallons of the mixture.

7.—SPOTTING.

Although this practice is not absolutely essential, it is safer to adopt it, but not in the mode usually done. The old plan of spotting was to pick out the badly diseased sheep, and one man held them, either on their side on the ground, or standing up, and opened the wool on and near the affected spot, while another scarified it and poured some strong mixture from a bottle on the part thus exposed. The sheep treated in this way were mixed with the others, and run through the dip on the follow day.

The better plan is to draft out from the different flocks every sheep showing the least symptom of the disease into a “*diseased*” flock, and subject it to three or four dressings, both extra strong and extra hot; and it would be making the cure a certainty if the sheep in the “*diseased*” flock were handled, after the first dressing, and the dead scurf or scab and loose wool removed from and around the affected spots.

8.—DIPPING.

Mode of operation.—In order not to lose time in the morning waiting for the mixture to be ready, the large boilers should be filled with water the night before dipping is to be commenced, and fires lighted under them, which should be replenished by some one during the night.

As early as possible in the morning, add boiling water from the large boilers to the mixture of tobacco water and sulphur which has been prepared and put into the dip, until the proper quantity be made up, and until the mixture is of the right strength and at the proper temperature.

Supposing that the plan of the dip is No. 1, and that the sheep are in the receiving yards, and also that the pumps and other conveniences are complete, six hands besides the overseer will be amply sufficient to carry on the work—that is, one man to yard, two men to throw in the sheep, two men to crutch, and one man at the boilers, while the overseer would take his stand at the gangway to the draining yard, where he could overlook and control the process. It is necessary that all the hands should be men to be depended upon, but especially the person at the boilers, who should be both active and intelligent; and the same hands should stick to the same posts throughout.

The stage having been filled with sheep, and the dip with mixture to within 12 inches of the top, the men on the stage will commence and throw in any number which the overseer sees can be attended to at once in the dip. In the circular form of dip (No. 1) the sheep on being thrown in will generally make for the draw-gate, when the overseer with his crutch will turn their heads, and make them swim (say) twice round the dip, the crutchmen in the meantime using their crutches, and putting each sheep not less than twice over head in the mixture. When the overseer is satisfied that the sheep have had enough they are guided towards the draw-gate and put out into the race, whence they soon find their way into the draining-yards.

With dips made on the No. 2 principle, the process of putting the sheep into the mixture and treating them there will be somewhat different from that to be followed in No. 1. In No. 2, the supplies of sheep will require to be much less at a time, but more frequent and steady, so as to allow the work to proceed regularly and quickly, while the sheep are at the same time kept sufficiently long in the mixture. The crutchmen might not be able in this dip to give the sheep much of the crutch; but, being stationed at different points along the dip, they would be able to immerse each sheep twice completely over the head in the mixture, and the rest of the body oftener; while the length of the dip would ensure the sheep being sufficiently long in it for the dressing to take a proper effect.

As the mixture diminishes a fresh supply has to be made of the proper strength and heat, and, while there are many sheep to be run through, it should be kept as near the top of the dip as possible, for the nearer the sheep are to the men the more efficiently will they be able to use their crutches on them. In any case there should never be a less depth of mixture in the dip than 2 feet 3 inches, otherwise there would be a risk of breaking the sheep's legs when throwing them in.

Although 3,000 and even 4,000 sheep might be dressed in a day in a dip constructed on the No. 1 principle, and twice that number on No. 2, of the dimensions here given, the hands ought not to be hurried or bustled, and 2,000 in the former and 4,000 in the latter form is a sufficient number to run through in one day. This ought to be accomplished early in the afternoon, when the men can be employed preparing mixture for the following day; and the fires should during the dipping be kept up through the night. In cold weather dipping should cease early in the afternoon, so as to give the sheep's fleeces a chance of drying before night.

Duration and heat of bath.—When the fleece is short, the bath should be administered at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter, and at 110 degrees in the summer, at which it should be the endeavour to keep it throughout the dipping (the thermometer being tried every other dipful); and the sheep should be allowed to remain in the dip from 60 to 80 seconds, and as much longer as they can stand it; for with short fleeces they dry almost immediately after being put into the draining-yards, and if the bath was not severe both as to temperature and duration, they would stand less chance of being cured than if they were in full fleece or nearly so, whereby they take out and retain more of the mixture. As the mixture cools it will be necessary to keep the sheep longer in it, say from 1½ to 2 minutes altogether, but in no case should the temperature be allowed to fall below 100 degrees.*

When the fleece is long, the heat of the mixture should be maintained at a temperature of from 100 to 110 degrees in summer, and from 105 to 115 degrees in the winter; and the sheep should be kept in the dip nearly, though not quite, as long as when the fleece is short.

These periods are given by way of a guide, for the purpose of timing the process, *which ought to be carefully attended to*, but it will be for the overseer to see that, while the sheep are all thoroughly saturated and kept as long in the dip as they can stand it, none of them are detained till they are in danger of being drowned.

Management of sulphur.—In putting through the first and second dipfuls of sheep, it was at first found that some of them were killed, as has been generally supposed, by the fumes of the sulphur, which, when allowed to do so, collects, at the commencement of the dipping, on the surface of the mixture; and the practice has been to keep it well stirred up till the third or fourth lots have left the dip. This answers the purpose (although it is very doubtful if the losses occur from the cause to which they have been attributed), and, when attended to, there are no deaths. It

*While it only takes 30 seconds to kill the scab insect, with the mixture at 90 degrees, it will live for ten or twelve minutes in the same mixture at 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. It will thus be seen how very essential a high temperature is to the success of the dipping, and, as a case in point, it may be stated that an owner at a long distance from Sydney ran short of materials, and effected a thorough cure with half the ordinary strength of ingredients, by keeping the temperature of the bath at fully 130 degrees. There is little doubt, too, if we are to judge by the experience of the process of incubation of eggs by artificial heat, but that the high temperature here given destroys many of the eggs of the insect, which, at the time of the dipping, are still in the skin, and not near maturity. Indeed, if the destruction of the *aari* and their eggs on the sheep were all that was necessary to a permanent cure, there are good grounds for supposing that this might be effected by the high temperatures sometimes attained in the Turkish bath, without the use of any medicaments.

It is necessary, too, that the sulphur, as the dipping proceeds, be kept stirred up from the bottom with a strong garden rake, or with the crutches where a rake cannot be got, so that each sheep may carry away a sufficient quantity of it in the wool. When examined after a proper dressing, the fleece should appear thoroughly peppered with the grains of the sulphur. The sulphur is not meant, as some suppose, to be dissolved. That (if practicable) would spoil its effect as a lasting disinfectant. Deposited as it is by the process here described in small grains in the fleece, it remains there for many months, and, on a hot day, with the breeze coming off the flock, it can be distinctly smelt in sheep which have been properly dressed, six or seven months after the dressing. Another end is served, too, by the sulphur being carried into and remaining in the fleece. It thus forms a coating over the skin of the sheep, which must, to a considerable extent, destroy any *acari* which may have been protected by being buried in the skin when the dipping was administered, and which, on coming to maturity, make their exit from the skin.

Second dipping.—One dipping, if carefully and thoroughly performed, as directed, is said, in some hands, to have made a cure; but the practice ought always to be to dip twice at an interval of from ten to twenty days to make the matter a certainty; for not only will any sheep which may have been imperfectly dressed at the first dipping be thus certain of being thoroughly so at the second, but all the *acari* which were in an embryo state in the skin at the first dipping, and thus escaped destruction, would, by the time the second was carried out, have reached maturity, and would be destroyed.

Third dipping.—This may be necessary at times, when any doubt whatever is cast upon the efficacy of the dressings administered. Thus, it is most essential, when sheep are exposed to a fall of rain, or allowed to go into water shortly after dressing, and especially so when their fleeces are short.

Lambs dipped.—Where lambs are dropped, about, or shortly after the second dressing given to their infected mothers, they should be properly dipped as soon as they are able to stand the operation, for, by running on the infected ground, they would otherwise stand a great chance of becoming diseased.

Rams dipped.—As rams are bad swimmers, care should be taken that they are not allowed to leave the dip until they are thoroughly dressed, which their heavy fleeces and twisted horns render somewhat difficult. They should of course be put through by themselves, and no more than seven or eight of them should be put into the dip at once, while every part of their heads and necks should be thoroughly saturated.

Dipping stragglers.—Although it should happen, as it is to be hoped it will, that the two dippings effect a cure, the use of the dip will not then cease, for in or near a district where scab has existed, it ought to be an established rule with the sheep-owner, for at least twelve months after the last case of infection in or near his neighbourhood, that every sheep which has strayed off his run, or has mixed with those belonging to other runs, should, on recovery, be carefully dipped either once or twice, according to the character of the ground on which it was found, or of the sheep with which it had mixed.

When the sheep have all been run through, the mixture left in the boilers should be put into the dip along with that remaining in it, and salt, to the extent of (say) 1 lb. to 10 gallons, should be added, to prevent it from becoming fetid and useless; the dip gangway and race to the draining-yards should then be covered up, and the sluice-gate put in, and the spout opened at the junction of the gangway with the draining-yards. Where there is no mixture left, the dip should be filled with water, to keep it in a serviceable state.

9.—PORTABLE DIP (No. 3).

For stations with no more than (say) 5,000 sheep, small portable dips, made of 1½-inch pine boards tongued and grooved, and well pitched, or of galvanized iron, would answer the purpose; and, if necessary, might, with the requisite boilers and utensils, be removed from one station to another on drays.

Such a dip, made of wood, should be about 3 feet 6 inches wide, 4½ feet deep, and about 4 feet long at the bottom, lengthened to about 9 feet at the top, the difference in length arising from the extension of one of the ends to form the necessary race and gangway to the draining-yards, and there should be a bar or pine-float across the gangway, to keep the sheep in the dip till they are sufficiently saturated with the mixture.

As there is no risk of tobacco and sulphur poisoning sheep, the dip should be large enough to allow them to swim; for not only is the dressing more easily administered in this way but it is more certain to have the proper effect. On this account, and also because the larger quantity of liquid retains the heat longer than the smaller, these dips should be made as large as is compatible with their portability.

When filled to within one foot of the top, such a dip will contain about 500 gallons; and, in order to strengthen it, as well as to facilitate the putting in of the sheep, the dip should be let into the ground till its mouth is below the level of the floor of the stage.

The forcing and receiving yards, stage, draining-yards (which should be about 30 feet long and 4 feet wide, and floored with corrugated iron), and other appurtenances, should be made of proportionate sizes, after the plans already given, and will of course be of a temporary nature.

In such a dip there would be ample room for four sheep at a time, and five hands—one yarding, one at the boilers (which should be (say) two 100-gallon boilers and one large pot of from 40 to 60 gallons), one throwing in, and two, including the overseer, crutching and letting out the sheep—would be able to thoroughly dip from 800 to 1,000 sheep a day.

III.—DRESSED SHEEP.

1.—PRECAUTIONS AFTER DRESSING.

Shepherding and Inspection.—While under treatment for scab, sheep should be in the charge of a particularly careful and trustworthy shepherd, but especially so after their course of dressing is completed; and he should receive strict injunctions to watch for and report the least sign of activity in the disease. The owner or superintendent should make a point of seeing the sheep every other day, and he should not only examine every sheep showing any symptoms of the disease, but he should spend an hour now and then with the shepherd, watching the movements of the sheep as they feed; and he should be increasingly watchful when the weather is favourable to the development of the disease. If ordinary care and watchfulness be displayed by the owner and shepherd the very first symptom of a re-outbreak will be detected, and another dressing would then make the cure a certainty.

Mode of examination.—In examining a flock of sheep which have undergone a course of dressing, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are cured, every sheep showing any symptom of the disease should be handled; and, after the bare portion of any suspected spot (such as the mark of an old patch of scab) has been carefully examined, the scurf and loose wool should be well cleared away from its outer edges, and the portions of the skin thus exposed should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, for it is at the edges of the patch that any *acari* which have escaped destruction by the dressing are most likely to be found. After that the fleece should be opened for 4 or 5 inches, at right angles to and all round the patch—in the manner already directed—and the skin and roots of the wool along the lines thus exposed should be carefully examined, both with the naked eye and the scab glass.

Keeping infected flocks apart.—The duty next in importance to careful shepherding and regular inspection of sheep which have been dressed, is to see that the infected flocks are neither allowed to come in contact directly or indirectly with clean sheep, nor even with one another. It might sometimes do no harm for two infected flocks to come in contact, but at other times it would, for the one might be perfectly cured and the other not; and thus, through the want of a little care, both flocks would be again infected. The infected flocks should be kept strictly apart until thoroughly clean, and the better to enforce this the owner should put a distinguishing brand on each flock when branding them as infected, or rather, he might put the scab brand (S) on the rumps of the sheep in one flock, on the back of another, and on the hip of a third.

Burning yards.—Although not absolutely essential, it is a wise precaution to burn all brush yards, and the dung which may have accumulated in old yards and camps used by infected sheep, and, if practicable, the run where infected sheep have been depasturing should also be purged by fire. If these suggestions are not or cannot be followed, the sheep should at any rate be kept away from such places for six or eight months.

2.—SUCCESSFUL DRESSING.

Symptoms of a cure of wet scab.—If the dressings have been thoroughly effective, the following symptoms will be observable on patches where the attack has been moderately severe:—By the time the sheep are to be dipped a second time, and even earlier, there will be little or no rubbing, biting, or scratching, observable in the flock, and the scab will have become dry, while those portions of the skin of the scabby patch which were green when the sheep were dipped will have lost their moistness and appear of a pale dead colour. At a distance of a week from the second dipping the scab will become finer and drier, and the skin, although still of an unhealthy colour, will be less harsh and boardy, and thinner and more

more pliable. At fifteen or twenty days the young wool will begin to shoot up, and, as it does, it perceptibly raises the scab (which has now assumed more the appearance of scurf) from the skin, and the skin will become much healthier in its colour and texture, although still deficient in both respects. At thirty days the young wool will begin to cover the patch, and the scurf will be almost completely cleared off, leaving the skin somewhat white and thick, but perfectly healthy: a slight scratch will at once bring up the proper hue. From that time it is purely a question of growth of wool.

When the attack is a slight one and the patches small, if the first dressing has been effective the scab will be quite dead and dry in the course of twelve or fourteen days, and the patch will, in many instances, be clear of scab. In the course of a week from the second dressing the patches will be entirely free from scab and scurf, and the skin will have become soft, thin, and of a healthy pink colour, while the young wool will begin to sprout.

Symptoms of a cure in dry scab.—In the case, again, of a cure of a spot or patch of dry scab from which the wool had not been denuded when the sheep were dressed, changes similar to those already described would take place in the scab and skin, but the old wool would not come off until the young fleece, springing up after the second dressing, forced it, as it were, off the affected spots. In the course of a week or fourteen days after the second dressing, these spots would be noticeable by a rising and slightly ragged or broken appearance of the wool on them; and, by the latter period, a slight new crop of wool would be found on pulling away the raised portion of the old fleece.

3.—UNSUCCESSFUL DRESSING.

Mode of tracing cause of failure.—If it should unfortunately happen that a course of dressing has been unsuccessful, the owner should not rest satisfied till he discovers the cause of failure. To do this, he will of course make the necessary inquiries of the shepherds and hands on the station; and if he cannot in this way arrive at the reason for the outbreak, he should handle and examine every sheep in the flock, when he will be able to see whether any strange sheep have joined with and re-infected it, or whether the disease has re-appeared from the cure being imperfect. If the dressing is at fault, he will of course also be able to discover, from the appearance of the spots, whether the failure has occurred in the curative or the disinfectant, and to remedy his mistake in the next dressing. Thus, where the dressing has failed through being badly applied, he will meet with the insect, or with green or active scab on some portion of an old patch, most likely at its edge, where the wool, though loose, has not yet fallen off. In the case of re-infection from insects on the run, again, the symptoms will be pencilly, and the scab or insect found may be at a distance from any old patch or spot, while the symptoms of the attack will of course resemble those of an original outbreak of the disease.

Recapitulation of causes of failure in a cure.—Although nothing is more certain than that the process now detailed is, with care, punctuality, and attention, not only a positive cure but also a lasting disinfectant, it must be continually borne in mind, that, if one sheep be omitted or is insufficiently dressed, the greater part of the labour will be lost. It is imperative, therefore, that the person superintending the operation should be keenly alive to the responsibility devolving upon him. He will have to look after everything and everybody, and he must see that the dressings are correctly and carefully made up and applied to every doubtful and infected sheep on the run. *It is utterly needless for careless sheep-owners or superintendents to cure sheep of scab.*

To those, however, who will take the necessary pains, but who are as yet but little acquainted with the process of dipping, it may be useful to mention briefly the chief causes of the numerous failures which have occurred in the attempts made to cure sheep with tobacco and sulphur. They may be enumerated as follows:—

1. Leaving sheep, and especially crawlers, which are unable to follow the flock to the dip, out on the run, and thus omitting to dress them, or neglecting to destroy the carcasses of infected sheep which may have died on the run. Before dipping is commenced every crawler should be killed and burned; and a careful account should be taken, some three or four times at least, immediately before dipping, of all sheep on the run, to ascertain their actual number beyond the possibility of a doubt, with which the number dipped must be made to tally exactly, while a thorough search should be made for dead sheep, which should be burned where found.

2. Using inferior tobacco.—There will be little or no difficulty with respect to the quality of imported manufactured or leaf tobacco; and the colonial leaf must be well sweated and tough in texture.

3. Omitting to keep the mixture at the proper strength and heat.—The overseer, until he can thoroughly depend on the man at the boilers, must see personally that the proper quantities of tobacco and sulphur are weighed out, and that the replenishing of the dip and heat of the mixture are correctly attended to.

4. Neglecting to form a "diseased" flock of those sheep which are very badly scabbed.

5. Allowing sheep to pass from the dip before the mixture has been thoroughly applied to them, or before it has had time to do its work, especially as it becomes cool. The overseer ought to time the operation, watch in hand, and the heat should be frequently tested with the thermometer.

6. Neglecting to re-dip within the proper time.

7. Being in too great a hurry to draft or class sheep which, although apparently clean, have not served their proper probation, and taking sheep from one flock and putting them in another.—This is very imprudent, as it may happen that though the cure is perfect in one flock, it is not in the other, and thus both lots would be again contaminated.

It must, in conclusion, be remarked that a great deal of the success depends upon the plan of the dip and yards, and on the convenience of the other arrangements. In the foregoing directions these subjects are fully discussed, and ample instructions given for successfully carrying out the cure in several ways; but, although they are so, the sheep-owner, in determining the form of yards and dip which he should adopt, ought to bear in mind that certainty of effecting a cure is the object to be aimed at, and should adopt the form by which he sees he can best attain this end, although the dipping might thereby be comparatively tedious and expensive.

E.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

(REPORT FROM CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.)

Chief Inspector of Sheep to Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 July, 1866.

I have the honor to report that the sheep in this Colony are now entirely free from scab; and as this result has been fortunately attained, it may be both interesting and instructive to recur briefly to the origin and extent of the disease, and to review the measures adopted by the owners in cleansing their infected sheep, and the success with which they were attended, as well as to consider what steps should be adopted for the future protection of our flocks.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK.

The origin of the disease in this instance, although not positively proved, has been very clearly settled by circumstantial evidence; for the infection of the flocks on the Namoi and Bogan, in which scab was first discovered, has been traced beyond dispute to some culls of fat flocks taken there from Sydney and Maitland in the end of 1862. These culls, again, which had been drafted out from time to time by the carcass butchers, and sold by them in small flocks as store sheep, must have been infected either by some of the Victorian sheep, which were then largely imported for slaughter (the culls from which formed a large proportion of those taken up the country), or by infected sheep imported for breeding purposes, and sent out, as they sometimes were, to paddocks in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Richmond, where they might have come in contact with the butcher's culls.

In either way it is now known that there were many opportunities by which the disease might have been introduced; for scab has for years been so rife in Victoria as to render it impossible for sheep to have been brought from Melbourne in the numbers they were in 1862 without some of them being scabby; and in the early part of 1864, several instances were met with of breeding sheep which had been imported during the previous year from the neighbouring Colonies, and from Europe, having been landed diseased.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that the infection was imported, and most probably by the sheep brought from Melbourne for slaughter; for although very great laxity prevailed in the inspection and dressing of sheep imported for breeding purposes, it is believed that they were generally inspected, while those intended for slaughter seldom were so in Sydney, and never in Newcastle, where they were landed in considerable numbers from the vessels engaged in the coal trade between that port and Melbourne.

EXTENT

EXTENT OF OUTBREAK.

As will be seen by the tabulated Report herewith, marked No. 1, the ascertained and estimated numbers of sheep infected during this outbreak amounted to 350,000; of which, 143,191 were dealt with or were accounted for previous to the Act of 1863 coming into force, and 206,809 under that Act. Nearly all these sheep were infected when it was discovered that the scab had broken out; and although it may at first appear strange that the disease could have spread to such an extent before being detected, it will not do so, when it is considered that our flocks had been so long free from the disease that owners were completely off their guard, and few of them even knew scab, or could recognize it when they saw it. The season, too, was altogether in favour of the development of the disease; for through its severity, not only were the sheep in the state most susceptible of the infection, but stragglers from the infected travelling flocks—especially from that which was taken to the Namoi—were dropped on every run through which they passed; and the owners on these stations attributing their miserable appearance solely to starvation, did not destroy them, as they ought to have done.

MEASURES ADOPTED IN CLEANSING, AND THE RESULT.

If sheep-owners generally were at a loss in detecting the disease, those of them who were so unfortunate as to have their sheep infected were still more so in cleansing them; and, as will be seen on reference to Report No. 2 (where the details of the dressing are given in each case), many different sorts of medicaments were tried for that purpose, but so frequently without success that, what with the expense of medicines and the cost of applying them, joined with the losses otherwise consequent on the disease remaining on these stations, it would, in many cases, have paid the owners better had the sheep been destroyed by Government, and the old rate of compensation (4s a sheep) been paid for them.

It unfortunately happened that, some short time previous to the scab breaking out among our flocks, a number of experiments had been made at Melbourne on the efficacy of different specifics for the cure of scab, and the result was that the owners of several of these specifics obtained testimonials that their preparations were cures for the scab. Among others, Hayes' specific and Allen's were recommended in this way; and upon the faith of these recommendations, many of our sheep-owners were induced to purchase and use large quantities of both these specifics with anything but success. By the abstract of the results of the dressings appended to Report No. 2 (which are compiled from the inspectors' reports, it will be seen that Allen's specific, with which there were 80,021 sheep dressed, proved a total failure, and Hayes', with which 87,186 were dipped, only succeeded with 6,225. Thus, from all accounts, has also, in a great measure, been the experience of Victoria, where these specifics were at one time very largely used.

Other owners tried arsenic, and arsenic and tobacco; and where the sheep could be placed upon a clear run after being dipped, the dressing was generally successful; but the losses in bad weather with this poison were very severe; as many as 30, 40, and even 80 per cent having died after dressing, in some flocks. Where the sheep were not taken to fresh ground, on being dipped, this medicament was generally a failure. The abstract of the dressings shows that of 18,555 which were dressed with arsenic, 9,284 were cured, while the balance, 9,271, had to be dipped with tobacco and sulphur.

Some owners, again, used tobacco and sulphur from the first, and with ordinary care, effected a thorough cure. As these succeeded, the owners who had used other remedies and failed, also tried tobacco and sulphur, and they too at last made a permanent cure; till, as will be seen by the abstract of dressings appended to Report No. 2, 184,270, or nearly 93 per cent. of the whole, were cleansed with these ingredients. They no doubt failed in some instances, but, as the result has shown, entirely through the want of knowledge or care; and so well has the efficacy of this dressing been established throughout the three Colonies, that its want of success is at once put down to a failure in its preparation or application. Its efficacy is now a thoroughly established fact.

By the abstract appended to the Report No. 2, it will be seen that the licensed sheep have been cleansed as follows—
98,972 between the 1st March (when the Act of 1863 came in force) and 30th November, 1864;
85,743 between the 30th November, 1864, and 30th November, 1865,
15,094 between the 30th November, 1865, and 31st May, 1866

It thus appears that while some owners had thoroughly cleansed the greater part of their infected flocks at 30th November, 1864, and had completely eradicated the disease on their station by 30th November, 1865, others had made but little progress at the first period, and still had the disease among their sheep at the second. The question therefore naturally arises how this happened, seeing by that time the proper remedy (tobacco and sulphur) had become known. It would seem to have arisen from several causes. Some owners were prejudiced in favour of other dressings, and would not use tobacco and sulphur. Others, again, who did use these medicaments, failed through their non-acquaintance with the proper mode of preparing and applying them. But the most frequent cause of failure was carelessness—sheep being left without dressing, or only dressed imperfectly, and the strength and heat of the mixture but little attended to.

Another cause which in no slight degree tended to retard the eradication of the disease was, that some owners were so unscrupulous as to conceal its existence on their stations; and not only took their own time to eradicate the disease, leaving their runs open and liable to contaminate other flocks passing over the infected ground, but they sent imperfectly cleansed sheep to market, whereby the infection was spread in several instances,—a course of conduct which cannot be too severely reprobated, and one which it is hoped will, under the provisions of the proposed new Act, be at any rate severely punished, if it cannot be altogether prevented.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE PROTECTION.

Now that the Colony is free from scab, the object, of course, will be to prevent infected sheep from being imported or introduced; and the experience of the last three or four years, here detailed, shows that the utmost vigilance and care is necessary in the admission of both these classes of sheep.

With respect to imported sheep, this has, so far as possible, been provided for by stationing inspectors at the ports where sheep are usually landed; but power will require to be taken under the new Act to place imported sheep regularly in quarantine, at a station to be set apart for that purpose, where they would be kept and dressed under the charge of the inspector, and undergo a much longer probation than they now do before being allowed to leave the port.

With regard to sheep from the adjoining Colonies, the strict and vigilant measures which are now being adopted with respect to Victorian sheep should still be maintained. In that Colony, so far as can be known, there are infected sheep in most of the districts; and until there are reliable grounds for believing the disease to be very much abated there, it does not appear prudent to relax either our restrictions or watchfulness.

The past season has been one of extreme risk from this source. Immense numbers of sheep have been compelled to travel for feed and water on both sides of the Murray, and many stragglers must have been dropped along these routes. This state of things was most likely to spread the disease in Victoria, and to increase the risk of infection from that quarter to a very considerable extent; for as the river was low, and sheep could cross almost anywhere, our flocks were put in great jeopardy, not only from some of these abandoned stragglers which might cross the river, but also from sheep from known infected stations. Victorian sheep actually did cross on several occasions; and if it had not been that they were found and destroyed by the boundary riders employed by the Government, as well as by the owners on this side of the river, there is every probability that some of our flocks on the frontage would have been infected; and if they had, it is hard to say where the mischief would have ended, as the infection might have been spread by the travelling sheep on our side for hundreds of miles.

It is therefore to the adoption of these measures, and the zealous discharge of their duties by the inspectors on the Murray—in which they have on all occasions been ably supported by their Directors—that the safety of the flocks in those important districts is to be mainly attributed.

Now that the river has risen, and travelling sheep have nearly all returned to their stations, the risk is considerably less; but as the sheep on the Victorian bank are running at large, they might even yet cross at any time; and where scab is known to exist on that side of the river, it will be necessary to maintain boundary riders on this.

The flocks both in Queensland and South Australia are free from scab; and although sheep coming from those Colonies are always examined before being introduced, there is little or no risk to be apprehended from those quarters.

Although these precautions should be taken with regard to imported and introduced sheep, a sufficient staff of inspectors should still be maintained to watch the main roads throughout the Colony; for it is not absolutely impossible for infection to escape the inspectors at the ports or on the borders; and there is still a certain degree of risk attached to the districts in this Colony where infected sheep have been kept; besides, the services of inspectors are required for the protection of our flocks from catarrh. That being, in a great measure, a local disease, its spread might, under a proper system of inspection and quarantine, be greatly retarded, if not entirely prevented.

I have, &c.

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Sheep.

No. 1.

No. 1.

TABULATED Report, showing the Number of Sheep infected during the Outbreak of Scab in 1862-3

DEALT WITH AND ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE ACT OF 1861.			
Ascertained numbers—			
Number destroyed and paid for by the Government	40,503		
Do. do. by owners of adjoining runs.....	2,339		42,842
Estimated numbers—			
Died of poverty and disease	15,000		
Drowned in the floods.....	8,000		
Boiled down	21,000		
Destroyed without compensation	1,000		
Killed by arsenic and other poisonous dressings	20,349		
Do. tobacco and sulphur	2,000		
	22,349		
Cleansed before the present Act came into force	33,000		100,349
DEALT WITH AND ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE ACT OF 1863.			
Ascertained numbers—			
Number licensed and cleansed, as per Report No. 2.....	199,809		143,191
Destroyed and boiled down	7,000		
	206,809		
TOTAL NUMBER OF SHEEP INFECTED DURING LATE OUTBREAK			350,000

N.B.—The estimated numbers here given are very considerably higher than in the Report of November, 1864; but further inquiries, made since that date, have shown that the numbers now given are the more correct.

No. 2.

TABULATED Report showing the Number of Infected Sheep brought under the operation of the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863" in the several Districts; the Date of their Infection; the Medicaments used in dressing them; and their success at 30th November, 1864, 30th November, 1865, and 30th June, 1866.

District, Owner, and Station.	Number of Sheep inspected.	Date of Inspection.	Medicaments used in dressing.	Number cleansed at under-mentioned dates.		
				30 Nov., 1864.	30 Nov., 1865.	30 June, 1866.
BALRANALD.						
William Taylor, Euston	2,900	Mar., 1864	Corrosive sublimate, sulphur and tobacco	2,900	.....	.....
CANNONBA.						
A. M'Culloch, Colane, Bogan	24,663	Aug., 1862	Hayes' and Allen's specifics, tobacco and sulphur.	2,786	18,529	3,348
Richardson Brothers, Duck Creek...	32,600	" "	Tobacco and sulphur	30,600	2,000	.....
John Brown, Cannonba	11,242	" "	Do.	8,992	2,250	.....
	68,505			42,378	22,779	3,348
MERRIWA.						
Clive, Hamilton, & Traill, Collaroy	29,112	Sept., 1863	Mercurial dip, tobacco and sulphur	27,912	1,200	.....
J. Lawlor, Dale's Creek	950	Mar., 1863	Hayes' specific	950	.....	.....
Hall Brothers, Giant's Creek.....	1,724	" "	Hayes' specific, tobacco and sulphur	814	910	.....
J. B. Bettington, Brindley Park	25,050	" "	Hayes' and Allen's specifics, tobacco and sulphur.	16,300	6,650	2,100
	56,836			45,976	8,760	2,100
MUDGE.						
E. K. Cox, Lawson's Creek	1,049	July, 1864	Arsenic, tobacco and sulphur .....	.....	1,049	.....
J. J. Riley, Louee	2,346	" "	Do. do. ....	.....	1,202	1,144
	3,395			.....	2,251	1,144
NEWCASTLE.						
John Wyndham, Dalwood	650	June, 1865	Tobacco and sulphur .....	.....	.....	650
PENRITH.						
R. Fitzgerald, Mamre	219	1862	Corrosive sublimate, tobacco and sulphur.	.....	219	.....
William York, Penrith	507	June, 1865	Tobacco and sulphur .....	.....	.....	507
F. Borton, Bringelly	300	" "	Do. ....	.....	.....	300
J. K. Lethbridge, Dunheved.....	35	" "	Do. ....	.....	.....	35
Wm. Anderson, Bargo	470	" "	Do. ....	.....	.....	470
	1,531			... ..	219	1,312
SINGLETON.						
J. H. Keys, Bengalla	1,107	Sept., 1863	Hayes' specific	1,107	.....	.....
R. Carter, Gooranbingallee	470	April, 1864	Arsenic and s. soap, tobacco and sulphur.	.....	470	.....
G. Brooker, Tea-tree	1,700	" "	Do. do.	1,700	.....	.....
John Moore, Cooper's Flat.....	421	May, 1864	Do. do. ....	.....	421	.....
William Ellis, Apple-tree Flat	800	Oct., 1863	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	800
Wm. M'Alpin, Bulgoa	2,125	Sept., 1863	Do. do. ....	.....	800	1,325
Alfred Cobcroft, Charlton	360	July, 1865	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	360
L. P. Doyle, Dartmouth.....	220	" "	Tobacco and sulphur .....	.....	.....	220
	7,203			2,807	1,691	2,705

No. 2.—continued.

District, Owner, and Station.	Number of Sheep inspected.	Date of Inspection.	Medicaments used in dressing.	Number cleansed at under-mentioned dates.		
				30 Nov., 1864.	30 Nov., 1865.	30 June, 1866.
SYDNEY.						
Burt & Co., Pitt-street	13	Aug., 1864	Tobacco and sulphur	13	.....	.....
R. Kummerrer, Macquarie Place ...	9	" "	Do.	9	.....	1,717
Thomas Holt, Southerland.....	2,017	Jan., 1864	Do. ....	.....	300	1,717
	2,039			22	300	1,717
TAMWORTH.						
Clive, Hamilton & Traill, Black Creek.	4,389	May, 1863	Mercurial dip, tobacco and sulphur	1,362	3,027	.....
Clift Brothers, Breeza	3,384	" "	Hayes' specific, and arsenic	3,384	.....	.....
J. Elford, Mooki Springs	930	Aug., 1863	Mercurial dip, tobacco and sulphur	.....	930	.....
Lloyd Brothers, Burburgate	11,603	May, 1863	Hayes' and Allen's specifics, tobacco and sulphur.	.....	11,603	.....
E. Lloyd, Melville Plains	18,696	" "	Do. do. ....	.....	18,696	.....
	39,002			4,746	34,256	.....
WEE WAA.						
R. W. Vivers (now G. Loder), Bulgaria.	2,724	Mar., 1863	Arsenic and s. soap, tobacco and sulphur.	.....	1,831	893
L. P. (now A. J.) Doyle, Killarney	6,013	" "	Do. do.	1,845	2,943	1,225
P. Quinn, Tulladunna.....	7,403	Feb., 1863	Do. do. ....	.....	7,403	.....
F. Harper, Baan Baa	1,608	" "	Do. do.	1,608	.....	.....
	17,748			3,453	12,177	2,118

ABSTRACT of Infected Sheep in the several Districts, and of result of Dressings, at 30th November, 1864, 30th November, 1865, and 30th June, 1866.

Districts.	Number of infected Sheep.	Numbers cleansed at the undermentioned dates.			
		30 Nov., 1864.	30 Nov., 1865.	30 June, 1866.	Total cleansed.
Balranald	2,900	2,900	.....	.....	2,900
Cannonba	68,505	42,378	22,779	3,348	68,505
Merriwa	56,836	45,976	8,760	2,100	56,836
Mudgee	3,395	.....	2,251	1,144	3,395
Newcastle	650	.....	.....	650	650
Penrith	1,531	.....	219	1,312	1,531
Singleton.....	7,203	2,807	1,691	2,705	7,203
Sydney	2,039	22	300	1,717	2,039
Tamworth	39,002	4,746	34,256	.....	39,002
Wee Waa	17,748	3,453	12,177	2,118	17,748
	199,809	102,282	82,433	15,094	199,809

RECAPITULATION.

Cleansed between March, 1864 (when the Act of 1863 came in force), and 30th November, same year	102,282
" 30th November, 1864, and 30th November, 1865	82,433
" 30th November, 1865, and 1866	15,094
As above	199,809

ABSTRACT Result of Dressings used.

Description of Dressing.	Numbers dressed.	Result of Dressing.		Result of Dressing.	
		Failure, and other Dressing tried	Cleansed.	Failure, and other Dressing tried	Cleansed.
Allen's specific	80,021	80,021	.....	.....	.....
Hayes' specific	87,186	80,931	6,255	.....	.....
Arsenic, and arsenic and tobacco	18,555	9,271	9,284	170,223	15,539
Tobacco and sulphur	184,270	.....	92,530	.....	.....
Do. and lime .....		.....	30,299	.....	.....
Do. and mercurial dip .....		.....	61,441	.....	184,270
As above					199,809

F.

LIST of sheep dipped, Maitland and Carcoar Districts.

7th February.—Dipped at Maitland, Mr. Wolfe's sheep—44 rams, 25 ewes, 11 lambs, total 80.
 1st and 2nd March.—Dipped at Mrs. Mutton's—
 719 wethers, the property of Mr. V. Mutton.
 2 South Down sheep of Mr. Price's, butcher, of Blaney.

4th March.—Dipped at Brown's Creek, Mrs. Flynn's—
 593 sheep, consisting of rams, ewes, and wethers.
 8 sheep pets, the property of — M'Intyre.

25th March.—Mrs. Flynn's sheep dipped second time.
 2 South Downs, of Mr. Price.

28th March.—Mr. Mutton's sheep dipped second time.
 8 sheep of M'Intyre's do.

Dipping of Lomax's sheep—First time commenced 26th February to 31st March—

771 rams and 30,306 sheep	32,737
Commenced second dip of Mr. Lomax's sheep, April 17, 1884, finished May 5th	20,644
March 5 to 7—Dipped Mr. Fagan's wethers	1,664
29 do do second time	1,664
March 29—Dipped Carney's sheep	310
31 do Holman's do	2,967
Do do Lomax's, stragglers, mixed	97
Do do Pearce's sheep	371
Do do Brennan's	337
Do do Lomax's rams, second time	771
April 5— do Lister's, mixed	1,268
12— do Lomax's stud ewes.....	830
23— do Hosie	691
„ do Trathem	683
„ do Connelly	102
29 do Holman's, second time.....	2,769
„ do Lomax's sheep, second time	479
„ do Rothery's, mixed	55
„ do Courts	464
May 15 do Mr. Cain's sheep.....	248
21 do Mr. Martin's sheep	606

G.

Memoranda alleged by J. C. Laycock, Quarantine-keeper, to have been copied from his pocket-book.

Mr. Garland's sheep : 116 rams and eight ewes. Mr. Weaver brought seven sheep from Summer Hill, on Tuesday, the 12th February. January 31, took seventy-two sheep from Bradley's to Sydney. Roberts's sheep : thirty-one ewes and fourteen lambs and forty-one rams. Thursday, November 22, took sheep from Bradley's to Mr. Hawke's stables from Bradley's Head. January 19, 1884, took twenty-five ewes and one ram to Sydney—Mr. Garland's sheep. December 28, took twenty-nine rams to Brunker & Woolf. Wednesday, the 12, 1883, dipped sheep at Shark Island—Garland and Jones's sheep. November 29, 1883, brought sheep from Shark Island to Bradley's. December 1, sheared sheep for Mr. Roberts. Forty-nine ewes of Mr. Garland's were taken away thirty days before their time from Bradley's Head.

H.

SCHEDULE M.

(DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866.)

Clean Certificate for Imported Sheep, and Permit to Travel.

No. 1,515.

January 22, 1884.

I, the undersigned, Inspector for Sydney, do hereby certify that the imported sheep, of which W. G. Markham is the owner, and which are more particularly specified in the Schedule below, have remained in quarantine for a period of three months, and have been duly dressed in accordance with the provisions of the abovenamed Act, and that such sheep are clean, and may be removed.

R. WEAVER,
Pro Inspector.

Schedule above referred to.

No.	Description.	Brands or Marks.	Where from, by what Ship, and at what Date.	Name and Address of Owner, and of Person in Charge.	Route and Destination.
125 82	Rams } Ewes }	Variou	California.....	R. Bambury	Errowanbang, Carcoar. By rail to Blayney from Homebush, thence road.
207	No. 281	H. B. Brockins, owner			

I.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Dear Sir,

As our sale of American sheep is to take place on Friday, at Tattersall's, and as it would be inconvenient and a great loss to have two sales in place of one, we would pray you to permit the fifty ewes, whose quarantine time has not quite expired, to be sold at the same time at Tattersall's, subject to the condition that their quarantine time be completed at the Petersham Quarantine Station. This concession will much oblige,—

Your obedient servants,
WILKINSON, GRAVES, & LAVENDER.

Mr. Willows, B.C., 21/11/83.—A.B.

The ewes here referred to have been in quarantine at Bradley's Head sixty (60) days, and have been sufficiently dipped. In my opinion there is no practical objection to the procedure Messrs. W. G. & L. desire to adopt.—A. WILLOWS, 21/11/83.

As Mr. Willows reports that the granting of this request will entail no risk, it might perhaps be complied with.—A.B., 21/11/83. The Under Secretary for Mines.

Submitted.—H.W., 21/11/83. Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 22/11/83.

J.

Mr. H. G. Lomax to Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, & Lavender.

Dear Sirs,

Errowangbang, Carcoar, 10 February, 1884.

Mr. Markham's man (Baker) sent for me yesterday to look at the American merinos. I went at once, to find that they are infected with something like scab, but whether it is or not I cannot be positive. I have examined very carefully some of the wool I now enclose for your inspection, which is scraped off with a knife. Baker told me he noticed one ram bad soon after he left Blayney, but never until yesterday was anything mentioned to me. The sheep were low in condition when they arrived here, and have not improved, and will not unless they give them more food, as the grass is dry. Something had better be done at once, as all the sheep are infected more or less, but I do not think it is scab, as I cannot see any insect, although it has every appearance of it.

Yours very truly,
H. G. LOMAX.

K.

Wilkinson, Graves & Lavender to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Dear Sir,

Spring-street, Sydney, 15 December, 1883.

It would be a very great advantage to Mr. Roberts if you could allow a few (say ten) of his sheep to remain unshorn and undipped, at the Quarantine Station, till the ram sales in July next, as he would then be able to show them to buyers as samples of what his sheep can do, and so help the sale of the others.

Of course Mr. Roberts will gladly pay the cost of keeping the sheep.

If you can do this we shall be obliged.

Yours faithfully,
WILKINSON, GRAVES & LAVENDER.

This might perhaps be granted for (say) six sheep, but on the clear understanding that the Government incur no responsibility or risk in keeping them.—A.B., 20/12/83.—The Under Secretary for Mines.

Appd.—J. P. Abbott,—20/12/83.

L.

Particulars of sheep at Bradley's Head, Shark Island, and Summer Hill, when Mr. Willows left Sydney for Tasmania.

WILKINSON, Graves and Lavender are agents for 182 sheep at Summer Hill which have been twice dipped and shorn; their quarantine has some time expired, and according to promise they are to be immediately removed.

W., G. & L. are also agents for twenty-five ewes and one ram in quarantine at Shark Island; these were placed in quarantine here on October 23rd, and have been once dipped.

W., G. & L. are also agents for seventy-two sheep placed in quarantine at Bradley's Head on October 22nd; some of these are shorn, but none of them have been dipped.

Messrs. Brunker & Wolfe are agents for forty rams and ewes and ten little lambs now at Summer Hill; these have been shorn and twice dipped, and their quarantine of ninety days has long expired.

B. & W. are also agents for twenty-nine rams now in quarantine at Shark Island; they have been twice dipped, and their quarantine of ninety days expired on 12th instant; these rams have not been shorn.

M.

Extract from letter, dated the 12th October, 1883, addressed by Wilhelm Boye Sölling, Manager for Messrs. Brunker & Wolfe, Sydney, to James N. Brunker, Esq., M.L.A., West Maitland.

I am informed that scab has appeared amongst the American sheep at Bradley's Head, and that the sheep are being dipped to-day. Mr. Jones's lot at Shark Island will be dipped on Tuesday, so that it will be useless advertising them for sale just now. I informed Mr. Jones that Mr. Willows had decided to dip his sheep on Tuesday, but did not assign any reason why it had been decided to dip them. I thought I had no right to inform him that scab had broken out at Bradley's Head, the Department being most anxious that the information should not be made public.

N.

Extract from letter, dated the 2nd January, 1884, addressed by Wilhelm Boye Sölling, Manager for Messrs. Brunker & Wolfe, Sydney, to James N. Brunker, Esq., M.L.A., West Maitland.

I sent you a telegram *re* sheep at Petersham. Mr. Bruce sent round this morning to know when we would remove them, as he did not wish to order any more feed for them. Another reason for telegraphing was that Mr. Garland's lot now at Petersham are not well, and I am afraid of them. I went out yesterday to look at the sheep; our lot look in really good form, but Mr. Garland's are scratching and biting themselves at a great rate, and I noticed the skin hard underneath, and upon being pinched or brought together between the fingers the sheep would bite at you.

Mr. Willows has gone over these sheep more than once, and he pronounces them clean. I am anxious about our sheep, or the money we have in them, so I wish you would decide what's best to be done.

Minute of Secretary for Mines.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the Report of the Commissioners I desire to thank them for the great labour and attention bestowed by them upon the subject of their inquiry, and also for their valuable suggestions as to the provisions for improving the future management of the quarantine of Stock.

Approved by
the Cabinet.—
J.S.F. 5/9/84.

I shall deal with the recommendations of the Commission *seriatim*. With respect to sheep imported from places other than the Australian Colonies—

1. This recommendation is in effect being now carried out as the existing proclamations prevent the introduction of sheep from countries other than the Australian Colonies.
- 2 and 3. Though I approve of these recommendations fresh legislation will be requisite to give them effect.
4. The necessary steps to give effect to this recommendation are to be taken.

With respect to sheep coming from any of the Australian Colonies,—

1. I quite agree with this recommendation, but as scab is not known to exist at present in any of the Colonies no action is immediately necessary.
- 2 and 3. I think the conclusions of the Commission are wise and just in both of these recommendations,—
 - 1st. Because if a person who owns sheep infected with scab attempts to introduce them into the Colony, no consideration should be shown to him, but the interests of the Colony should be the primary consideration.
 - 2nd. If persons introducing sheep are aware that they will be destroyed without compensation should they be infected with scab, or should they develop scab in ninety days, this knowledge will make such persons take every possible precaution not to introduce infected sheep. It is right that any loss should fall upon the person attempting to introduce such sheep rather than upon the owners in the Colony, who are of themselves powerless to prevent the introduction of disease by the importation of stock.

But to carry out these recommendations new legislation will be required,—

- 4, 5, and 6. I quite agree with these recommendations, and shall take steps to have them carried out, so far as it is practicable to do so. There must be a difficulty in giving effect to the sixth recommendation,

tion, because it may not be possible to obtain accurate information respecting the movements of sheep after they are landed in any of the adjoining Colonies.

With reference to the further recommendations of the Board,—

1. I agree with this recommendation, and steps are to be taken for its adoption.
2. These Regulations have been, and are now causing much inconvenience to owners and to buyers; but there can be no doubt they are of great value to the majority of sheep-owners in the Colony. It is far better that temporary inconvenience and loss should be suffered by the owners directly affected by these regulations, rather than by neglect of any possible precaution, to increase the risk of scab reaching the interior. These regulations are therefore to be adhered to as recommended.
3. This recommendation may be carried out, if it can be without a breach of the provisions of the Act.
4. If this recommendation was attempted to be carried out, so far as requiring the Examinee to show that "he had a practical knowledge of such diseases, and more particularly an extensive experience of scab in sheep," it would be absolutely impossible to obtain any inspectors, or very few, to fill the several offices in the Colony; for how could inspectors have a practical knowledge of scab, or an extensive experience of scab in sheep, without seeing and mixing with sheep affected by that disease; and as at the present time, and for some time past, it is supposed that scab does not exist in any of the Colonies, where could any one obtain this practical knowledge of the disease without visiting Europe or America? It could be only gained by the Government keeping nurseries where the disease might be developed, and where the scab might be demonstrated to those who desired to obtain a practical knowledge of it, but I am sure such a source of danger in our midst would be most undesirable. I feel sure that flock-owners in this and the neighbouring Colonies will join with me when I express the hope that examinees for the office of inspector may for a long time be deprived of the means of obtaining a practical knowledge of scab.

For years past the system of appointing Sheep Inspectors has been of the very worst kind possible, and the least likely by which to obtain the services of men qualified and experienced :

- 1st. The salaries have not been sufficiently high in all cases to induce good men to seek the office.
- 2nd. Candidates for the office of inspector have been nominated by Boards of Sheep Directors who have not taken any steps to satisfy themselves as to the qualifications for the office of the person nominated.
- 3rd. This Department has not until recently done more to ensure the efficiency of inspectors for their offices than to pass regulations defining what their qualifications should be before they are nominated for the office; but neither the Boards nor the Department have adopted any means by which to prove that the candidates are in any way qualified.

The

The Regulations of the twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, will, I think, so far as they can do so without requiring a practical knowledge of diseases, do much to improve the character and efficiency of the inspectors. Coupled with these regulations, I think the offer of services of persons best qualified for the inspectors can be more readily obtained by—

- 1st. Depriving the Boards of the nominations, except from a certificated class of persons, as provided by the regulations.
- 2nd. By fixing the salaries upon a graduating scale.
- 3rd. By occasionally moving and promoting inspectors from one to another district according to merit and efficiency.

It will be essential to have a change made in the law before all this can be done.

I quite agree with the Commissioners in the recommendation “That all sheep, previous to their being admitted to quarantine shall be examined by the Chief Inspector of Sheep and a Government veterinarian”; and for the future this course will be adopted, and the Chief Inspector must be relieved of some of the duties now devolving upon him, in order that he may efficiently perform this service. I regret that I cannot agree with the recommendation that both of these officers should “be men possessed of a practical knowledge of scab.” Of course such a qualification, if possible, would be most desirable, and would add to the efficiency of the officers in question; but as with the exception of the late outbreak there has been no scab in any of the Colonies for many years, and it is to be hoped that we may be kept free from this infliction, it is evident that the selection of officers would be restricted to those persons advanced in years, or who had visited Europe or America, unless indeed a depôt were formed for the maintenance of scab, in order that our youths might obtain a practical knowledge of the insect scourge, which would be very like introducing small-pox in order that medical men might, by study of symptoms, become more assured and unanimous in their opinions. These officers must also in future inspect sheep in quarantine in consultation previous to releasing them, and the clean certificate must be signed by both. A regulation to this effect should be prepared at once.

THE OUTBREAK OF SCAB AT ERROWANBANG.

No one, I think, can fail who reads the evidence given before the Commission to agree with their conclusion, that disease known as scab had developed itself in the American sheep at Errowanbang at the time of their destruction. I entirely agree with the conclusion of the Commission that from the time when the sheep were landed up to the date of their removal from Summer Hill quarantine, there were ample reasons why the officers of the Stock Branch should have exercised a particularly careful and vigorous supervision in reference to these sheep. The letter of Mr. Bruce Lowe, the conversations of Mr. Sölling, the suspicions of Mr. Weaver, and other circumstances, ought to have made Mr. Bruce and Mr. Willows more than usually careful. I am led to the conviction that the long immunity from scab which the Colony had enjoyed, the perfect confidence which the Chief Inspector appears to have placed in the Metropolitan Inspector, Mr. Willows, coupled with the excessive amount of work imposed upon Mr. Bruce by the many and various duties he had to perform as head of his branch, led him to rely too much upon Mr. Willows; and in this respect his conduct is censurable, because the magnitude of the importance of

of maintaining an efficient system of quarantine, coupled with the warnings he had received, should have led Mr. Bruce to neglect any and all other duties rather than those relating to the quarantine of these sheep, but in stating this I cannot overlook the fact that since Mr. Bruce's appointment to his present position he has rendered much good and faithful service to the Colony—that he has been the means of introducing many and valuable reforms into the laws relating to stock. I have always found him a faithful public servant, conscientious in the performance of his duties, and never sparing himself in the devotion of time or trouble in their accomplishment. These considerations must largely influence me in arriving at a conclusion as to the extent to which he should be censured. In dealing with all imported sheep Mr. Bruce appears to have left the whole arrangements for their quarantine and management whilst in quarantine to Mr. Willows, and so far as I can learn this is no new practice, as it was followed when Mr. Yeo held the office now filled by Mr. Willows. At that time the office was certainly filled by a gentleman of large practical experience in scab, and I have no doubt Mr. Bruce's confidence in this new officer was equal to that placed by him in Mr. Yeo, and must have been greatly strengthened by the diplomas and testimonials of qualifications held by Mr. Willows. Certainly, if these are of any value at all they would convince almost any one that the holder of them was qualified and capable to deal with all diseases to which stock are liable. Having regard to the warnings Mr. Bruce had received about these sheep, when he failed himself to detect the disease, he took the best if not the only course open to obtain further inspection—he consulted the Government Veterinarian (Mr. Willows), who would be supposed to be the best qualified person in the Colony to give an opinion; but I regret that he did not take better means than he did to satisfy himself that the Quarantine Regulations had been properly carried out, and in this respect I think blame rests upon him, and if it were not for the faithful services and the general diligence before noted I should not consider my censure sufficient to convey my sense of his culpability.

With respect to Mr. Willows the conclusions I have arrived at are that he was—

- 1st. Careless in the performance of his duties.
- 2nd. That he did not endeavour to make himself acquainted with those duties.
- 3rd. That he allowed the sheep to leave quarantine without giving the owner the clean certificate required by the 54th section of the Act.
- 4th. That he did not carry out the Regulations in reference to the quarantine of the sheep.
- 5th. That his evidence, given before the Commission, is unreliable and is suspicious.

The manner in which Mr. J. C. Laycock is shown to have carried out his duties is most unsatisfactory, and the character of his evidence before the Commission upholds the conclusion that he is not a person fit to be entrusted with responsible duties, and he should therefore be removed from his present position.

Mr. James Freeburn has displayed such a lack of reliability that his services ought also to be dispensed with.

Mr. Weaver's connection with the Department having ceased some time ago it is not necessary for me to deal with him.

I therefore direct that Mr. Bruce be censured for not having taken more personal supervision than he did, after his attention was directed to the probability of the arrival of scabby sheep and to the subsequent suspicious symptoms; but as I am satisfied that he has more to do than any one man can attend to, I shall take early steps to relieve him of some of those duties, so that he may give more of his attention to stock.

With regard to Mr. Willows, under the nineteenth section of the Act the Chief Inspector has power to suspend him, and I direct that course to be taken, and the Treasurer may be asked to suspend him also from his position as Veterinarian. Pending the determination in reference to the continuance of Mr. Willows' service—Mr. G. A. Cleeve, Sheep Inspector, Windsor, to act as Inspector in Sydney.

It is highly satisfactory to me to find that Mr. Myring has so performed the duties of Secretary to the Commission as to induce that body to express their appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which those duties have been discharged.

J. P. ABBOTT.

September 3rd, 1884.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIM FOR KILLING A RAM AT QUARANTINE STATION,
CANTERBURY.

(PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 December, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and correspondence in connexion with a claim made
“by Sir John Hay or his agents against the Government, for the killing of
“a Stud Ram at the Quarantine Station, Canterbury.”

(Mr. Coonan.)

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CLAIM FOR KILLING A RAM AT QUARANTINE STATION, CANTERBURY.

No. 1.

Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Clark to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 September, 1881.

On behalf of Sir John Hay we have the honor to enclose herein a claim for the loss of a valuable South Australian "Canowie" stud ram which was killed by the dogs while at the Quarantine Station, Summer Hill, in July last.

We have, &c.,

MAIDEN, HILL, & CLARK.

Mr. Yeo, for report and explanation.—A.B., 20/9/81.

Warland, the man in charge of Quarantine Station, informs me that on Sunday, 18th July, he found a small terrier dog chasing the sheep in the Quarantine paddock, and on going to the creek he found one of the rams belonging to Sir John Hay dead in a waterhole containing only 3 or 4 inches of water. He also informs me that he believes the dog belongs to Mr. W. W. Richardson, who was there that morning in company with Mr. Hill, looking at some sheep they had in Quarantine. The dog must have been let in at the gate as the fence is dog-proof all round.—G.S.Y., 28/9/81.

Mr. Yeo,—It would seem from this report that Mr. Richardson should pay for this sheep; but as you are Quarantine-keeper you are responsible for the safe custody of the sheep placed in Quarantine, and it will be for you to recover the amount from Mr. Richardson.—A.B., B.C., 8/10/81.

Mr. Richardson refuses to pay for the sheep, stating that there is no proof that his dog destroyed it. Mr. Warland was appointed Quarantine-keeper by the Government, and resides on the premises. I having only a general supervision over it as I have over the Quarantine Station at Bradley's Head and Shark Island therefore I fail to see how I can be held responsible for the safe custody of the stock.—G.S.Y., 16/11/81.

[Enclosure.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pay Voucher.

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Chief Inspector of Stock.

Claimant:—Maiden, Hill, & Clark (as Agents for Sir John Hay).

£ s. d.

July, 1881.—For loss of one stud ram, worried to death by dogs at Quarantine Station, Summer Hill—(cost price only)	50	8	0
Expenses of same in Sydney and delivering to Quarantine	1	1	0
Total.....	£51	9	0

MAIDEN, HILL, & CLARK,
(as Agents for Sir John Hay.)

No. 2.

Memo. by Chief Inspector of Stock to Under Secretary for Mines.

Claim by Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., for ram killed in quarantine.

1. This is a claim made by Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Clark, as agents for Sir John Hay, for the ram killed in Quarantine; and the particulars of the case, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, are the following:—

2. During the time that the stud sheep (numbering some 300) sold at the annual sale were in Quarantine at Summer Hill, owners were constantly visiting the yards to see them.

3. Among others, Mr. Wm. Hill, of Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Clark, and Mr. W. W. Richardson, of Duck Creek, Bogan, and now residing at Ashfield, came to the Quarantine on the forenoon of Sunday, the 18th July last, with a couple of dogs, one of which was a small black-and-tan terrier, belonging to Mr. Richardson, and, as they state, left them at the gate while they went in to look at the sheep; after doing so they left for home without seeing the dogs.

4. Some short time after, while Warland, the resident Quarantine-keeper, and his assistant, were at dinner, a neighbour called to them that there was a dog among the sheep in the Quarantine paddock, and on going out they saw a small black-and-tan terrier coming back from chasing the sheep, and going across the paddock they found the ram for which the claim is now made lying dead in a creek, some 4 feet deep and nearly dry.

5. This ram was all but blind, through the wool growing over his eyes, and in running with the other sheep away from the little dog he apparently ran into the creek and broke his neck.

Warland says that on coming back from the ram they looked for but could not find the dog, and he was not seen again (he had hidden under the sheep-sheds) until late in the afternoon, when a man who was there in charge of some of the owners' sheep saw him and unfortunately turned him out at the gate, instead of keeping him and finding the owner.

That the dog was Mr. Richardson's there could be little question from the fact of his bringing a dog of that description there; but the matter is put beyond all moral doubt from the fact that as the dog did not go home, Mr. Richardson came next morning to the Quarantine looking for him, and in doing so exactly described the little dog which had chased the sheep.

His getting inside the Quarantine is easily accounted for:—When Mr. Richardson left him and went inside, the dog would be sure to wait at the gate, and would take the first chance he got to slip in after his master, and that he soon got, as other people besides Messrs. Hill and Richardson were at the Quarantine the same forenoon.

It

3

It was strange that gentlemen so well acquainted as Messrs. Hill and Richardson are with the value of the sheep in Quarantine and the habits of dogs should have allowed these dogs to follow them, and have left them, as they did, at the gate; and as there cannot be a doubt that the dog that did the damage was Mr. Richardson's he ought to pay for the ram.

While, however, this is the case, such arrangements should have been made at the Quarantine as that no dog could possibly gain admission without been seen.

This could have been done by simply keeping the gate bolted, and allowing no one to enter without either Warland or some one employed in the Quarantine going to the gate and opening it; and as Mr. Yeo is in the receipt of a salary for taking charge of the Quarantine I think he and Warland, the resident keeper, should have seen that such a precaution as that mentioned was taken.

They did not do so, and as they are responsible within reasonable limits for the safety and proper dressing of the sheep, they should, I think, if Mr. Richardson will not, pay this claim. But before calling upon them to do this I would suggest that formal application in writing be made to Mr. Richardson for payment.

A.B.,

22 November, 1881.

Submitted.—H.W., 23/11/81. The application may be made, without prejudice as to any claim that may hereafter be made against any other person.—A.R., 23/11/81.

No. 3.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to W. W. Richardson, Esq.

Sir,

Stock Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 November, 1881.

Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark, as agents for Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., having made a claim against this Department for the sum of £51 9s. for the ram belonging to that gentleman, which was killed at the Quarantine station, at Summer Hill, on the 18th July last, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to refer this claim to you for settlement, and I do so on the following grounds, namely:—

On the day in question Mr. William Hill, of Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark, and yourself visited the Quarantine with a couple of dogs, one of which was a small black and tan English terrier, which you left outside the gate at which you entered the grounds, and after having viewed the sheep left without seeing the dogs.

Shortly afterwards, while Warland, the resident Quarantine keeper, and his assistant were at dinner, a neighbour called to them that there was a dog among the sheep in the Quarantine paddock, and on going out they saw a small black and tan terrier coming back from chasing the sheep; and going across the paddock they found the ram for which the claim is now made lying dead in a creek, into which he had been chased by the dog, and broke his neck.

When the men returned from the creek they did not see the dog, but later on in the afternoon one of the other men in charge of the sheep saw him (he had been under the sheep sheds), and turned him out at the gate.

That the dog was yours there is no doubt, for on the following morning (the dog not having returned home) you went to the Quarantine again, and exactly described the dog seen by the keeper chasing the sheep.

He had, there is no doubt, watched, as dogs will do, at the gate after you left him, and slipped in when the gate was opened with some of the people who visited the Quarantine that forenoon.

I have therefore the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward a cheque at your earliest convenience for the amount claimed.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. 4.

Memo. from Chief Inspector of Stock to Under Secretary for Mines.

It will be seen by Mr. Richardson's answer herewith that he refuses to pay for the ram killed in Quarantine through his dog.

As therefore there is a case, although I understand not a strong one, against Mr. Richardson, I would suggest that the matter be placed in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, with the view to the recovery of the amount claimed by Sir John Hay for the ram; and I do so especially, as it is not likely that Mr. Richardson will allow the case to come into Court, and the facts to become known to his fellow owners with the circumstantial evidence so strong against him.

Submitted.—H.W., 13/12/81.

Refer case accordingly.—A.R., 14/12/81.

A.B., 12/12/81.

Solicitor, B.C., 16 December, 1881.—H.W.

Received, 19th December, 1881.—J.W.

The Crown

No. 5.

W. W. Richardson, Esq., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 November, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 81-4,160 S.B., referring a claim of £51 9s. made by Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Clark, as agents for Sir John Hay, to me, the claim being for a sheep smothered at the Quarantine pound, and said to have been caused by one of my dogs. Not considering myself liable in any way I decline to send a cheque for the amount claimed, or any portion of it. As the squatters (of whom I am one) are taxed to provide funds to pay officers and men to keep up these absurd Quarantine Regulations you must excuse my saying I think the fund ought to pay any loss of this kind, and that none of the officers of the department should be held responsible.

I have, &c.,

W. W. RICHARDSON.

No. 6.

No. 6.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1881.
I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the claim against Mr. Richardson, on account of a ram said to have been chased by his dog at the Quarantine Station, and to state that as the chief point in dispute in the case will be as to the fact of the sheep falling over the bank through being chased by a dog, and the identity of the dog, it is desirable that the statements of the person who saw the dog actually chasing the sheep should be obtained. All that the person in charge of the Quarantine saw appears to be that a dog was coming back from where the sheep was found; it is said he was coming back from chasing the sheep, but this hardly agrees with the context.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Hutton, a clerk in the Lands Office, informs me he saw a small dog chasing the sheep, and on going to the creek he found three or four of the rams in a waterhole, one of which was dead. He does not think he can identify the dog.—G.S.Y., 3/11/82.

No. 7.

Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Clark to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

129 Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 March, 1882.

We have again the honor to direct your attention to the claim we have made for Sir John Hay, for a ram which was killed by dogs while in charge of the department.

We would also call your attention to the fact that the claim is now about twelve months old, and that Sir John Hay paid cash for the ram, then charged the department exactly what he paid for the animal, although it was worth much more money, and that he is (even if paid the same sum) a loser, as he has charged the department no interest.

We have, &c.,

MAIDEN, HILL, & CLARK.

No. 8.

Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Clark to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 24 March, 1882.

Enclosed we beg to return you our cheque for £8 8s., being a refund on account of our claim for one Canowie sheep killed at the Quarantine Station, paid by you.

Yours, &c.,

MAIDEN, HILL, & CLARK,

(Per R. L. ELPLINGSTON).

No. 9.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Attorney-General v. Richardson.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that this action came on for trial before Mr. District Court Judge Forbes on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning the Judge stopped the case and nonsuited the plaintiff, stating that it was useless proceeding further on such evidence as adduced.

I think I should mention that I had previously informed Mr. Bruce that the case was one in which, if left with me to deal with, I should not take into Court.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 10.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Attorney-General v. Richardson.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the costs herein have been taxed and allowed at £20 18s. Will you please cause a credit for that amount to be placed to my Public Account to enable me to complete the settlement of the action. I have drawn partially on the advance of £25 already made, and will adjust the balance.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 11.

Receipt by Maiden, Hill, & Clark.

Sydney, 17 March, 1882.

RECEIVED from Mr. Yeo cheque, value £59 1s., for claim for one Canowie ram destroyed at Quarantine Station.

MAIDEN, HILL, & CLARK,

(Per R. L. ELPLINGSTON.)

No. 12.

No. 12.

Memo. from Chief Inspector of Stock to Under Secretary for Mines.

THE amount asked for by the Crown Solicitor (£20 18s.) might perhaps be placed to the credit of his Public Account.

This was a case brought by the Government against W. W. Richardson, of Cannonbar, who resides at Ashfield, for the price of a ram destroyed on the forenoon of the 17th July, 1881, in the Quarantine at Summer Hill, through being chased by a little dog belonging to Mr. Richardson; but through Warland, the Quarantine keeper, not securing the dog, but allowing him to be turned out, the evidence was, to a large extent, circumstantial.

The defendant, Mr. Richardson, acknowledged to having come to the Quarantine in the forenoon of the day mentioned with three dogs (one of which was a small black and tan terrier), which he says he left outside the gate. He stopped among the sheep for some time, and then left. Next morning he returned to the Quarantine and asked Warland whether he had seen his little dog, which he described, and Warland said he had, and that the dog had chased the sheep after he (Richardson) left, and caused the death of the ram they were then skinning.

Mr. Richardson denied that it could have been his dog which caused the accident; but some time afterwards, in talking over the matter with Warland, he acknowledged to him that while he was amongst the sheep he saw his little dog inside the Quarantine playing with a small dog Warland keeps chained up at his hut.

When the alarm was given that there was a dog among the sheep, Warland ran down to the creek in which the sheep was smothered, and met the little dog, which had been driven off, coming up towards the shed, under which he hid and was turned out by one of the other men later in the afternoon.

There cannot be a doubt but the dog was Mr. Richardson's; but the proof was almost entirely circumstantial; and as Warland, who was the principal witness, gave his evidence in an exceedingly rambling and confused way, the case broke down and ended in a non-suit.

The price of the ram (£50 13s.) was paid to Sir John Hay by Mr. Inspector Yeo—see 82-1,052 herewith—as immediate payment was urged. A.B., 3/10/82.

Submitted.—H.W., 13/10/82. I regret that the advice of Mr. Crown Solicitor Williams to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Mr. Bruce, was not adopted in this case. The amount asked for must of course be paid.—A.R., 13/10/82.

No. 13.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Stock Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 27 March, 1882.

With reference to the papers forwarded to you some time ago respecting the claim of Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark (£59 1s.), on behalf of Sir John Hay, for the ram killed at the Sheep Quarantine Ground, I have now the honor to inform you that the amount claimed was paid them on the 17th instant, and they have since returned the sum of £8 8s., as their first claim was incorrect—see papers herewith.

I have, &c.,

A. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. 14.

Memo. from Mr. Inspector Yeo to Chief Inspector of Stock.

As urgent payment was required in this case, and as the matter was to be brought into Court, I paid to Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark, as agents for Sir John Hay, the amount claimed, viz., £50 13s.; this was the sum Sir John Hay paid for the ram. Although I have the supervision of the Quarantine Station it is not to be expected that I should be held responsible in a case such as this, where Warland, the Quarantine keeper, not only allowed one of the dogs to get inside, but failed to secure him, and thus identify the owner.

I have therefore the honor respectfully to ask that the above amount may be refunded to me.

G.S.Y., 15/12/82.

No. 15.

Memo. from Chief Inspector of Stock to Under Secretary for Mines.

MR. YEO'S claim is recommended to the favourable consideration of the Minister for Mines on the ground that while he is Quarantine keeper, and perhaps legally responsible, the fault, so far as the officers and employees of the Government are concerned, lay through Warland, the man in charge of the place, who resides there and attends to the sheep, not having kept the door fastened on the inside, as it was frequently impressed upon him to do, and see who entered, and particularly that no dogs were admitted.

He was, as Mr. Yeo points out, in fault also in that he did not secure the dog but allowed him to be turned out.

The blame, however, really rests with Mr. Richardson, who, although of course, well acquainted with the habits of dogs and sheep, took three dogs with him to the Quarantine. He says he left them at the gate; but any one knows that if left there they would take the very first chance of rushing in on the door being opened, as the little dog which caused the death of the sheep evidently did.

I might perhaps be allowed to say here, with reference to the Crown Solicitor's remarks on the case, that I understood from him that it was a weak one, based as it is almost wholly on circumstantial evidence, but I would point out that the long delay which took place in prosecuting it (twelve months) had a good deal to do with its failure, as well as the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence given by Warland.

A.B., 21/12/82.

Submitted.—H.W., 21/12/82. I think this money ought to be placed on the Estimates.—A.R., 22/12/82. This might perhaps be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1882.—A.B., 29/12/82. The Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 16.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Attorney-General *v.* Richardson.

Sir, I have the honor, in compliance with your verbal request, to return herewith the papers relating to this case.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

£50 13s. voted on Supplementary Estimates, 1882.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 18 October, 1883.

I am directed by the Minister for Mines to request that you will be good enough to cause the amount of £20 18s. to be placed to the credit of the Crown Solicitor's public account, being the amount of costs taxed and allowed in the case Attorney-General *v.* Richardson.

This sum will be charged against the vote for "Prevention of Scab in Sheep."

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 18 October, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 11th ultimo, I have now the honor to state that the Secretary for Finance and Trade has this day been asked to place the sum of £20 18s. to the credit of your public account, being the amount of costs taxed and allowed in the case Attorney-General *v.* Richardson.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 7 December, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 11th September last, No. 82-1,232, respecting the costs in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Richardson, I have now the honor to ask that the papers in this matter may be returned to this Department at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 20.

Inspector Yeo's Voucher.

Supplementary Estimates.—New South Wales.

Pay Voucher.

Head of Service—Prevention of Scab in Sheep.

Payable from vote of £50 13s.

Sub-head of Estimate—Compensation for ram destroyed in quarantine.

Claimant—George S. Yeo, Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

4 July, 1882.—Compensation for ram destroyed in quarantine, being amount paid to Messrs.

Maiden, Hill, & Clark, as agents for Sir John Hay £50 13 0

Signature of claimant—G. S. YEO.

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.—A. BRUCE, Head of the Department.

I hereby authorize the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to credit of A. Bruce, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.—G. S. YEO.

Received on the 12th day of May, 1883, the sum of £50 13s. sterling.—J. W. PATTISON.

Witness—E. C. WELLER.

For approval.—A. B., 27/11/83. App.—J. P. ABBOTT, 30/11/83.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1882.

(NUMBER OF DRESSINGS FOR QUARANTINED SHEEP.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 41 Vic. No. 19, sec. 21.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 27 July, 1883.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1882.

THE following Regulation, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the above-named Act, is hereby published for general information.

The number of dressings for sheep introduced into New South Wales from adjoining Colonies, whilst in Quarantine, shall be two, instead of three as heretofore.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1878.

(EXTENSION OF REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 41 Vic. No. 19, sec. 21.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch,

Sydney, 29th June, 1883.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1878.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby notifies, for general information, that the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, contained in section 14 of the abovenamed Act, with respect to Travelling Sheep, shall be extended to and be in force in the Tenterfield Sheep District.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866, AND THE DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACTS OF 1878 AND 1882.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 16, sec. 77.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch,
Sydney, 20th May, 1884.DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866, AND THE DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACTS OF
1878 AND 1882.

THE following Regulations, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovenamed Acts, are hereby published for general information.

Those portions of the Regulations of 18th June, 1878, which relate to the qualifications of applicants for the appointment of Inspector of Sheep, and the Regulations of 22nd December, 1882, and of 27th July, 1883, relating to the quarantine and dressing of sheep imported from the Australian Colonies and the charges to be paid for such sheep, are hereby cancelled.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

Duration of quarantine and number of dressings.

1. The duration of quarantine for imported sheep arriving by sea from any of the Australian Colonies shall be not less than ten days.

Medicaments for dressing.

2. The medicaments to be used in the dressing of sheep shall be as follows:—

Tobacco and sulphur, 1 lb. each to 5 gallons of water.

3. The dressing shall be administered at the intervals, at the temperature, and in the manner directed by the Chief Inspector of Sheep.

Quarantine charges.

4. The rates to be charged for the keeping and dressing of imported sheep whilst in quarantine shall be as follows:—

	s.	d.
Sustenance and attendance, for every day or part of a day, each sheep	1	0
Administering dressings, each sheep	5	0

Inland and overland sheep.

5. The provisions of section 58 of the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866, relating to the Coast Scab District, shall apply to sheep brought from any of the Inland Districts of this Colony, or overland from any of the adjoining Colonies, which are in Sydney, or in the suburbs, during the time that any imported sheep are or remain in Sydney or the suburbs, without being dressed as such.

Attendants at Special Quarantines.

6. In any case where a special quarantine has been granted, an attendant may where necessary be placed by the Chief Inspector of Stock in charge of the sheep in such quarantine, and the person to whom such quarantine has been granted shall pay the expense of such attendant.

Appeals and applications.

7. Any person intending to make an application or appeal to a Board of Sheep Directors, as provided by section 86 of the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866, shall, with every such appli-

cation or appeal deposit with the Inspector the sum of £10, to pay the expenses connected therewith; and in the case of appeals against the payment of travelling charges on sheep, the amount of such charges shall also be deposited.

Examination of Inspectors and of applicants for appointment as Inspectors.

8. The Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors, Sydney, the Chief Inspector of Stock, and the Government Veterinarian shall be a Board to examine any person who holds or who may intend to apply for the appointment of Inspector of Sheep; and such Board shall meet at such places and times, and hold such examinations as the Minister for Mines shall direct, and shall report the result of the same to the Minister within ten days after the holding of the same.

9. The Board, on being satisfied that the persons examined possess the necessary qualifications, and are in all other respects fit to hold the appointment of Inspector, shall grant a certificate to that effect, in the form of the Schedule hereto; and any person unable to produce such certificate shall not be eligible to hold or apply for such appointment.

10. No certificate shall be granted by the Board unless the person examined is found to possess, among others, the following qualifications:—

1. That in case of future appointments the applicant is over twenty-five and under forty years of age.
2. That he is not in any way incapacitated by ill health or bodily infirmity from the active discharge of an Inspector's duties.
3. That he is thoroughly conversant with the provisions of the Acts relating to Diseases in Stock, the branding, marking, mustering, travelling, and impounding of stock,—to the prevention of stock-stealing,—to the destruction of noxious animals,—to public watering-places,—to dividing fences,—and to those portions of the Land Law which relate to reserves for travelling stock.

4. That he is possessed of a practical knowledge of horses, cattle, and sheep, and their management, and a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the diseases known as Scab, Catarrh, Fluke, Worms, and Foot-rot in sheep; of Pleuro-pneumonia and Black-leg in cattle; of Anthrax (Cumberland) disease, and of the proper treatment of these diseases.
5. That he has a general knowledge of the character, nature, cause, symptoms, and treatment of Rinderpest, Sheep-pox, Foot and mouth disease, Glanders, Farcy, Pinkeye, Swine fever, Rabies, Tuberculosis, and Hydatids.
6. Any person holding the diploma or certificate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, or a diploma of equivalent value, will not be required to pass the foregoing examination, so far as it relates to diseases in stock.

SCHEDULE.

Certificate of Inspection.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866, AND THE DISEASES IN
SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACTS OF 1878 AND 1882.

WE, the undersigned, being a quorum of the Board of Examiners, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for the purpose of examining Inspectors of Stock, or applicants for that appointment, having examined _____ and having found that he possesses the qualifications prescribed by the regulations issued under the abovementioned Acts, do hereby certify to that effect.—Dated at Sydney, this _____ day of _____ A.D. 188

Signatures of Examiners }

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHEEP DISEASES ACT.

(AMOUNTS COLLECTED AND EXPENDED.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 April, 1884.

RETURN in reply to a Question asked by Mr. Griffiths, M.P., in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 9th April, 1884, laid upon the Table of the House by the Honorable the Secretary for Mines.

MR. GRIFFITHS *to ask* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—Will he lay upon the Table of this House a Return showing the amounts (*in globo*) collected and expended each year for past five years under the "Sheep Diseases Act," together with statement of balances.

Year.	Balances, 1st January.	Amounts collected.	Amounts expended.	Balances, 31st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	6,798 13 11	11,963 17 1	10,209 12 7	8,552 18 5
1880	8,552 18 5	13,379 4 5	11,470 15 7	10,461 7 3
1881	10,461 7 3	14,157 10 2	12,571 16 10	12,047 0 7
1882	12,047 0 7	11,997 7 3	13,464 14 8	10,579 13 2
1883	10,579 13 2	11,303 3 5	14,698 2 11	7,184 13 8

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RABBIT NUISANCE ACT OF 1883.

(PROCLAMATION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 46 Vic. No. 14, sec. 45.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. (L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, <i>Governor.</i>	} Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.
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WHEREAS by section 31 of an Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the forth-sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "The Rabbit Nuisance Act of 1883," it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by proclamation declare any animal to be a natural enemy of the rabbit, and prohibit within certain proclaimed districts the killing or capturing of any such animal without a special permit in that behalf, and may from time to time alter and revoke any such proclamation: And whereas it is necessary, for the purpose of the destruction of rabbits in the rabbit-infested portions of the Colony, and to prevent their spread to other portions, to proclaim certain districts to be districts in which the domesticated cat is declared to be a natural enemy of the rabbits: Now, therefore, I, the Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby declare the domesticated cat to be a natural enemy to the rabbit, and prohibit the killing or capturing of any such animal within those portions of the Electoral Districts of Albury, The Hume, The Murrumbidgee, The Murray, Balranald, Bourke, and Wentworth, which are not included within the boundaries of the towns situated in such Districts.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE RABBIT PEST.
(PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1883.

From the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 31st March, 1883.

THE RABBIT NUISANCE

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,

In addition to the many effective measures provided for in the Bill now under the consideration of the Legislature for the abatement of this nuisance, there is one of a scientific character, and quite practicable, which has been apparently overlooked—that is, the effective contamination of colonies of rabbits by means of the introduction amongst them of a contagious and infectious disease, which, while destroying them in large numbers, undermining their constitutions, and impairing their procreative power, would (if rabbits thus diseased were not used for food) be harmless to other animal life. Tuberculosis—a disease to which the rabbit is particularly susceptible—ought to be a great force in the resolution of the rabbit plague. I have had considerable experience in the artificial production of this disease in rabbits when conducting a series of experiments in this and other infectious and contagious diseases at the Royal Veterinary College on behalf of Professor Axe. In numerous experiments the virus of tuberculosis never failed to produce an acute and destructive form of the disease in the inoculated rabbit, which was not only itself the victim but its progeny were invariably fatally diseased. Further than this, the malady was directly conveyed from one to another during copulation. The infectious and contagious properties of the virus of tuberculosis would also be augmented by the contamination of burrows and other resorts of the rabbits with the secretions and excretions of the diseased ones; and these rodents would be rendered more susceptible both from being brought directly in contact with germs of disease in the limited space they usually occupy, and from inspiring impure air (always a predisposing cause), resulting from the presence of disease germs and from the limited supply of oxygen which could reach the more distant and sinuous excavations. The insignificance of the excretions of the rabbit would render them when submitted to atmospheric influences harmless to the domesticated animals.

I feel satisfied that if a few rabbits in proportion to the numbers existing were captured, inoculated with the virus of tuberculosis, and turned out again in such localities as are overrun, that it would be a powerful factor in arresting this nuisance, and that it would not interfere in any way with the action of such other destructive measures as it is considered advisable to adopt, except probably so far as causing the deaths of a few dogs which might eat diseased rabbits. As an illustration of the power of destruction which inoculated tuberculosis would have amongst rabbits, I will relate the particulars of one among a series of remarkable experiments which I carried out in conjunction with Professor Axe, in the early part of 1874. In the February of that year I inoculated a very fine young doe rabbit with gray tubercle from the lung of a diseased heifer. Three weeks after this a vigorous buck rabbit had access to her, and at the termination of utero gestation she brought forth seven young ones which were all weakly and much emaciated. In the course of three weeks these little rabbits died from tuberculosis, as also did the doe a fortnight after. Six weeks later on the buck, who could only have contracted the disease by the copulation with the inoculated doe, died too. *Post mortem* examinations showed internal deposition of tubercle in every case.

At this time I made in all ten experiments, in each of which there was the same positive result. The virus of tuberculosis can unhappily be obtained from cattle in this colony, for on the only two occasions I visited the Homebush saleyards I saw animals with every appearance of this disease.

I need scarcely mention that it is absolutely indispensable, in order to ensure the success of this means of destruction, that there should be no mistake as to the specific nature of the virus used, for although some of the abortive products of inflammatory diseases bear some resemblance to and may by unskilled persons be mistaken for tuberculous matter, they possess none of its fatally specific properties. This mode of rabbit destruction has this advantage over such measures as have been previously advocated, that the few rabbits which for a time escape actual death would be in too degenerate and diseased a condition to vigorously propagate their species, and would contaminate such other healthy rabbits as joined their colony, whereas if but a few in a district escaped destruction by trapping or ordinary poisons, they would remain a patent source of future trouble.

So convinced am I of the effectiveness of my proposal in abolishing this terrible plague that, should the Government of the Colony, or any body of gentlemen whose runs are affected desire it, I am willing on the payment of my actual travelling expenses to leave for a time my professional work, go into the rabbit-infested districts, and inoculate a sufficient number of the animals to ensure the destruction of the race, on the understanding that I may trust with confidence to the generosity of the persons benefited for my reward, this only to be paid when rabbits in the district worked on are practically extinct.

I have written this letter at the suggestion of Dr. Creed, editor of the *Australasian Medical Gazette*, with whom I have discussed the matter in all its bearings, and who is convinced that it will be effective in the destruction of the rabbits without risk to the health of other animals or man, provided rabbits are no longer used as an article of food. As I am leaving town for about a fortnight on professional business I beg to refer any gentleman wishing further particulars to him.

There are other animal poisons that would have even a more rapid effect than that of tuberculosis, but we could not be so confident as to their innocuousness to man and the other animals.

I am, &c.,

ANTHONY WILLOWS, M.R.C.V.S.L.,
Coleman Medallist, 1874.

166, Princes-street, 22 March, 1883.

I shall be glad if Dr. Mackellar will favour me with a report upon Mr. Willows' letter, and his views upon the subject.—J. P. ABBOTT, 6/4/83. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 7 April, 1883.—H.W. Health Officer for report.—G.R.D., 13/4/83. B.C., 13/4/83.—J.T., for U.S.

Mr. T. Brown to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

Tuppal, Deniliquin, 14 April, 1883.

I have the honor of calling your attention to a letter published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 31st March, by Dr. Willows, on the destruction of rabbits by inoculation of the disease called tuberculosis, and would suggest that the subject should be brought before the Minister for Mines, with a view to get the proposal made by Dr. Willows reported on by some scientific gentlemen in Sydney, and upon their report, if favourable, that an opportunity should be given in (say) the Balranald District, where the rabbits are numerous, for Dr. Willows to test his scheme, and where the utility of it could be ascertained in one or two years. I am more than ever convinced that mere poisoning, shooting, and trapping will never eradicate, even with the most stringent legislation; and if Dr. Willows' plan is practicable without danger to stock there would be no difficulty in raising funds (by special assessment if necessary) to pay him for the time and trouble if his scheme is successful.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BROWN.

Submitted.—A.B., 18/4/83. Submitted.—H.W., 19/4/83. Mr. Willows may be sent for, as I should like to see him. Inform the writer that my attention had been directed to the letter in question, and that I had asked the Government Health Officer to report upon it. I shall be glad if Dr. Mackellar will expedite his report.—J. P. ABBOTT, 20/4/83. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 21 April, 1883.—H.W. Dr. Mackellar for report—G.R.D., 27/4/83. The Health Officer, B.C., 28/4/83.—J.T., for U.S. I am already engaged in this inquiry, which I may state will involve a great amount of work and a considerable period of time. I shall however pursue it with vigour.—C.K.M., B.C., 5/5/83. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Secretary for Mines.—G.R.D., 8/5/83. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 8/5/83.—J.T., for U.S. The Health Officer, B.C., 17/11/83.—A.B.

Mr. W. T. Read to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

Wentworth, 26 October, 1883.

At a meeting of stock-owners, held to-day, it was resolved to ask the Government to send Mr. Anthony Willows to the Wentworth District to experiment with tuberculosis against the rabbits, as it is felt that some other than the existing means of destruction must be tried if the rabbits are to be exterminated. And I am instructed to write on behalf of these gentlemen to ask that you will be good enough to place the matter before the Honorable the Minister for Mines, and use your best endeavours to give compliance to their resolution.

I have, &c.,

W. T. READ,
Sec. pro tem.

The Colonial Treasurer might perhaps be moved to obtain from the Health Officer the report asked from him on this subject.—A.B., 13/11/83. The Under Secretary for Mines. Submitted.—H.W., 14/11/83. Appd.—J. P. ABBOTT, 15/11/83. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 16/11/83.—H.W. Health Officer.—G.R.D., 23/11/83. G.E., 24/11/83. B.C.

The President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government to
The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Board of Health Office, 127 Macquarie-street, Sydney, 3 Dec., 1883.

I have the honor to state that in obedience to the wish of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, as embodied in your blank cover communication dated 26th April, 1883, I have taken such steps as were under the circumstances possible, to acquaint myself with the disease known as tuberculosis in its relations to herbivorous animals generally, and especially as to the possibility of artificially introducing it amongst the wild rabbits of the Colony, with a view to their extermination.

In undertaking the consideration of the subject it seemed to me that there were three special points for determination.

1st. Could true tuberculosis be artificially produced amongst the rabbits?

2nd. Would tuberculous rabbits transmit the disease to their healthy fellows by intimate association in the burrows or otherwise?

3rd. Would the flocks and herds upon the infected runs be liable to contract the disease?

I have made, in conjunction with Mr. Anthony Willows, M.R.C.V.S., the Government Veterinarian, a series of experiments with a view to the production of tubercle in rabbits; but I regret to say that they have been, from a variety of circumstances, over which I have had no control, both few and incomplete; they have nevertheless demonstrated one or two facts in regard to the pathology of the disease, which are worthy of notice.

The chief cause of the paucity of the experiments has been the impossibility of procuring rabbits for inoculation. The "Rabbit Act" was passed at an early stage of my inquiry, and within a few days every tame rabbit in the Colony was destroyed.

To each of the questions before referred to I have given very careful and deliberate consideration, but I regret to say that only in regard to the first have I been able to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Rodent animals have long since been considered to be especially prone to tuberculous disease, both naturally and by inoculation, and indeed many writers have averred that the introduction of any foreign substance into the tissues of their bodies is sufficient to excite tuberculous inflammation in their viscera; but that the latter statement is not true, has, I think, been recently conclusively proved by a very complete series of experiments, which were made by Mr. Watson Cheyne, of London; however that gentleman also proved beyond doubt that while specific tubercle was used for inoculation, general tuberculosis was always the result, and our experiments, of which I hereunder give detailed account, have in many particulars verified the fact.

No. 1.—On April 10th we inoculated at the inner side of the thigh a healthy grey buck rabbit with purulent matter from a small disintegrating and foul tubercular cavity in the lung of a bullock slaughtered for food at the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, on the previous day.

The rabbit rapidly lost flesh, until April 16th, when it was found dead—prior to death it had been violently purged, but it had exhibited no other signs of distress—*post mortem* examination showed that the subcutaneous tissues in the vicinity of the seat of inoculation were infiltrated with a dense gray membranous substance, somewhat resembling wash leather; this also extended amongst the femoral muscles and into the inguinal canal.

The lungs and other viscera were in a perfectly healthy condition.

No. 2.—A healthy white buck rabbit was inoculated on 10th April, with calcareous and ulcerated tuberculous matter from the lungs of a bullock slaughtered at the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, on the previous day.

This rabbit rapidly wasted until the 21st April, when it died, and a *post mortem* examination showed conditions exactly similar to those of number one.

No. 3.—On April 30 a black buck rabbit was inoculated with miliary tubercle from the lung of a bullock killed for food that day at the Abattoirs.

The rabbit gradually wasted away and died on the 15th August; and on *post mortem* examination its lungs were found to be thoroughly infiltrated with tubercle, and considerable deposits of tuberculous matter were also discovered in the kidneys and heart.

No. 4.—On April 30th a white doe rabbit was inoculated with miliary tubercle from the same source as above; she died on August 18th, and on *post mortem* examination the lungs and kidneys were also found to be tuberculous.

No. 5.—On May 1st a gray and white doe was inoculated with miliary tubercle from the lungs of an animal killed at the Abattoirs.

This rabbit was killed on the 9th November, and on *post mortem* examination showed deposits precisely similar to Nos. 3 and 4, but more abundant.

No. 6.—On 15th August a yellow and white doe was inoculated with tubercle from the lungs of an ox killed on the same day. On 9th November this rabbit was killed, and on *post mortem* examination showed signs similar to No. 5.

No. 7.—A white buck rabbit was inoculated with tubercle from the Abattoirs on 15th August, and died on the 30th November. On *post mortem* examination more extensive tubercular deposits were discovered than in any other experiment, the lungs and kidneys being principally affected, but in a minor degree the liver, spleen, muscular coat of the stomach, bowels, and bladder, as well as the whole glandular system.

No. 8.—A brown and white doe rabbit, inoculated with tubercle from the same source as the preceding on 15th August, died on 3rd December, and a *post mortem* examination showed exactly similar signs.

This series of experiments, to my mind, demonstrates two things: First, that inoculation with fresh tuberculous matter is always followed by a development of general tuberculosis in the inoculated animal; second, that inoculation with decomposing tubercle, although followed by death, is not followed by the development of tuberculosis, but, I take it, by blood poisoning not essentially contagious. I acknowledge that to affirm this positively would perhaps be straining the matter further than is warrantable, but I think that I am justified in directing attention to the results.

As I have before stated, I was unable to obtain a further supply of rabbits to test the infectious properties of the disease; but even in the absence of further proof I see no reason to doubt that in the narrow

narrow and sinuous excavations in which the rabbits usually pass a large portion of their time the presence of a tuberculous animal would be likely to prove a means of communicating that disease to the rest.

Tuberculosis is a blood disease, characterized by the occurrence in different parts of the body of caseous or calcareous deposits, or both, varying in size and structure, and most frequently affecting the organs contained in the thoracic or abdominal cavities. It probably exists amongst the domesticated animals over the entire globe; its frequency largely depends upon the sanitary conditions which surround the animals concerned, but probably not entirely so.

It is considered by many of the leading pathologists of the modern school to be an infectious disease, dependent on the reproduction within the system of a specific germ, which they have termed the "Bacillus Tuberculosis."

In some countries it exists to an extraordinary extent; in Mexico, for instance, 34 per cent. of the animals slaughtered for food are found to be affected. In Europe it is very prevalent, especially in the bovine species, and I regret to say that in our own Colony I have found that it is not at all uncommon; indeed, the facility with which I was able to procure the tuberculous matter from the lungs of animals consumed for food in this city was to me a matter of deep concern.

Human and bovine tuberculosis have between them the closest possible pathological affinity. When the matter of either is inoculated into the system of a susceptible animal it gives rise to a similar tubercular formation in the inoculated subject; it is therefore probable that their virus is identical, and hence shows the necessity for resorting to prophylactic measures to prevent the transmission of the disease from animals to man.

The fact that tuberculosis may be transmitted from one animal to another by the ingestion of affected meat or milk is, I think, beyond all question, and that it is also transmissible in a similar manner to the human species may be fairly inferred; it therefore behoves us to be exceedingly careful in wilfully propagating a disease of such a subtle nature.

Numerous objections to the proposal of Mr. Willows, both on the score of its supposed cruelty and of its danger, have been made by various correspondents in the public press, usually with a dogmatic certainty in the inverse ratio of their knowledge of the subject.

That there are serious objections, I verily believe; and, moreover, I consider that the chief objection arises from our want of positively accurate acquaintance with the life history of the organism, to the development of which I believe the disease to be due; for, although I think that immediately on the putrefactive change occurring, after death of the affected animal, all possibility of producing the disease by its means ceases, yet I am free to acknowledge that the matter is too serious to admit of the very remotest doubt. I would, therefore, not counsel the adoption of Mr. Willows' method in the present state of our knowledge.

I have observed, from various newspaper reports, that on the estate of Mr. Brown, M.H.H. of Tasmania, tuberculosis exists amongst the wild rabbits to a very considerable extent, and that the sheep depasturing in the same paddocks are not similarly affected. This I consider to be a matter very worthy of being inquired into, and I would therefore recommend that Mr. Willows should be at once sent to that locality to conduct the necessary investigation, which I am confident he is exceedingly well qualified to do.

I would also recommend that a few inoculated rabbits, together with a few healthy rabbits and some sheep, should be placed upon one of the islands in the Harbour, with a view to a very complete series of experiments being made, in order to set at rest the vexed question of the transmissibility of tuberculosis by association.

In the absence of such an inquiry, carried on in a scientific way, I am unable to recommend the adoption of the proposal under consideration.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

President of the Board of Health, and Medical Adviser to the Government of N.S.W.

Submitted.—A.B., 7/12/83. The Under Secretary for Mines. Secretary for Mines.—G.R.D., 7/12/83. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C.—G.E., 7/12/83. Submitted.—H.W., 8/12/83.

The question of getting rid of the rabbits in this Colony, or even of holding them in check, is of so much importance that no steps should be omitted to obtain information which might assist in one or the other object. I therefore agree with the Health Officer in thinking that good service would be rendered by Mr. Willows going at once to the estate of Mr. Brown in Tasmania, to conduct the necessary investigation into the disease said to be tuberculosis amongst the rabbits there, or in any other part of Tasmania, and generally to report thereon without delay. Upon his return, if deemed advisable, some rabbits may be obtained for the purpose of experimenting, as suggested by the Health Officer.—J. P. ABBOTT, 10/12/83.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RABBIT AND CATTLE DISEASE IN TASMANIA.

(REPORT ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 May, 1884.

The Government Veterinarian to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, 24 March, 1884.

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of my investigations into the prevailing diseases of the rabbits and cattle of Tasmania, in obedience to the written instructions herewith attached.

Upon my arrival at Ellenthorpe Hall, on the 5th of January last, where I had proceeded for the purpose of reporting upon the alleged disease amongst the rabbits on that estate—publicly stated by Bruni, the pastoral correspondent of the *Australasian*, to be tuberculosis,—I learned that in 1880 the rabbits upon a part of one particular paddock were first observed to die from some cause uniform in its manifestations and result.

The centre from which this disease apparently originated consists of about 10 acres of grazing land, the soil of which is an admixture of red clay and gravel, and, like the surrounding country, is elevated and undulating on its surface, dry in nature, and generally stony in character; it is bounded on the north, east, south, and west by irregularly elevated bush country; the flowing water of this part is confined to one comparatively small creek, which has its origin in the western tier of hills, from whence it pursues a circuitous course, and although it has occasionally been slightly flooded from extraordinary causes, no results have accrued from this temporary overflow worthy of comment; fairly grown wattle, peppermint, and gum trees abound in this district, and the grasses natural to it are of the varieties known as bush, kangaroo, and silver, in combination with ordinary bush herbage. From the time this rabbit disease was first observed the infected area and adjacent land have been regularly grazed by sheep, in company with some cattle, and since it made its first appearance amongst the rabbits no attempt whatever has been made to keep them down, the disease, unaided, having effected this, although this part formerly contained a great many rabbits, and has constantly been invaded by varying quantities of strangers during all seasons of the year from a thickly infested rabbit country situated beyond its eastern boundary. This district, with its immediate surroundings, is in such a satisfactory sanitary condition as not to favour the development of any disease.

Taking the 10 acres primarily infected as a centre, I carefully and uniformly examined the rabbits, live stock, and general nature of an area of the adjacent country extending from this centre, and comprising about 1,000 acres; excepting that the extended area is bounded on the south by open, light, sandy grass land, and that about 100 acres of it has been regularly cultivated, it differs in no material condition from the more limited region previously described.

During my investigation I passed over the whole of the extended area in a methodical manner, accompanied by gentlemen with their guns and dogs; during five days 100 rabbits, fairly selected from every portion of the extended infected area, were killed in my presence, and every rabbit we discovered was destroyed if possible until the hundred were obtained; most of these were shot, a few were killed by the dogs, and in two instances young rabbits in their nests were destroyed; ninety-five of these were common grey, three were black, and two were blue fawn. *Post mortem* examinations of this hundred rabbits:—Forty-six were from half-grown to full-sized, and fifty-four were from three weeks old to half-grown; thirty-five of the forty-six were diseased from tuberculosis in one or other of its stages, the remaining eleven showed no indications of this disease; of these thirty-five, twenty-eight were in the first stage of the disease and seven were in the second or third stages; of the fifty-four not half-grown, forty-one were diseased from tuberculosis, and in thirteen there were no indications of this disease; of the forty-one diseased ones, eleven were in the first stage of the disease and thirty in the second and third stages.

These rabbits did not present any external peculiarities from which a direct inference could be drawn as to their normal or abnormal state,—excepting when the disease was far advanced, when their bodies were much emaciated, and their abdomens were enlarged and pendulous, palpation proved this increase in bulk to depend upon a firm, unyielding mass which occupied the antro-inferior portion of the abdominal cavity, but entirely free from such dropsical effusions as result from parasitic affections; upon free incision into the abdominal cavity consistent indications of the disease when in its first stage were

always apparent as frequent minute caseous tubercular depositions, varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a hemp-seed, distinctly isolated from each other, and infiltrated into that part of the proper tissue of the liver which is in apposition with its fibrous envelope, the so-called "Glisson's capsule." These depositions in every case studded the external surface of the liver irregularly, without in any way impinging upon the biliary ducts; and in this stage no other part of the body showed any indications of disease.

At the commencement of the second stage—that is, so soon as softening of the tuberculous deposit commenced—the pathognomonic appearances were distinctly diagnostic, but unique; at this stage the liver had attained such dimensions that immediately upon cutting into that region of the abdominal cavity which it naturally occupies, it mechanically protruded through the incision thus made, and exposed upon its every aspect nodular enlargements from the size of a shot to that of a large pea, of a yellow rather than a grey tint, which to my mind resulted in part from the presence of bile imperfectly secreted by this organ only yet partially destroyed by structural disease, and in part from the retrograde changes consequent upon the partial breakdown of the centres of the tuberculous deposits; further examination of the structure of the liver proved that its whole substance was infiltrated by similar depositions to those observed upon its surface; within these caseous and purulent depositions, which resulted from the retrograde changes that had already taken place, were small quantities of the salts of the blood, which caused some calcification, as evidenced by a distinct gritty sensation when these morbid growths were incised.

When the disease was thus far advanced, the mesenteric glands were invariably involved, and by carefully cutting open and cleansing the intestines, numerous limited infiltrations of tubercle were discovered between the muscular coat and serous lining membrane.

No other evidences of positive structural disease were apparent to the unaided senses, although the microscope occasionally showed tubercle elements in the lungs.

The lungs of every rabbit examined in this advanced stage were pale and flaccid, and wasted to less than half their natural size; so marked was the atrophy which resulted from the continuous compression occasioned by the pressure of the liver, which had assumed such enormous proportions. As an example, I will mention to what extent this existed in one of the worst diseased rabbits killed: The carcass, skin, and kidneys, without other viscera, of a little rabbit about six weeks old weighed just 13 ounces, and its liver, which was one mass of broken-down tubercle, alone weighed 5 ounces. The last ravages of this disease, as exemplified in several cases, are worthy of comment. In these the liver was pale, softer, and more or less collapsed from ulceration of the walls of the biliary ducts, as well of such interstitial tissue as before separated the larger tuberculous deposits from each other. These, which had broken down and were more or less purulent in character, had become confluent and passed freely from one cavity to another, and also into such of the smaller ducts as communicated with each other; this progressive ulceration soon extended to the large biliary duct, which at once became inundated with the diseased products. These then passed into the gall bladder, through the cystic duct, and through the terminal portion of this, the ductus communis choledochus, and from thence into that part of the anterior portion of the small intestines termed the duodenum; the excessive quantity of the morbid matter necessary to destroy the important organism with which it had been in contact now entered the main channel of the digestive apparatus, and was at once taken up by the selecting absorbents peculiar to the alimentary tract, and conveyed directly into the portal and probably into the general circulation. The most apparent evidences of septicæmia, or the blood-poisoning which followed, existed in the bowels, and occasioned severe superpurgation, which had evidently been very violent for some time prior to death, and of which the traces were unmistakable.

Histological examinations.—I made the most careful microscopic examinations of every product that could exercise any influence upon or be in any way connected with the disease under consideration, and these examinations in every case showed a complete uniformity of diseased elements, and indubitably confirmed the positive existence of tuberculosis.

There was present in every rabbit thus examined miliary, caseous, and broken-down tubercle, which had often undergone calcification, but not to such an extent or so consistently as is usually observed; large giant cells, irregular in outline and containing a number of nuclei, were always present in continuity with a varying-sized zone of small-celled tissue, together with evidences of fatty degeneration, and the elements consequent upon calcification, with such other *débris* as resulted from complete or partial disintegration of the tissue of the organism thus diseased; the broken-down tubercle, which had assumed a purulent appearance, consisted nearly entirely of very distinct multinucleated and branched cells particularly well defined and characteristic of this form of tuberculosis.

The process of softening is one of the modifications of tubercle, whether calcification has or has not taken place.

No parasites whatever existed in any of the rabbits killed, excepting in four instances, in which a few flukes were found in the biliary duct, where their presence had not induced any change in the texture with which they were in contact.

I was able to glean a complete history of the infected area, with regard to its exact pastoral and agricultural results during the past eleven years, with full particulars of the nature, age, and actual condition of the whole of the live stock depastured upon it; but a description of these prior to the appearance of the rabbit disease seems uncalled for. Less than a tithe of this area has recently been cultivated, and live stock have only had access to this portion when the special crops, resulting from such cultivation, were secured from the probable damage these animals would be likely to occasion. Practically speaking, the infected area consists of permanent pasture, of a carrying capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre for one sheep, by which animals it has always been closely and regularly grazed, in conjunction with a small number of cattle. During the time I was investigating the rabbit disease, 2,200 ewes and wethers with a few lambs were depastured upon it. This flock consisted of 900 two-tooth sheep, about 300 culls, and of the remainder some had four and some had six permanent incisors, and all were bred upon this land. The young sheep had been continuously in their present situation during the past ten consecutive months, and the aged sheep for two years; all these have regularly grazed and have been nearly entirely confined to the district under consideration. These sheep I carefully inspected upon two occasions, and all of them were free from any indications of disease. All the sheep required for household consumption at Ellenthorpe Hall have been entirely and invariably fattened upon and taken directly from this area. I made *post mortem* examinations of numbers killed for this purpose during my visit, and found all of them quite free

free from disease of any description. Since May, 1879, eight sheep per week have on an average been killed for consumption upon the estate, and by cautious inquiry I learned of the three men, whose veracity is currently reported to be above suspicion, and who have killed and dressed them all during that time, that all these sheep were always found in good condition and healthy, without any suspicion of internal disease, and that, excepting the occasional presence of a few flukes in the ducts of their livers, nothing irregular was observed. The ten head of cattle grazing upon this area were, when I twice inspected them in a healthy condition.

Cause.—There is no doubt in my mind but that this form of specific tuberculosis, which is recorded as that to which rabbits are naturally most subject, under the appellation of *Hepar tuberculosis*, originated amongst the rabbits through their contamination by the products of scrofulous inflammation resulting from a chronic disease frequent amongst the cattle of Tasmania, and of which I report fully further on.

In a pathological sense tuberculosis and scrofula are inseparable, as proved long since by Chauveau, Gerlach, and others, who produced tuberculosis by feeding animals on scrofulous products. The marked susceptibility of rabbits to the former disease render them unconditional victims of a malady invariably fatal, although acquired from a disease which in its original subject only gives rise to chronic inflammatory action of a peculiar type, powerless to directly arrest the vital functions with which it so seriously interferes.

In my opinion this form of tuberculosis is confined to the liver, because the germs of the disease probably only originally gained access to the rabbits' system through the medium of their food, contaminated by the excretions of diseased cattle, and perhaps of other rabbits, and are then injected in the alimentary tract, from which these germs are taken up through the villi of the intestines; and as the blood capillaries lie outside the lacteal or lymphatic radical, which they surround in each villus, it is probable that the blood-vessels carry off the greater part of all the soluble nutrition (excepting actual fat) from the alimentary canal, and as all the blood brought to the capillaries of the stomach and intestines is gathered into veins that unite in a single trunk, the portal vein which proceeds directly to the liver, where it breaks up into an immense multitude of capillaries which ramify through the substance of that organ, and thus the germs of this disease may gain direct access to the liver without having ever entered the general circulation, and when once established as a constitutional peculiarity this condition is reproduced through systemic influences.

During my investigation I had abundant proof of the direct hereditary transmission of this malady in many instances. Young rabbits, varying in age from four to six weeks, were examined in the last stage of the disease; in some cases they certainly had not left their nests more than a fortnight, if so long. Although it is evidently congenital, I had not sufficient opportunity to demonstrate this fact.

This form of tuberculosis is of a less infectious nature and less active in the destruction of rabbits than that acute form of the same disease artificially produced by me, for in this the disease is established principally in the respiratory tract, when after a certain stage all the air expired by the diseased rabbit comes directly from a surface studded with the active elements of the disease, and next after this the principal seat in the acute form is the kidneys, from which the germs, so soon as the tubercle breaks down, pass off with the urine, consequently the associations of the rabbits become regularly and frequently contaminated, and in addition to these important seats general tuberculization of the entire system results; whereas that form of this disease now especially under consideration is not only slower in its course, from the fact that it only seizes upon the liver, which is not strictly speaking one of the vital organs, but as this organ is practically situated within an enclosed cavity the germs have but little opportunity to extend the disease by infection until the terminal stage, when the tubercle breaks down, flows into the bowels, and is voided per anus, when death results from septicæmia, and the probabilities are that the active germs are destroyed with the victim's life, but this could only be proved by systematic experiments which I had no opportunity of carrying out. The diseased rabbits must invariably have died in burrows, holes, or some other hidden situations, for they were not found dead on the surface, and there were large numbers of blow-flies very frequently observed around many such places.

In spite of the sub-acute nature of this disease it is doing good service as a rabbit exterminator in Tasmania, which Colony it is likely to entirely clear of rabbits, if not allowed to die out, and if properly worked, for not only has it in its own quiet way, when left to chance, to a great extent rescued a district (formerly thickly infested and still subject to constant invasion) from the rabbit plague, but it is extending the area of its operation by a process of consistent if slow expansion. Of this I had a marked illustration, for upon one part of the infested area previously described all the rabbits caught were opened and found healthy four months prior to my inspection. A few rabbits caught upon land the soil, vegetation and water of which are freely and permanently impregnated with salt, were fatally diseased from this form of tuberculosis. That this rabbit disease has been more or less prevalent in Tasmania in times past in conjunction with the prevailing cattle disease is probable from the testimony of many respectable persons who have been familiar with the latter disease all their lives, and who relate instances of disease in its general characteristics like this having completely cleared certain districts of rabbits, and which have for a few subsequent years remained clear of them but afterwards became again infested. My supposition that the rabbit disease originated from bovine scrofula is confirmed by the fact of observing occasional instances of commencing disease—perhaps two or three per cent. of the rabbits examined in four districts distinct from Ellenthorpe Estate, for the prevailing cattle disease is common in every part of Tasmania.

PREVAILING DISEASE OF THE CATTLE IN TASMANIA.

On the 8th of January last, in conjunction with Mr. Park, M.R.C.V.S., of Hobart, who throughout rendered me valuable assistance, I had the honor to receive orders from the Honorable the Premier of Tasmania to report upon the alleged cancer in the cattle of that Colony. In compliance with these orders, I beg to submit the following explanation of the nature of this disease, its causes and consequences; prefaced by such an account of its general history as was obtained by travelling more than 380 miles, in order to hear the deductions of those persons who had most experience of it, to watch its influence during life, and to obtain sufficient diseased animals of an average type for post mortem examinations.

All the oldest colonists interrogated have, throughout their earliest experiences of live stock, been sufficiently conversant with this disease to recognize its existence by its simple external manifestations, and their explanation of its course and termination were evidently founded upon such facts as are only gained

gained by long-continued personal observation, the tenor of which will be embodied ; but their ideas as to its causation were generally so crude and conflicting as to be scarcely worthy of consideration. No one questioned had ever known an animal thus diseased to recover.

In all, ten animals were killed and submitted to the most careful post mortem examinations, and every kind of diseased product was carefully examined with a reliable and powerful microscope.

These cattle were of various sexes, breeds, ages, and in different stages of the disease, as shown below :—

No.	Sex.	Breed.	Age (about).		Time diseased (about).	
			Years.	mths.	Years.	Mths.
1	Bull.....	Pure Shorthorn	3	6	1	3
2	Cow	Crossbred	5	6	1	2
3	Bullock	Do	8	0	3	9
4	Do	Do	7	6	3	3
5	Do	Do	7	0	3	0
6	Do	Hereford	5	0	1	9
7	Do	Crossbred	5	0	1	6
8	Do	Do	5	0	1	6
9	Do	Devon	4	0	0	5
10	Steer	Crossbred	3	0	0	6

The ordinary early evidence of this disease is the appearance of a swelling in the bones which form the upper or the lower jaw, more frequently in the latter, and, in the majority of cases, commencing in the region of the third and fourth molar teeth. This enlargement at first appears as a hard, somewhat diffused swelling ; after a time it gradually becomes more defined, and develops very slowly as a hard bony tumour, the dimensions of which ever continue to increase from infiltration into this tumorous growth, and from ulceration of the surrounding structures, with which by its extension it is brought into apposition. The most apparent result of this progressive ulceration, to an ordinary observer, is the destruction of the skin and other tissue over the region of the diseased part, which principally from this cause then presented the appearance of an ill-defined tumour, irregular on its surface, studded with small accumulations of matter of a fetid odour. This condition results more commonly when the lower jaw is the seat of the disease, for when the upper jaw is seized upon, the structures of which it then causes the decay, being of lower organization than those destroyed in the lower jaw, it appears more as a diseased bony expansion comparatively free from the softer depositions. As a rule there is but one external diseased centre in one animal, which increases so slowly that the general condition of the animal is often not affected for years, and then more from mechanical derangement than from specific causes. The ordinary concomitant symptoms of this disease are so palpable and so uniform that it is not necessary to mention them here.

Post mortem examinations.—Although some of the cattle killed had immense tumorous growths and had been diseased for years, none of them were really emaciated. Upon cutting into the external surface of the tumorous excrescence, the skin when not entirely destroyed by ulceration was hard, thickened, and adherent to the diseased tissue, which it covered, the whole exhibiting distinct evidences of long-continued inflammatory action of a very low type, and throughout was infiltrated with scrofulous products, which were softer than the adventitious tissue in which they were embedded ; these varied in appearance from yellow speck-like depositions of caseous consistency, which thickly studded the incised surface, to accumulations more purulent in character, thinner in consistency, lighter in colour, and of increased dimensions—the retrograde changes consequent upon advanced disease. Section of the diseased bone showed that the proper bone tissue was exceedingly spongy and soft, that the finer osseous lamellæ were broken down or absorbed, that the Haversian canals were obliterated, that the internal medullary tissue was completely destroyed, and that the salts of the blood were only present in very limited quantities. There existed throughout this diseased osseous structure similar invasions of scrofulous products to those observed in the surrounding diseased tissue. The mesenteric lymphatic glands were in every case enlarged and changed to a homogenous mass, dark in colour, and infiltrated with speck-like scrofulous or tuberculous deposits, which in some instances had undergone liquefaction. In each animal the liver was similarly diseased, for although the greater part of this organ was not involved, certain portions of the biliary ducts always showed thickening of a cartilaginous nature, with calcareous degeneration, which prevented osmosis of the secreted bile, from the retention of the solid elements of which and from the deposition of the salts of the blood biliary calculi, both large and numerous, resulted. On the surface of liver, immediately under Glisson's capsule, and occasionally in its substance, small yellow tuberculous deposits were distinctly seen, generally of small dimensions, but invariably present. In four of the animals killed well-marked scrofulous deposits were discovered in their lungs. In the lungs of four of the others there were evidences of the chronic inflammatory action peculiar to the scrofulous diathesis, but in the remaining two these organs were apparently healthy.

The oldest bullock had been diseased for nearly four years, and his kidneys were seriously involved, both the cortical and medullary substances were pale, soft, and friable, and infiltrated by large and well-defined calcareous depositions.

In every animal either the kidneys or pancreas was in an abnormal state. The smaller glands near the organs most diseased were always involved ; but the result of this implication, both as to degree and extent, was irregular. In some of these cattle a limited number of flukes were occasionally found in the main ducts of the liver, but neither these nor the few other parasites observed in any way influenced the organism of the animal in which they existed.

Microscopic examination was carefully made of each of the abnormal products peculiar to this disease ; these were of three varieties :—

The special elements diagnostic of scrofulous inflammation.

The elements resulting from the low inflammatory action caused in the organ or part by the irritation and contamination induced by the presence of the specific germs.

The formations resulting from the retention in that part of the organ implicated of some of the elements of the secretion selected (in parts of the organ less involved) for excretion.

Throughout

Throughout the tumorous growths and in the mesenteric glands and liver of each of the ten animals killed, large giant-cells with many nuclei and in various stages of development were distinctly seen; these cells were also frequently observed in their lungs, kidneys, and in some other parts of their bodies; and although in these organs their deposition was irregular, these disease germs when present were always of uniform appearance.

The elements resulting from the destructive inflammation which the presence of the germs caused in the organ or part appeared as *débris* of the natural tissue, intermingled with pus cells and with the specific cells before mentioned, together with evidences of exudation of a fluid, poor in albumen, into the surrounding connective tissue. The formations, which principally resulted from an accumulation of the solid elements of bile, as biliary calculi, were common in those portions of the biliary ducts which had undergone calcareous degeneration.

Nature and cause.—Scrofula of cattle absolutely depends upon only one positive cause—"the presence of its specific germ"; but there are many determining influences which either favour, check, or arrest the propagation of this specific element. The fact that similar chronic disease of many organs of the body prevailed at the same time proves the existence of a blood disease, and the consistent presence of tubercle in the many organs thus diseased is actual proof of its real nature,—when all the collateral consequences and coincidents of the disease confirm this diagnosis. This malady is both hereditary and acquired. The principal cause of its frequency amongst the Tasmanian cattle is the transmission of the germs of this disease from breeding-cattle with a scrofulous diathesis to their progeny.

In and in breeding is only second to direct hereditary contamination, for when animals of consanguineous relationship breed together, not only is there the greater probability of them being constitutionally tainted from any disease common to such animals, but the vital powers of their progeny are so impaired that even if born free from actual disease they would be likely to become infected from such insidious forms of this malady as would be inert to more vigorous animals. This disease may be directly acquired by a healthy animal by contagion from one suffering from this malady when in an advanced stage, for if the germs of this disease enter the system of a healthy animal by injection or otherwise, this disease will be reproduced in that animal. Such a cause may at any time operate so soon as the actual diseased products contaminate the surroundings of other cattle.

That scrofulous matter given to animals with their food will reproduce in them this disease, or even produce tuberculosis, is a fact long since known to many pathologists.

The exciting causes which favour the development of this disease in any animal with a scrofulous taint are—insufficient nourishment, undue exposure to unfavourable climatic influences, injury to the face from external violence; (but this must not be confounded with those cases in which simple inflammation results from injury to a healthy animal and afterwards passes off by resolution); the inflammation of the alveolar cavities situated in the internal structure of the bones of the jaws, consequent upon the development of the last permanent molar teeth. It is a well-known fact that any inflammation, however simple in its nature, in a scrofulous subject, not only has a constant tendency to spread to the surrounding structures, but such exudations as result from this inflammation not being absorbed exercise a destructive influence upon the tissues with which they are in apposition.

This disease, as prevailing in all the cattle examined, is remarkable for the smouldering malignancy of its protracted ravages, which, although incapable of directly arresting the vital functions, ever continue to extend over them their destructive action, and further cause such mechanical derangement as ultimately insures the extinction of the victim seized upon.

This disease can after a time be stamped out by the thorough and consistent enforcement of the obvious prophylactic measures.

Under no circumstances whatever should any animal with scrofulous disease, or any animal to which such a suspicious taint directly or indirectly attaches, be permitted to breed.

In and in breeding should be carefully avoided, and the existing herds of cattle, after being purified from all associations with diseased animals, should be invigorated by the introduction of fresh strains of blood from healthy and vigorous progenitors.

Perhaps there is no objection to the direct fattening of cattle in the earliest stages of the disease, providing that such cattle are, during the fattening process, so circumstanced as to be unable to contaminate other cattle by contagion from their diseased secretions or excretions.

In accordance with the principles which now regulate the inspection of meat intended for human consumption in Europe, only the carcasses of cattle fattened in the earliest stages of this disease, which after death prove to be really nutritious and quite wholesome, and in which there are but comparatively slight deposition of the diseased products in the internal organs, it being carefully ascertained that there is no breaking up or softening of these depositions, and providing that every portion of these diseased organs or parts are completely removed from the carcass involved, then, and then only, should the remaining parts of such carcasses be permitted to pass into human consumption. But I am of opinion that the consumption of meat or milk from scrofulous or tuberculous animals is always dangerous.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANTHONY WILLOWS, M.R.C.V.S., London,
N.S.W. Government Veterinarian.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

(LANDS RESUMED FOR, SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 October, 1883.

RETURN of Lands resumed for Sydney Water Supply Works, showing the name of the owner, the quantity taken, and the price per acre agreed to be paid or offered by the Government as compensation in each case.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY—RETURN showing

Names of presumed owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16 sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification.
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	

Section 1, from the Nepean River to the Cataract River,

			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.				
W. Wanson, senr.,	Wilton	Camden	4 0 1	41 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Wanson	do	do	2 2 25	43 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Wanson, junr.	do	do	2 0 35	34 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. Mulholland ..	do	do	3 0 17	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Moore ..	.....	.....	0 2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Mulholland..	.....	.....	2 2 3	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. L. Jenkins	Wilton	Camden .....	.....	.....	16 1 36	Not agreed on	452	19 Nov., 1880	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
J. Tyson	do	do .....	.....	.....	3 3 12	£100	452	19 ,, ,,	do

Section 2, from the Cataract River to 2 m. 273 ft., being a length of 2 m. 315 ft.,

L. Darcy	}	}	2 0 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10 3
John Darcy									
Henry Redman ..									
John Manton	Appin	Cumberland	3 2 38 $\frac{3}{10}$	37 8 7
James Taylor, Ellen Rosetta M'Mullen, & Franklin M'Mullen, Trustees for Mrs. G. Patrick.									
T. Walker									
	do	do	13 2 26	141 10 1

Section 3, from 2 m. 273 ft. to 4 m. 280 ft.,

J. Fahey	Appin	Cumberland	8 3 19	82 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. Fahey	do	do	2 1 6	22 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. D. Gouly	do	do	21 2 31	208 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. Byrne	do	do	12 0 15	170 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. Nicol	do	do	4 2 37	438 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Section 4, from 4 m. 280 ft. to 6 m. 2,200 ft., being a length of 2 m. 1,920 ft., consisting of

G. Nicol	Appin	Cumberland	7 3 39	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Simpson	do	do	12 3 22	213 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. Byrne	do	do	19 0 36	76 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Devine	Menangle ..	do	28 2 24	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Section 5, from 6 m. 2,200 ft. to 9 m. 3,700 ft.,

J. Devine	Menangle ..	Cumberland	6 3 33	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. B. Woodhouse	do	do .....	.....	.....	72 2 3	.....	452	17 Dec., 1880	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>

Section 6, from 9 m. 3,700 ft. to 11 m. 4,450 ft., being a length of 2 m. 750 ft., consisting

M. J. Vardy	Menangle ..	Cumberland	.....	.....	8 1 18	.....	194	13 May, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
W. Graham	do	do .....	.....	.....	10 0 26	.....	194	13 ,, ,,	do
T. Fitzgibbon	do	do .....	.....	.....	10 0 26	.....	194	13 ,, ,,	do
J. Fitzpatrick ..	do	do .....	.....	.....	31 1 32	Not agreed on	194	13 ,, ,,	do
J. Fitzpatrick ..	do	do .....	.....	.....	1 0 0	do	304	17 July, 1883	do
(Trustees of the Estate.)									
P. Ward	do	do .....	.....	.....	31 1 32	.....	194	13 May, 1881	do
P. Madden	do	do .....	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....	194	13 ,, ,,	do

Inspection

Messrs. E. W. Fieldhouse and E. B. Woodhouse (Trustees in the will of the late R. Stewart, Esq.)	Menangle ..	Cumberland	.....	.....	1 2 15	Not agreed on	412	13 Oct., 1882	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
Mrs. Elsie Riach ..	do	do .....	.....	.....	1 2 15	do	412	13 ,, ,,	do
Arthur Riach	do	do .....	.....	.....	1 2 15	do	412	13 ,, ,,	do
M. J. Vardy	do	do .....	.....	.....	64 0 0	.....	412	13 ,, ,,	do

particulars of Lands resumed or purchased.

Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
being a length of 4 m. 2,530 ft.—all tunnel.							
.....	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 10 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 10 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	
.....	
19 Nov., 1880..	Freehold..	3,162 13 6	563 12 7	.....	.....	.....
19 „ „	do	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
consisting of 9,741 ft. of tunnel and 1,134 ft. of open canal.							
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 9 6	£7 16s. costs.
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 1 3	† A further sum of £20 has been agreed to be paid in lieu of right of road through the land purchased.
being a length of 2 m. 7 ft.—all open canal.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 1 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 14 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 15 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 13 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 0 0	G. Nicol's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 12 acres 2 roods 36 perches, at £558, the estimated value of the portion in section 3 being £438.
3,280 ft. of tunnels, viz., one tunnel of 600 ft., one of 2,680 ft., and 1 m. 3,920 ft. of open canal.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	G. Nicol's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 12 acres 2 roods 36 perches, at £558, the estimated value of the portion in section 4 being £120.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 3 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 2 6	J. Devine's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 29 acres 17 perches, at £167, the estimated value of the portion in sec. 4 being £132. A further sum of £20 has been agreed to be paid by way of compensation for damage, right of road, &c.
being a length of 3 m. 1,500 ft.—all open canal.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. Devine's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 29 acres 17 perches, at £167, the estimated value of the portion in sec. 5 being £35.
20 Dec., 1880..	Freehold..	14,831 14 8½	5,915 10 5	5,915 10 5	544 10 8	6,460 1 1	
of one tunnel (called the Sugar-loaf Tunnel) 3,900 ft. in length and 1 m. 2,130 ft. of open canal.							
14 May, 1881..	Freehold..	192 5 0	116 10 7	116 10 7	8 14 11	125 5 6	£31 11s. 11d. costs.
14 „ „	Freehold..	197 15 3	116 17 4	116 17 4	15 18 10	132 16 2	£14 19s. 6d. costs.
14 „ „	Occupier..	100 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	5 14 1	83 14 1	
14 „ „	Freehold..	727 15 0	461 12 9	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
19 July, 1883..	Freehold..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim as yet.
14 May, 1881..	Occupier..	114 3 3	62 17 7	62 17 7	7 5 8	70 3 3	£6 3s. costs.
14 „ „	Freehold..	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 16 1	21 16 1	
House.							
14 Oct., 1882..	Freehold..	100 0 0	17 4 9	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
14 „ „	Life tenancy	150 0 0	11 9 6	.....	.....	.....	do
14 „ „	Occupier..	150 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	do
14 „ „	Freehold..	640 0 0	640 0 0	640 0 0	.....	.....	do

Names of presumed owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification.
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	

Section 7, from 11 m. 4,450 ft. to 14 m. 3,960 ft., being a length of 2 m. 4,790 ft., consisting

			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.				
Misses Reddall ...	St. Peter ...	Cumberland	.....	.....	23 3 32	.....	227	10 June, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
J. Donaghy.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	23 3 32	Not agreed on	227	10 " "	do
Misses Reddall ...	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	1 1 2	.....	253	27 June, 1882	do
J. Donaghy.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	1 1 2	Not agreed on	253	27 " "	do
J. Fitzpatrick.....	St. Peter and Narellan.	do ...	.....	.....	38 0 11	do ...	227	10 " 1881	do
R. Watson	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	9 1 0	do ...	227	10 " "	do
J. Eggleton.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	14 2 7	do ...	227	10 " "	do
J. Cummins.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	7 1 21	do ...	227	10 " "	do
J. Guthrie.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	1 3 6	do ...	227	10 " "	do
J. Fitzpatrick.....	St. Peter ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 2 16	do ...	253	27 " 1882	do
do	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 1 0	do ...	253	27 " "	do
do	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 0 20	do ...	253	27 " "	do
do	St. Peter and Narellan.	do ...	.....	.....	1 3 5	do ...	253	27 " "	do
R. Watson	St. Peter ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 2 16	do ...	253	27 " "	do
do	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 1 0	do ...	253	27 " "	do
do	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 0 20	do ...	253	27 " "	do
do	St. Peter and Narellan.	do ...	.....	.....	0 0 18	do ...	253	27 " "	do
J. Eggleton.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 0 5	do ...	253	27 " "	do

Section 8, from 14 m. 3,960 ft. to 20 m. 2,640 ft., being a length of 5 m. 3,960 ft., consisting of 4,330 ft. of tunnels,

J. Fitzpatrick.....	Narellan ...	Cumberland.	.....	.....	23 1 11	.....	287	22 July, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
Do (trustees of the late)	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 0 24	Not agreed on	304	17 " 1883	do
J. Guthrie	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	10 3 4	do	287	22 " 1881	do
W. Cooper	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	12 2 7	.....	287	22 " "	do
Do	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	0 0 24	Not agreed on	304	17 " 1883	do
J. Guthrie	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	7 1 37	.....	287	22 " 1881	do
E. L. Moore	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	35 1 13	.....	287	22 " "	do
G. Larkin	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	9 2 21	.....	287	22 " "	do
M. Rush	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	14 3 16	.....	287	22 " "	do
E. L. Moore	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	6 1 0	.....	122	21 Mar., 1882	do
G. Larkin	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	6 1 0	.....	122	21 " "	do
J. K. Chisholm ...	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	65 1 19	.....	287	22 July, 1881	do
J. Jenner	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	3 0 2	.....	287	22 " "	do

Section

James Mahoney...	Minto	Cumberland	.....	.....	3 3 11	.....	412	13 Oct., 1882...	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
Alexander Munro	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	8 0 35	.....	412	13 " "	do
Mrs. K. Thompson	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	2 3 32	.....	412	13 " "	do
Eliz. Bell, Rich. Holdsworth, (Trustees in the estate of the late Hy. J. Bell, Esq.)	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	18 3 16	Not agreed on	412	13 " "	do
R. H. Bloomfield	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	18 3 24	do ...	412	13 " "	do
H. J. Bell	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	18 0 0	do ...	412	13 " "	do

Section

Joseph Moore.....	Minto	Cumberland	.....	.....	9 0 37	.....	412	13 Oct., 1882...	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
Cath. Moore, A. S. Burcher, (Trustees in the estate of the late Wm. Moore.)	Cook	do ...	.....	.....	11 1 9	.....	412	13 " "	do
Thomas L. Peate	Cabramatta..	do ...	.....	.....	14 3 21	Not agreed on	412	13 " "	do
Richard R. Terry	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	69 3 36	.....	412	13 " "	do
Laughlin Buggy...	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	69 3 36	.....	412	13 " "	do
J. Clavin	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	26 3 0	Not agreed on	412	13 " "	do
Mrs. T. Cary	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	20 2 21	do ...	412	13 " "	do
J. Gurner, Trustees of.	Cabramatta & Melville	do ...	.....	.....	39 1 13	do ...	412	13 " "	do
do adt. land	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	9 0 13½	do ...	329	7 Aug., 1883..	do
J. Firth	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	32 0 17	do ...	412	13 Oct., 1882...	do
Mrs. Geo. Firth...	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	39 0 16	do ...	412	13 " "	do
Ebenezer Vickery	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	39 0 16	do ...	412	13 " "	do
T. Briggs.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	32 0 17	do ...	412	13 " "	do
do adt. land	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	5 0 15½	do ...	329	7 Aug., 1883..	do
A. McMinn.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	7 0 36	do ...	412	13 Oct., 1882...	do
do adt. land	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	3 3 38	do ...	329	7 Aug., 1883..	do
Edwin Dengate ...	Melville ...	do ...	.....	.....	8 3 24	do ...	412	13 Oct., 1882...	do
F. J. Weston	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	29 2 29	do ...	412	13 " "	do
do adt. land	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	1 0 0	do ...	304	17 July, 1883..	do
E. H. Weston.....	do ...	do ...	.....	.....	31 3 31	do ...	412	13 " "	do

Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
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of one tunnel (called the Mount Anna Tunnel) of 2,250 ft. and 2 miles 2,540 ft. of open canal.

11 June, 1881..	Freehold..	£ 1,395 0 0	£ 534 19 4	£ 534 19 4	£ 34 7 7	£ 569 6 11	£16 15s. costs.
11 " "	Occupier..	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 June, 1882..	Freehold..	126 6 9	22 4 4	22 4 4	1 0 0	23 4 4	£12 15s. 3d. costs. Claim not yet made.
28 " "	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 " 1881..	Freehold..	861 7 6	329 5 7	329 5 7	57 13 4	386 18 11	
11 " "	Occupier..	192 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	4 14 0	52 14 0	
11 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim sent in.
11 " "	do	24 15 0	12 7 6	.....	.....	.....
11 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " 1882..	Freehold..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

viz., one of 550 ft. (Mollesmain Tunnel), one of 3,780 ft. (Badgelly Tunnel), and 4 m. 4,910 ft. of open canal.

25 July, 1881	Freehold..	566 7 6	386 18 11	386 18 11	35 4 4	422 3 3	No claim made as yet. No claim sent in.
19 " 1883	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 " 1881	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£6 18s. 1d. costs.
25 " "	do	133 2 6	47 5 0	47 5 0	4 5 4	51 10 4	
19 " 1883	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 " 1881	Freehold..	137 10 0	110 5 2	110 5 2	13 6 10	123 12 0	
25 " "	do	5,706 12 6	868 1 3	868 1 3	63 9 11	931 11 2	£22 0s. 10d. costs.
25 " "	Occupier..	138 14 9	16 17 0	16 17 0	1 14 7	18 1 7	
25 " "	do	399 15 0	261 17 0	261 17 0	17 12 10	279 9 10	£6 13s. 4d. costs.
22 March, 1882	Freehold..	1,000 0 0	516 13 0	516 13 0	17 8 2	534 1 2	£13 14s. 4d. costs.
22 " "	Occupier..	72 7 6	22 15 0	22 15 0	1 7 3	24 2 3	£5 15s. 6d. costs.
25 July, 1881	Freehold..	6,550 0 0	2,389 4 7	2,539 4 7	262 19 2	2,802 3 9	
25 " "	Occupier..	214 13 0	96 12 0	96 12 0	6 10 2	103 2 2	£7 3s. 8d. costs.

9.

14 Oct., 1882...	Freehold..	303 13 1 ³ / ₄	157 4 0	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
14 " "	do	525 0 0	290 8 6	290 8 6	.....	.....
14 " "	do	123 15 0	82 10 0	82 10 0	4 5 5	86 15 5	£12 15s. 6d. costs.
14 " "	do	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim too indefinite; requested to supply further information.
14 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
14 " "	Occupier..	375 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	On hand.

10.

14 Oct., 1882...	Freehold..	832 0 0	101 11 3	101 11 3	.....	.....
14 " "	do	1,320 0 0	328 15 0	328 15 0	.....	.....
14 " "	do	797 13 6	263 18 0	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
14 " "	do	1,450 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....	.....
14 " "	Leasehold	125 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
14 " "	Occupier..	240 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Shown no title.
14 " "	do	100 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	do
14 " "	Freehold..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.
9 Aug., 1883..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim too indefinite; requested to give further particulars.
14 Oct., 1882...	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 " "	Freehold..	1,604 16 10	891 0 0	.....	.....	.....	On hand.
14 " "	Occupier..	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
14 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Aug., 1883..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim too indefinite; requested to give further particulars.
14 Oct., 1882...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Aug., 1883..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Oct., 1882...	Freehold..	620 0 0	365 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
14 " "	do	890 8 9	796 16 6	.....	.....	.....	do error in description.
19 July, 1883..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 " "	do	1,458 6 3	884 0 0	.....	.....	.....	do error in description.

Names of presumed owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification.
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	
E. H. Weston	Prospect	Cumberland.	a. r. p. 323 0 0	£ s. d. 2438 0 0	a. r. p. ....	.....	.....	.....	PROSPECT RESER-
R. Furlong	do	do	30 0 0	568 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. O'Hare	do	do	273 1 0	1366 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Morgan	do	do	150 3 0	1300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trustees of Veteran Hall Estate	do	do	.....	.....	2144 0 0	.....	156	11 April, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
E. Vickery	do	do	.....	.....	2144 0 0	.....	156	11 " "	do
T. Wilton	do	do	100 0 0	650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. R. Terry	do	do	35 0 0	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Kitchener	do	do	40 0 0	320 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Section 1A, below Prospect, from Reservoir

G. Smith	Prospect	Cumberland.	.....	.....	12 2 13	.....	227	10 June, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
J. Booth	do	do	.....	.....	12 2 13	Not agreed on	227	10 " "	do
T. Wilton	do	do	.....	.....	5 0 21	.....	227	10 " "	do
John Wilton	do	do	.....	.....	5 0 21	.....	227	10 " "	do
S. Booth	do	do	.....	.....	9 3 15	Not agreed on	227	10 " "	do
J. Booth	do	do	.....	.....	9 3 15	do	227	10 " "	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	38 2 11	do	227	10 " "	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 13	do	5	6 Jan., 1882	do
R. Harper	do	do	.....	.....	4 2 6	.....	227	10 June, 1881	do
G. Smith	do	do	.....	.....	8 2 33	.....	324	11 Aug., 1882	do
J. Booth	do	do	.....	.....	8 2 33	Not agreed on	324	11 " "	do
Thos. Wilton	do	do	.....	.....	1 3 12	.....	5	6 Jan., 1882	do
John Wilton	do	do	.....	.....	1 3 12	.....	5	6 " "	do

Section 2A, below Prospect, from 3 m. to 4 3/4 m.,

G. Smith	St. John	Cumberland.	.....	.....	11 2 21	.....	303	5 Aug., 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
T. Downey	do	do	.....	.....	11 2 21	.....	303	5 " "	do
M. A. Hollier	do	do	.....	.....	5 3 19	Not agreed on	303	5 " "	do
H. Woodward	do	do	.....	.....	1 3 9	.....	303	5 " "	do
Mrs. Watts	do	do	.....	.....	7 3 6	Not agreed on	303	5 " "	do
Do (addl. land)	do	do	.....	.....	4 1 6	do	321	31 July, 1883	do
A. T. Holroyd	do	do	.....	.....	6 3 26	do	303	5 Aug., 1881	do
Do (addl. land)	do	do	.....	.....	0 2 15	do	304	17 July, 1883	do
Messrs. Wiley & Hobbs	do	do	.....	.....	15 1 32	.....	303	5 Aug., 1881	do
G. Hollier	do	do	.....	.....	15 1 32	Not agreed on	303	5 " "	do

From 4 3/4 to 11 miles

J. B. & C. S. Jones	St. John	Cumberland.	.....	.....	1 0 34	.....	422	21 Oct., 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
Do	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 15	.....	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
Wm. Fowler	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 14	.....	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	0 2 31	.....	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
J. Wiley	do	do	.....	.....	1 1 20	.....	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 31	Not agreed on	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
H. Whitaker	do	do	.....	.....	7 1 34	Not agreed on	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
C. J. Fache	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 15	.....	422	21 " "	do
W. H. Pass	do	do	.....	.....	0 2 11	.....	422	21 " "	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 8	Not agreed on	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
James Doran	do	do	.....	.....	0 2 31	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	1 0 22	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
B. Backhouse	do	do	.....	.....	0 2 12 1/2	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
Do	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 23 1/2	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
C. Bennett	do	do	.....	.....	2 1 5 1/2	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
P. Ettinger	do	do	.....	.....	6 3 8	.....	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
A. N. Taylor	Liberty Plains	do	.....	.....	0 1 33 1/2	Not agreed on	422	21 " "	do
T. M., M. A., and John Williamson	do	do	.....	.....	6 3 29	do	422	21 " "	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 3	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
C. Webb	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 26 1/2	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	2 0 13 1/2	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
John Bentley	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 11	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 29	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
Alfred Lord	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 2	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 7	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do

Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding.	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
VOIR SITE.							
.....	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,438 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568 0 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed; also, on expiry of lease, to be allowed to remove three slab houses.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366 5 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 0 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed.
14 April, 1881	Freehold..	42,000 0 0	34,672 0 0	34,672 0 0	1,863 14 8	36,535 14 8	£38 7s. 6d. costs.
14 " "	Occupier..	13,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	236 14 3	4,736 14 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 0 0	

to 3 m., being a length of 3 m.—all open canal.

11 June, 1881	Freehold..	1,506 10 0	749 14 6	749 14 6	81 19 1	831 13 7	
11 " "	Occupier..	401 12 6	79 4 0	.....	.....	.....
11 " "	Freehold..	6,000 0 0	448 4 6	448 4 6	66 2 4	494 6 10	£29 17s. 8d. costs, cover both cases.
11 " "	Occupier..	1,749 17 6	82 14 9	82 14 9	8 7 2	91 1 11	£4 0s. 5d. costs.
11 " "	Freehold..	2,484 7 6	821 13 3	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
11 " "	Occupier..	400 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....	do
11 " "	Freehold..	5,628 6 10½	1,212 5 9	.....	.....	.....	do
7 Jan., 1882...	do	188 2 6	40 15 9	.....	.....	.....	do
11 June, 1881..	do	290 15 0	119 16 6	119 16 6	12 14 0	132 10 6	
14 Aug., 1882..	do	612 10 0	478 17 0	478 17 0	19 13 6	498 11 0	
14 " "	Occupier..	299 3 4	28 14 8	.....	.....	.....
7 Jan., 1882...	Freehold..	400 0 0	129 7 6	129 7 6	8 16 6	138 4 0	do
7 " "	Occupier..	209 10 0	25 14 9	25 14 9	1 12 1	27 6 10	

being a length of 1½ m.—all open canal.

10 Aug., 1881..	Freehold..	572 4 0	371 17 2	371 17 2	35 15 2	407 12 4	
10 " "	Occupier..	150 0 0	73 18 9	73 18 9	9 1 7	83 0 4	£8 costs.
10 " "	Freehold..	2,474 17 6	573 3 6	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
10 " "	do	584 18 6	102 15 9	102 15 9	9 10 10	112 6 7	
10 " "	do	823 0 0	314 9 9	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
2 Aug., 1883..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim sent in.
10 " 1881..	do	1,400 0 0	426 6 3	.....	.....	.....	This case has been tried in the Supreme Court, resulting in a verdict of £747.
19 July, 1883..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim sent in.
10 " 1881..	do	3,681 10 0	770 13 0	770 13 0	58 18 1	864 11 1	£35 costs.
10 " "	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim sent in.

below Prospect.

27 Oct., 1881...	Freehold..	525 0 0	88 13 9	88 13 9	9 2 10	97 16 7	£18 8s. 8d. costs (both claims).
4 Dec., 1882...	do	50 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 8 9	12 8 9	
27 Oct., 1881...	do	700 0 0	227 12 6	227 12 6	26 7 7	254 0 1	
4 Dec., 1882...	do	200 0 0	24 5 6	24 5 6	1 3 10	25 9 4	
27 Oct., 1881...	do	309 7 6	114 18 9	114 18 9	12 13 0	127 11 9	
4 Dec., 1882...	do	137 10 0	17 15 0	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
27 Oct., 1881...	do	1,746 5 0	418 6 3	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
27 " "	do	50 0 0	22 12 6	22 12 6	1 13 9	24 6 3	£18 3s. 8d. costs.
27 " "	do	260 12 6	57 0 6	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	62 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
27 Oct., 1881...	do	130 10 0	30 10 6	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	115 0 0	45 10 0	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
27 Oct., 1881...	do	100 0 0	57 8 9	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	.....	0 13 9	.....	.....	.....	do
27 Oct., 1881...	do	604 6 3	219 5 6	.....	.....	.....	Offer made; asked for reconsideration.
27 " "	do	3,046 0 0	722 4 0	722 4 0	58 15 3	780 19 3	£33 3s. 6d. costs.
27 " "	do	55 0 0	21 13 0	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	1,386 17 6	418 19 6	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.
27 Oct., 1881...	do	83 2 6	43 5 9	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	.....	83 7 6	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.
27 Oct., 1881...	do	163 15 0	61 0 6	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	.....	67 5 0	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.
27 Oct., 1881...	do	152 10 0	38 11 0	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882...	do	.....	11 15 0	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.

Names of presumed owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification.
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	
From end of 2A, below									
J. M. Power	Liberty Plains	Cumberland	.....	.....	a. r. p. 0 1 3	Not agreed on	422	21 Oct., 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
J. B. Markey	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21 " "	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 21	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
J. Warren and J. Tattersall.	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
J. J. Richardson...	do	do	.....	.....	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21 " "	do
J. A. Curtis	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	422	21 " "	do
W. Clark for H. Kennedy.	do	do	.....	.....	4 1 4	.....	422	21 " "	do
Louis Phillips.....	do	do	.....	.....	2 1 32 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	422	21 " "	do
Richard Heath ...	do	do	.....	.....	1 0 18	Not agreed on	422	21 " "	do
Thos. Williams ...	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 10	do	422	21 " "	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 14	do	485	1 Dec., 1882	do
John and Agnes M'Intyre	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 25	do	422	21 Oct., 1881	do
S. Barber.....	do	do	.....	.....	5 3 31	do	422	21 " "	do
John Watt	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 12	do	422	21 " "	do
W. J. Clarke	do	do	.....	.....	1 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21 " "	do
L. F. Stephen.....	do	do	.....	.....	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	422	21 " "	do
J. Klein	do	do	.....	.....	1 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not agreed on	422	21 " "	do
John Lackey	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21 " "	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 29	do	422	21 " "	do
Messrs Potts and Frazer.	do	do	.....	.....	14 0 36	do	422	21 " "	do
Mrs. Bohrsmann..	do	do	.....	.....	2 2 0	do	422	21 " "	do
Owners unknown..	do	do	.....	.....	26 3 26	do	422	21 " "	do
PETERSHAM RESER-									
J. Johnson	Petersham...	Cumberland.	.....	.....	0 0 28 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	194	13 May, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
H. Hughes	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 28 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	194	13 " "	do
J. P. Lister.....	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	194	13 " "	do
Trustees of the estate of Mrs. Lister	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	194	13 " "	do
E. Pownall.....	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	194	13 " "	do
WAVERLEY									
Borough Council of Waverley.	Alexandria...	Cumberland.	.....	.....	1 3 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not agreed on	15	9 Jan., 1883	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>

Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding.	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
Prospect, to 11 miles— <i>continued.</i>							
27 Oct., 1881	Freehold..	£ 53 15 0	£ 11 16 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Offer made.
27 " "	do	338 2 6	74 7 9	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882	do	.....	35 5 0	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.
27 Oct., 1881	do	100 0 0	91 10 6	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
27 " "	do	550 0 0	134 8 3	134 8 3	14 4 2	148 12 5	
27 " "	do	418 0 0	36 6 3	36 6 3	2 10 0	38 16 3	£5 8s. 10d. costs.
27 " "	do	513 0 0	278 2 0	278 2 0	19 19 5	298 1 5	£29 4s. 8d. costs.
27 " "	do	1,265 0 0	138 0 3	138 0 3	9 10 6	147 10 9	£15 2s. 2d. costs.
27 " "	do	300 0 0	63 19 0	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
27 " "	do	300 0 0	35 15 0	.....	.....	.....	Held back.
4 Dec., 1882	do	.....	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	No claim made as yet.
27 Oct., 1881	do	250 0 0	6 17 6	.....	.....	.....	Offer made.
27 " "	do	835 18 9	295 5 6	.....	.....	.....	do
27 " "	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	65 0 0	39 3 6	39 3 6	3 13 5	42 16 11	
27 " "	do	745 0 0	196 9 9	.....	.....	.....	do
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Notified that Government valuation will be accepted.
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claims with Valuator.
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claims sent in yet.
VOIR SITE.							
14 May, 1881..	Freehold..	680 0 0	640 0 0	640 0 0	.....	640 0 0	
14 " "	do	1,120 0 0	560 0 0	560 0 0	29 5 6	589 5 6	
14 " "	do	264 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	12 4 7	252 4 7	£14 7s. 10d. costs.
14 " "	do	1,200 0 0	1,120 0 0	1,120 0 0	58 14 7	1,178 14 7	£21 6s. costs.
14 " "	do	250 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	23 14 2	263 14 2	£10 6s. 6d. costs.
RESERVOIR.							
12 Jan., 1883	Freehold..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

10 October, 1883.

JAMES BYRNES
J. Y. MILLS.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

(WORK PERFORMED, COST, NAMES OF ENGINEERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 October, 1883.

RETURN (in part) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd November, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a **Progress Return**, showing,—

- “(1.) The total amount of work performed to date upon the Sydney
“Water Supply Works, specifying in detail the nature and extent of each
“kind of work.
- “(2.) The average cost to the Department, including supervision and office
“expenses, of each class of work done, exclusive of land.
- “(3.) The total expenditure under each separate heading for works to
“date.
- “(4.) The nature, extent, and estimated cost of the works yet to be done,
“exclusive of land.
- “(5.) The actual and estimated total cost of the works when completed,
“including land.
- “(6.) Same as No. 1 for the work done in the twelve months preceding
“the 30th of September last, together with the names of Superintending
“Officers in charge.
- “(7.) The names of the Resident and District Engineers, amount of salary,
“allowances (if any) and how much, length of service, number of sections
“intrusted to each officer, together with the nature and extent of the work
“in each case.”

(*Mr. Poole.*)

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

Question 1.

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Work done on each Contract up till 31st August, 1883.

Items.	I. 17/8/83.	II. 3/8/83.	III. 3/8/83.	IV. 27/7/83.	V. 10/8/83.	VI. 3/8/83.	VII. 3/8/83.	VIII. 29/7/83.	IX. 3/8/83.	X. 17/8/83.	Prospect. 25/8/83.	I A.	II A.	Waverley. 21/7/83.	Total.	Remarks.
TUNNEL WORKS.																
Tunnel driven l. yds.	5,132 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,710 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,093 $\frac{3}{8}$	218	7	437	2,172	2,258c.y.	} 11,770 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.y. 2,258c. yd.	The date entered over each Contract is that up to which the progress is given.
Tunnel lined with three brick rings c. yds.	1,082	866	1,080	317		
Brickwork in fourth ring... .. c. yds.	46	132	80	258	Under Contracts I A and II A the quantities shown are the final measurements.
Shafts l. yds.	492 $\frac{3}{8}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Concrete l. yds.	766	83	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Concrete c. yds.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rock excavation sq. yds.	787 $\frac{1}{2}$	251	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Scabbling c. yds.	46	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	
Excavation for fourth ring c. yds.	1	
Road No.	1	1	In the cases of Contracts IX, X, I A, and II A the quantities of work in culverts and syphons was not kept distinct from the open canal work.
CANAL AND RESERVOIR WORK.																
Excavation c. yds.	10,166	78,698	69,848	115,330	58,862	169,754	254,065	76,277	271,734	63,426	151,865	123,817	14,000	1,457,842	In the cases of Contracts IX, X, I A, and II A the quantities of work in culverts and syphons was not kept distinct from the open canal work.
Embankment c. yds.	1,143	.....	.....	3,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,587	39,663	.....	.....	90,472	
Trial pits, dams, and creek diversion c. yds.	1,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135	
Dry rubble masonry—plumb c. yds.	368	9,093 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,484	5,651 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,046	6,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	33,850	
" battered c. yds.	9,126	3,366 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	12,532 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rubble in cement—plumb c. yds.	5	551	581	521 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,184	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,541 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	4,598	
" battered c. yds.	2,093	871	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	102	.....	.....	3,309	
Coping in cement c. yds.	45	1,434	980	1,221	919	570	.....	3	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	5,427	
Hand-packed rubble c. yds.	319	8	.....	.....	325	.....	3,128	.....	.....	.....	3,780	
Concrete c. yds.	385	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	690	664	14	.....	.....	.....	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	10	454	2,342	
" walling c. yds.	394	.....	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	409	1,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rubble in cement—special c. yds.	932 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Covered way—rubble in cement c. yds.	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	
" brick arching c. yds.	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	
Canal 11' 6" wide at water-level... .. l. yds.	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	
Brickwork c. yds.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	89	1,163	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	777	2,244	
Pitching sq. yds.	934	5,945	29,237	34,398	.....	42,656	8	.....	21,563	.....	134,741	
" in temporary dams sq. yds.	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Work done—*continued.*

Items.	I. 17/8/83.	II. 3/8/83.	III. 3/8/83.	IV. 27/7/83.	V. 10/8/83.	VI. 3/8/83.	VII. 3/8/83.	VIII. 29/7/83.	IX. 3/8/83.	X. 17/8/83.	Prospect. 25/8/83.	I A.	II A.	Waverley. 21/7/83.	Total.	Remarks.
CANAL AND RESERVOIR WORK—<i>continued.</i>																
Clay puddle c. yds.	663	965	1,088	400	.....	.....	.....	483	320	.....	3,919	
Catchwater drains... .. chains	17	136	104	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	186	350	209	346	.....	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	.....	19,314 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Enlarging drains c. yds.	406	298	.....	.....	883	1,188	178	4,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,485	
Clearing land acres	3	45	38	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	18	110	61	190	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	787	
Fencing rods	114	1,158	796	1,700	833	1,490	1,400	356	415	.....	1,884	1,177	.....	11,323	
Culvert under spoil bank No.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Allowance on material, pitching, and puddle... .. sq. yds.	46,344	.....	.....	46,344	
MISCELLANEOUS WORK.																
Excavation and approaches c. yds.	1,232	.....	342	967	1,234	2,173	.....	.....	.....	1,103	.....	.....	7,051	
Concrete "	77	.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	450	3,198	302 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	981	.....	596 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	5,869 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brickwork "	132	394	1,395	780 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,504 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Masonry in cement "	49	.....	.....	32	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	
Pitching sq. yds.	30	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	
Masonry—arching c. yds.	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	
Puddle "	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
Dry rubble "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ballast "	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	
18" drain pipe l. yds.	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	
Sawn timber in bridges c. ft.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3" planking... .. "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2" " "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hand-rails % c. ft.	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	
Ironwork lbs.	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	
Timber bridges (lump-sum work) No.	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Special rock excavation, including scabbling c. yds.	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	
Wrought-iron flumes in place No.	1	1	14 timber flumes erected.

E. O. MORIARTY,
10/10/83.

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Question 2.

The average Cost to the Department, including supervision and office expenses of each class of work done, exclusive of land:—

1.—Tunnel Works.		£	s.	d.
Tunnel driven, per lin. yard	...	7	3	7
Tunnel lined with 3-brick rings, per lin. yard	...	22	17	8
Brickwork in fourth ring, per cub. yard	...	3	17	2
Shafts, Contracts Nos. 1, 2, 10, per lin. yard	...	13	0	10
Shafts, Contracts Nos. 6, 7, 8, per lin. yard	...	12	18	0
Concrete, per lin. yard	...	0	13	2
Rock excavation, per cub. yard	...	0	17	4
Scabbling, per sq. yard	...	0	3	9
Excavation for fourth ring, per cub. yard	...	1	2	8
2.—Canal and Reservoir Works.				
Excavation, per cub. yard	...	0	2	7
Embankment, per cub. yard	...	0	2	3
Trial pits, dams, and creek diversions, per cub. yard	...	0	2	8
Dry rubble masonry, plumb, per cub. yard	...	1	2	11
Dry rubble masonry, battered	...	1	4	5
Rubble, in cement, plumb, per cub. yard	...	1	16	0
Rubble, in cement, battered, per cub. yard	...	2	8	10
Coping in cement, per cub. yard	...	2	6	4
Hand packed rubble, per cub. yard	...	0	10	9
Concrete, per cub. yard	...	2	1	7
Concrete walling, per cub. yard	...	2	6	11
Rubble in cement, special, per cub. yard	...	2	11	5
Covered-way rubble in cement, per cub. yard	...	2	10	3
Covered-way, brick arching, per cub. yard	...	3	15	2
Canal, 11 ft. 6 in. wide at water level, per lin. yard	...	4	19	5
Brickwork, per cub. yard	...	3	18	4
Pitching, per sq. yard	...	0	6	9
Clay puddle, per cub. yard	...	0	7	4
Catchwater drains, per chain	...	0	15	10
Enlarging drains, per cub. yard	...	0	2	2
Clearing land, per acre	...	8	1	1
Fencing, per rod	...	0	9	0
Pitching and puddle, per sq. yard	...	0	13	5
Miscellaneous Works.				
Excavation and approaches to bridges, per cub. yard	...	0	3	4
Concrete, per cub. yard	...	1	17	6
Brickwork, per cub. yard	...	4	4	9
Masonry in cement, per cub. yard	...	3	4	3
Timber flumes, each	...	149	7	5
Timber bridges (lump sum work)	...	80	11	10
Special rock excavation, including scabbling, per cub. yard	...	1	1	6
Wrought iron flumes in place	...	38	13	8

E. O. MORIARTY.

10/10/83.

Questions 4 and 5.

The total estimated cost of the works yet to be done, exclusive of land, is, £1,024,461. Of these works nearly the whole are under contract, and the balance will be shortly.

The actual cost of the whole works when completed cannot of course yet be given, but the estimated cost is £1,639,678, in addition to which there will be a further sum of £145,663, to provide for works required in bringing the water to Sydney previous to the completion of the Prospect Reservoir, for land and compensation and for salaries and supervision, for which items money was not originally voted.

E. O. MORIARTY.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—STATEMENT showing the value of work done and estimated cost of completing the whole of the works.

Nature of works.	Value of work completed.		Value of work to be done.		Total value of each class of work.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
WORKS UNDER CONTRACT.								
Tunnel works	174,225	5 1	116,733	14 11	290,959	0 0		
Canal works	381,292	16 11	207,074	19 9	588,367	16 8		
Prospect Reservoir	25,707	13 0	418,959	17 10	444,667	10 10		
Waverley Reservoir	3,991	0 0	5,093	0 0	9,084	0 0		
							1,333,078	7 6
Land, &c., included in original estimate	30,000	0 0					30,000	0 0
WORKS NOT YET CONTRACTED FOR.								
Misc. works, weirs, overflows, sluice-gates, &c.			16,000	0 0				
Reservoir at Petersham			14,000	0 0				
Dams and other works at rivers			8,800	0 0				
Wrought-iron pipes, &c., above and below reservoir			113,300	0 0				
Cast-iron pipes			124,500	0 0				
					276,600	0 0		
							276,600	0 0
Estimated total cost of works when completed							£1,639,678	7 6
Amount of vote							1,086,768	0 0
							£552,910	7 6

About £250,000 of the excess is due to the increased capabilities of the works, which have been raised from 80 million gallons a day, in accordance with Mr. Clark's recommendation, to about double that quantity, or something over 155 million gallons. About £200,000 is due to the increased cost of labour since the Commissioner's and Mr. Clark's estimates were framed, and £100,000 is due to the increased cost of dam, which has been very considerably enlarged.

E. O. MORIARTY.

10/10/83.

Items for which no provision was made in the vote which was taken for the works under Mr. Clark's estimate, but for which provision will have to be made:—		£	s.	d.
Extra cost of land, compensation severance, &c.	...	65,000	0	0
To recoup engineering expenses and supervision, for which no vote was taken	...	50,310	14	1
Temporary works to allow of the water being introduced into Sydney before the completion of the Prospect Dam	...	30,352	10	0
Total not provided for in original vote...	...	£145,663	4	1

E. O. MORIARTY.

10/10/83.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—Value of Works already executed, and estimated cost of completing the following contracts:—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
No.	1. Tunnel works	...	71,424	0	0			
"	2. " "	...	31,220	0	0			
"	3. Canal	...	32,578	3	0			
"	4. Canal and tunnel	...	34,947	4	9			
"	5. Canal	...	64,472	8	2			
"	6. Canal and tunnel	...	62,053	5	7			
"	7. " "	...	69,800	0	0			
"	8. " "	...	105,146	10	10			
"	9. Canal	...	49,491	3	8			
"	10. Canal and tunnel	...	251,588	3	10			
"	11. Reservoir, Prospect	...	444,667	10	10			
"	1A. Canal and aqueduct	...	73,249	15	3			
"	2A. Canal	...	33,356	1	7			
"	14. Reservoir, Waverley	...	9,084	0	0			
"	Land and compensation (part)...	...	30,000	0	0			
						1,363,078	7	6

Works not contracted for at present.

Miscellaneous works	...	16,000	0	0				
Reservoir, Petersham	...	14,000	0	0				
Nepean and Cataract Dams and other works...	...	8,800	0	0				
Syphon pipes and abutments	...	32,000	0	0				
Wrought-iron pipe, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter	...	81,300	0	0				
Cast-iron pipe, 3 ft. 6 in. diameter	...	124,500	0	0				
<hr/>								
						276,600	0	0
Estimated cost of completing works	...	£1,639,678	7	6				
Amount of vote	...	1,086,768	0	0				
In excess of vote	...	£552,910	7	6				

Other Works, &c., for which money has not been voted.

Works required to enable water to be brought to Sydney previous to the completion of Prospect Reservoir	...	30,352	10	0				
Supervision and salaries	...	50,310	14	1				
Land and compensation	...	65,000	0	0				
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						£145,663	4	1

E. O. MORIARTY.

10/10/83.

Question 7.

The names of the Resident and District Engineers, amount of salary and allowances, length of service, and sections entrusted to each officer.

Name of Officer.	Position.	Charge.	Yearly Salary.	Yearly Allowances.	Service.
T. W. Keele	District Engineer in charge of Tunnel Works.	Sections 1 and 2, Tunnels on 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10.	400	£52, forage and quarters.	15 years.
H. G. M'Kinney	District Engineer on Canal Works.	Sections 3 and 5, Canals on 4, 6, and 7.	400	£52, forage and quarters.	3½ years. This officer has also served 10½ years in Irrigation Department, India.
D. Howison	District Engineer on Canal Works.	Sections 8, 9, 1A, and 2A, also Canal on No. 10.	365	£52, forage; £50, rent.	6¼ years; also, 10½ years in Roads Department.
R. B. Pell	Resident Engineer on Tunnel Works.	No. 10	300	£52, forage	6½ years.
J. P. Josephson	Resident Engineer, Canal Works.	No. 8	365	£52, forage	15 "
Jas. M'Cabe	Resident Engineer, Canal Works.	No. 10	300	£52, forage	8½ "
R. H. Ryan	District Engineer in charge, Prospect Reservoir.	.....	550	£52, forage and quarters.	2½ "

E. O. MORIARTY.

10/10/83.

Question 3.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY WORKS.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Work done on each Contract up to 31st August, 1883.

Items.	I. 17/8/83.	II. 3/8/83.	III. 3/8/83.	IV. 27/7/83.	V. 10/8/83.	VI. 3/8/83.	VII. 3/8/83.	VIII. 29/7/83.	IX. 3/8/83.	X. 17/8/83.	Prospect. 25/8/83.	I A.	II A.	Waverley. 21/7/83.	Total.	
TUNNEL WORK.																
Tunnel driven	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tunnel lined with three brick rings	4920 0 0	.....	.....	1525 0 0	54 5 0	3277 10 0	.....	15747 0 0	3951 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	93713 4 2
Brickwork in fourth ring Shafts l. yds.	6754 4 4	1183 10 0	.....	.....	.....	24913 1 0	15588 0 0	23760 0 0	.....	6974 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71235 1 0
Concrete	458 15 0	149 8 0	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888 3 0
Rock excavation	746 4 3	94 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 6 9
Scabbling	37 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 16 0
Excavation for fourth ring of brickwork	40 16 6	.....	92 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 16 6
Road	425 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 0 0
CANAL WORK.																
Excavation	1779 1 0	13772 3 0	11350 6 0	14083 8 6	7357 15 0	21290 12 0	26465 2 1	7627 14 0	32834 10 6	11126 14 0	15819 5 5	13413 10 2	525 0 0	177448 1 8	9
Embankment	200 0 6	.....	.....	230 18 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4658 14 0	4285 3 10	.....	.....	.....	9374 16 10
Trial pits, dams, and creek diversions	141 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 17 6
Dry rubble masonry—plumb	368 0 0	9093 10 0	6484 0 0	6357 18 9	6046 0 0	7521 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 5 0	.....	.....	.....	36036 18 9
„ „ battered	10723 1 0	3534 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14257 17 6
Rubble in cement—plumb	10 0 0	1102 0 0	1162 0 0	1173 7 6	2868 0 0	369 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2119 11 3	6 0 0	.....	.....	8310 8 9
„ „ battered	4813 18 0	1785 11 0	.....	.....	.....	546 15 0	120 0 0	255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7521 4 0
Coping in cement	108 0 0	3405 15 0	2327 10 0	2899 17 6	2182 12 6	1425 0 0	.....	10 10 0	.....	.....	434 18 0	.....	.....	.....	12794 3 0
Hand-packed rubble	179 8 9	4 10 0	.....	.....	138 2 6	.....	1564 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886 1 3
Concrete	680 4 0	4 15 0	1104 0 0	1261 12 0	25 4 0	.....	.....	.....	301 0 0	.....	20 0 0	1135 0 0	.....	4531 15 0
Concrete walling	847 2 0	.....	433 2 6	825 4 0	2754 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4859 8 6
Rubble in cement—special	2214 13 9	447 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2662 3 9
Covered way, rubble in cement	407 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407 15 0
Covered way, brick arching	577 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577 10 0
Canal 11ft. 6in. wide at full supply level	1793 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1793 8 0
Brickwork	397 5 0	.....	.....	.....	400 10 0	4942 15 0	208 1 6	2331 0 0	.....	8279 11 6
Pitching	350 5 0	1040 7 6	10963 17 6	7739 11 0	.....	15996 0 0	4 8 0	.....	6468 18 0	.....	.....	42563 7 0

STATEMENT showing the Value of Work done—continued.

Items.	I. 17/8/83.	II. 3/8/83.	III. 3/8/83.	IV. 27/7/83.	V. 10/8/83.	VI. 3/8/83.	VII. 3/8/83.	VIII. 29/7/83.	IX. 3/8/83.	X. 17/8/83.	Prospect. 25/8/83.	I A.	II A.	Waverley. 21/7/83.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pitching in temporary dams	12 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 2 6
Clay puddle	248 12 6	361 17 6	326 8 0	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....	217 7 0	32 0 0	.....	1339 5 0
Catchwater drains	20 12 6	149 12 0	.....	188 11 3	53 5 0	186 0 0	175 0 0	125 8 0	207 12 0	.....	110 10 3	89 0 0	.....	1419 19 0
Enlarging drains	71 1 0	48 8 6	.....	.....	96 13 11	89 2 0	17 16 0	453 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	776 5 5
Clearing land	15 0 0	.....	285 0 0	251 5 0	11 0 0	54 0 0	550 0 0	457 10 0	1520 0 0	1615 0 0	652 7 6	205 3 0	.....	5900 5 9
Fencing	42 15 0	586 11 9	301 3 1	701 5 0	395 13 6	558 15 0	525 0 0	157 6 0	155 0 0	.....	800 14 0	529 13 0	.....	4747 16 4
Culvert under spoil bank	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Allowance on material	1965 17 0	.....	.....	.....	1965 17 0
Pitching and puddle—sq. yds.	28965 0 0	.....	.....	28965 0 0
Grouting	16 2 6	.....	.....	16 2 6
MISCELLANEOUS WORK.															
Excavation and approaches	205 2 0	.....	47 6 0	120 17 6	154 5 0	226 7 1	.....	.....	.....	343 3 0	.....	.....	1096 15 1
Concrete	146 6 0	.....	.....	855 0 0	5928 6 0	545 1 3	477 0 0	2207 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10242 18 3
Brickwork	528 0 0	1576 0 0	4942 10 0	2958 15 0	552 10 0	2057 5 0	.....	1192 10 0	.....	.....	13807 10 0
Masonry in cement	122 10 0	.....	.....	128 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 10 0
Pitching	5 5 0	.....	7 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 2 6
Arching—masonry	178 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 10 0
Puddle	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0
Dry rubble	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 10 0
Ballast	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 0 0
18-inch drain-pipe	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0
Sawn timber in bridges	36 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3-inch planking	12 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2-inch planking	9 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hand-rails	55 18 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironwork	11 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber bridges, lump sum	225 0 0	225 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 0 0
Special rock excavation, including scabbling	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 0 0
Wrought iron flumes in place	36 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 5 0
Total	48419 8 7	27365 0 2	31281 12 4	27260 6 7	44170 1 9	59591 16 9	74996 19 5	67157 5 11	11351 4 6	80811 4 10	25707 13 0	61750 15 6	21362 5 8	3991 0 0	585216 15 0

REMARKS.—The amounts here shown are the value of work done—not the amount paid.

E. O. MORIARTY.
10/10/83.

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dney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer. --1883

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY, SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES,) By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit.) Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
Governor.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney, and its suburbs, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879," and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney, and its suburbs, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parishes of Cabramatta and Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 2,000 acres to Barron Field, 2,000 acres to J. Wylde, 1,120 acres to T. Wylde, and 269 acres to Simeon Lord: Commencing on the boundary line dividing the aforesaid grant

from a grant of 400 acres to Edward Gray, at a point bearing east and distant 47 chains 36 links from the north-west corner of the last-mentioned grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 19 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain 48 links; thence north 5 degrees 28 minutes east 2 chains 21 links; thence north 15 degrees 58 minutes west 1 chain 45 links; thence north 58 degrees 50 minutes west 1 chain 45 links; thence north 80 degrees 16 minutes west 9 chains 50 links; thence north 37 degrees west 3 chains 97 links; thence north 6 degrees 15 minutes east 2 chains 79 links; thence north 11 degrees 4 minutes west 1 chain 79 links; thence north 45 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain 79 links; thence north 63 degrees 3 minutes west 7 chains 1 link; thence north 41 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence north 66 degrees 48 minutes west 2 chains 56 links; thence south 87 degrees 59 minutes west 4 chains 48 links; thence north 63 degrees 18 minutes west 5 chains 12 links; thence north 34 degrees 35 minutes west 8 chains 52 links; thence south 55 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 81 links; thence south 34 degrees 35 minutes west 4 chains 91 links; thence north 55 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 78 links; thence north 11 degrees 53 minutes west 1 chain 70 links; thence north 44 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 70 links; thence north 61 degrees 4 minutes west 3 chains 95 links; thence north 40 degrees west 2 chains 81 links; thence north 2 degrees 10 minutes east 2 chains 81 links; thence north 44 degrees 20 minutes east 2 chains 81 links; thence north 65 degrees 24 minutes east 1 chain 65 links; thence north 18 degrees 52 minutes east 1 chain 6 links; thence north 27 degrees 41 minutes west 9 chains; thence north 11 degrees 34 minutes west 2 chains 15 links; thence north 20 degrees 40 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence north 52 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence north 69 degrees east 3 chains 45 links; thence north 38 degrees 44 minutes east 1 chain; thence north 21 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain; thence north 52 degrees 4 minutes west 5 chains 3 links; thence north 32 degrees 37 minutes west 2 chains 60 links; thence north 6 degrees 17 minutes east 2 chains 60 links; thence north 45 degrees 11 minutes east 2 chains 60 links; thence north 64 degrees 38 minutes east 3 chains 17 links; thence north 50 degrees 14 minutes east 0 chains 98 links; thence north 21 degrees 28 minutes east 98 links; thence north 7 degrees 4 minutes east 1 chain 70 links; thence north 4 degrees 49 minutes west 1 chain 24 links; thence north 28 degrees 36 minutes west 1 chain 24 links; thence north 40 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 76 links; thence north 18 degrees 48 minutes west 2 chains 30 links; thence north 2 degrees 54 minutes east 5 chains 29 links; thence north 40 degrees 18 minutes east 2 chains 71 links; thence north 21 degrees 17 minutes east 65 links; thence north 16 degrees 45 minutes west 65 links; thence north 35 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain 92 links; thence north 8 degrees 14 minutes west 3 chains 42

links; thence north 19 degrees 17 minutes east 3 chains 44 links; thence north 4 degrees 51 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence north 24 degrees 2 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes west 7 chains 9 links; thence north 15 degrees 41 minutes west 7 chains 95 links; thence north 3 degrees 54 minutes east 5 chains 12 links; thence north 27 degrees 5 minutes east 2 chains 86 links; thence south 62 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain; thence north 27 degrees 5 minutes east 6 chains 41 links; thence north 61 degrees 29 minutes east 3 chains 69 links; thence south 84 degrees 7 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence north 82 degrees 38 minutes east 1 chain 83 links; thence north 56 degrees 8 minutes east 1 chain 83 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 5 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 32 chains 51 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 32 chains 45 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 9 chains 21 links to the west boundary of E. Dengate's property, being also the east boundary of a grant of 269 acres to S. Lord; thence by that boundary south 1 chain 38 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 8 chains 27 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 30 chains 18 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 21 chains 85 links crossing road leading from Liverpool to Penrith; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 32 chains 45 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 14 chains 18 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 4 chains 12 links; thence south 27 degrees 5 minutes west 4 chains 56 links; thence south 21 degrees 17 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence south 9 degrees 41 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence south 3 degrees 54 minutes west 18 links; thence south 1 degree east 1 chain 36 links; thence south 10 degrees 47 minutes east 1 chain 36 links; thence south 15 degrees 41 minutes east 3 chains 45 links; thence south 21 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 32 degrees 46 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 38 degrees 29 minutes east 6 chains 47 links; thence south 9 degrees 35 minutes east 3 chains 60 links; thence north 70 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain 2 links; thence south 19 degrees 17 minutes west 3 chains 23 links; thence south 5 degrees 31 minutes west 1 chain 89 links; thence south 22 degrees east 1 chain 89 links; thence south 35 degrees 46 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 16 minutes west 2 chains 76 links; thence south 40 degrees 18 minutes west 2 chains 6 links; thence south 30 degrees 57 minutes west 97 links; thence south 12 degrees 15 minutes west 97 links; thence south 2 degrees 54 minutes west 2 chains 10 links; thence south 7 degrees 57 minutes east 1 chain 12 links; thence south 29 degrees 39 minutes east 1 chain 12 links; thence south 40 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 86 links; thence south 16 degrees 43 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; thence south 7 degrees 4 minutes west 4 chains 24 links; thence south 35 degrees 51 minutes west 2 chains 57 links; thence south 64 degrees 38 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence south 35 degrees 27 minutes west 1 chain 95 links; thence south 22 degrees 54 minutes east 1 chain 95 links; thence south 52 degrees 4 minutes east 4 chains 80 links; thence south 31 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence south 8 degrees 28 minutes west 2 chains 15 links; thence south 48 degrees 50 minutes west 2 chains 15 links; thence south 69 degrees west 3 chains 45 links; thence south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 1 chain 63 links; thence south 3 degrees 32 minutes east 1 chain 63 link; thence south 27 degrees 41 minutes east 9 chains 53 links; thence south 18 degrees 52 minutes west 3 chains 21 links; thence south 65 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 85 links; thence south 33 degrees 47 minutes west 2 chains 9 links; thence south 29 degrees 27

minutes east 2 chains 9 links; thence south 61 degrees 4 minutes east 4 chains 31 links; thence south 28 degrees 17 minutes east 3 chains 54 links; thence south 4 degrees 31 minutes west 2 chains 36 links; thence south 5 degrees 15 minutes east 1 chain 35 links; thence south 24 degrees 49 minutes east 1 chain 35 links; thence south 34 degrees 35 minutes east 4 chains 74 links; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes east 3 chains 47 links; thence south 77 degrees 39 minutes east 3 chains 47 links; thence north 87 degrees 59 minutes east 3 chains 26 links; thence south 66 degrees 48 minutes east 2 chains 67 links; thence south 41 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 5 links; thence south 52 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 61 links; thence south 63 degrees 3 minutes east 6 chains 99 links; thence south 28 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 73 links; thence south 6 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 55 links; thence south 15 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 47 links; thence south 58 degrees 38 minutes east 1 chain 47 links; thence south 80 degrees 16 minutes east 9 chains 47 links; thence south 37 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 91 links; thence south 5 degrees 27 minutes west 1 chain 95 links; thence south 7 degrees 3 minutes east 3 chains 1 link to the boundary line dividing a grant of 2,000 acres to Barron Field, from a grant of 400 acres to Edward Gray; thence by that boundary west 3 chains 14 links to the point of commencement, containing 78 acres 1 rood 29 perches,—and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner; 39 acres 0 roods 16 perches,—said to be occupied by E. Vickery; 32 acres 0 roods 17 perches,—said to be occupied by T. Briggs; 7 acres 0 roods 36 perches,—said to be occupied by A. M'Minn.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Melville, county of Cumberland and Colony of New South Wales, being part of grants of 300 acres to John Jamieson and 200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson: Commencing on the boundary line dividing the aforesaid grants from a grant of 269 acres to Simeon Lord, at a point bearing south and distant about 6 chains from the south-east corner of a grant of 100 acres to Josh. Sherran; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 19 chains 51 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 26 chains 51 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 57 links to the north boundary of the said grant of 200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson; thence by that boundary east 1 chain 38 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 54 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 2 chains; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 26 chains 51 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 20 chains 15 links to the boundary line dividing the grants to Simeon Lord and Jno. Jamieson aforesaid; thence by that boundary north 1 chain 38 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 8 acres 3 roods 24 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of E. Dengate.

6th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of grants of 700 acres to E. Abbott, 1,300 acres to E. Abbott, and 2,000 acres to George Johnstone, called "King's Gift." Commencing on the north boundary line of a grant of 200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson, at a point bearing east and distant 33 chains 20 links from the north-west corner of said grant; and bounded thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 8 chains 79 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 9 chains 85 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 15 chains 73 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 1 chain 79 links; thence north 34 degrees 31 minutes east 2 chains 3 links; thence north 17 degrees 48 minutes east 2 chains 3 links; thence north 9 degrees 26 minutes east 5 chains 39 links; thence north 39 degrees 14 minutes east 10 chains 45 links; thence north 5 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain 41 links; thence north 39 degrees 14 minutes east 2 chains 88 links; thence north 26 degrees 48 minutes east 86 links; thence north 1 degree 57 minutes east 86 links; thence north 22 degrees 54 minutes west 86 links; thence north 47 degrees 46 minutes west 86 links; thence north 60 degrees 11 minutes west 2 chains 60 links; thence north 38 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 68 links; thence north 15 degrees 5 minutes west 3 chains 79 links; thence north 19 degrees 12 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence north 27 degrees 26 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence north 31 degrees 33 minutes west 9 chains 21 links; thence north 9 degrees 6 minutes west 3 chains 57 links; thence north 13 degrees 21 minutes east 2 chains 31 links; thence north 4 degrees 56 minutes west 2 chains 19 links; thence north 41 degrees 29 minutes west 2 chains 19 links; thence north 59 degrees 46 minutes west 3 chains 4 links; thence north 30 degrees 57 minutes west 2 chains 54 links; thence north 2 degrees 8 minutes west 2 chains 54 links; thence north 26 degrees 41 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes east 15 chains 45 links; thence north 47 degrees 11 minutes east 1 chain 44 links; thence north 30 degrees 35 minutes east 1 chain 44 links; thence north 22 degrees 16

minutes east 5 chains 1 link; thence north 22 degrees 44 minutes west 1 chain 41 links; thence north 22 degrees 16 minutes east 6 chains 1 link; thence north 54 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence north 5 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain 28 links; thence north 14 degrees 49 minutes west 8 chains 47 links; thence north 16 degrees 47 minutes east 10 chains 66 links; thence north 46 minutes west 1 chain 80 links; thence north 35 degrees 51 minutes west 1 chain 80 links; thence north 53 degrees 23 minutes west 4 chains 74 links; thence north 15 degrees 32 minutes west 2 chains 72 links; thence north 22 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 75 links; thence north 45 degrees 25 minutes east 2 chains 3 links; thence north 68 degrees 32 minutes east 5 chains 71 links; thence north 55 degrees 1 minute east 3 chains 27 links; thence north 27 degrees 59 minutes east 3 chains 27 links; thence north 14 degrees 28 minutes east 22 chains 66 links to the boundary-line dividing the parishes of Melville and Prospect, being also the north boundary of the 2,000 acres to Geo. Johnstone abovementioned; thence by that boundary east 3 chains 9 links; thence south 14 degrees 28 minutes west 25 chains 75 links; thence south 41 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains 80 links; thence south 68 degrees 32 minutes west 7 chains 9 links; thence south 56 degrees 58 minutes west 80 links; thence south 33 degrees 52 minutes west 80 links; thence south 22 degrees 19 minutes west 36 links; thence south 3 degrees 23 minutes west 65 links; thence south 34 degrees 28 minutes east 65 links; thence south 53 degrees 23 minutes east 5 chains 27 links; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes east 3 chains 78 links; thence south 16 degrees 47 minutes west 10 chains 86 links; thence south 59 minutes west 1 chain 63 links; thence south 14 degrees 49 minutes east 9 chains 12 links; thence south 22 degrees 16 minutes west 16 chains 74 links; thence south 55 degrees 30 minutes west 16 chains 59 links; thence south 26 degrees 41 minutes west 1 chain 92 links; thence south 30 degrees 57 minutes east 1 chain 92 links; thence south 59 degrees 46 minutes east 3 chains 91 links; thence south 23 degrees 12 minutes east 4 chains 28 links; thence south 13 degrees 21 minutes west 2 chains 66 links; thence south 2 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 33 links; thence south 20 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence south 31 degrees 33 minutes east 9 chains 88 links; thence south 15 degrees 5 minutes east 3 chains 77 links; thence south 26 degrees 21 minutes east 1 chain 16 links; thence south 48 degrees 55 minutes east 1 chain 16 links; thence south 60 degrees 11 minutes east 3 chains 92 links; thence south 35 degrees 20 minutes east 2 chains 63 links; thence south 10 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains 63 links; thence south 14 degrees 22 minutes west 2 chains 63 links; thence south 39 degrees 14 minutes west 13 chains 53 links; thence south 24 degrees 20 minutes west 2 chains 57 links; thence south 9 degrees 26 minutes west 6 chains 27 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 78 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 15 chains 73 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 9 chains 85 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 7 chains 81 links to the north boundary line of a grant of 200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson; and bounded thence by that boundary west 1 chain 38 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 61 acres 2 roods 20 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of E. J. Weston.

NOTE.—The descriptions in the above notification are in correction of those numbered 4th, 5th, and 6th, contained in the notification published in the Government Gazette, No. 412, of the 13th October, 1882.

The corrections are as follows:—As to the 4th description, the 4th and 5th lines as they appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"Barron Field, 2,000 acres to J. Wylde and 1,120 acres to T. Wylde: Commencing on the boundary line dividing the," but instead of which now read "Barron Field, 2,000 acres to J. Wylde, 1,120 acres to T. Wylde, and 269 acres to Simeon Lord, commencing on the boundary line dividing the."

Also, the 90th line, as it appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"The west boundary of E. Dengate's property, being also the west," but instead of which now reads—"The west boundary of E. Dengate's property, being also the east."

As to the 5th description, the 3rd and 4th lines as they appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"Wales being part of grants of 296 acres to Simeon Lord, and 100 acres to Josh. Sherrad: Commencing on the boundary line," but instead of which now read—"Wales being part of grants of 300 acres to John Jamieson and 200 acres to Wm. John Jamieson, commencing on the boundary line."

Also, the 5th, 6th, and 7th lines, as they appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"Dividing the aforesaid grants from a grant of 1,120 acres to Thos. Wylde at a point bearing south, and distant 10 chains 15 links from the south-west corner of the aforesaid grant of," but instead of which now read—"Dividing the aforesaid grants from a grant of 269 acres to Simeon Lord, at a point bearing south and distant about 6 chains from the south-east corner of a grant of."

Also, the 14th line, which appeared in the Gazette above referred to as "said grant of 100 acres, to Josh. Sherran; thence by that boundary," but instead of which now reads—"Said grant of 200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson; thence by that boundary."

Also, the 20th and 21st lines, as they appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"Boundary line dividing the grants to John Wylde and Simeon Lord aforesaid; thence by that boundary north 1 chain 38," but instead of which now reads—"Boundary line dividing the grants to Simeon Lord and Jno. Jamieson aforesaid; thence by that boundary north 1 chain 38."

As to the 6th description, the 5th, 6th, and 7th lines as they appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"King's Gift: Commencing on the north boundary line of a grant of 100 acres to Josh. Sherran, at a point bearing west and distant 7 chains from the north-east corner of the said grant," instead of which they now read—"King's Gift: Commencing on the north boundary line of a grant of 200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson, at a point bearing east and distant 33 chains 20 links from the north-west corner of said grant."

Also, the 5th and 4th lines from the end of the description, as they appeared in the Gazette above referred to, read—"100 acres to Josh. Sherran;" instead of which now read—"200 acres to Wm. Jno. Jamieson."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

(L.S.) } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
Governor. } Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879": And whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 269 acres to Simeon Lord: Commencing at 31 miles 1,952 feet 6 inches on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 23½ links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 23½ links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 3 roods 20 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of A. M'Minn.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 269 acres to Simeon Lord: Commencing at 31 miles 3,550 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 3 chains 35 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 12 links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 2 roods 9 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of A. M'Minn.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 269 acres to Simeon Lord: Commencing at 31 miles 4,450 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 3 chains 35 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links;

thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 12 links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 2 roods 9 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of A. M'Minn.

NOTE.—The descriptions in the above notification are in correction of those contained in the notification published in the Government Gazette of the 7th of August, 1883, No. 329.

The correction is, that in each case where the words "1,120 acres to T. Wylde" occur, the words "269 acres to Simeon Lord" have been substituted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION AT MENANGLE FOR WATER SUPPLY, SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
 } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
 } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Governor. } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
 } Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
 } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879": And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Menangle, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 400 acres to Nicholas Devine, and of 240 acres to George Crossley: Commencing at the south-west corner of Nicholas Devine's grant; and bounded thence on the west by the Nepean River downwards about

36 chains; thence by a line bearing north 80 degrees 10 minutes east about 7 chains 88 links; thence by a line bearing north 9 degrees 50 minutes west about 40 chains 60 links; thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees 10 minutes west about 50 links; thence by a line bearing north 9 degrees 50 minutes west about 9 chains 85 links; thence by a line bearing north 28 degrees 35 minutes east about 5 chains 30 links to Lenf's Creek; thence by that creek bearing north-westerly about 3 chains 56 links; thence by a line bearing north 15 degrees 30 minutes east about 8 chains 86 links; thence by a line bearing north 6 degrees 32 minutes east about 4 chains 70 links to the boundary line dividing the properties of John Devine and E. B. Woodhouse; thence by that boundary, being a line bearing south 83 degrees 28 minutes east about 3 chains; thence by a line bearing south 6 degrees 32 minutes west about 4 chains 70 links; thence by a line bearing south 9 degrees 50 minutes east about 9 chains 9 links; thence by a line bearing south 28 degrees 35 minutes west about 3 chains 79 links; thence by a line bearing south 9 degrees 50 minutes east about 8 chains; thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees 10 minutes west about 2 chains 27 links; thence by a line bearing south 9 degrees 50 minutes east about 3 chains 71 links; thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees 10 minutes west about 1 chain 50 links; thence by a line bearing south 9 degrees 50 minutes east about 54 chains 24 links; thence by a line bearing north 80 degrees 10 minutes east about 50 links; thence by a line bearing south 9 degrees 50 minutes east about 7 chains 29 links; thence by 2 chains 17 links of a curve of 3 chains radius, tangential to the last-described line, the chord of which bears south 30 degrees 34 minutes east about 2 chains 12 links; thence by a line bearing south 51 degrees 19 minutes east about 1 chain 98 links; thence by 3 chains 18 links of a curve of 5 chains radius, tangential to the last-described line, the chord of which bears south 33 degrees 6 minutes east about 3 chains 12 links; thence by a line bearing south 14 degrees 53 minutes east about 2 chains 38 links to Mullaly Creek; thence by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—containing 35 acres 2 roods 17 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the trustee and executor of the late John Devine.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT DUNKELD AND PYANGLE.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Bathurst Times" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection herewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Bathurst, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony, and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together

with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Dunkeld, parish of Mount Pleasant, county of Bathurst, forming part of Major General William Stewart's 3,200 acres, and of C. W. Wall's, now Thomas Kite's 2,560 acres, and containing 1 acre 38 perches: Commencing on the north-western side of the Main Western Road, at the south-western corner of George Powell's allotment 38 in a private subdivision of part of Major-General William Stewart's 3,200 acres, being a point bearing about south 78 degrees 20 minutes west and distant 8 chains 85½ links from a post marked A over R situated at the junction of the eastern side of the road from the Ophir Road and the Main Western Road aforesaid; and bounded thence on the south-east by the Main Western Road, dividing it from part of James Ison's property bearing south 67 degrees 12 minutes west 2 chains and 9 links; on the west by a line bearing north 5 degrees 47 minutes west 6 chains 51 links; on the north by a line dividing it partly from part of George Powell's property of about 5 acres bearing north 83 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains; and on the east by the western boundary of George Powell's allotment 38 aforesaid bearing south 5 degrees 47 minutes east 5 chains and 92 links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith, and whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School, Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated that is to say, in the "Mudgee Independent" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Rylstone, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty

for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided, and I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Pyangle, parish of Louee, county of Phillip, originally forming part of D. J. Smede's now L. Smede's, portion 173 containing 2 acres and being portion 280: Commencing on the northern side of a reserved road 1 chain wide from Dungaree to Camboon, passing along the southern boundary of portion 173, at a point distant 1 chain north from the south-western corner of portion 174, of 240 acres; and bounded thence on the south by that road bearing south 89 degrees 40 minutes west 3 chains and 99½ links; on the west by an eastern boundary of portion 173 aforesaid, bearing north 5 chains and 2 links; on the north by a southern boundary of that portion bearing east 3 chains and 99½ links; and on the east by part of the western boundary of portion 174 aforesaid, bearing south 5 chains to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY, SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
(L.S.) } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } of the Most Honorable Order of the
Governor. } Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879": And whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 100 acres to William Gaudry, as also part of lots A 12 and A 13 of the Gledwood subdivision: Commencing on the eastern boundary of Crown land used for water supply purposes, at right angles to and distant 1 chain from 20 miles 3,105 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal; and bounded thence on the south and east by other parts of the said lots as follows: North 83 degrees 48 minutes east 1 chain; north 6 degrees 57 minutes east 2 chains 54 links;

north 33 degrees 15 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; north 59 degrees 33 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; north 85 degrees 52 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; and south 80 degrees 59 minutes east 2 chains 25 links to the western side of a reserved road; thence by that road northerly 96 links to the southern boundary of the aforesaid Crown land used for water supply purposes; and bounded thence on the north and west by that land, to the point of commencement, being a strip of land 1 chain wide lying along a portion of the southern and eastern boundary of a parcel of land, part of the above-mentioned grant and lots, resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, containing 1 acre 1 rood 6 perches or thereabout, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Mahoney.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 100 acres to William Gaudry, as also of lot A 3 of the Gledwood subdivision: Commencing on the eastern side of a reserved road at its intersection with the southern boundary of Crown land used for water supply purposes; and bounded thence on the north by the said Crown land as follows: North 84 degrees 45 minutes east 2 chains 12 links; and north 70 degrees 29 minutes east 4 chains 25 links; thence on the east and south by other parts of the said lot A 3; south 19 degrees 31 minutes east 1 chain; south 70 degrees 29 minutes west 4 chains 72 links; and south 84 degrees 45 minutes west 2 chains 36 links to the eastern side of the aforesaid reserved road; thence on the west by that road northerly 1 chain 12 links, to the point of commencement, being a strip of land 1 chain wide lying along a portion of the southern boundary of a parcel of land, part of the above-mentioned grant and lot, resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, containing 2 roods 22 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. Munro.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 300 acres to Henry Kable, as also part of lot A 6 of the Gledwood subdivision: Commencing on the southern boundary of lot A 7 of the said subdivision at its intersection with the western boundary of Crown land used for water supply purposes; and bounded on the north by lot A 7 bearing north 45 degrees west 66 links; on the west and south by other parts of the said lot A 6; south 4 degrees 32 minutes west 1 chain 66 links; south 17 degrees 28 minutes east 2 chains 77 links; and north 72 degrees 32 minutes east 50 links; thence on the east by the aforesaid Crown land northerly, to the point of commencement, being a strip of land 50 links wide lying along a portion of the western boundary of a parcel of land, part of the above-mentioned grant and lot, resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, containing 31½ perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. Munro.

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 300 acres to Henry Kable, as also part of lot A 7 of the Gledwood subdivision: Commencing on the southern boundary of the said lot at its intersection with the western boundary of Crown land used for water supply purposes; and bounded thence on the south by lot A 6 north 45 degrees west 66 links; on the west by other part of the said lot A 7 north 4 degrees 32 minutes east 3 chains 13 links; and north 26 degrees 33 minutes east 10 chains 91 links to the southern boundary of Cordeaux's, now H. Bell's, 700 acres; thence on the north by that boundary south 40 degrees east 54 links to the aforesaid western boundary of Crown land used for water supply purposes; thence on the east by that land southerly, to the point of commencement, being a strip of land 50 links wide lying along the western boundary of a parcel of land, part of the above-mentioned grant and lot, resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, containing 2 roods 30 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Mrs. R. Thompson.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of two grants of 200 acres each to S. Lord: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the most southern of the aforesaid two grants (which is also the northern side of the Denham Court Road) at its intersection with the western boundary of Crown land used for water supply purposes; and bounded thence on the south by the Denham Court Road north 40 degrees west 60 links; thence on the west by other parts of the said grants; north 53 degrees 22 minutes east 6 chains 44 links; north 45 degrees east 2 chains

20 links; north 23 degrees 16 minutes east 2 chains 20 links; north 11 degrees 33 minutes east 2 chains 20 links; north 5 degrees 10 minutes west 2 chains 20 links; north 13 degrees 32 minutes west 10 chains 50 links; north 8 degrees 5 minutes east 17 chains; north 14 degrees 6 minutes east 30 chains 9 links; north 6 degrees 51 minutes east 1 chain 40 links; north 7 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 40 links; north 22 degrees 10 minutes west 1 chain 40 links; north 36 degrees 41 minutes west 1 chain 40 links; north 43 degrees 56 minutes west 4 chains 9 links; north 7 degrees 15 minutes west 9 chains 74 links to the southern boundary of J. Drummond's, now J. Moore's, 410 acres; thence on the north by that 410 acres bearing south 60 degrees east 63 links; thence on the east by the aforesaid Crown land used for water supply purposes southerly, to the point of commencement, being a strip of land 50 links wide lying along the western boundary of a parcel of land, part of the above-mentioned grants, resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, containing 4 acres 2 roods 19 perches or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession of R. Bloomfield, and occupation of H. Bell.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COUNTRY TOWNS WATER & SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880.

(EXTENSION OF, TO MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FORBES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1884.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM
to wit. } FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable
(L.S.) } Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

WHEREAS the Council of the Municipal District of Forbes have constructed works for water supply within and for the purpose of the said Municipal District: And whereas the said Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880, have forwarded to me a petition that I will, by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, declare that the 13th section of the said Act, and the whole of the sections in Part two of the said Act, that is, sections 16 to 62 (both inclusive), shall be applied within the said Municipal District, by and with respect to the Council and the inhabitants thereof respectively: Now, therefore, I, Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the said Act, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that all and every the powers and provisions contained in the 13th section of the said Act, and in Part two of the said Act, that is to say, sections 16 to 62 (both these sections being included) of the said Act, shall be applied within the said Municipal District of Forbes, by and with respect to the Council and inhabitants thereof respectively, to the intent that the said sections of the said Act, and the powers and provisions in and by the said sections given, shall, upon the publication of this Proclamation, apply to and be in force within the said Municipal District, and with respect to the said Council and inhabitants, with the same effect for all purposes as if the said Act had specifically declared the said parts, powers, and provisions to be so applied as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 4.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1883.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
Governor.

Message No. 4.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to regulate Public Watering-places and to protect certain Reserves from trespass.

Government House,
Sydney, 24th October, 1883.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC TANKS AND WELLS.

(COST OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 March, 1884.

[Laid upon the Table of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by the Honorable the Minister for Mines.]

RETURN showing cost of Public Tanks and Wells.

Name.	Nature of Works.	Parish.	County.	Cost.		
				£	s.	d.
Pine Ridge	Dam	Booorooban	Townsend	408	19	6
16-mile Gums	Tank	Paradise	Waradgery	790	11	3
One-tree	"	Lara and Willama	"	1,609	11	2
Quondong	"	Jumbuck and Wallaby	"	1,144	1	9
Jumping Sand-hill	Well	Yarlo	Waljeers	1,046	10	0
"	"	"	"	400	0	0
Mossgiel	"	Lowan	"	480	0	0
Holy Box	"	Palmyra	Mossgiel	1,088	18	0
Ivanhoe	"	Ivanhoe	"	543	10	0
Boonoona	Tank	Bonuna	Manara	1,733	3	6
Mount Manara	Well	Manara	"	580	0	0
12-mile	Tank	Manara North	Woore	2,834	15	3
35-mile	"	Marle	Werunda	2,699	9	9
48-mile	"	Curranyale	"	1,204	8	0
Copago	"	Copaka	Young	941	11	9
Peri Sand-hills	"	Peri	Fitzgerald	1,549	7	6
Nipper's Creek	"	Warramutty	"	1,532	1	3
Warramurtie	"	"	Killara	1,536	7	6
Goomboolara	"	"	Fitzgerald	1,321	17	6
Box Creek	"	Budgerie	Caira	1,866	0	0
Youhl Plain	"	Juanbong	Kilfera	2,246	5	8
Til Til	"	Yelkeer	"	2,234	0	4
Two Water-holes	"	Narathulla	Cowper	752	16	0
Corilla	"	Coorilla	"	780	12	9
Curraweena	"	Wererina	"	854	12	1
Tindarie	"	Tinderra	Yanda	744	2	7
Nullamul	"	Davies	Robinson	714	16	3
Cobar	"	Cobar	"	952	3	7
"	"	"	"	739	8	8
Booroomugga	"	Rochford	"	908	13	3
Muriel	"	Lambrig	"	931	19	3
Hermitage	"	"	Canbelego	755	18	9
Cuttygularoo	"	Cutagulyaroo	Robinson	992	10	0
Ford's Bridge	"	Nidgerie	Gunderbooka	1,318	0	3
Bunghill	"	Bunghill	Finch	2,140	17	10
Boro Water-holes	"	Urandool	"	1,928	8	4
Bushman's Dam	Dam	Currajong	Ashburnham	405	12	6
Junee Dam	"	Jew nee	Clarendon	465	7	9

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

NOTES ON DRILLING AND BORING, AS PRACTISED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: BY C. W. DARLEY, M. INST. C.E.]

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1884.

NOTES ON DRILLING AND BORING ARTESIAN WELLS.

DURING my recent visit to America I availed myself of the opportunity, thus afforded, of inspecting the various systems which have been adopted there for sinking artesian well bores, and, at the request of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I now have the honor to submit a report upon what I saw, together with particulars and sketches of the appliances in use. I trust that my notes may be of some practical benefit and assistance to those who are likely to be engaged in searching for water at great depths in these Colonies.

In some respects I fear the information I have obtained may appear scant and insufficient, but it must be borne in mind that the time at my disposal was somewhat limited, and the distances to be travelled over, in order to see the various boring operations in progress, were immense.

The boring, as hereinafter described, being in most cases carried on by contractors who have portions of their apparatus covered by patents, some difficulty was found in obtaining information on many important points of practical detail, the contractors frequently being reticent, and suspicious as to the object of my interrogations; on the other hand, manufacturers and vendors of apparatus were most willing to furnish me with abundant information, but in all cases this had to be received *cum grano salis*, as the information imparted seldom went beyond praise of their particular apparatus, and but rarely were any really useful and practical notes to be obtained from such sources.

The States where I found most boring operations in progress, were California (where wells are being sunk for both water and oil), Colorado, New York, and Pennsylvania; in the latter State, so far as I am aware, oil and gas wells only have been sunk.

The process of sinking holes through rock, as is necessary in nearly all instances where great depths have to be reached, either for water or oil, is usually termed "drilling": and "boring," when alluvium or gravel and sandbeds only have to be passed through; but in these latter cases drill gear is sometimes used to advantage, as will be hereinafter explained,—the immediate difference between the two methods being that drilling is usually done with only a limited length (about 40 feet) of iron rods, which are worked suspended from a stout hawser, while boring is carried on with continuous bars, either wood or iron, in about 25 feet lengths.

In California I found a great number of wells being bored all through the San Joaquin Valley, which embraces a large district, some 280 miles in length north and south, and some 70 or 80 miles wide, lying south of Stockton, and between the foot of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the coast range on the west. This district in its natural state, owing to the extreme dryness of the climate, the rainfall only averaging from 8 inches to 10 inches per annum, is a barren desert, the soil is of a

light loamy or sandy nature, only covered in places here and there with patches or tufts of a wiry grass, and so far as I could ascertain is quite useless without irrigation. Within the last five years this land has been obtainable at about a dollar (4s. 2d.) per acre; its value however when properly irrigated has long been known. Some years ago a large tract was brought under cultivation, with the assistance of water supplied by canal and flume companies, who constructed flumes from the head waters of the King's River, and entered into contracts to supply landowners with a certain quantity of water per acre per annum, at a fixed rent, the supply being guaranteed to the users by deed for a fixed period, usually 99 years; the right thus acquired is transferable with the land. Owing to the limited quantity of water, however, but a comparatively small district has been thus improved. Knowing how valuable the land became with the assistance of water, induced the settlers to endeavour to obtain a supply by artesian wells, which latter have now proved so successful and reliable that land throughout the valley is worth on an average at least \$50 to \$60 (£10 to £12) per acre, some land suitable for fruit growing realizing over \$100 = £20 per acre.

The water is usually found at depths varying from 350 to 600 feet, in a bed of sand which is overlaid by beds of impervious clay, and clay and gravel mixed, the upper 40 to 80 feet throughout the valley being light loamy and alluvial deposit.

In the gravel beds, immediately beneath the upper alluvial deposit, water is frequently met with, but it is usually limited in quantity, indifferent in quality, and seldom or indeed never rises to the surface; on small farms and homesteads however it is not despised, being generally sought for and obtained by the ordinary drive, or Abyssinian tube wells, but as the water must then be pumped, it cannot be economically used for irrigation purposes, although in some districts where water has not been obtained from deep artesian wells, hundreds of the drive wells have been sunk and the water raised by windmills.

When sinking artesian wells it is necessary to stop back this upper water, for two reasons: first, to prevent it contaminating the purer supply from below; and, secondly, which is the more important, to prevent the rising water being lost or absorbed in the upper pervious measures. This led to the bores being lined throughout with iron tubes or casings, which is an imperative necessity, for, in some instances, where the ground was found strong enough to stand without caving, unlined bores were tried, but they were found never to flow till lined.

The absence of watertight lining will probably be found the reason why water has not risen to the surface more frequently than it has done in the numerous well-shafts sunk in Australia, where it is well known that a porous stratum, frequently containing brackish water, is usually found at depths of from 40 to 90 feet below the surface, the brackish water in some cases having been stopped back sufficiently to allow the sinking to continue till fresh water was reached; the latter then rose in the well to within some 30 to 60 feet of the surface, but no higher. There can be little doubt that in such cases the lower water found an escape through the pervious measures; had a watertight lining been used it is quite possible that many of these wells would now have been flowing ones, *i.e.*, the water would have risen above the surface.

I wish, however, to guard myself from being misunderstood on this point, as I do not desire to raise false hopes by conveying the idea that any method of treating artesian bores in water-bearing measures will obtain flowing wells, as this wholly depends on the situation of the bore geologically; to obtain this, the water must be stored in the earth and have communication with an under stream or water-bearing strata, leading from hills situated higher than the ground surface at the bore. The hill source may be a great distance away, still if the water-bearing strata is overlain with measures of impervious clay, upon these measures being pierced the water will rise to the surface, unless, as before-mentioned, it finds an escape through upper pervious measures.

In the case of the San Joaquin Valley, already referred to, the abundant supply found there of course comes from the neighbouring Sierra Nevada, where the winter snow is stored and given out throughout the spring and summer months, just when the water is most needed, the mountains thus acting as a natural reservoir for conserving the water.

The business of sinking artesian wells has become such a large one in the States that a great many contractors have turned their attention to the subject, nearly all of whom have introduced some special methods and appliances of their

own

own for carrying on the work. Frequently the contractors take the work on the "No cure, no pay" system, that is, if they do not find a flowing well they are not paid; but of course this is only done in districts known to contain artesian water, it being merely a matter of going sufficiently deep to reach it. Under this system, should any failure occur, either through carelessness or accident which may render it necessary to abandon the bore, and perhaps a considerable length of the casing within it, the loss falls on the contractors. So far as I could ascertain, the cost of the work is very much the same with one apparatus as with another; but as there are varying circumstances under which each kind may have a special advantage, I will describe three kinds of apparatus which will fairly represent the different types of machines mostly in use:—

- 1st. The ordinary boring apparatus, with a variety of special tools used in connection therewith.
- 2nd. The hydraulic well-borer.
- 3rd. The ordinary drilling apparatus, as specially suited for artesian wells, where the depth rarely has to exceed 600 feet.

HAND-BORING APPARATUS.

The ordinary boring apparatus consists of a wood or iron derrick (see plate I), with a sheave on top, about 30 feet over the ground; beside the single leg is placed a crab-winch carrying a sufficient length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " iron or steel wire rope; the winch usually has two driving pinions, one for working by hand, the second for working by horse-gear, for running up the rope quickly, more especially when working with the sand pumps. The boring bit (varieties of which are shown on plate II, figures 7, 8, 9, 11) is attached to the rods, which are usually made up in 25 feet lengths, either wood or iron, the iron ones being made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " gas pipe, with screwed pin and box ends welded on; these however would be found too heavy on the boring tool if wholly used, so it is the practice to use some rods of pine, 4" x 4" (see plate I, fig. 2), which, owing to their buoyancy in the water, with which the bore is charged, help to balance the weight of the iron rods. The top or working rod is usually made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " square iron, on which a capstan spanner travels and works—two men are sufficient for giving the necessary circular motion to the rods. It will be seen that in this process much delay must necessarily be incurred in drawing the rods every time the auger is filled, which happens about every fourth or fifth foot sunk. The rods on each such occasion have to be raised, unscrewed, and laid aside one by one, the reverse operations when lowering taking an equal time. Notwithstanding this delay I found that the 7-inch wells were bored to a depth of 400 feet and lined with casing at an average rate of nearly 25 feet per day—the first 100 feet being performed much quicker, and of course the last 100 feet proportionately slower. When adding on or sinking casing, the rods need not be withdrawn, but left standing on the bottom or suspended from the expanding plug (see plate II, fig. 3), the top or capstan length only being removed. The auger bits are made in a variety of patterns, some altogether with closed sides for working in sandy or very loose ground, others made with one side quite open like a carpenter's shell auger and termed the pod auger (see plate II, fig. 7). This pattern is found to work very well in stiff clay and is readily emptied. When beds of fine sand are met with, then the sand or sludge pump, as shewn at plate V, fig. 15, must be used; this is usually lowered by a small line and jumped when at the bottom till the sludge or sand is worked up loose, when it readily fills and upon being drawn up quickly the ball valve prevents the sludge from escaping; when emptied it is again lowered and the process repeated till the bore is clear, ready for the rods to be lowered and the boring resumed.

Besides the common sand pump last referred to, which can only be filled by jumping it on the bottom, there are others made with a sucker valve rod, which, when the pump reaches the bottom, is worked up and down with a light line from the surface; this pumps the barrel full of the sand or silt, at the same time discharging the water above the plunger. Another form of pump for clearing out bores is shewn on plate V, fig. 12. The great advantage attending this somewhat more expensive form of pump is the facility with which it can be emptied by simply knocking up the sliding sleeve on top, when the tube opens longitudinally with a scissors' joint, instantly releasing its contents.

Care

Care must be taken in boring not to let the excavation get too far in advance of the casing, or the sides may cave in, and cause the bore to become out of line. Should this occur it may be found impossible to force down the casing and consequently render it necessary to abandon the bore.

I found that the invariable practice is to start the bore 7 inches diameter, and if possible carry it the same size all the way down, but in most cases the friction against the casing becomes too great to admit of its being sunk more than 300 feet of this size, and then a 6-inch casing is put inside and the hole carried on with the smaller diameter to the required depth. In a few cases I found 8-inch and 7-inch holes being sunk, but these sizes are exceptional, 7-inch and 6-inch being generally found large enough. When a hole containing two sizes of casing, in this way, is finished, the inner or smaller casing is usually cut off by special tools a little above the bottom of the large casing, and the upper length withdrawn to be used again. A tool suitable for this purpose is shewn on plate II, fig. 6.

As it is necessary that the auger should bore as near as possible to the inside diameter of the casing, it is necessary to have a set of augers for each size, *i.e.*, about a $6\frac{3}{4}$ -inch auger for the 7-inch casing, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ -inch for the 6-inch casing.

When about to start a bore, as soon as the derrick is set up, a hole should be dug under the centre some 6 to 8 feet deep, and the first length of casing set up vertically in the centre; the earth is then filled in round it again and well rammed, thus forming a guide and insuring a fair start for the boring tools.

A horse-power machine is usually used in conjunction with this boring apparatus for the purpose of operating the winch rapidly when drawing the rods and working the sand pump; the most convenient method of conveying the motion to the winch is with friction wheels applied with a cam motion; in this case the horse can be kept constantly moving when drawing rods; the attendant need only place his foot on a lever to throw the friction pinion in contact with the winch wheel, and thus wind up the rods 25 feet at a time or as may be necessary. The circular motion for working the rods is, however, given to them by two men walking round with the capstan spanner as before mentioned.

HYDRAULIC BORING APPARATUS.

This apparatus (see plate III, fig. 7) is worked very much on the same principle as the diamond drill, the action of which is, I believe, pretty well understood now in this country. The rods are formed in the usual 25 feet lengths of strong gas or lap welded iron piping, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch internal diameter, with screwed wrought iron spigots and socket connections at their ends (see plate III, fig. 1); the lower length carries the cutter, the best form of which is shewn at plate III, fig. 2.

A strong stream of water is pumped continuously down the rods, through a swivel cap at the top, shown at figure 4. The rods are driven at a speed of about 80 to 100 revolutions per minute, and the debris from the cutter is carried up the annular space between the rods, and the casing, with the escaping water, and discharged at the surface. As the casing is rarely less than 7 inches internal diameter, it is necessary to thicken up the rods, encasing them in wooden lagging to reduce the area between the rods and casing, and thus increase the velocity of the discharge water, to enable it to carry up the debris as fast as the cutter excavates it. The rods, joint, and lagging are shown at figure 1.

The arrangement of derrick used is shown on plate III, fig. 7. To secure the proper speed and power requisite to manipulate this machinery a steam-engine is necessary. The pump for forcing the water down the boring bar may be attached to the engine, and the water supplied to the pipe head through a flexible rubber hose. This machine is capable of doing very rapid work. I witnessed about 20 feet being sunk in about half an hour, the depth of the bore at the time being some 524 feet below the surface; this included pressing down the casing at the same time, but of course not the building and riveting up of the casing, this part of the work occupying more time than the actual boring.

The contractor had arrived on the ground with his plant to start the bore just $11\frac{3}{4}$ working days before the date of my visit, and, as above mentioned, the bore was then

then over 500 feet deep, cased all the way; necessarily some time was lost at first in setting up the derrick and engine, excavating a tank for water supply, &c., so that the actual boring and casing must have been carried on at a rate considerably over 50 feet per day. The actual quantity of water required was not very great; for by providing a settling tank to receive the discharge water, the silt and debris soon settles, and thus the same water can be used over and over again. However, the very fact of any water being required, even for working the engine, will restrict the use of this apparatus very much indeed in Australia.

Upon reference to plate III, fig. 4, it will be observed that on the upper hollow boring bar, *a*, is screwed a short length, *b*, carrying a cast-iron chamber, *c*, in the base of which the head of the short bar, *b*, can revolve freely between brass washers, at the same time making a comparatively watertight joint; on the same bar is keyed a spur wheel, *d*, into which a pinion wheel, *e*, gears; this pinion has a square hole through the centre travelling freely up and down the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square bar, *f*, at the side; to this bar is conveyed rapid rotary motion through bevel wheels, *g*, which are driven by a belt from the main shaft, *h*. As the bars sink in the hole, the pinion slides down the square bar, following the spur-wheel and imparting the necessary rotary motion to it in every position. To the head, *c*, is coupled the flexible hose leading from the pump attached to the engine.

In this apparatus, as in the hand-boring apparatus, much time is lost when it becomes necessary to draw the rods; but of course, owing to the debris being conveyed out of the bore by the water, the rods have not to be so frequently drawn; but when a gravel bed is passed through the large stones cannot be washed up, and the rods must then be drawn, and a large valved sand pump lowered down to bring up the shingle, &c. With this apparatus I saw hydraulic pulling jacks very suitably applied for drawing down the casing, which will be described further on, one man attending them drawing down the casing, while the second man attended to the engines and boring apparatus. An ingenious and simple device for suspending the rods in the bore while adding on casings is shown on plate II, fig. 3. This is simply a round piece of pine, nearly the diameter of the casing, cut in three pieces, the central portion being wedge-shaped. Into this piece is fixed a length of bar with spigot and socket screwed unions; this is screwed on to the top of the rods and lowered; when a short way down the side pieces are checked with a string; the weight of the rods drawing down the central wedge causes the blocks to jamb in the casing; there they remain suspended till the upper bar is lowered down, screwed on, and pulled up, thus drawing the wedge and permitting the rods to run up freely.

It is only right that I should mention that Messrs. Jerome Haas, and James Manning, of Stockton, California, U.S.A., contractors for well-sinking, have brought this system to great perfection, and have taken out several patents for improvements in the various parts of the apparatus.

DRILLING APPARATUS.

The drilling apparatus ordinarily used for sinking wells not exceeding (say) 800 feet deep is shown on Plates Nos. IV and VI. These are both handy and portable machines; they are usually provided with an axle and wheels, which enable them to be transported across country easily, all the gear, horse-power, &c., being stored on top for transit.

When holes have to be sunk much greater depths, such as 1,500 to 2,000 feet, then it is desirable to use much heavier appliances driven by steam, and what is known as a walking beam or Pennsylvanian rig becomes necessary; this is however seldom made in a portable form, a fresh derrick being usually erected over each hole. Nearly all drilling apparatus, for bores from 600 to 800 feet deep, are worked on the same principle, so one description practically answers for all.

The derrick, shown on plate 4, fig. 1 (and partly enlarged at fig. 2) has two working barrels; on one is wound sufficient 2-inch rope, termed "the sand pump line," to reach the bottom of the deepest bore required, and the second barrel carries the drill cable, which may be either a hempen or Manila rope of similar length and about 5 inches girth; this rope passes from the barrel over a sheave, fixed halfway up the derrick, then down and through what is termed the Pitman sheave, *a*, in fig. 2, then up and over the sheave at the head of derrick, and finally down and made fast to the head of the drill bars.

The

The drill bars are made up as follows :—

First the bit,	about	4 feet long
next „ auger stem	„	12 „
„ „ jars	„	5 „
„ „ sinker bar	„	8 „
„ „ rope socket	„	1 foot long

In all say ... 30 feet long.

The above lengths may vary very much, of course, according to circumstances, the bars used for deep oil wells being made up as much as 60 feet long and up to 4 inches diameter; those used for shallow holes need not exceed from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 inches diameter.

The derrick is first set up true over the centre of the bore, and the casing sunk, say 8 feet, as before described, to start the hole fair; then the drills may be lowered into the bore and started. From the sketch given of the gearing it will be seen that the horse-power or engine may be kept constantly going, clutches being provided for throwing either of the barrels or the Pitman sheave into gear when required. When the clutch at *b* is put into gear the Pitman sheave is given an up and down motion, equal to twice the throw of the crank on the end of the shaft *c*. As the drills sink the rope is lowered out by applying a pinch-bar or feed-lever to the brake wheel *e* and bearing down on it till the pawl, in the wheel on the end of the cable drum *d*, can be released; then hold the brake and lower out as much cable as may be necessary, and when the tools reach the bottom again throw in the pawl. The lever marked *f* is for working the clutch *g*, which travels on a feather on the driving shaft and engages the cable drum for raising the tools. The lever *h* is for tightening the belt on the pulley on the driving shaft, and enabling it to drive the barrel *i*, which carries the sand pump line; this may be a light wire rope, to the end of which is attached the sand pump. It will thus be seen that the tools can be raised rapidly by the cable drum; when they are up and landed disengage clutch *g*, drop the sand pump into the bore, easing it down if necessary by pressing on the lever *h*; and when filled again press on lever *h* and the sand pump is rapidly wound up, the engine or horse-power being kept in motion all the time. Thus a very few minutes suffice for raising the tools, clearing out the hole, and lowering the tools down to work again; and the whole operation can be attended to and manipulated by one man, a second man only being necessary for driving the engine or horses; the assistance of the second man is also necessary when it comes to building, and driving or sinking the casing.

When the hole is first started the tools may be kept short by omitting the sinker bar and jars. Should the hole be dry, water must be poured in from time to time, and when the tools stick, draw them and clear out with the sand pump. As soon as rock is met with it is necessary to add on the jars and sinker bar, otherwise the tools may stick fast in the hole; the loose action of the jars enables an upward blow to be given, by shortening in the cable and continuing to work the Pitman sheave; when an upward hammering action is imparted to the tools this seldom fails to start them up. Should the tools be found to stick through the hole getting out of shape, one of the reamers, shown on plate V, figures 17, 18, 19, should be used to true up the hole before proceeding with the drilling.

The description above given more particularly refers to the Gillespie Tool Company's machine, but the same will almost exactly apply to the Pierce machine, plate VI. I saw both machines at work at different places, and, on the whole, would give the preference to the Gillespie apparatus, as being the more compact, but in actual work I doubt whether there is any practical difference between them, both being good and well designed machines, and, I believe, the best for the work to be found in the States.

PENNSYLVANIAN RIG.

As I have referred to the Pennsylvania oil rig, a brief mention of its principle may not be out of place here. This machine is specially arranged for deep sinking, when bores 1,500 to 2,000 feet or over are necessary. In this case the tools are made up exactly as before described, but larger and much heavier; tools 4 inches diameter and 55 to 60 feet long are generally used for deep 7 and 8 inch holes.

Over

Over the site fixed upon for the hole is constructed a derrick, as sketched on Plate No. VII. This derrick should be not less than 70 feet high, 20 feet square at the base, and 3' 6" at head. The corner timbers of the framing may be 6" x 6" pine, or 4" x 4" hardwood, well braced on all four sides, horizontally and diagonally. At one side is firmly set up a Sampson post, on the head of which is placed the walking beam. Under the outer end of the walking beam is placed a Bull wheel, carrying the cable, and on its end a crank, or what was before termed the Pitman, for imparting the reciprocating motion to the walking beam. The Bull wheel is driven by belting from a steam-engine, set up in a shed some 20 feet back. From the inner end of the walking beam is suspended a rod, with the temper screw (fig. 2) attached thereto. The bore is usually started by what is termed spudding—*i.e.*, working the tools direct from the Bull wheel, lifting and dropping by slacking or surging the rope on the wheel; once they are their own depth below the surface the walking beam is brought into play. The rope is thrown off the Bull wheel, and the end caught by the temper screw; the drilling motion is then imparted to the tools, and, as they sink, the temper screw is slacked out, thus lowering the tools, at the same time turning them and preventing their striking twice in the same place. The nut of the temper screw is split and held by a clamping screw, so that the leading screw can be quickly shortened in by slacking the clamping screw; at the same time a corresponding length of rope must be given out, by releasing and re-clamping it in a fresh place. When the bore needs clearing out the rope is taken on to the Bull wheel, and the tools quickly run up; the sand pump, which is worked by a light line on a second reel, is lowered down and the hole cleaned out. In all operations of drilling too much care cannot be taken to ensure the bit or drill being kept up to proper gauge. For this purpose it is desirable to have a duplicate of each pattern of bit used, and with the help of a portable forge, which should always accompany a drilling outfit, the spare bit can be forged to gauge and got ready for work again without delaying the drilling. The club bit, with its hollow or grooved centre, is specially designed for conveniently forging to gauge.

This class of drilling has been carried on to such a vast extent through the oil regions that the men engaged in the work have become remarkably expert, so much so, indeed, that a bore 1,200 feet deep can often be put down in about twenty-five days, and at a total cost of about \$2,000 (say £400). I visited the Bradford, Pennsylvania, district early in June, 1883, and saw from local statistics that during the month of May 226 bores had been completed, and on the 1st June that year 384 bores were in progress in the neighbourhood.

Upon completion of the bore, and if oil has been struck, the derrick, together with the walking beam, engine, &c., is usually left in place; for although the hole may spout oil at first it will most probably cease to flow after a time, and then pumping must be resorted to. A pump barrel, with the necessary foot-valves, &c., is then let down the bore and there fixed and worked by long sucker rods, the upper ends of which are attached to the walking beam, which, as before described, is set in motion by the engines and the oil thus pumped to the surface; but should the bore prove a failure and miss the oil, then the rig is usually removed, but in some parts, where timber is plentiful and cheap, it hardly pays to dismantle and remove the derrick. Throughout the oil regions the hill-sides and valleys may be seen thickly dotted over with derricks in all directions close together.

Although I have described the Pennsylvanian rig at some length I hardly think it will be necessary to introduce it into this Colony for the purpose of searching for water.

CASING.

Hitherto I have referred to casing in connection with the bores, but without describing it. A few words as to the various kinds of casing, their manufacture and mode of sinking, are here necessary.

The class of casing I saw almost wholly used in California was what is termed riveted sheet-iron casing, as shown on plate No. VIII, fig. 1. It is usually made from No. 14 B. W. gauge sheet-iron, in 2 feet lengths, double thickness; at the bottom is a forged steel shoe (see fig. 2), turned with a cutting edge, and bored internally for the reception of a short length (about 14 inches) of inner casing, to which it is riveted; outside this comes a 2-foot length of the outer casing, which then stands 1 foot above the inner length. The tube is then built up of alternate lengths, each

each 2 feet, of inner and outer casing, thus breaking the joints 12 inches. The casings are made an accurate fit for one another, well tarred before driving together, and two or three rivets put in to secure them. The apparatus used for punching them on the ground, when building over the bore, is shown at figure 3. In country where saline waters are met with it is doubtful whether it would be wise to use this sheet-iron casing, there being so many surfaces exposed to corroding action that probably the iron would not last long; in most cases, therefore, it will be found cheaper in the long run to use the more expensive screwed tubes hereafter described.

The boring or drilling tools, having to work within the casing, necessarily leave a considerable amount of the surrounding soil to be cut away by the cutting edge as the casing is forced down; this is found a desirable arrangement as it ensures a close fit which cuts off surface or bad water contained in the upper measures from the pure artesian water reached at lower depths.

Should a hard vein of indurated sand, or soft rock, be passed through by the drill it may be found almost impossible to force the casing through it; in this case the side must be reamed out by an expanding reamer, such as that shown on plate II, fig. 5, thus enlarging the bore to the outside diameter of the casing.

The most usual method I found practised of sinking casing was with a lever, as shown at plate VIII, fig. 6; some planks are buried in the ground, or otherwise suitably loaded to secure the fixed end of the lever to, and then the other end of the lever which rests upon the casing is weighed down, either by the weight of the men, or by applying a purchase tackle to it. A suitable cast-iron cap, fig. 7, must be placed over the head of the casing for the lever to rest upon during the operation of sinking to prevent its being crushed or injured.

In some ground the casing sinks very freely. I saw some sinking by its own weight when at a considerable depth (over 150 feet) below the surface; it very frequently happens however that the surrounding friction becomes too great to admit of the first or 7-inch casing being sunk over 200 feet; when this happens a 6-inch casing must be lowered down inside till it reaches the bottom (the tool shown at plate V, fig. 14, being suitable for this purpose), the boring may then proceed as before, but of course with a smaller bit; the weight of the free length of the 6-inch casing helps very materially in the sinking, it will occasionally follow the auger for as much as 70 feet below the 7-inch casing before any forcing down becomes necessary. As soon as water is reached and the boring is stopped, the 6-inch casing can be cut off about 8 or 10 feet above the bottom of the 7-inch casing by the tool shown at plate II, fig. 6, or a tool somewhat similar to the reamer shown at fig. 5, and the upper portion drawn out, taken apart, and used again in another hole; the same tool, plate V, fig. 14, used for lowering the casing can be used again for drawing it up.

Another method of sinking casing is by using hydraulic pulling jacks (see plate III, fig. 6). A suitable cast-iron head, fig. 5, which carries a hook at each side to attach the pulling chains to, is fixed over the pipe; two 4 or 5 ton pulling jacks are buried in the ground, one at either side, their lower ends being securely fastened to a framing, which must be previously buried in the ground some 8 feet deep round the casing, the jacks are run out full length and the long linked chains upon being drawn up tight are attached to the hooks in the casing cap, the jacks are then pumped down, drawing the casing with them; of course when steam is used this is a simple process, still it is effectively, although at a much slower rate, done by hand. This method has the advantage that one man can be pumping or forcing down the casing at the same time that the other men are carrying on the boring.

A third method of sinking casing is by driving it; this is very simply done when a drilling machine such as the Gillespie Company's is used, for by taking a bolt out of the Pitman crank, *a*¹ (see plate IV, fig. 2), a peculiar drop action is given the Pitman sheave; it is then only necessary to detach the drills from the end of the cable, hang on the driving weight (plate VIII, fig. 8), place a good block of wood over the head of the casing, with a hole through it to guide the pin shown to project from the weight, then start the machine and a series of rapid blows can be given to the casing sufficient to drive it down.

Cost of Casing.

The cost of the 7-inch riveted casing, double thickness, delivered on the ground in California, I found averaged 75 cents. (say 3s. per foot), and the 6" similar casing cost 60 cents. (say 2s. 5d. per foot); this is based on sheet iron costing 3d. per lb., = 28s. per cwt., delivered on the ground. One

One great advantage in the use of riveted casing is that the sheets can all be cut and punched true to gauge for inner and outer lengths at the factory, and a number of plates can be safely packed together and conveniently sent up the country, where a very simple curving machine can be at hand to bend them; they are then riveted with cold rivets. There is nothing in the whole process that any handy man could not learn to do in a very short time, with the very simplest appliances.

A more permanent class of casing is made from lap welded tubes, which can be procured in lengths up to 18 or 20 feet, turned and machine screwed at the ends as shown at plate VIII, fig. 4. As this class of joint cannot be made on pipes less than about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness the cost of such casing is considerably greater than the riveted, but it would certainly be found more durable and safer to use in sinking. The cost of such casing properly screwed, landed in Sydney, would be about 7s. per foot for 7-inch, and 5s. per foot for 6-inch, assuming it to be obtained in fair quantities. There are various ways of making the screwed joints, two of which are shown on figs. 4 and 5. The latter is the cheaper, but that shown at fig. 4 is the better, being the only one that secures a flush surface inside and outside the pipe, which is a most important matter.

A cheap casing is sometimes used in America, made in lengths of 14-gauge sheet-iron wound spirally and riveted along the edge (see plate II, fig. 4). I do not think this can be recommended, except in very soft ground, for it is not strong enough to stand the end crushing strain necessary to be applied when pushing it down the bore.

Stopping back Impure Water.

When practicable it is desirable to use casing all the way to the bottom of the bore, but this is really only possible when the boring is through soft measures free from rock; when rock is met with the hole ought to be reamed a little, and the casing let as far as possible into it to cut off the downward flow of impure water, but should this not prove effectual to stop back the impure water some device such as that used in the oil wells for stopping the water back from the oil must be adopted. The method for doing this, which I heard was most approved of in the oil regions, where it has been applied to nearly every bore to keep the oil free from water, is by the use of what is known as a "cap packer." This is a rubber block, 8 inches or 10 inches long, made almost the neat diameter of the bore, and lowered down on the end of an inner tube. (See plate IX, figs. 2, 3, and 5.) *a* is the rubber block; *b* the inner tube, which of course must be carried up to the top of the bore; *c* is the lower tube resting on the bottom of the bore, which in the case of pumping wells acts as the pump barrel when fitted with a foot-valve, the upper valves being attached to the sucker rods; on top of the lower tube, *c*, is screwed a funnel-shaped piece of pipe, *d*, which widens out nearly to the diameter of the bore, and is turned with a seat on its upper rim to receive a ferrule, *e*, which slides on pipe *b*, and acts as a seat for the rubber block; pipe *b* has a stop ring, *f*, screwed at its lower end, to prevent the block sliding off when being lowered down, and another ring, *g*, at the top end to catch under a malleable iron ring fixed into the rubber block for the purpose of drawing it from the well when required; there is another collar, *g*¹, screwed on, which fits the upper end of the rubber block and bears down on it; this also acts as a joint collar for the pipe. The action is therefore as follows: the lower end of the block rests on the head of the lower pipe, and the whole weight of the upper pipes rests upon the top edge of the block, thus compressing and expanding it against the wall of the bore, and effectively stopping the downward passage of impure water.

In the case of artesian flowing wells, the lower pipe, which is not necessary, can be dispensed with by using the same apparatus, but by inserting a cross-bar, *h*, fig. 2, and attaching to it a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rod of iron, which should be in long lengths screwed at the ends and coupled together and led up to the top of the bore; the inner pipe, carrying the packer at the bottom, must then be suspended from the surface and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rod screwed hard up to bring an upward pressure against the rubber block and thus expand it.

There is another simple way to make a watertight joint as shown at figs. 1 and 4. This consists of an iron tube, *a*, say 4 inches diameter with a flange, *b*, screwed on at lower end, against which are bolted two rubber rings, one, *c*, about 2 inches larger diameter than the bore, the second, *c'*, placed underneath a tight fit for the bore; these are nipped up against the flange with a ring washer, *e*, and screw bolts. A calico bag about 2 feet long and made the diameter of the bore is secured at its lower end between the flange, *b*, and the rubber ring, *c*. This bag, which encloses an annular space round the tube, is filled with a mixture of half Portland cement and half clean sand just moistened and made into a stiff mortar; the mouth of this bag is loosely closed round the pipe, which is then pushed down the bore till the bottom reaches sound rock, at a point below the strata containing the salt or impure water, the cement may then be tamped firm home by a piece of heavy tubing, or annular cast iron weight suspended by a rope as shewn on sketch. The cement will soon set hard and make a secure and tight joint.

Cost of Machines and Tools.

The cost of the Gillespie or Pierce Machines shewn on plates Nos. IV and VI including an outfit of one rope socket, one auger stem, sinker bars and jars, two bits, two winches, sand pump and 500 feet sand line, 500 feet of drilling cable, and a horse-power, the whole suitable for drilling 500 feet deep, would be about £200, delivered in Sydney, to which might be added about £30, for extra fishing tools, pipe riveters, lifters, stubs, &c., making an outfit in all cost about £230; but even this would have to be exceeded in the first instance by anyone commencing to bore, as it would be necessary to provide a portable forge, some blacksmiths' tools, spare iron, &c. For going 600 feet somewhat heavier tools would be necessary, but with the same machine the cost would be about £240; by purchasing a supply of spare box and pin stubs, a great many of the special tools shewn on the drawings could be made by any ordinary blacksmith and the stubs closed on.

The boring machine outfit would not cost over £80 complete. Excepting the horse-power and crab winch with connecting gear and the screwed ends for the wooden and iron pipe rods, there is no part that could not be made up the country by any carpenter and blacksmith. Most of the machines of this class which I saw at work were evidently constructed by the owners, who, in most cases I found had been mechanics, blacksmiths, or general handy-men, well able to make all their own tools, as well as the numerous special tools that are found necessary from time to time during practical working.

In situations where many bores may have to be put down, and where water and fuel can be conveniently obtained, I would certainly recommend the use of steam instead of horse-power, for expediting the work, and thereby lessening the cost of labour. Almost any make of portable engine can be adapted for the purpose. To run a 600 feet drilling apparatus an engine of about 5-horse power would be ample.

For the generality of work, however, I believe the ordinary horse-power machine will be found sufficient, though of course slower, both horses and horse-keep being cheap and always available throughout the country.

It is unnecessary here to refer to the cost of steam-engines, as full information can always be obtained from any Sydney importer.

American well-drilling tool catalogues quote prices for engines, but English-made engines can be landed in Sydney much cheaper.

Cost of Boring or Drilling.

As regards the cost of boring or drilling, I found nearly the one price ruled all through the country; no matter what kind of apparatus was used a set contract price seems to have become established. What the net cost was I could not well find out, but of course it would vary a little in every case, but seeing the eagerness with which contractors sought for and took orders, it is evident the contract rate quoted below pays well.

The

The rates are as follows:—

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
0 to 100 feet = 100 feet @ 2 0 per foot	2	0	10	0	0
200 to 300 „ = 100 „ 3 0 „	3	0	15	0	0
300 to 400 „ = 100 „ 4 0 „	4	0	20	0	0
400 to 500 „ = 100 „ 5 0 „	5	0	25	0	0
500 to 550 „ = 50 „ 6 0 „	6	0	15	0	0
550 to 600 „ = 50 „ 7 0 „	7	0	17	10	0
Cost for boring hole 600 feet deep			102	10	0
To this must be added cost of casing, which, as before mentioned, cost when riveted, 3s. per foot.					
600 feet 7-inch casing, at 3s.			90	0	0
Add to this the cost of boarding the contractor and his two men, as I found it was the practice for the farmers for whom the work was being done to keep them while at work, say, 3 men for 6 weeks = 1 man for 126 days at 2s.			12	12	0
Total cost for a 600-foot hole			204	2	0

Say 6s. 10d. per lineal foot.

If a length of 6-inch casing had to be used the cost would be reduced a little. I have allowed six weeks for the boring; this is the outside time a 600-foot hole would occupy, unless some serious mishap occurred to delay the work. I have already mentioned a case where with the hydraulic boring apparatus a hole had been sunk over 500 feet in $11\frac{3}{4}$ working days. It must be borne in mind, however, that in this case a steam engine was used, and when an allowance is made for procuring water, fuel, stores, &c., the cost of the work will nearly mount up to as much as the slower horse-power machine.

ARRANGEMENT ADOPTED IN CALIFORNIA FOR IRRIGATING FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL.

Upon the completion of a bore if it prove a flowing well, the casing is left standing from 4 to 5 feet above the surface; an area of about an acre is then enclosed to form a reservoir around the well, by raising a mound of earth say 5 feet high; the land around is cut up into about 5-acre paddocks, termed "checks," and properly levelled off for irrigation; four main feeders, termed "ditches," are constructed from the central reservoir along the boundaries between the checks, the bottom of the ditches being kept a little above the surface of the check; very simply constructed wooden gates are placed at the opening to each ditch, by raising any one of which the water can be led along the ditch and again let out through side gates over any one of the surrounding checks needing irrigation. It will thus be seen that the storage reservoir which holds about one and a half million gallons is filled by the well, and emptied daily, or as the land needs it, by running the water off through the various ditches. I was informed that the farmers generally considered a good well sufficient for irrigating from 160 to 200 acres of tilled land. An arrangement of dams, ditches, and checks, such as above described, is shown on Plate X.

I experienced great difficulty in obtaining information as to the quantity of water discharged from any of the wells; the amount of course varies considerably. Only in one or two instances could I get near the tube to measure the height the water rose over the lip of the pipe, for, as already mentioned, they invariably stood out in the centre of a round reservoir some 4 feet or so deep.

I measured a few that I gained access to, and in these instances I found the water rose from 2 to 3 inches over the lip of the pipe, the local practice being to speak of the well as an inch, 2-inch, or 3-inch flowing well, as the case might be. I only saw a few 3-inch wells, and they were considered amongst the best. I estimate the discharge from a 3-inch well would be about 550,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and from a 2-inch well about 350,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Of course there are cases where the artesian water rises under very heavy pressure. When such are found, pipes can be connected with the casing-tube, and the water led away for supplying buildings.

A portion of the town of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, is supplied from an artesian well in this way. I there saw some wells discharging under very heavy pressure. One was throwing water through a 5-inch pipe to a height of at least 25 feet into the air; but in California I did not see or hear of any such wells.

TORPEDOING

TORPEDOING WELLS.

The system adopted in Pennsylvania known as "torpedoing," for increasing the flow of oil wells when first bored, might perhaps be found of use in artesian wells.

When the oil-bearing strata is reached, and the boring is considered deep enough, a heavy charge of dynamite, with a fuse attached to it, is let down to the bottom of the well—or, better still, the dynamite charge may be lowered down with insulated wires attached, and when on the bottom fired by a portable battery on the surface. The explosion shatters the surrounding rock, opening the joints, and allows a free escape of the oil to the bore. Although this method is almost universally adopted in oil wells, I never heard of its being tried in a water-bore, but I think the experiment would be worth trying with a light charge in a case where water may be met with on strong ground.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO IMPORTING APPARATUS.

I have not had an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the nature of the apparatus that has been tried or now is being used in this Colony for drilling or boring for artesian wells. I am aware the diamond drill is being largely used for boring to test for minerals, but for the purpose of obtaining a water supply such drills are quite useless owing to the small bore. Diamond drills can, of course, be made for all sizes up to 20 or 24 inches diameter, of which latter size I have seen one, but when the ordinary small bore is exceeded the cost increases rapidly. Should the Government not have already imported any machine such as I have described in my report, I would recommend that an order be sent to either the Gillespie Tool Company or the Pierce Well Excavator Company—or, perhaps, to both—to send out a machine and complete outfit suitable for drilling 500 to 600 feet deep; also, that they be requested to send out an experienced man with their machine to work it here upon arrival. I am sure either of the manufacturers would for their own sake select a skilful and trustworthy man, who would soon train others here into the work. Should the Department in charge of the water-augers once show that boring can be done expeditiously and at a reasonable expense, I am persuaded that private enterprise will not be slow in coming forward to import the appliances found most suitable, and that in a few years' time the Government will be entirely relieved of the trouble of carrying on this work, except through the medium of contractors.

In the event of anyone having read the foregoing notes wishing to write to America for further information about the various machines referred to, I give the addresses of the makers whose names I have mentioned.

Maker and Patentees of Improvements in the Hydraulic Boring Apparatus—	JEROME HAAS AND JAMES MANNING, Stockton, California, U.S.A.
Maker and Patentee of Earth-boring Apparatus—	B. F. MULL, Merced, California, U.S.A.
Drilling Apparatus—	GILLESPIE TOOL COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Pierce Well Excavating Company—	CHARLES D. PIERCE, Manager, 29, Rose-street, New York.

Appended will be found two important reports and a map of the colony indicating the prospects of obtaining an artesian supply of water in various parts of the colony; they directly bear on this subject and may be studied to great advantage in connection with the foregoing notes.

The first is by C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Geological Surveyor-in-charge, pointing out the most likely geological formations from which fresh water may be obtained over the colony; the second, by H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer, on the discharge of the river Darling, and showing the vast quantity of water that passes subterraneously down the valley.

A study of the above-mentioned reports may warn many people in time before they incur fruitless expense in sinking bores in non-water-bearing formation; on the other hand, residents within or near the limits indicated as probably water-bearing, will be fully warranted in incurring every reasonable expense in prosecuting a search for water.

REPORT (with Geological Map) on the prospects of obtaining fresh water below the surface, in the districts between the rivers Lachlan and Darling, and beyond the river Darling.

THERE are five geological formations which may be regarded as sources of underground water supply: 1. Recent; 2. Pleistocene and Pliocene; 3. Miocene; 4. Cretaceous; 5. Palæozoic formations.

The following sketch section will serve to show the relative positions of these formations:—

No. 1.—The recent deposits form the sandy and gravelly beds of watercourses, the alluvial flats bordering them, and the muddy accumulations in progress in swampy hollows. Good water is generally found in them at various depths, rarely over 40 feet, especially in the alluvial flats near the larger rivers and creeks, but seldom near the heads of the creeks. Therefore, in the latter localities, where water is most required, owing to the rapid disappearance of surface water, they are of but little importance as sources of supply.

No. 2 are older alluvial deposits, of much greater thickness, being sometimes 300 feet thick, and more widely spread than those just mentioned. They compose those clayey and loamy plains which, commencing in the larger valleys, gradually spread out and form extensive areas of level country, such as we see throughout a very large portion of the districts under consideration. When we consider that these deposits, which consist of the disintegrated rock material swept down by floods from the higher lands, have filled up valleys and hollows in the old land surface, we can readily conceive that they absorb an enormous amount of the rainfall which becomes stored in the sand and gravels lying in the old hollows. As the existing surface features show little or no indications of the buried hollows, it is sometimes only by repeated boring or sinking that the water-bearing drifts may be discovered. The rain-water soaking into these deposits is, at uncertain depths, arrested by beds or layers of impervious clay. Where the water passes freely over these to lower levels it is generally of fresh or drinkable quality, but where it does not circulate freely but is retained for a long time in saucer-like depressions formed by the clay-beds, it dissolves much of the mineral matter of the strata and thus becomes brackish. In some respects, therefore, these underground stores of water resemble many surface lakes—the water in those having no outlet being often salt, while in those which have an outflow it is fresh. As these retaining clay-beds do not usually extend far in any direction it often happens that fresh water may be found in one well only a short distance from another yielding highly saline water; and after passing through a salt water bed the next water struck may be fresh. These varying conditions are but what we might expect in strata which have been deposited in such an irregular manner. The practical results then of our observations are, that water is likely to be found in these deposits at different depths to 300 feet, and that if salt water be struck it may be only patchy or local, and that fresh water may occur near or below the salt; and further, that the water being fresh is evidence of its having free circulation, and thus is capable of being traced for considerable distances.

No. 3 *Miocene*.—This formation is only seen on the banks of the Lower Darling; but there is little doubt that it extends under the No. 2 deposits, which form the level country south of a line drawn from Booligal on the Lachlan to Menindie on the Darling, thence west to the South Australian Border. One or two bores in this district would prove the existence or otherwise of this marine formation; and where it occurs I believe that abundance of fresh water will be found in it.* The probable depth of sinking will be from 200 to 500 feet, and though the water may rise to a higher level than when at first struck, it is only when the water-bearing strata are covered by impermeable beds that it is likely to rise to the surface; and as the overlying deposits of No. 2 are generally of a porous character, the occurrence of artesian water in the Miocene beds will be exceptional.

No. 4 *Cretaceous*.—If a line be drawn from the north-west corner of the Colony to where the 31st parallel crosses the Darling River, thence following up the Darling until it crosses the Queensland Border, thence along that Border back to the north-west corner, it will approximately include the area occupied by this formation. In nearly the whole of this large extent of naturally dry country it is probable that a permanent supply of good water will be obtained by bores or wells sunk to various depths within 700 feet from the surface, and that the water may be expected in many instances to rise to the surface. The numerous "mud springs" occurring in this area may be regarded as natural artesian wells, the water being forced up through fissures in the Cretaceous strata, and thus affording evidence of the great store of underground water which may readily be made available by tube bores of large diameter. At Wee Watta, on the Kallara Run, Mr. David Brown bored with a 4-inch tube into some mud springs, and at a depth of 144 feet obtained water, which flowed from the tube at a height of 26 feet above the surface, at the rate of 60,000 gallons per diem; but this quantity gradually diminished, owing to the tubes becoming filled with sand. The same gentleman was also successful in obtaining artesian water at the Mullyeo mud-springs. On the Dunlop run Mr. James Wilson struck a good supply of water in the Cretaceous beds in the Mount Wilson well, at a depth of 488 feet, which rose to within 90 feet from the surface. In the No. 2 Kapiti well, 20 miles west from the Mount Wilson well, a splendid supply of water was met with at a depth of 572 feet, the water rising to within 10 feet from the surface. In another well at View Point Mr. Wilson obtained good water at 536 feet deep; this rose to within 40 feet from the surface. In sinking these wells salt water was passed through in the Pleistocene deposits, which are here about 100 feet thick, overlying the Cretaceous formation.

The importance of the information afforded by these discoveries and by the wells of the Mount Poole District cannot be over estimated; for, taken in connection with the geological evidence, it assures us of the almost certainty of obtaining an abundant water supply from the Cretaceous formation, which here occupies an area of about 40,000 square miles, though covered in places by alluvial deposits.

No. 5 *Palæozoic Formations*.—These include the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous sedimentary formations, consisting of slates, limestone, sandstone, and conglomerates, together with granitic and trappean rocks. These rocks appear at the surface and form the hilly country between the Upper Bogan River and the Lachlan, and with the exception of several irregular intervals of low-lying country, extend in a direction west-north-west right across the centre of the Colony, embracing an area of about 22,000 square miles. As a rule, these formations are of an impermeable character, and constitute the bed-rocks upon which the Cretaceous and newer sedimentary formations have been deposited; therefore, in sinking through the latter, when the former have been reached, it is almost useless going deeper with the hope of

* Water has recently been obtained at a depth of 160 feet, on Mr. F. L. Parker's, Buckalow's Station, about 80 miles north of the Darling and close to the South Australian border. The supply is abundant and apparently permanent.

of finding a good supply of water. There are, however, exceptions, for sometimes the older rocks are intercepted by quartz and other veins and joint fissures, which, acting as drainage channels, afford a supply of water generally of a brackish quality but suitable for stock; nevertheless the chances of meeting with such water-bearing fissures in sinking or boring is very uncertain.

The areas where these old formations come to the surface must therefore depend for supply upon the rainfall conserved in tanks and dams; and fortunately the hilly or undulating features which are generally characteristic of such formations present most suitable sites for reservoirs and form good collecting grounds. Such country then is not without its advantages for obtaining a storage supply of water, and though dependent upon the intermittent rainfall, yet, from Mr. Russell's valuable maps, it would appear that this is sufficient to supply properly constructed reservoirs capable of holding out through ordinary seasons of drought.

From the foregoing observations it will be seen that there are five principal formations in which fresh water may be obtained:—

- 1st—In the recent alluvium, chiefly along the main rivers and creeks.
- 2nd—In the older alluvial deposits which form the vast plains of the low-lying portions of the Darling and Lachlan Districts. In these, however, salt water is of frequent occurrence. Area, 118,000 square miles.
- 3rd—In the Miocene Marine beds. I am not aware if any wells have yet been sunk in these beds; but from their lithological character I believe that they will yield abundance of fresh water. Area, 22,000 square miles, underlies No. 2.
- 4th.—In the Cretaceous formation. This is a most important source of supply, and one which will probably yield artesian water. Area, about 40,000 square miles.
- 5th—In the Palæozoic rocks, but the occurrence of a large supply of water of good quality in these is exceptional. Area, about 22,000 square miles.

The above-mentioned areas can of course be only approximately stated until the extent of each formation has been ascertained by survey.

I have not referred to the natural springs which occur in many localities: for though they have underground sources they may be more properly included with ordinary surface supplies such as are found in rivers and creeks.

Some remarkable instances of springs and wells are given by Mr. T. K. Abbott, P.M., of Gunnedah, in a paper "*On Wells in Liverpool Plains*," read before the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1880. This paper affords much valuable information regarding the existence of fresh water beneath the surface.

The area of the whole district under consideration, viz., that extending from the Lachlan River below Forbes to the northern and western boundaries of the Colony—comprises about 172,000 square miles; and the number of sheep within it, according to the report for 1881 by Mr. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, is 16,428,000. Deducting from this 9,900,000 sheep as being depastured at the rate of one sheep to 3 acres on the country within 8 miles from the permanently watered rivers and creeks, there remain 6,528,000 sheep on the country not naturally watered, viz., 126,000 square miles, from which may be excluded 9,000 square miles for useless scrub lands.

Assuming, then, that this dry country has already been improved by means of tanks, dams, and wells to two-thirds of its pastoral capabilities between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, and to about one-eighth on the north and west of the Darling, and allowing one sheep to 5 acres as its capability when permanently watered, it should carry 2,652,000 sheep in the former district, and 5,830,000 in the latter, or together one-half the number of sheep more than it does at present.

Of the above-mentioned 117,000 square miles of unwatered country, 22,000 should be deducted for the area occupied by the Palæozoic formations, which necessitates a superficial storage of water. We have thus 95,000 square miles which may be supplied from under-ground sources, and 40,000 square miles of this area lie to the north and west of the Darling, in more than half of which artesian water is likely to be obtained. As we have seen that the present pastoral capabilities of this dry country may be increased eight-fold when it has been sufficiently watered, an approximate estimate may be arrived at of the value of the land in this portion of the Colony.

The soil in many localities is suitable for agriculture, but on account of the aridity of the climate and the irregular periods when rain falls cereals cannot be produced with any certainty.

I would here point out that the Palæozoic areas (No. 5) may be regarded as comprising mineral lands. Gold is at Mount Brown; copper at Cobar, Nymagee, and Mount Hope; coal near Dubbo; galena, &c., have been found thereon, and further discoveries will probably lead to the settlement of a considerable mining population.

The accompanying geological map shows the position of the formations referred to.

I have not considered it necessary for the purpose of this report to enter into further detail regarding each formation. Such information will be found in the report by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, geological surveyor, on the Geology and Artesian wells of the Albert Gold-field, Warrego, &c., published 4th November, 1881.

In the annual report of the Inspector of Stock, 1880, I reported conjointly with Messrs. Bruce and Gilliat upon the subject of water supply for the stock routes through the north-western portion of the colony.

I append an important paper by Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., Government Astronomer, on "*The River Darling—the water which should pass through it*," read before the Royal Society in 1879; and from this paper some idea may be formed of the sources of the underground supply.

Mr. W. E. Abbott, of Wingen, gives much interesting information regarding the natural features and water resources of part of the Darling District, in a paper entitled "*Notes of a Journey on the Darling*," read before the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1881.

Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., has contributed to the Sydney University Review, July, 1882, an able article in a general manner with the subject of Artesian prospects in New South-Wales.

C. S. WILKINSON,

Geological Surveyor in charge.

Department of Mines,
23rd February, 1883.

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING REPORT.

On Wells in Liverpool Plains.

By T. K. ABBOTT, P.M., Gunnedah.

[*Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 3 November, 1880.*]

REPORT upon the Albert Gold-field, together with a description of the Geological formation of the Paroo, Warrego, and Culgoa Districts, north of the Darling River, especially with reference to the existence of Artesian Water (to which subject reference is made in the Reports of the Department of Mines for the year 1880).

[By H. Y. L. BROWN, Geological Surveyor.]

[*Printed 4 November, 1881.*]

Albert Gold-field—Artesian Water.

By C. S. WILKINSON, Geological Surveyor-in-charge.

[*Printed 15 November, 1881.*]

The River Darling—the water which should pass through it.

By H. C. RUSSELL, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer.

[*Read before the Astronomical Section, 1 August, 1879.*]

SOME considerations respecting the rainfall upon the basin of the river Darling led me to make a few figures in order to test an opinion I had formed some time since, to the effect that but a small part of the rainfall, after making every allowance, passes down the river. I was not however prepared for the result which I obtained, and as it throws some light upon our river system, I thought it would be interesting to the members of section A.

The basin of the Darling is considerably more than 200,000 square miles, but for my present purposes I have assumed that it is only 200,000 square miles. A great part of this consists of the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, extending from Orange northwards into Queensland, and upon this part of it the rainfall in an average year ranges from 20 to 40 inches; in the more western districts drained by the Darling the average is from 10 to 20 inches. I have taken 16 inches as the average fall all over it, and this is beyond question under the true amount. Now, upon the best part of the drainage, *i.e.*, the western slopes, it may safely be assumed that one-third of the rainfall, averaging there about 30 inches, gets into the rivers; upon the flatter portions this proportion would be less, but in order to make allowance for this, and for the effects of evaporation and be quite within the quantity of water which must run off the land, I have assumed that only part of the rainfall reaches the river.

At Bourke the Darling is said to be 60 yards wide. I have assumed it to be 200 feet, and that instead of the contraction in its channel below the water surface, it has a rectangular section. Its velocity when in flood, 32 feet above summer level, has been carefully measured, and was only two-thirds of a mile per hour, though it has been said that in contracted parts of the river lower down it sometimes flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour. I believe the smaller measured velocity to be the more correct, but in order here again to make full allowance I have assumed the velocity to be 1 mile per hour. And I find that after making these allowances, in which you will observe that I have assumed the current to be more rapid and the river considerably more capacious than it really is, while at the same time I have taken the available rainfall at only 2 inches, I find that in order to carry off this small rain fall the river would have to be 100 feet deep; that is, that it would, in order to carry off the rainfall, have to flow as a solid stream of water 100 feet deep and 200 feet wide, at the rate of 1 mile per hour, without any cessation throughout the year. Now, we all know that the Darling not only does not flow in such volume even in the wettest season, but that in a year of average rainfall, such as I have assumed, it is not navigable for more than about six months, and even then does not carry one-third of the water shown above, and that in summer it is very low, and perhaps stops running. What then becomes of the rain-water? A large part of it must do, as it is known the waters of the Barcoo and other rivers do, *viz.*, sink into the ground, to flow at some lower level.

These considerations point to an inexhaustible supply of water from wells, and we cannot be surprised that so many wells have been made and found to confirm the ideas here presented, and there can be no doubt that beneath the surface of our flat country there is an unlimited supply of good water.

It may be objected to the foregoing statement that one-half of the Darling watershed is so flat, that very little, if any, water runs to the rivers, and therefore it is not fair to include it in the estimate. But even if this were true, and I do not think it can be proven, yet it must be admitted that it is over this flat country that so little rain falls; and if the drainage be confined, for the sake of argument, to the western slopes, where the land has a considerable fall, it will be necessary also to take the rainfall of this district, which at least is double of that assumed for the whole basin, and the area of these western slopes amounts to fully 100,000 square miles, so that the water estimated would come to the same. It should be remembered that the rainfall I have used is not that of what may be called a wet year, but simply an average year. What then must be the quantity of water in a wet season which finds its way underground to some outlet?

Notes of a Journey on the Darling.

By W. E. ABBOTT, of Wingen.

[*Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1 June, 1881.*]

Notes and Queries about Artesian Prospects in New South Wales.

By Professor W. J. STEPHENS, M.A.

[*Published in the Sydney University Review, No. 3, July, 1882.*]

[Diagrams and Maps.]

HAND BORING APPARATUS

*Chas. Darley
M. Inst. C.E.*

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2 FIG. 3

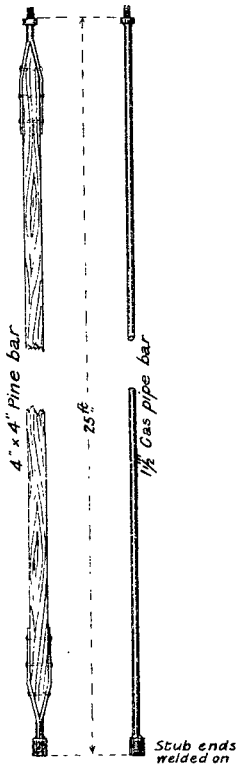


FIG. 5.

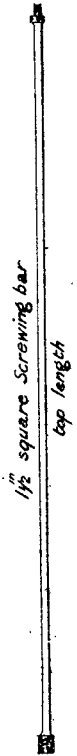
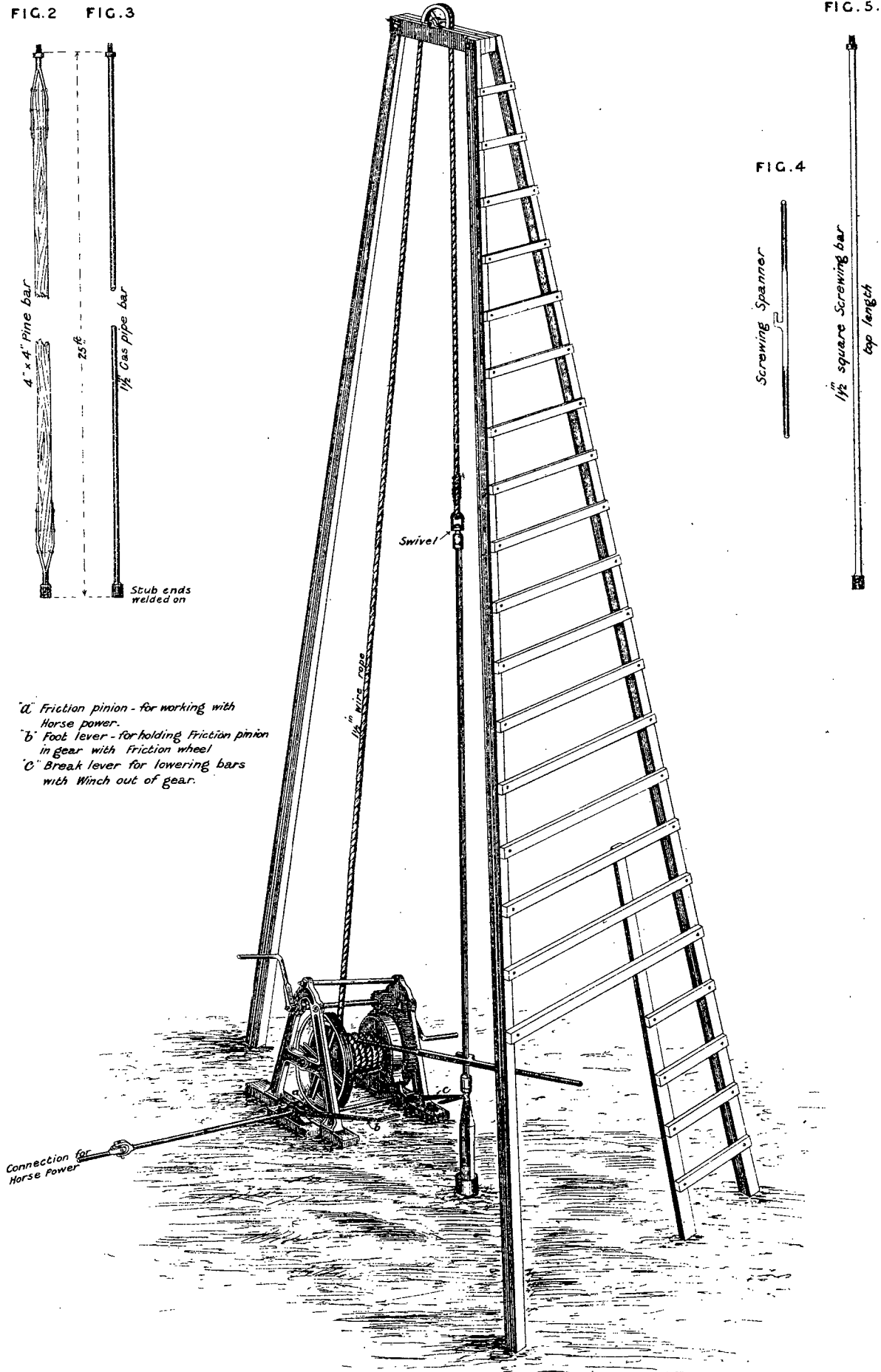
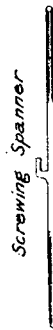


FIG. 4



- "a" Friction pinion - for working with Horse power.
- "b" Foot lever - for holding Friction pinion in gear with Friction wheel
- "c" Break lever for lowering bars with Winch out of gear.

TOOLS FOR BORING APPARATUS.

*C. Barley
M. H. A.*

SCALE

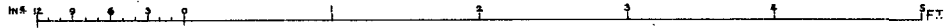


FIG. 1.

Swivel



FIG. 2.

Plan

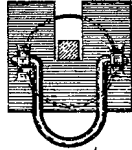


Plate for carrying bar on Casing when lifting or lowering

FIG. 3.

Top Plan



Elevation



Expanding Plug

FIG. 4.



Spiral built Casing

FIG. 5.

Expanding Reamer for enlarging below Casing



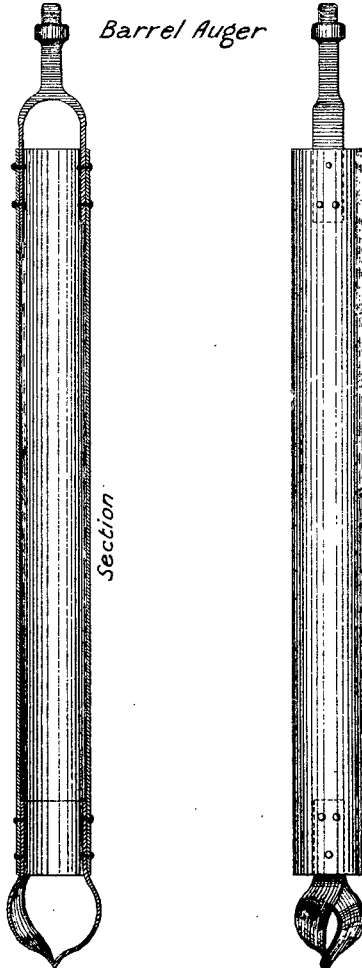
FIG. 11

Spiral Auger



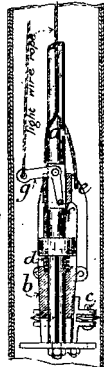
FIG. 9.

Barrel Auger



Section

FIG. 6



Apparatus for cutting Casing

- a-- Spindle to be attached to boring rod
- b-- Expanding Plug for Cutters
- c-- Cutters in sliding Jaws
- d-- Spiral Spring for thrusting plug (b)
- e-- Tripod Grip for lifting plug (b)
- f-- Spring Holdfast under wall of grip (e)
- g-- Lever to release spring (f)

FIG. 7.

Pod Auger



FIG. 8

Boulder Auger



FIG. 10.

Pole Puller



HYDRAULIC BORING APPARATUS

*Chas. Darby
M. Inst. C.*

FIG. 1.

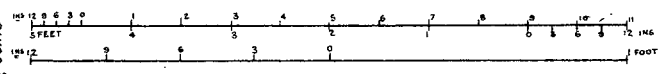
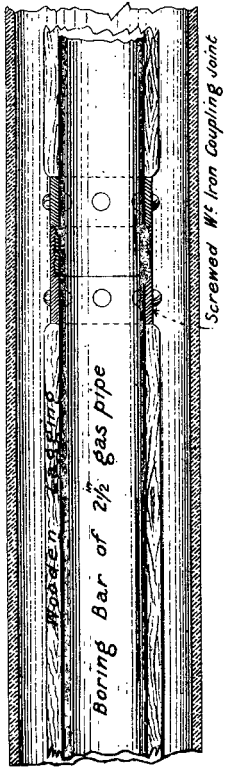


FIG. 3

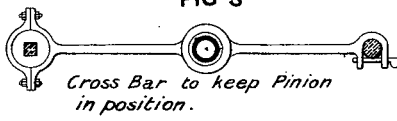


FIG. 4

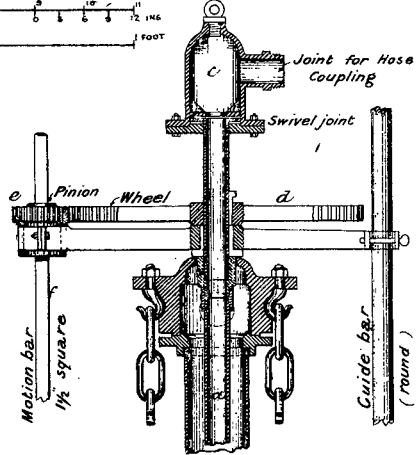


FIG. 5

Cap for Casing when pulling down.

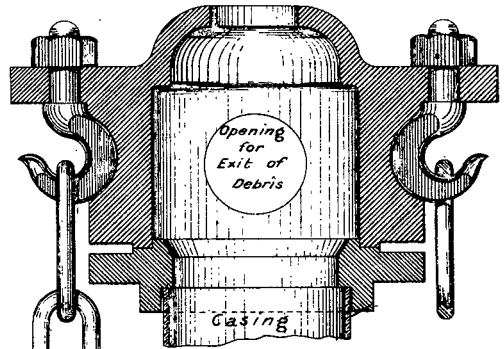


FIG. 2.

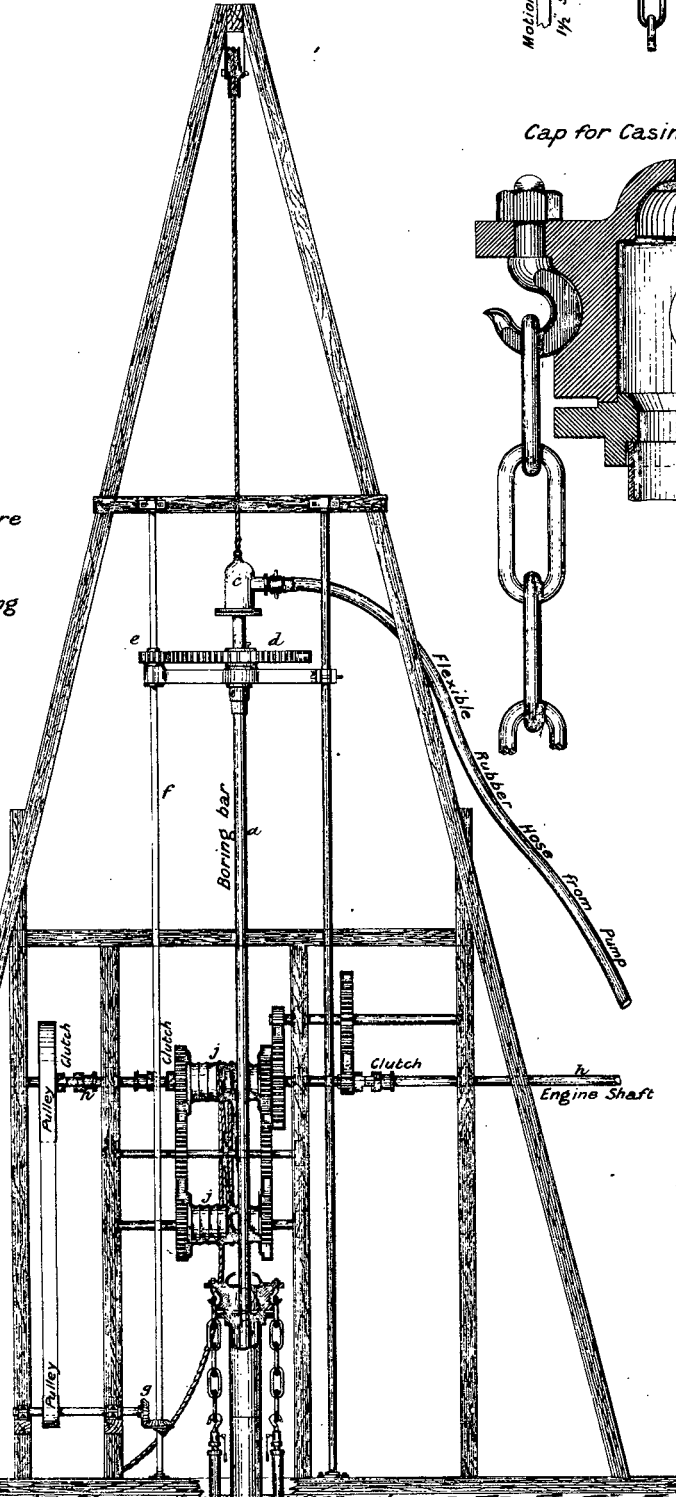
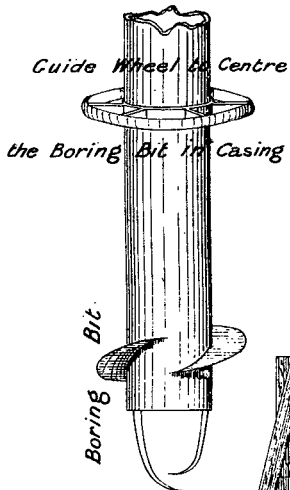
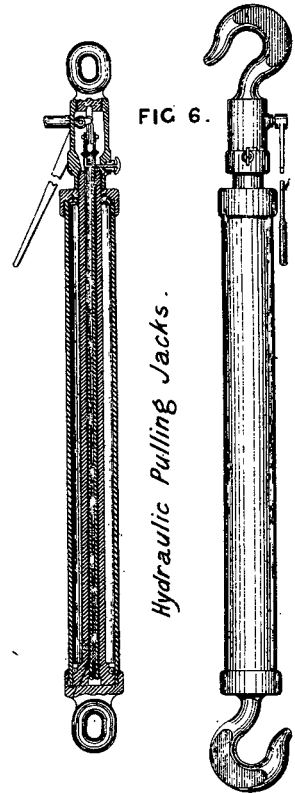


FIG. 6.



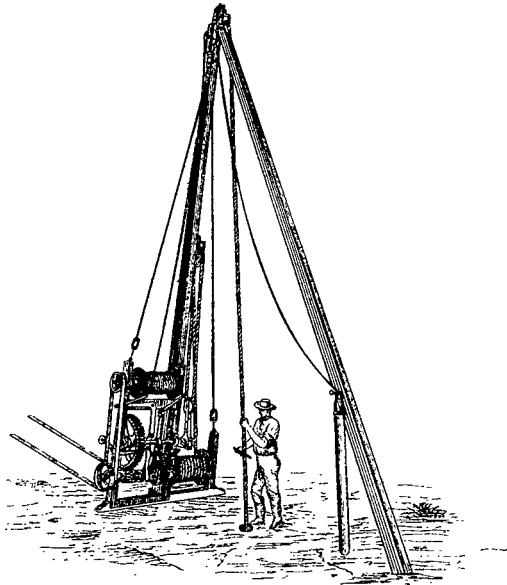
Hydraulic Pulling Jacks.

FIG. 7.

GILLESPIE'S DRILLING APPARATUS

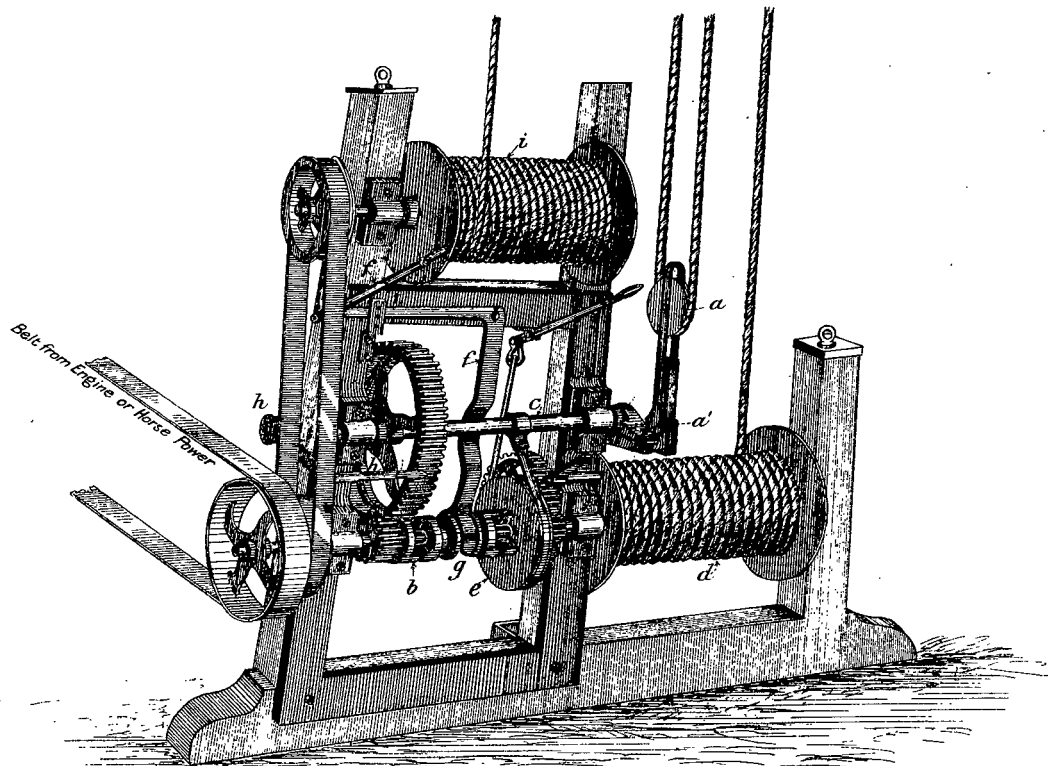
*C. Darley
M. M. Co.*

FIG. 1



— FIG. 2 —

ENLARGED SKETCH SHEWING
THE MECHANICAL DETAILS



C. Darley
M. Mott, Et.

TOOLS FOR DRILLING APPARATUS.

SCALE

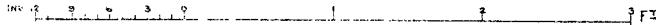


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2
Sinkers - Bar



FIG. 3
Jars



FIG. 4
Auger - Stem



FIG. 5
Bit



FIG. 6
Rope Knife

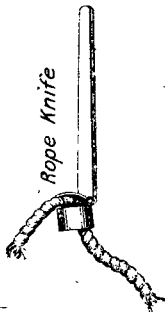


FIG. 7
Swivel



FIG. 8
Rope Spear



FIG. 11
Reducing Stub



FIG. 12
Sand Pump and Well Digger

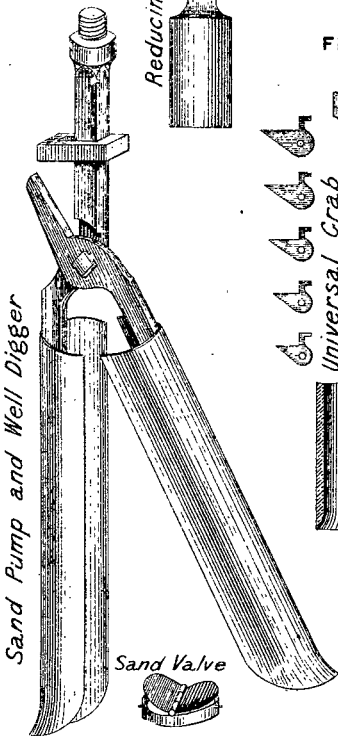


FIG. 13
Universal Grab

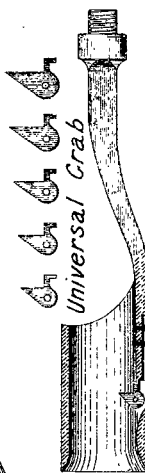


FIG. 9
Stubs
for welding on to bars

for welding on to bars

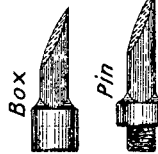
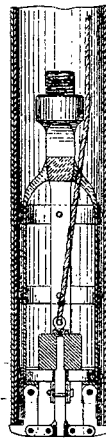


FIG. 14



Apparatus for lowering casing, also for fishing for and drawing casing

SECTION AT A-A

SECTION AT B-B

FIG. 10



FIG. 19
Star Reamer

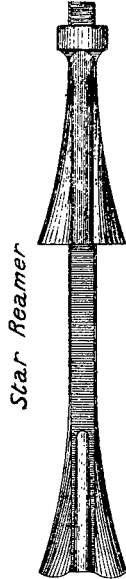
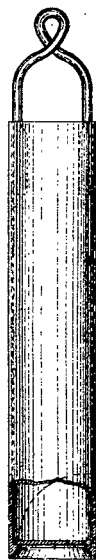


FIG. 15
Ordinary Valve Sand Pump



Flap Valve

FIG. 16
Club Bit



FIG. 17
Reamer



FIG. 18
Round Reamer

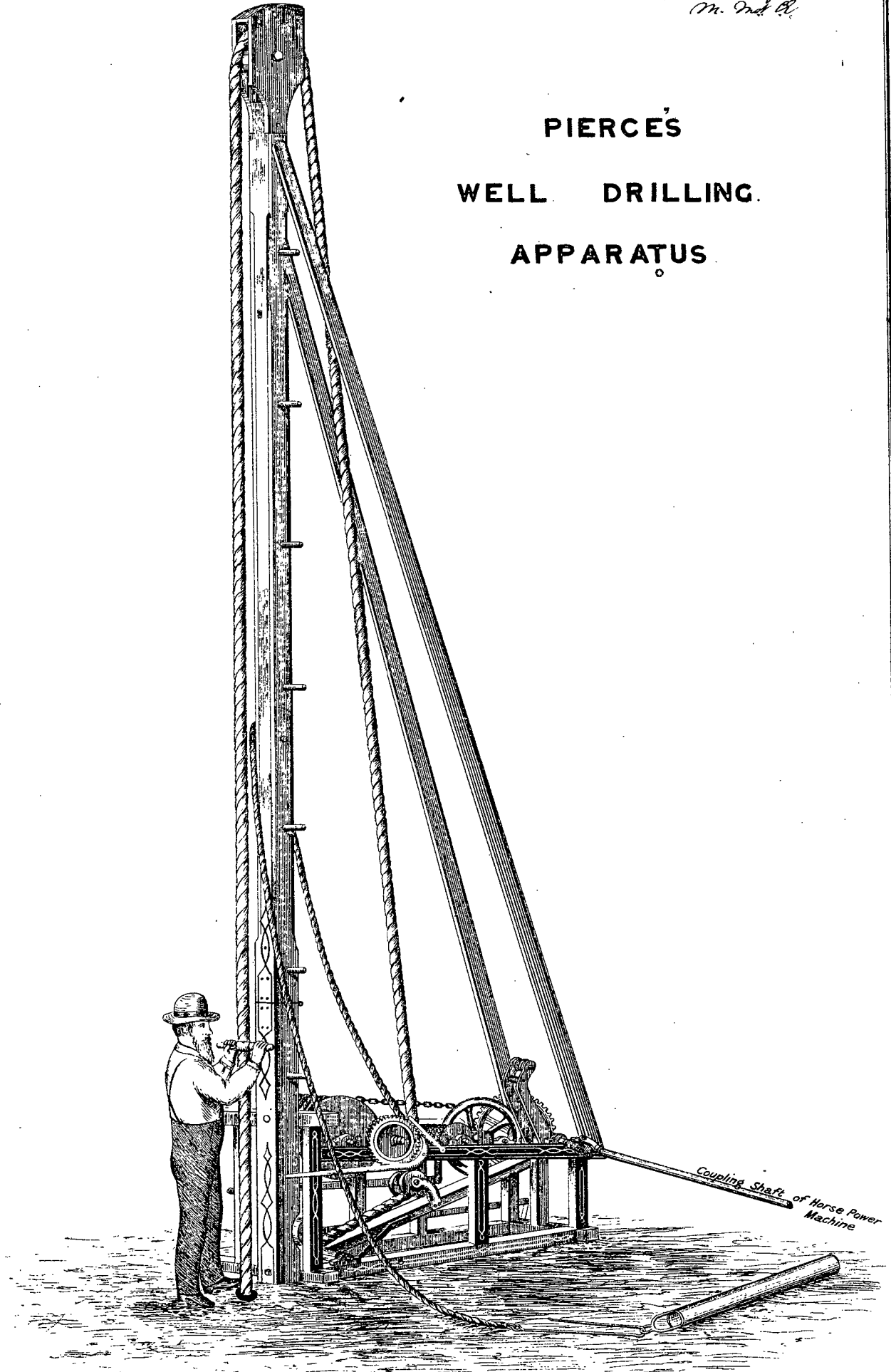


Spanner



*C. Darley
M. D. 1852*

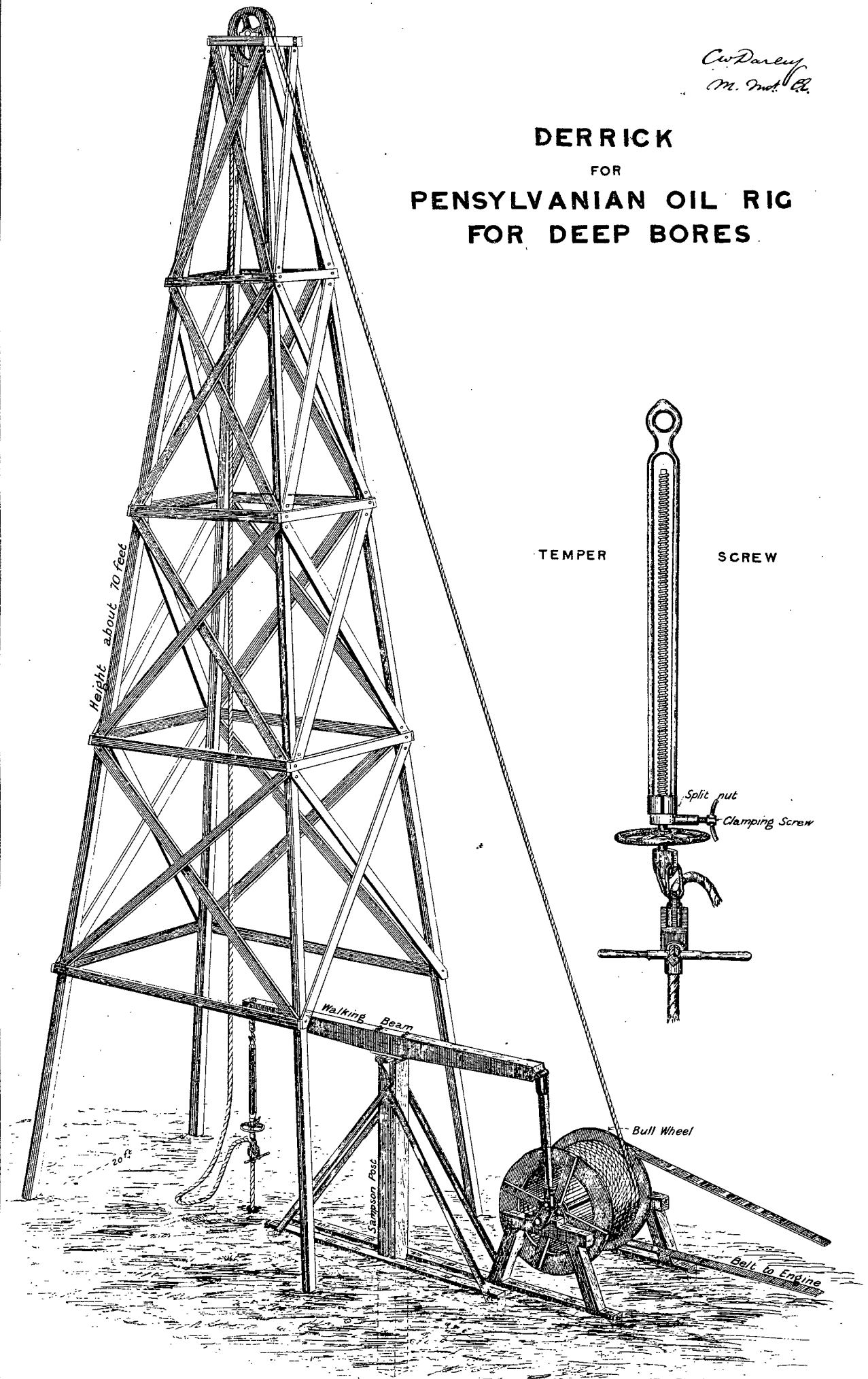
**PIERCE'S
WELL DRILLING
APPARATUS.**



*Coupling Shaft of Horse Power
Machine*

C. Darby
M. Mott & Co.

DERRICK
FOR
PENNSYLVANIAN OIL RIG
FOR DEEP BORES.



REFERENCE

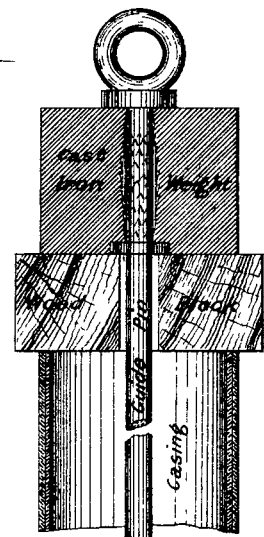
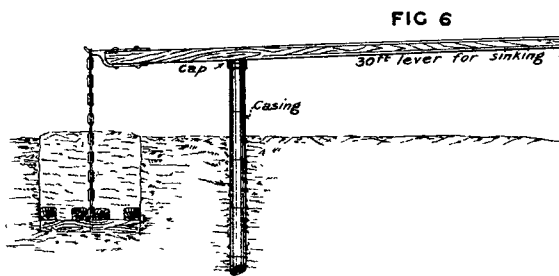
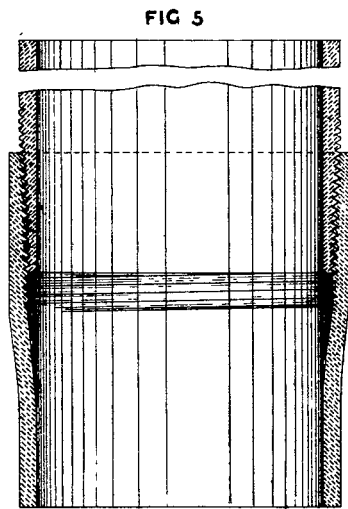
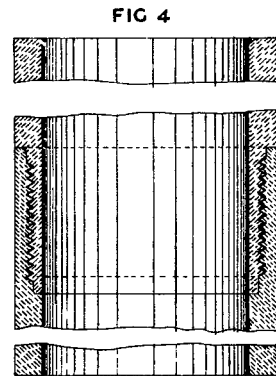
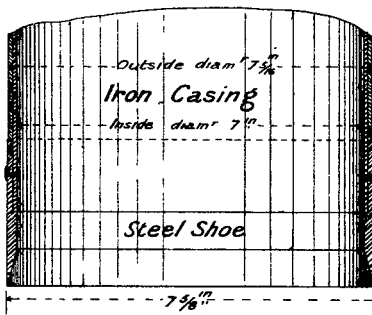
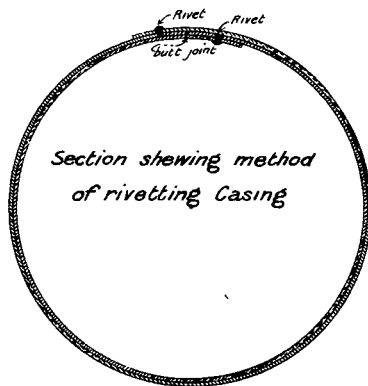
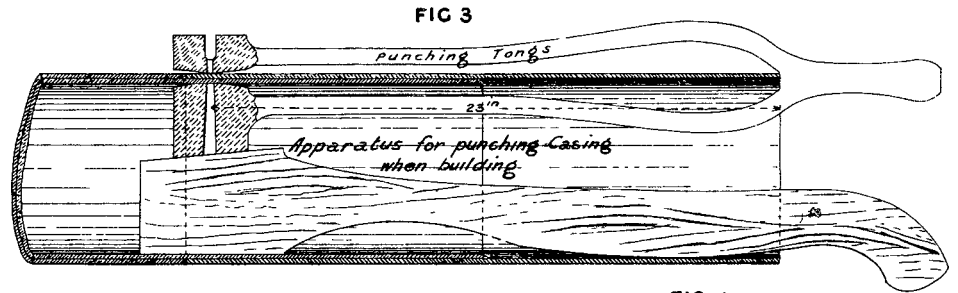
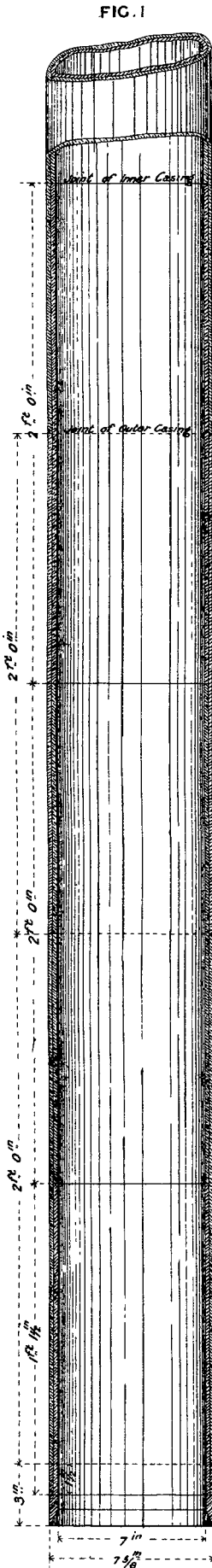
- Fig 1 - Wrought Iron Casing built in 2^d lengths
- " 2 - Detail of Casing shewing rivetted laps
- " 3 - Apparatus for punching Casing
- " 4 - Wrought Iron Tubing with screwed ends and butt joints.

IRON CASING

*C.W. Darley
N.Y. Inst. of A.S.*

REFERENCE

- Fig 5 - Wrought Iron Tubing with taper ends - screwed
- " 6 - Method of sinking Casing with a 30ft lever
- " 7 - Cast Iron Cap - to be used with lever
- " 8 - " " Weight for driving Casing

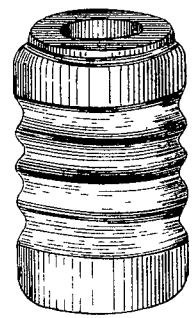
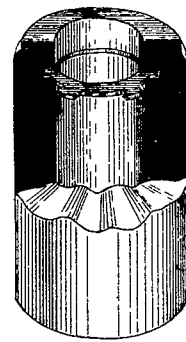
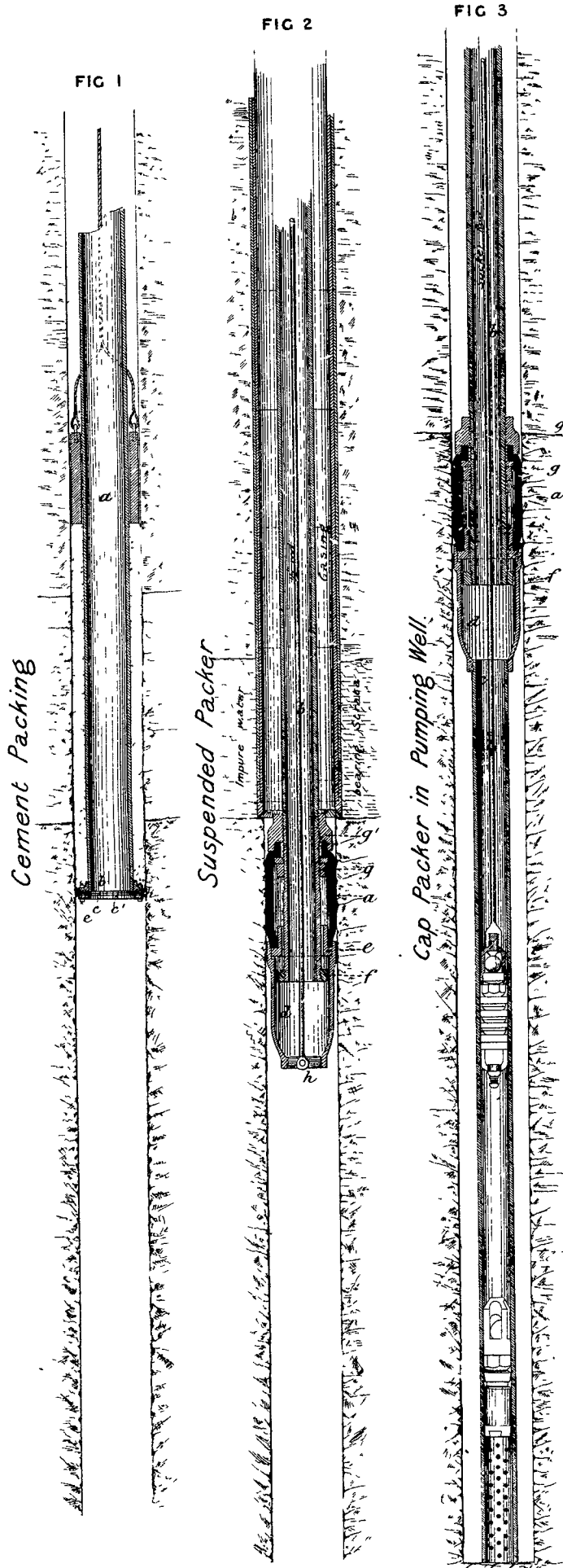


METHOD ADOPTED FOR STOPPING BACK IMPURE WATER

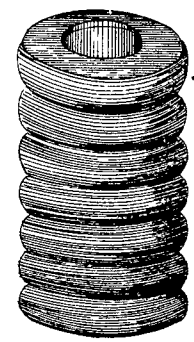
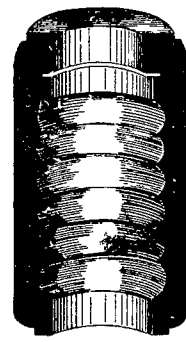
SCALE

C. D. Dailey
M. West Co.

INCHES 12 9 6 3 0 FEET

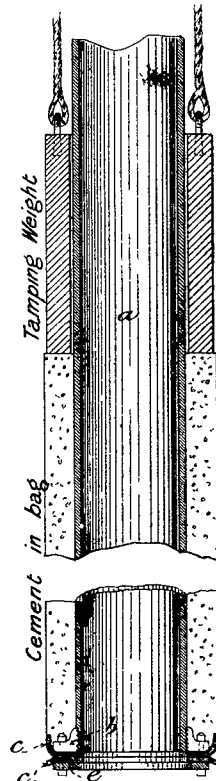


RUBBER PACKERS - VARIOUS FORMS



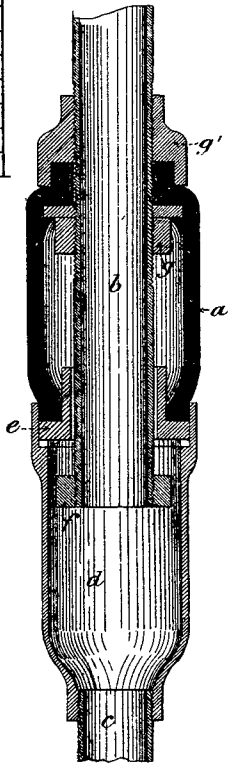
FOOT

FIG 4



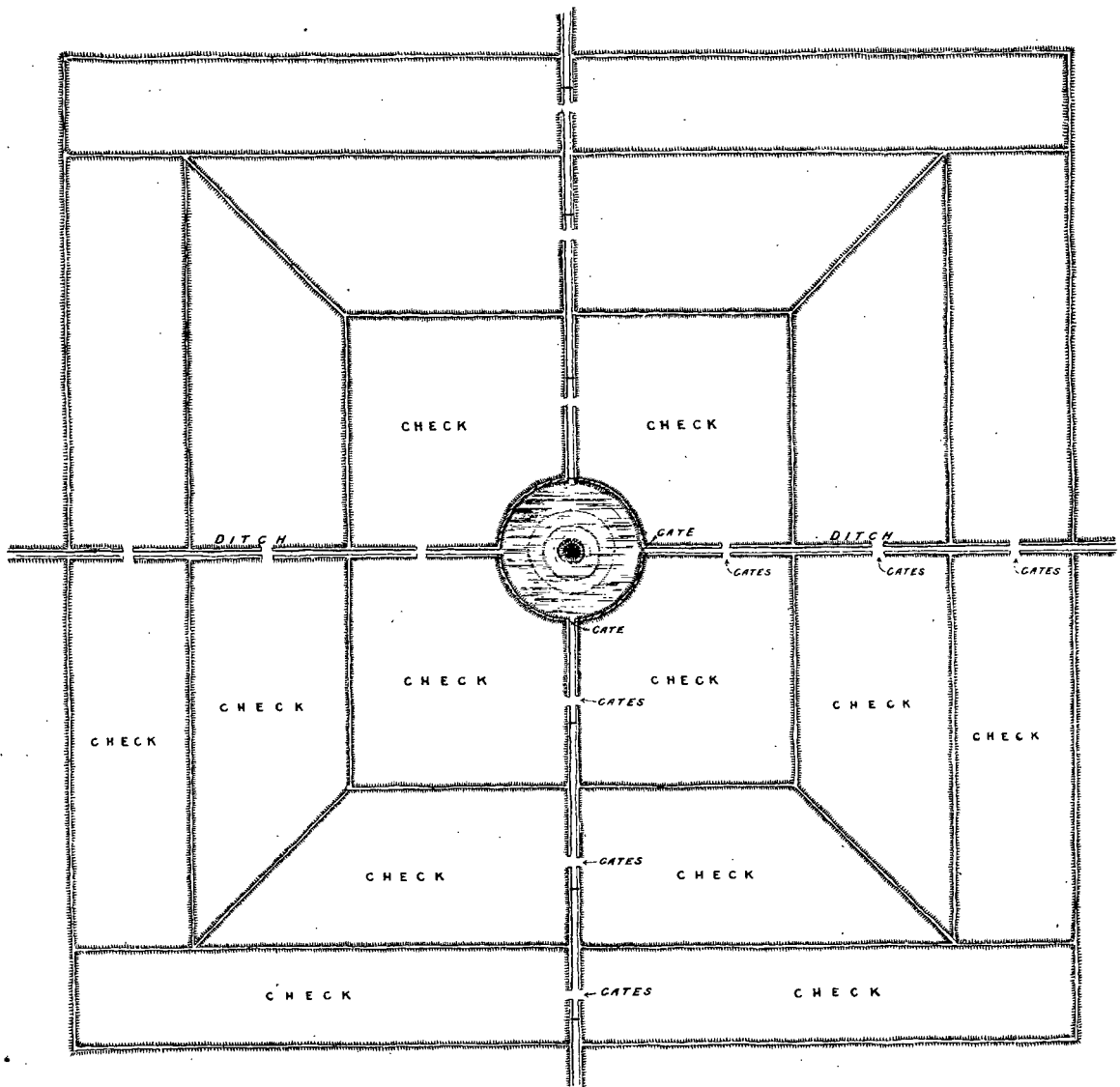
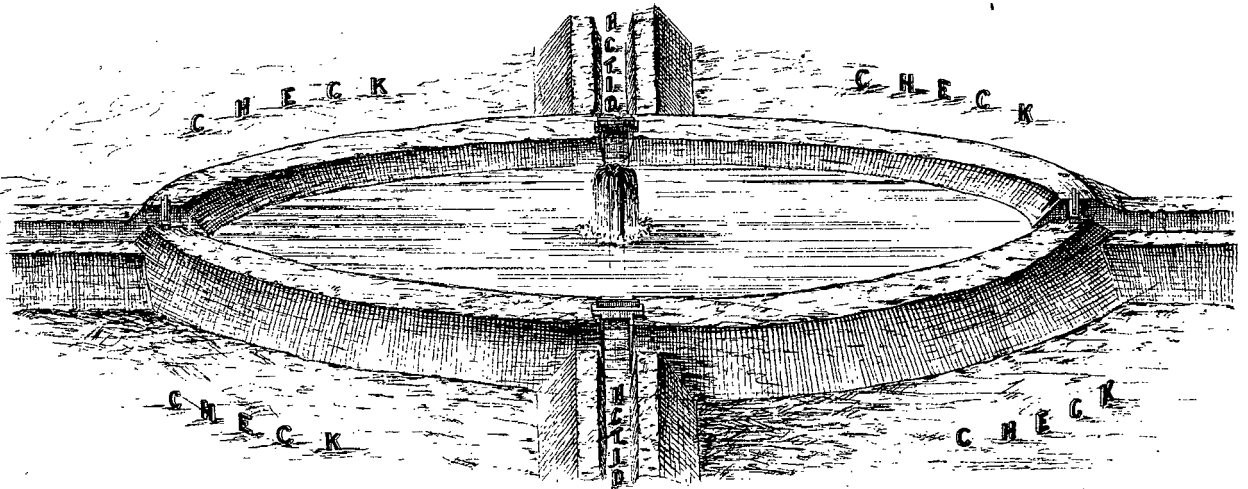
SCALE

FIG 5



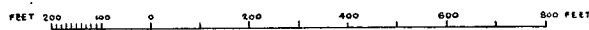
SKETCH SHEWING THE APPEARANCE OF A FLOWING WELL WITH THE SURROUNDING RESERVOIR FOR IMPOUNDING THE WATER.

C. Darby
M. Inst. C.E.

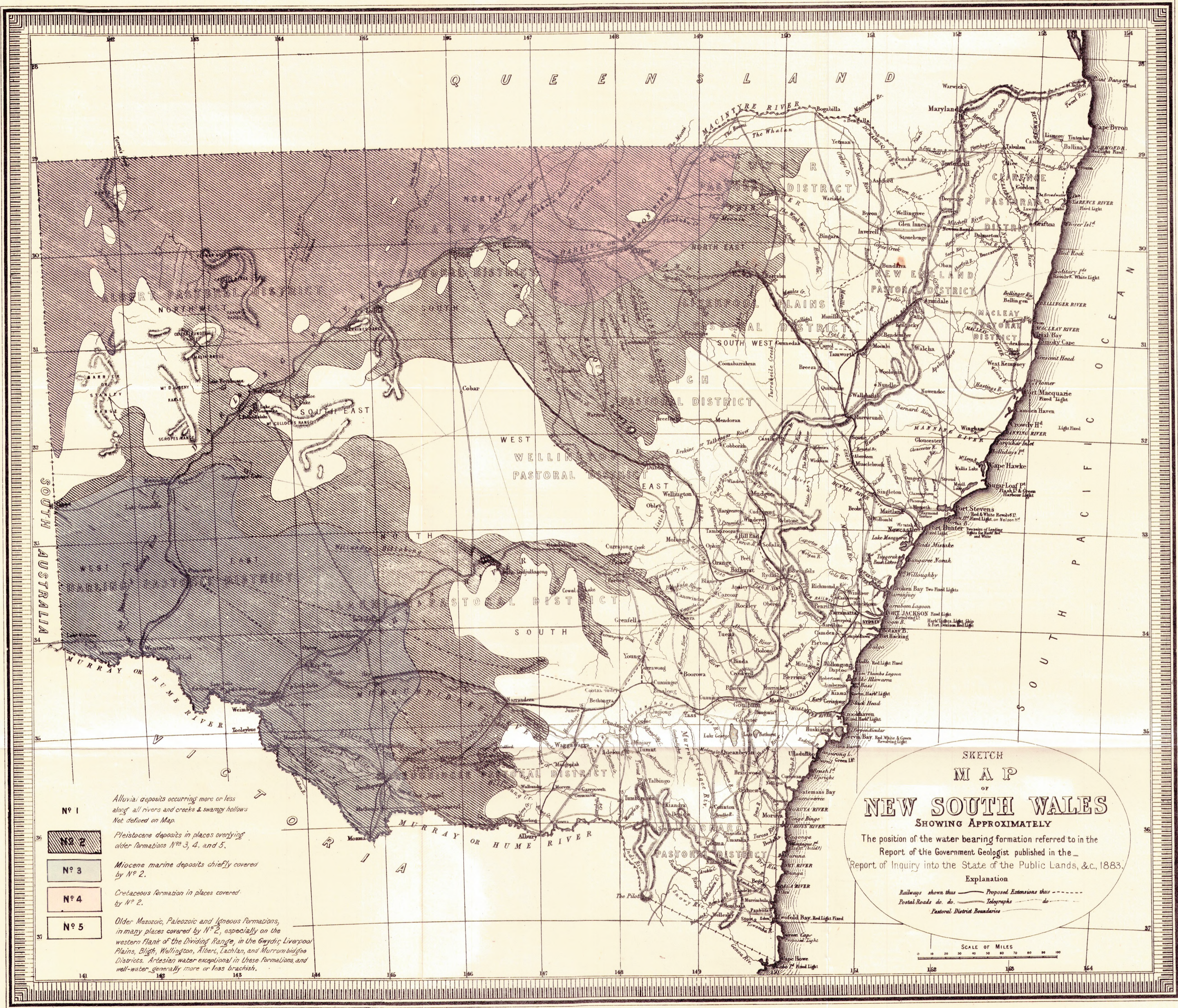


SKETCH PLAN SHEWING RESERVOIR ROUND A FLOWING WELL AND AN ARRANGEMENT OF CHECKS AND DITCHES FOR IRRIGATING ABOUT 100 ACRES FROM ONE WELL.

SCALE



JOHN J. STONE DELT



- N^o 1
- N^o 2
- N^o 3
- N^o 4
- N^o 5

Alluvia: deposits occurring more or less along all rivers and creeks & swampy hollows. Not defined on Map.

Pleistocene deposits in places overlying older formations N^{os} 3, 4, and 5.

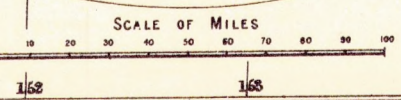
Miocene marine deposits chiefly covered by N^o 2.

Cretaceous formation in places covered by N^o 2.

Older Mesozoic, Paleozoic and Igneous Formations, in many places covered by N^o 2, especially on the western flank of the Dividing Range, in the Gwydir, Liverpool Plains, Bligh, Wellington, Albert, Tachian, and Murrumbidgee Districts. Artesian water exceptional in these formations, and well-water generally more or less brackish.

SKETCH
 MAP
 OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
 SHOWING APPROXIMATELY
 The position of the water bearing formation referred to in the
 Report of the Government Geologist published in the
 Report of Inquiry into the State of the Public Lands, &c., 1883.

Explanation
 Railways shown thus ——— Proposed Extensions thus - - - - -
 Postal Roads do. do. ——— Telegraphs do. do. ———
 Pastoral District Boundaries



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION IN INDIA.
(REPORT ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 August, 1884.

F. A. Franklin, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 July, 1884.

I have the honor to furnish you with a report on the Ganges, Jumna, and Sone system of canals and irrigation in India.

In accordance with your instructions, conveyed to me by telegram on the 8th February last, to examine into the system of water conservancy of Bengal and Upper India, I took the earliest opportunity, on the completion of my work in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition, to proceed first to Arrah, the central district of the Sone circle of canals. At that place arrangements had been made by Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, to proceed with me to Dehree, the head works of the system. The whole of the works were minutely described, and the practical working of shutters, sluices, and regulators illustrated by G. Shawe, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer of the district. Upon completion of the inspection of the highly interesting system of the district, the next work visited was the terminal point of the Ganges Canal at Cawnpore. From thence I proceeded to Agra, and examined the escape of the Delhi Canal at that place. I afterwards went on to Delhi to make myself acquainted with the head works on the river Jumna, at Okla, 10 miles below that city.

On completing my inquiries at Delhi I went on to Roorkee, and thence to Hurdwar, the head works of the Ganges Canal, 20 miles above the town of Roorkee. Being provided at this place with an elephant, and accompanied by the resident engineer, I was enabled to inspect the mode of training the Ganges towards the off-take of the canal. When returning to Calcutta I branched off by the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway to Rajghat, and visited the head works of the Lower Ganges system.

THE UPPER GANGES CANAL.

This project was first conceived by Colonel Colvin, R.E., in 1836, but nothing of a practical nature was done until the great famine of 1837-38 forced the question on the serious attention of the Government. Colonel Cartley having succeeded Colonel Colvin, who was very sanguine of the success of the scheme, strongly urged his successor to continue the examination. In 1848 the work was commenced with great vigour.

The head works of this great canal are situated at the sacred town of Hurdwar, within sight of the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas. The source of the great river is at Gungotri. A little above Hurdwar the Ganges throws off a branch about 250 feet broad, which is used as the supply channel for the canal. The quantity of water taken off is regulated by sluices, and the remainder is allowed to rejoin the main river lower down. The bed of this branch has been deepened to an uniform slope of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, and the erosion of the banks is prevented by spurs or bunds placed transversely with the axis of the stream. The general bed of the Ganges above this point is but ill defined, and the current liable to constant change. Therefore, in order to obtain a regular supply, the head of one of the main channels is closed by a temporary dam, composed of timber cribs filled with boulders, and built up to flood level,

which can be removed when threatened by more than ordinary flood. The other channels are closed by temporary bunds of moderate height, so that the supply channel to the canal is under complete control. Just above the entrance to the canal a permanent bar has been constructed as an escape (communicating with the main river), and to regulate the cold weather level.

The entrance to the canal is at Myapoor, and then commences a complete series of works of a most extensive character. They consist of a masonry dam some 600 feet in length (in course of reconstruction at the time of my visit) across the Pyree branch. This dam is provided with sluices, and across the entrance to the canal is a masonry bridge of ten arches, each 20 feet wide, fitted with shutters or gates for regulating the admission of the water as may be required for navigation or cultivation.

Between the Myapoor headworks and the high land on which Roorkee is situated, the canal traverses a line which bisects several mountain streams. On this portion of country the most formidable obstacles to the project were met with. The tract of country referred to is triangular in shape, the northern side being formed by the Sewalik hills, the eastern by the river Ganges, and the western by the high land which constitutes the boundary of the valley of the Ganges. Along the direction of a rapid slope the line of canal is carried, and the drainage of three mountain streams which cross the canal at right angles is provided for by works which will be hereafter described.

The canal is 140 feet wide at the bottom, has a slope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and the water is 10 feet deep. It is constructed with a fall of 15 inches in every mile, but this is much less than the natural fall of the country; the excess of slope is therefore provided for by artificial works. To this end masonry falls are formed between Hindwar and Roorkee. To regulate the slope of the channel from Hurdwar to Roorkee there are four such falls of 9 feet each. The navigable canals which form loops round these falls are furnished with locks, compensating the fall in the main canal. The total fall of 36 feet delivers the water at Mahewar, $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the Solani River valley, within a mile of Roorkee. The first mountain-stream or rao is the Puttree, conveyed over the canal by superpassage, which merely acts as a watercourse during floods, and at other times may be used for the purpose of cross-communication. The work is of a very massive character, with strong parapet walls. The catchment area of this torrent is about 80 square miles, having a width of 5 miles, and an average length of 16 miles, commencing at the Sewalik range of hills and terminating at the superpassage. The superpassage consists of eight arches, of 25 feet span each, which discharge the canal supply. The fall of 9 feet takes place above each arch, and the ninth arch provides for navigation, the lock-gate being attached to the bridge. The water-way over the superpassage is 300 feet in the clear, the parapets being 14 feet high. The Ranipore superpassage is in most respects similar to the above, except that its water-way is only 200 feet wide in the clear.

The next work of magnitude is at Dhunowree, at the intersection of the Rutmoo Rao or River, which it meets and crosses on the level of the canal-bed. The works designed for the passage of this river across the canal consist of a masonry apron on the right and a regulating escape dam on the left bank, provided with forty-seven sluice-gates 10 feet wide, with cills flush with canal, and connected by revetment walls, with a traffic-bridge on the up-stream side of the canal, and a regulating bridge on the down side. In addition to the sluices just referred to, there are on each flank five other sluices, with cills raised 6 feet, and on the extreme flanks are platforms or weirs at the permanent or maximum level of the canal, so that in extreme floods an escape across the canal is provided for a width of 800 feet. The whole of the escape sluices can be opened very quickly by a very simple contrivance, the chains holding the gates being released by a slight tap with a hammer.

The regulating bridge is composed of ten arched spans of 20 feet each in the clear, with necessary apparatus for raising and lowering. By these means an immoderate storm discharge is completely under control. On the occurrence of a flood the dam sluices are opened and the regulating gates of the canal bridge closed, so that the excess water is conveyed away harmlessly to the natural bed of the river, the middle sluice gates allowing the escape of silts to the level of canal bed. On the termination of a flood the canal regulator is again opened, and the dam sluices are closed, thus allowing the canal supply to run at its ordinary level. This is a most important work, and upon its accurate supervision depends the safety of the works lower down.

The next work is the deservedly famous Solani aqueduct. This great work is situated at the 19th mile from the head, at the point where the canal leaves the high land of the Ganges. The Rutmoo and Solani rivers are separated by a high ridge of land about 2 miles in breadth, through which the canal passes in a deep excavation. This runs out at the Solani Valley, which is 11,680 feet wide, or nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The canal is now carried above the surface of the valley by an aqueduct 15,700 feet long. The masonry aqueduct itself, which crosses the river bed, is 920 feet long, and consists of fifteen arches each of 50 feet span (giving a clear water-way of 750 feet), with 9-foot piers. The width of foundations in
piers

piers is 252 feet, and the extreme width of water-way on top is 172 feet, by a maximum depth of 10 feet. It is divided in the centre by a wall throughout its length, and grooved to receive planks, in order that one half of the aqueduct may be closed if necessary. The canal level at this point is 24 feet above the Solani river-bed, and the whole work is of stupendous dimensions. The banks of the canal on the up-stream side of the aqueduct are revetted by masonry steps for a distance of 10,713 feet, and for 2,723 feet on the down stream, or Roorkee side, that is a total of 13,436 feet. The embankment supporting this channel has a base of 350 feet, and a top width of 290 feet, which provides for a road on either side. At the time of my visit the velocity of water was $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and the depth on gauge 8 feet, or 2 feet below the maximum. The total height of the aqueduct above the river is 38 feet. The deficiency of elevation robs it of much of its grandeur when viewed from below, but above when its extreme width and length of masonry channel are viewed, the effect is most striking.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of the works on the first section, from the training works to Roorkee. It would be impossible to give anything like an estimate of the amount of labour expended on them.

The canal, after passing the high land of Roorkee, flows east of Mozuffingur and west of Meerut, following the high land to near Bolundshuhur, where a short branch occurs, and continues to a short distance below Allyghur, where it terminates or, rather, diverges into the Cawnpore and Etawah branches.

The former flows on the high land between the rivers Esun and Rind, and discharges into the Ganges at Cawnpore, a distance of 170 miles, and navigable throughout. The latter continues through the high land, and after a course of 170 miles flows into the Jumna, near Humeerpore.

Throughout the length of the main canal and branches the longitudinal section is laid out in a series of steps, the length of tread and height of rise being determined by the profile of the country. These weirs or overfalls were originally designed in the form of ogee, but it is now agreed that the vertical shape is the best. There are fourteen of these falls in a distance of 165 miles from the head, aggregating 110 feet. The falls consist of bridges, as already described, with varying numbers of arches, according to the waterway required. At 68 miles the canal is diminished in width to 150 feet, and at 149 miles to 100 feet to compensate for the quantity of water taken off for irrigating purposes.

The navigation in the canal is of minor importance, but in order to maintain its small channels 20 feet wide are constructed three-quarters of a mile above each fall, and re-entering the canal at about the same distance below.

On these channels locks are provided at the point corresponding with the weir or fall in the main channel. At most of these locks corn or sugar mills have been erected, worked by water-power.

In consequence of local irrigation, and frequently to an irregular abstraction of water from the main channel, the equilibrium between the supply and the capacity of the channel is liable to be disturbed. At its source the climate is moist, but on entering the plain country the climate is entirely changed, and demands are made on the supply which varies with regard to climate and soil, and is greatly influenced by local rainfalls. These conditions are met by providing escape outlets at intervals along the line of the canal, so that when overcharged the surplus water may be passed off into side channels. These escapes on the Ganges Canal are situated about 40 miles apart. They consist of a number of sluices about 6 feet in width, are built in the side road, and are arched over so that a free passage is open to both traffic and water.

At the end of the main canal, where it divides into the Cawnpore and Etawah branches, are two regulating bridges, one over each branch, connected by a masonry wall. These bridges have each five openings of 20 feet, fitted with gates and apparatus to admit of proper subdivision of supply; and in cases of necessity one or other of the branches can be laid dry.

On both banks along the whole line plantations of useful shade trees have been formed. The distances are marked by substantial mile-posts, and at nearly every bridge are provided bathing ghats for the natives.

The Cawnpore terminal line passes the station near the Cantonment. At this point it has wide and handsome esplanades, with trees, ghats, and bridges, which are quite an ornament to the locality.

The junction with the Ganges is effected by a series of locks for the passage of boats to or from the Ganges or Canal.

The total length of main and branch navigable canals in this system is 890 miles, and 3,700 miles of distributing lines, along which are established 17 dams or escapes, 202 bridges for the purpose of traffic or regulation of supply, with waterways varying from 200 feet to 20 feet, 297 inlets for local drainage, 16 falls, and 31 locks and side navigable channels, and 282 outlet heads for irrigation.

The preceding details will suffice to give an impression of the extent and dimensions of the Ganges Canal. Up to the end of 1877-78 the expenditure on the canal had been three millions and fifty-five thousand pounds (£3,055,000). The area irrigable is 1,205,000 acres. THE

THE LOWER GANGES CANAL.

This is comparatively new work designed to compensate for the admitted fault of placing the head of the upper system so high up the river as Hurdwar. The work was recommended by Sir Arthur Cotton in 1863, and after some alteration in the design first proposed, the work was commenced by the construction of the masonry weir across the Ganges, at Nurora, in 1871. This weir is situated about 3 miles below the crossing of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway at Rajjhat, 30 miles from Allyghur, on the East Indian Railway. From this point the main canal traverses the Allyghur, Etah, and Mynpoorie districts, crossing the Cawnpore branch of the Upper Ganges canal 76 miles from the terminus, thence running westward of the town of Cawnpore to the district of Futtehpore. The length of canal channel is 531 miles, of escapes 56 miles, of navigable channels 428 miles, distributaries for irrigation 1,834 miles.

The works at Nurora consist of a masonry weir across the Ganges, having sluice openings only on the flank where the canal takes off. At the time of my visit I was unable to obtain the assistance of the resident engineer; the measurements given with the following description are therefore only approximate.

The weir sluices are divided in bays of 14 feet and 8 feet waterways; the shutters are of iron, with very improved apparatus for lifting. The weir is connected with the canal take-off by a wing wall 130 feet in length, and the bank on the lower side is protected in a similar manner for the same distance. At the end of weir openings a ramped wing wall, 7 feet wide, extends down stream 130 feet as a protection to slope of dam. The main dam or weir is constructed on a loose sand bed, and the long down-stream slope is packed with large pieces of kunkur in the absence of stone. The crest of the weir is 10 feet above the river-bed, but this height can be further increased by the use of iron shutters hinged to crest of weir. On the up-stream side of the weir the low nature of the country necessitates the maintenance of a bund for a distance of 5 miles, to prevent the spread of flood-water.

The water is taken off to the canal by thirty sluice gates, the width of inlet being 300 feet. The shutters or doors are fitted to the full depth of the river at entrance, and any silt that may collect at the entrance is removed by the scour from the sluices in the weir already described above. At a distance of 750 feet above the weir is the lock-entrance, with gates of the ordinary kind, the river bank for the whole length from weir to lock-entrance being protected by a masonry revetment, which also extends beyond and protects the upper wing of the lock.

The design and construction of this work embrace every improvement that long experience and modern science could suggest, and may be looked upon as a reliable type to follow in any works of a similar character projected in this Colony.

It is to be regretted that time and an unfavourable season did not permit of a thorough examination of this system, as the head works offer sufficient promise that all the details throughout would prove of a highly interesting and instructive character.

THE AGRA CANAL.

This canal was completed in March, 1874, and the distribution of water commenced in the following cold weather. It commands an area of 375,800 acres. The head works of the canal are situated at Okla, 10 miles below Delhi, on the River Jumna. The weir is 2,400 feet in length, and the crest is 7 feet above summer level of the river. The maximum height of flood at the weir is 11 feet, with a velocity of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour. The rear slope is composed of large size, hand-packed rubble, laid to an incline of 20 to 1. The through walls of the weir are laid directly on the river-bed, without block or well foundation. This was the first attempt at construction of this nature on a bed of the finest sand, and the work appears to stand well. At the end of the weir, where the canal takes off, there are sixteen sluice openings of 6 feet 6 inches each, flanked at the land side with a revetment extending down stream for protection of the bank, and up stream 60 feet, where commence the under sluice openings for canal supply. The width of canal is 100 feet, and the water entrance is arched over to form a traffic road. The masonry wall continues for 150 feet, and is then curved to entrance of lock communicating with canal. The whole of the work is executed in rubble, with brick strings and copings, and is of a very substantial character. The sluice-shutters are dropped in a cast-iron channel plate, and are lifted by a traveller provided with winch and gear, running on a line of rails attached to the piers. The depth of water at entrance is 8 feet, and the canal entrance is formed in excavation 20 feet in depth.

The main weir on the up-stream side is well protected with rubble stone, and, excepting at the entrance to sluice openings, is silted to level of dam crest. Shutters are now being fixed to the weir which will raise the level of the water impounded 3 feet 6 inches.

An embankment along the river margin for about 8 miles protects the low lands from inundation, and the chance of turning the flank wall.

From

From Okla the canal follows the high land, nearly parallel with the Jumna, at a distance of from 3 to 12 miles from the bank of the river, and finally discharges into the Utongou River, 20 miles below Agra. Branches connect the canal with Muttra and Agra. Both of these are navigable, and when a full supply of water is obtainable boats can pass into the Jumna again at Agra. At the time of my visit the outlet was temporarily closed.

The discharge of the Jumna at Delhi in the dry seasons of the year is about 700 cubic feet per second, although the Upper System draws off the entire discharge of the Jumna, as it passes out of the Sewaliks.

The length of the main canal for navigation and irrigation is 140 miles, and the short junction to Agra and Muttra and length of distributaries 288 miles. The entire work cost £932,907, and the returns realized 10 per cent. on outlay.

New extension works are now in progress to make a navigable junction with the Western Jumna System at Delhi; and at its junction with the main canal is near the head the excavations are heavy for some distance.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of the canals in the north-west provinces and Oudh, which I was enabled to examine during my visit; and for the assistance rendered in my inquiries by the officers in charge of the several works I am indebted to the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the district.

The following is an extract from a report on the highly prosperous condition of the irrigation works of the North-west Provinces, dated 22nd February in the present year:—"The gross assessments for 1882-3 amounted to £645,000, and the working expenses to £215,000. The net revenue is therefore set down at £430,000, which is equal to 6.36 per cent. on the capital invested. The length of main canals is now 1,384 miles, of the distributaries 5,596 miles, and of the drainage cuts 1,403 miles. The total irrigated area is no less than 1,974,175 acres, or 3,035 square miles."

THE SONE CIRCLE SYSTEM—BENGAL.

The country benefited by this system of canals lies southward of the river Ganges, near the junction of that river with the Sone. It comprises portions of the district of Shahabad, with Gija and Patna on the east. The first idea was to irrigate the Shahabad district from storage reservoirs in the hills; but subsequently the supply of water in the Sone River was found sufficient to irrigate an area of 800,000 acres. It was therefore finally determined to construct the works now existing, of which the following is a description, at a cost of £3,775,000, and to command an area, when complete, of 2,611,000 acres.

The estimate provided for irrigating 1,305,000 acres of rice land, and the allowance of water for this crop was fixed at 1 cubic foot per second for 133 acres; hence the eastern main canal was designed to carry 4,511 cubic feet per second, but, as will be shown further on, the expectation was not realized.

The excellent works on this system were commenced in 1869. The weir across the Sone, which is the headwork of this system, is situated at Dehree, about 27 miles below where the river leaves the Kymore range of hills. It is the longest weir in one length which has ever been built. It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and 8 feet high to surface of crest. The sill level is 326.00, and highest flood level 342.00. The flood therefore rises 8 feet over the crest of the weir, and discharges about 1,026,000 cubic feet per second. Its average minimum supply in the cold season is 3,000 feet per second, but at times in exceptionally dry seasons it has been known to fall below this quantity. The catchment area of the Sone is 23,000 square miles. The river runs for 225 miles through the hilly parts of Central India, until it reaches the plains of Rhotas. From that place it has a course of about 100 miles through an almost deltaic country, which is the area commanded by the Sone canals. For some 40 miles below the weir the floods do not overflow the banks, but below that point large areas are inundated. Up to the point where flooding occurs the canals on each side follow the line of river closely, and then follow the high ridge of the country down to the Ganges.

The following are the lengths of the navigable canals:—

Main Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Arrah branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 "
Buxar branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 "
Main Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
Patna branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 "

217 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The length of branch canals is 107 miles.

In addition to the above there are 1,130 miles of distributaries connected with the mains. The full summer supply carried by the canals is ascertained to be 5,171 cubic feet per second, and the minimum at end of dry season 3,500 cubic feet; but it has been known to fall to 500 cubic feet in a very dry year, about May and June. The total irrigable area is 1,100,000 acres, and the total area commanded by the canals is estimated to be 2,934 square miles, making the area irrigable about 70 per cent. of that commanded.

The headworks are situated 58 miles from Arrah, and the journey is performed by steamer. On this branch there are thirteen locks, two of which are double. Some two hours are occupied in passing the locks, which have an average rise of 12 feet each. The total fall from the bed of the Sone at Dehree to low water in the Ganges is $180\frac{1}{2}$ feet, of which 161 feet are overcome by means of the locks, the difference being accounted for by the slope of the canal. The steamer used was a side wheel, with breadth over sponsons of 19 feet, for the clearance of locks, which are 20 feet wide in the clear. The passenger and goods traffic is considerable, and is said to pay.

At intervals of 2 miles pontoon bridges, or stags, are moored to either bank for the convenience of ryots who may wish to cross over themselves, or convey produce from bank to bank. And in addition there are frequent over-bridges for general traffic.

At the side of each lock, in a loop branch of the main canal, is a masonry weir, with a fall corresponding with that in the locks. The openings for discharge are regulated by boards fitted into slots worked in the masonry. At a short distance from, and on the upper side of, the locks are sluice openings for supplying the side channels, which in this system run on either side of, and parallel to, the main canal, and from which the distributaries are supplied, instead of from the main channel. The connection with the distributaries are made by village channels formed by the natives in any direction required, under the supervision of the local officers.

The Anicut, or main weir, is 12,351 feet long between the abutments. It is constructed of rubble masonry, having foundations of rectangular wells sunk in the river bed, supporting longitudinal walls 5 feet and 4 feet respectively placed 35 feet apart, the intervening space being filled with large ordinary packed rubble. The front or up stream slope is formed at 3 to 1, and the rear or down stream slope at 1 in 12, formed also of large size, hand packed rubble. The packing on the crest is closely cemented.

There are three sets of under sluices in the weir, one at each flank and in the centre, each with twenty-two vents or openings of $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet each. The piers between the openings are 4 feet thick, and 32 feet in length. These sluice piers are set in ashlar masonry to a height of 10 feet over river-bed. The shutters or gates used for closing the sluices are extremely novel in construction, being in a great measure self-acting. The shutters are arranged in two lines each at the end of the piers, fixed by hinges to sill of opening. The back of the up-stream shutter is supported by six tension rods, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter in wrought-iron tubes, the rods being packed with leather to act as pistons. When the shutters are up the packing fits close to the inner surface of the tube. If it is desired to lift the shutters during a rise in the river they are raised by means of appliances 8 inches, when the pressure of the water does the rest, the shock of the sudden pressure being modified and injury prevented by the tube and piston arrangement. The front shutters being up, the back ones are easily raised. The space between them is then filled with water through a valve in the front shutter. When the water is in equilibrio the front shutter is again lowered to its bed, and one only is left to retain the water. The remaining shutter is attached to the floor by strong iron rods hinged to gate and floor, and fixed below the centre of oscillation, so that when the water rises beyond the height required to serve the canal the shutters fall and the river discharges itself throughout the whole length from bank to bank.

It was proved in my presence that by this admirable arrangement these shutters can be safely and expeditiously lifted against a 10-foot head of water without shock to the structure. It is an interesting and instructive sight to watch a stream of water 20 feet broad and 9 feet deep flowing with a velocity of about 18 feet per second through the sluices suddenly obstructed by a single gate. When the shutter reaches the vertical the water leaps in a wave 2 feet above the top and flows over for a few seconds, and then sinks to the mean level of the upper pool.

The set of gates in the centre being over a mile from the shore, it was on one occasion found impossible to reach it in time to disengage the chains, and to drop the shutters on the approach of a sudden flood. A great deal of damage was done in consequence to that portion of the work. Since then automatic means have been devised to meet the difficulty in future.

As in the case of all other headworks described, the revetment walls are continued some distance up and down river and at right angles with the weir, the take-off for the canals being on each bank near the up-stream side of the weir. The western and eastern head sluices discharge 4,342 cubic feet per second.

second. They consist of twenty-four vents of 6 feet each, fitted with gates in two panels, one or both in each opening being removed at will. Above them again on each side of the river is situated the navigable lock entrance.

The dimension of the western main is, at the head, 180 feet in breadth of base, with slope 2 to 1, giving a surface waterway of 220 feet with a maximum depth of 9 feet, the fall being 6 inches per mile. Five miles from the head the canal branches to Arrah and Buxar. On the latter branch, at its junction, a regulator was being built at the time of my visit to compensate for increased slope and consequent excessive discharge. From this point the width of each canal is reduced to 124 feet, the Buxar branch taking off 2,895 cubic feet of water, and the Arrah 1,447 cubic feet per second. At the 12-mile the Chousa branch occurs, 1,226 cubic feet being taken off, leaving 1,669 cubic feet to be carried on. From this point the canal narrows to 100 feet, and the fall to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile. At the 19th and 21st mile respectively the Khurgur and Chowbay branches take off, depriving the main canal of 620 cubic feet of water, leaving 1,049 cubic feet to be carried on to the end of the canal at the 22nd mile.

The Arrah branch has already been described, as seen on the trip up from Arrah; and the same description will apply to the branch on the eastern side of the river, the details in all cases being similar. All drainage streams are crossed by masonry aqueducts; the distributaries are supplied by side sluices arched over to carry roads; the banks are closely planted with trees, and light iron bridges with timber floors span the canals at frequent intervals. At some of the locks sugar and flour mills are worked by water-power applied by turbine, and are productive works. The same power, placed at the disposal of the enterprising settlers in this Colony, would be availed of to its fullest capacity. In India the Government provide the whole of the working appliances.

In concluding this brief description I must express great indebtedness to H. C. Levinge, Esq., C.E., late chief engineer of the works, for much valuable information, and to Lieut.-Col. J. M. Heywood, R.E., the present chief engineer, who provided means of transit, and placed at my disposal the valuable plans of his department, and accompanied me for several days on a tour of inspection over the works. It is through the instrumentality of this gentleman that the Government of New South Wales has been furnished with complete sets of drawings and books of reference of the whole of the irrigation works of Bengal.

The distance travelled by rail, canal, and road, for the purpose of inspecting the foregoing works, was 2,740 miles, and the character of the climate of the country passed through was as various as the systems adopted by the natives in economising and distributing water for irrigation. It may, therefore, be interesting to describe the various methods of raising water in vogue among the natives of India.

Well Irrigation.—The two methods which are to be frequently met with between Calcutta and the north-west provinces are the pecotah, in Bengal, and the mô't in the north-west provinces.

The pecotah is a lever fixed to an upright forked post, with a bucket attached to the short end by a rope, and a counterpoise at the other end. It is worked by two men, and it is stated that in six hours they can raise and distribute 1,500 cubic feet of water from a depth of 20 feet. When the depth is not more than 16 feet one man works the pecotah with the following results:—With a bucket containing 3 gallons and discharging 3 per minute, or 540 gallons per hour, or, deducting spillage, 4,000 gallons per day, which is sufficient to water two-thirds of an acre.

The mô't consists of a leathern bag, having a leather pipe-like extension at the bottom. When the bag is filled it is raised by means of a rope, running over a pulley, worked by two bullocks walking down an inclined plane, either excavated or made over the surface to the level of the raised masonry of the well. At the side of the well is a trough into which the water is discharged. Three men and two bullocks work this appliance from morning till evening, with a mid-day rest of an hour. The bag contains 4.5 cubic feet, and can be raised thirty times in the hour, which gives a result of 6,720 gallons per day of eight hours.

Both of the above systems, notwithstanding the cheapness of labour, are considered very expensive compared with surface irrigation, and they are therefore of only very restricted application.

The wells generally are not very deep, reaching from 18 to 20 feet, but the supply in most parts is very scanty, and a very small depth of water remains while the mô't is in use. The ordinary field well is simply a round hole, lined for a few feet of its height from the bottom with a plaited brush-wood casing.

The country in India through which the great systems of canals are carried resembles very much in appearance our western and north-western country. The main channels in every case are formed on the ridges to be found on each side of the main rivers. These ridges which exist in varying widths, right
and

and left of the river channels, have been formed by the gradual deposit of alluvial matter when the rivers have been in a state of flood, and they occur at points where the velocity of the stream is checked. The effect is to leave on each bank a stratum of silt, in the sectional form of a long wedge, with the thick end towards the river. The width of this slope on the plains of India varies from 300 yards to a distance of many miles. Beyond these deposits, which occur also on all tributaries of such rivers, the country is low, and although not perceptible to the eye, yet instrumental examination shows in which direction the drainage tends to flow. The irrigation of India is therefore based on a very simple principle.

At all the sites selected as the head works of the several systems which I visited the river appears to have ceased to overflow the banks at time of floods. By raising the level of the water at these points by means of a fixed weir, and excavating a channel through the wedge deposit, the lower country is reached, and as the line of canal is carried in a straight direction, while the course of the river is tortuous, the fall is more rapid; for every mile of its course it then gains considerably on the surface level of the river. As an example, if the fall of the Darling or Murrumbidgee is 1 foot per mile, with a tortuous course of one half more than a direct line, there will be a gain of 6 inches fall in each mile in an artificial channel. So that if the excavation of the canal were 5 feet below the top of the river bank at the head it would gain that amount on the river in 10 miles. If the cut were made in ground on the same level as the margin of the river bank, the water it carried would then come to the surface, and be available for distribution.

But as the wedge-shaped alluvial deposit carries a fall at right angles to the axis of the stream as well as in its course, the required level would be obtained at a shorter distance, and as the fall in the cut need only be 6 inches in the mile the water would come to the surface in 5 miles. The foregoing is practically the system adopted in India. The excavations are made so as to be little more than sufficient to provide material for the embankments, which are made to retain the water at as high a level as possible consistent with their stability. And then occur the lock and weir as described in the Ganges and Sone systems.

In many parts of India large tanks or reservoirs are established in the upper watershed to collect and distribute by means of sluice regulators, the water which would otherwise inundate the lower land. These tanks are provided with escapes or waste weirs which convey the surplus supply to the natural bed of the drainage. The plan adopted is to select a natural hollow in good holding ground on the moderate slopes of the catchment area, by closing up all depressions on its sides where water can make its exit, and excavating in the solid, throwing the material into a dam or bund at the lower end. The supply for these tanks sometimes depends entirely on local rain, or on streams swollen by rain on the higher ground above; or, as is more generally the case, the tanks are filled by cuts connecting several of these streams, or by channels winding round more remote hills.

When practicable, the head of supply is cut off when the tank is filled, and the surplus water discharged into the natural channels; otherwise one or other of the following methods is adopted. When the banks at the site of the dam are high, as in the bed of a mountain stream, and of a great width, the dam is constructed entirely of solid masonry throughout, so that the waste water may pass over the whole length of the dam. If so large an escape is not desired and the embankment be of earthwork, then a portion of the dam is built in masonry, with the top 2 or 3 feet lower than the earthwork; but where the position is favourable, several waste weirs excavated in the solid ground are much more reliable. In Mysore there are upwards of 20,000 tanks, the dams of which are of lengths from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. They are principally formed of earthwork, 12 feet broad at top, 60 feet on bottom, and 18 feet high. They are faced with a rough stone revetment, having a batter of 2 to 1, the facing averaging 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, packed on loose rubble backing.

The largest tank in India is the great Chembrambaukum, 9 square miles in area; it is situated 14 miles from Madras; its capacity is 102.91 millions of cubic yards, and the water spread is 5,729 acres, or 8.95 square miles. The Government is now considering the question of forming large storing tanks at the head of the watersheds under the mountains. In the Bombay Presidency five examples of tanks are found. The Ekruk tank is one of the largest of its class; it comprises a reservoir or tank formed by an earthen dam, and three canals for irrigation. The dam is 7,000 feet in length, and 76 feet in maximum height; it is thrown across the Adhila River, a tributary of the Lind. The drainage area above the tank is 160 square miles. The tank is 60 feet deep when full, and contains 3,350,000,000 cubic feet. The area of the water surface is 4,640 acres, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

The Bhatode tank is situated on the Mekhri River, which rises 10 miles north-east of Ahmednagar. The masonry dam is 2,400 feet long, and 50 feet in maximum height, with a waste weir, 450 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the top of dam. A canal for irrigation is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and is capable of discharging 140 cubic feet per second at the head, and commanding altogether 14,000 acres of land. The drainage area of the tank is 50 square miles, its capacity 149,000,000 cubic feet, and its area, when full, 310 acres. It is estimated to fill with a rainfall of 5.40 inches.

The

The Naini tank is situated on a small tributary of the Yula River. The work comprises a storage reservoir, capable of containing 190,000,000 cubic feet, and having an area, when full, of 380 acres. It is formed by an earthen dam 2,870 feet long, and 57 feet in greatest height. The catchment area of the river above the dam is 54 square miles. The canal leading from the tank has a discharge capacity at the head of 33 cubic feet per second.

There are in the Presidency seven smaller works of the same description, some of them undertaken entirely by the Government, and others being old native works restored.

In the Western Punjaub, where rain is very scarce, and the ground near the hills at so high a level that it is impossible to irrigate it either from canals or wells, the natives obstruct the dry bed of the stream with dams formed of earth and brushwood at every favourable point, thus raising the level of the water, and directing it into secondary channels, natural or artificial, whose mouths are just above the dam. Each of these in its turn is bunded as may be required to throw the water in the smaller irrigating channels for distribution over the land. So skilful is this arrangement that although these floods last but a few hours the water is distributed in the above manner by hundreds of weirs and minor channels over a large extent of cultivation, with very few disputes.

The great defect in this system is that, if only a small quantity of water comes down, the dams lower down the stream go without, and if a large quantity comes down the violence of the torrent is too great, whereby the temporary dams are carried away in succession too rapidly, and a large quantity of water is wasted. If masonry dams were established in these places the water would be stored up for future use in the bed of the river. For example, in a creek 15 feet deep with a fall of 20 feet per mile, if dams were constructed every $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile the surplus water passing over the tops in succession a series of still-water canals would be formed, whence the water could be drawn by smaller channels. By a proper application of this method there is little doubt that a great extent of country in this Colony now lying barren could be brought under irrigation.

I regret that my duties in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition did not admit of my visiting the irrigation works of India before the season was too far advanced for extended inspection, and that from the same cause I was unable to go over the Madras and Bombay systems. But in the interest of future operations in the conservation of water in this Colony it would be of great service if a detailed report on works applicable here could be obtained from those provinces.

I have, &c.,

F. A. FRANKLIN.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LAND RESUMED FOR WATER SUPPLY, COOTAMUNDRA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM
FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly
called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable
(L.S.) Order of the Bath, a Member of Her
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,
Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the town of Cootamundra, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1879;" and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Cootamundra Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said town of Cootamundra, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and

discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Cootamundra, county of Harden, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portions 1 and 2 as comprised in certificate of title 192, Vol. xx, of 167 acres: Commencing on Cootamundra Creek, at the south-eastern corner of portion 2; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of a water reserve at Cootamundra Springs, and road 1 chain 50 links wide, bearing north 10 degrees east 10 chains 60 links; thence on the north by other part of portion 2 at right angles to the last described boundary bearing north 80 degrees west 22 chains 14 links to the eastern boundary of travelling stock reserve No. 1,463; thence by that boundary bearing south 10 degrees west 17 chains 73 links; thence on the south by a line crossing Cootamundra Creek north 75 degrees east to the left bank of that creek; and again on the south by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—containing 30 acres or thereabout, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the trustees of the late J. Hurley.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTIONS UNDER, FOR—

Certain Works at Brown's Creek Mine.
 Post and Telegraph Office, Paterson ;
 General Post Office, Sydney ;
 Post and Telegraph Office, Waverley ;
 Water Supply to City of Sydney and Suburbs ;
 Water Supply for Wagga Wagga ; and
 Water Supply for Goulburn.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
 to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
 SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
 AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
 of the Most Honorable Order of the
 Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
 (L.S.) Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
 AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Governor and
 Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
 New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works on the road to Brown's Creek Mine, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1883," and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the completion of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in certain newspapers, that is to say, the "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Carcoar Chronicle," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the approaches to the Bridge over Cowriga or Brown's Creek, on road aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose

of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say,—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Calvert, county of Bathurst, Colony of New South Wales, being part of J. Cook's portion No. 311, required for access to a bridge over Cowriga or Brown's Creek, containing, by admeasurement, $9\frac{1}{2}$ perches, more or less: Commencing at a point on the west bank of the Cowriga Creek, being the south-eastern corner of J. Cook's portion No. 311, of 41 acres aforesaid; and bounded on the south by a road 1 chain wide, bearing westerly 1 chain 18 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing north-easterly 2 chains or thereabout to the western bank of Cowriga Creek aforesaid; and thence by a line bearing south-westerly 1 one chain 18 links, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the erection of a post and telegraph office at Paterson, in the said Colony; and whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notice, published in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say the "Maitland Mercury," circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the erection of a post and telegraph office, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinafter referred to, that is to say:—

2 roods $1\frac{1}{2}$ perches, county of Durham, parish of Haughton, town of Paterson, allotment 8 of section 1: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of the section, and bounded thence on the north by King-street westerly 1 chain and 1 link; on the west by the eastern boundary-line of allotment 9 southerly at right angles to King-street 5 chains and 5 links; on the south by the northern boundary-line of allotment 7 easterly parallel with King-street 1 chain and 1 link to Duke-street; and on the east by that street northerly 5 chains and 5 links, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the building and erection of the General Post Office in Sydney, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published

in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the building and erection of the General Post Office in Sydney, in the said Colony, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinafter referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of St. James, City of Sydney, area $20\frac{5}{8}$ perches. Commencing on the eastern building-line of George-street, at the south-western corner of the General Post Office, and bounded thence on the west by part of the said building-line bearing south 4 degrees 17 minutes east (magnetic) $49\frac{5}{8}$ links; thence on part of the south by a line bearing north 85 degrees 44 minutes east (magnetic) $20\frac{1}{8}$ links; thence on part of the east by a line bearing north 4 degrees 16 minutes west (magnetic) $\frac{7}{8}$ of a link; again on the south by a line bearing north 85 degrees 44 minutes east (magnetic) $53\frac{3}{8}$ links; again on the east by a line bearing north 4 degrees 16 minutes west (magnetic) $\frac{7}{8}$ of a link; again on the south by a line bearing north 88 degrees 42 minutes east (magnetic) $81\frac{3}{8}$ links; again on the east by a line bearing north 2 degrees 15 minutes west (magnetic) $\frac{7}{8}$ of a link; again on the south by a line bearing north 87 degrees 45 minutes east (magnetic) $89\frac{3}{8}$ links; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 38 degrees 9 minutes east (magnetic) $2\frac{7}{8}$ links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 73 degrees 3 minutes east (magnetic) $23\frac{3}{8}$ links; thence on the north-east by lines bearing north 36 degrees $25\frac{1}{2}$ minutes west (magnetic) $8\frac{3}{8}$ links, and north 39 degrees $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes west (magnetic) $12\frac{3}{8}$ links; thence on the remainder of the east by a line bearing north 3 degrees 40 minutes west (magnetic) $29\frac{3}{8}$ links to the southern side of the General Post Office aforesaid; thence on the north by part of that side of the General Post Office, being lines bearing south 87 degrees 53 minutes west (magnetic) $165\frac{3}{8}$ links, and south 85 degrees 26 minutes west (magnetic) $93\frac{3}{8}$ links, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY COPELAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Honorable Order of the
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Waverley, in the said Colony: And whereas the land hereinafter described is required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the erection of a Post and Telegraph Office, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts,

obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the corner of Cowper and Birrell Streets, in the Borough of Waverley, having a frontage of 31 feet to Cowper-street; 71 feet 5 inches to Birrell-street, north side, and 92 feet to a lane, being in possession of Mrs. Dole.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

(L.S.)

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
Governor.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879": And whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cabramatta, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 2,000 acres to J. Wylde: Commencing at 30 miles 2,825 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 20 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 27 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 8 chains 80 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 2 chains 27 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 6 chains 60 links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 3 roods 3½ perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of T. Briggs.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 2,000 acres to J. Wylde: Commencing at 30 miles 4,075 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 20 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 27 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 8 chains 80 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 2 chains 27 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 6 chains 60 links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of

land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 3 roods 3½ perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of T. Briggs.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 1,120 acres to Thomas Wylde: Commencing at 31 miles 600 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 23½ links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 23½ links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 2 roods 8½ perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of T. Briggs.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 1,120 acres to T. Wylde: Commencing at 31 miles 1,952 feet 6 inches on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 23½ links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 23½ links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 3 roods 20 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of A. M'Minn.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 1,120 acres to T. Wylde: Commencing at 31 miles 3,550 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 3 chains 35 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 12 links to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 2 roods 9 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of A. M'Minn.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 1,120 acres to T. Wylde: Commencing at 31 miles 4,450 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 3 chains 35 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 4 chains 47 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 47 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 12 links, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply) 1 acre 2 roods 9 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Gurner, and occupation of A. M'Minn.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

(L.S.)

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
Governor.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879," and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said

works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. John, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 400 acres to W. Sherwin, and of 85 acres to — Lacy: Commencing on the northern boundary of land resumed from Mrs. Watts, as per notification which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 5th August, 1881, at a point distant 6 chains 6 links; and bearing north 72 degrees 33 minutes west from the intersection of the said northern boundary of resumed land with the north-western side of a road leading from Smithfield to Parramatta; and bounded thence by the aforesaid resumed land north 88 degrees 22 minutes west 8 chains 33 links south 75 degrees 49 minutes west 5 chains 47 links south 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2 chains 39 links north 62 degrees 34 minutes west 2 chains 39 links north 48 degrees 42 minutes west 1 chain 32 links to the eastern side of a road; thence by that road bearing north 4 degrees east 2 chains 27 links; thence by a line south 86 degrees east 12 chains 79 links; thence by a line south 72 degrees 33 minutes east 6 chains 36 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 4 acres 1 rood 6 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Mrs. Watts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honor-
to wit. } able Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight
(L.S.) Grand Cross of the Most Honorable
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-

way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to E. Abbott: Commencing at 32 miles 3,750 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by a line bearing south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 7 chains; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 7 chains to the centre line of canal aforesaid; thence by that line south 42 degrees 53 minutes west, to the point of commencement,—containing (exclusive of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th October, 1882, for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply), 1 acre, and said to be in the possession and occupation of F. J. Weston.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Menangle, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the western side of the road from Menangle to Campbelltown, at its intersection with land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 13th May, 1881, from Mrs. Jordan (now Mrs. Madden), and bounded thence by the western boundary of said resumed land, bearing north 2 degrees 15 minutes west 5 chains; thence by a line bearing south 19 degrees 33 minutes west 5 chains 38 links; thence by a line bearing south 2 degrees 15 minutes east 5 chains to the western side of the road from Menangle to Campbelltown aforesaid; thence by that road bearing north 19 degrees 33 minutes east 5 chains 38 links to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Trustees of the late James Fitzpatrick.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Narellan, county and Colony aforesaid, being a part of a grant of 335 acres to G. Grimes: Commencing at 15 miles 5,000 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal, and bounded thence by land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 22nd July, 1881, bearing north 74 degrees 19 minutes west 2 chains; thence north 15 degrees 41 minutes east 75 links; thence south 74 degrees 19 minutes east 3 chains; thence south 15 degrees 41 minutes west 75 links; thence north 74 degrees 19 minutes west 1 chain to the point of commencement,—containing, exclusive of land previously resumed, 24 perches, and said to be in the possession of the Trustees of the late James Fitzpatrick, and occupation of William Cooper.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of St. John, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a consolidated grant of 1,165 acres to Wm. Sherwin: Commencing at the intersection of the northern side of the Cockatoo Road with the western side of Hollier-street, and bounded thence by the said western side of Hollier-street north 5 degrees 29 minutes east 17 links to the southern boundary of land previously resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 5th August, 1881, and bounded thence by said southern boundary of land previously resumed, bearing north 44 degrees 31 minutes west 3 chains 39 links; thence south 45 degrees 29 minutes west to the northern boundary of the Cockatoo Road; thence by that boundary south 85 degrees 28 minutes east 4 chains 64 links to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 15 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. T. Holroyd.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
(L.S.) Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
Governor. } the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the town of Wagga Wagga, for and towards the completion of which said works public

funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Wagga Wagga Express," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said town of Wagga Wagga, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of South Wagga Wagga, county of Wynyard, and Colony of New South Wales, being lots 1 to 10 inclusive of section 7, part of Hill-street, and part of lot 4 of section 6, as shown on plan of the subdivision of original portion No. 73 deposited in the office of Registrar-General, at Sydney: Commencing at the south-west corner of original portion No. 72; and bounded thence by the northern side of a reserved road bearing north 89 degrees 10 minutes west 4 chains 92 links to Young-street; thence by the eastern side of Young-street bearing north 57 minutes east 5 chains 2½ links to Hill-street; thence by the southern side of Hill-street south 89 degrees east 3 chains 50 links; thence by a line bearing north 32 degrees 11 minutes east 2 chains 82 links to the western boundary of original portion No. 72 aforesaid; thence by that boundary south 1 degree 18 minutes west 7 chains 43½ links to the point of commencement,—containing 2 acres 2 roods 20 perches more or less, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Rev. R. W. Young.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of original portion No. 72: Commencing at the south-east corner of original portion No. 73; and bounded thence by the eastern boundary of said portion No. 73 bearing north 1 degree 18 minutes east 15 chains 1½ links to the Railway fence; thence by that fence north 62 degrees east 56 links; thence by a line bearing south 1 degree 18 minutes west 9 chains 26½ links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 10 minutes east 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line bearing again south 1 degree 18 minutes west 6 chains 1½ links to the northern side of a reserved road; thence by that road north 89 degrees 10 minutes west 3 chains to the point of commencement,—containing 2 acres 1 rood and 1½ perches more or less, and said to be in the possession of T. Hodson, and occupation of T. Rogers.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of original portion No. 24: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion No. 23; and bounded thence by the northern side of the Tarcutta Road easterly 60 links; thence by a line bearing northerly 11 chains 64 links; thence by a line at right angles to the last described line easterly 5 chains; thence by a line again at right angles to the last-described line northerly about 5 chains 9 links to the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that river downwards north-westerly about 5 chains 80 links to the northern extreme of the boundary-line between portions No. 23 and No. 24; thence by that boundary southerly about 18 chains 33 links to the point of commencement,—containing 4 acres, and said to be in the possession of Mrs. Milner, and occupation of Sebastian Spies.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

(L.S.)

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor. } and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Goulburn, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands, hereinafter described, are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Goulburn Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Goulburn, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Goulburn, near the City of Goulburn, county of Argyle, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 400 acres to Wm. Bradley, dated 6th of December, 1832, then known as lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, but now shown on the plans in the Surveyor-General's Office, as portions Nos. 23, 22, 21, and 20, of 100 acres each, and for the purposes of this description will be referred to by the latter numbers: Commencing at a point on the boundary-line between portions Nos. 21 and 22, bearing north and distant 44 chains 57 links from the south-east corner of portion No. 21; and bounded thence by a line north 50 degrees 35 minutes east 9 chains 70 links; thence north 32 degrees 24 minutes east 14 chains to the western side of a road from Goulburn to Tuena, near Marsden's Bridge; thence by the said western side of road as fenced, north 37 degrees west 80 links; thence south 32 degrees 24 minutes west 6 chains 9 links; thence north 57 degrees 36 minutes west 3 chains 25 links to the Wollondilly River; thence by that river upwards south-westerly to the northern extreme of the boundary-line between portions Nos. 21 and 22 abovementioned; thence by that boundary-line south 3 chains, to the point of commencement,—containing 4 acres 3 roods 27 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. M. Betts.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of the grant of 400 acres aforesaid: Commencing at a point on the boundary-line between portions Nos. 21 and 22, bearing north and distant 44 chains 57 links from the south-west corner of portion No. 22; and bounded thence by a line bearing west 10 chains 12 links; thence north 3 chains; thence south 60 degrees west 11 chains 97 links to the east side of a reserved road 1 chain wide; thence by the said east side of that road north 57 links; thence north 60 degrees east 11 chains 97 links; thence north 5 chains 45 links to the Wollondilly River; thence by that river downwards south-easterly to the northern extreme of the boundary-line between portions Nos. 21 and 22 abovementioned; thence by that boundary south 3 chains, to the point of commencement,—containing 5 acres 1 rood 14 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. M. Betts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
F. A. WRIGHT

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LAND RESUMED IN PARISHES OF MAITLAND, STOCKBRINGTON, HEXHAM, AND
NEWCASTLE, FOR WATER SUPPLY WORKS, HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT).

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Newcastle and the towns of Maitland, Morpeth, and the mining townships situated in the Hunter River District, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1879"; and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Newcastle, and the towns of Maitland, Morpeth, and the mining townships situated in the Hunter River District, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 20 acres to J. Nixon, portion 16: Commencing on the eastern boundary of the said 20 acres, at a point bearing north 4 minutes east, and distant 22 links from the south-east corner of the said grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees west 1 chain 21 links to the southern boundary of the said 20 acres; thence by that boundary bearing north 89 degrees 56 minutes west 2 chains 85 links; thence by a line bearing north 80 degrees east 4 chains 11 links; thence by the eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant bearing south 4 minutes west 51 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 21 perches, and numbered 85 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Mrs. J. Nixon.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 61 acres to Henry Osborne, portion 21: Commencing on the western boundary of the said grant at a point bearing south 1 degree 39 minutes east, and distant 79 links from the north-west corner of the said 61 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 80 degrees east 4 chains 51 links; thence by the northern boundary of the said grant bearing south 89 degrees 56 minutes east 2 chains 85 links; thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees west 7 chains 40 links; thence by the western boundary of the said grant bearing north 1 degree 39 minutes west 51 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood 8 perches, and numbered 84 on plan. Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 67 acres to J. Stewart, portion 25: Commencing on the western boundary of the said grant at a point bearing north 17 minutes west 5 chains 96 links from the south-west corner of the said grant; and bounded thence by the said western boundary bearing north 17 minutes west 50 links; thence by 5 chains 12 links of a convex curve of 7 chains 82 links radius the chord of which bears south 64 degrees 53 minutes east 5 chains 3 links; thence by a line bearing south 46 degrees east 6 chains 16 links; thence by the southern boundary of the said grant bearing south 89 degrees 43 minutes west 72 links; thence by a line bearing north 46 degrees west 5 chains 65 links; thence by 4 chains 73 links of a concave curve of 7 chains 32 links radius, the chord of which bears north 64 degrees 35 minutes west 4 chains 65 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 7 perches, numbered 88 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Wm. Petherbridge.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 60 acres to J. and A. Brown, portion 22: Commencing on the western boundary of the said grant, at a point bearing north 4 minutes east and distant 22 links from the south-west corner of the said grant; thence by the said western boundary bearing north 4 minutes east 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 80 degrees east 17 chains 45 links; thence by 4 chains 30 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 88 degrees east 4 chains 26 links; thence by a line bearing south 84 degrees east 3 chains 40 links; thence by the eastern boundary of the said grant, bearing south 17 minutes east 50 links; thence by a line bearing north 84 degrees west 3 chains 45 links; thence by 4 chains 16 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 88 degrees west 4 chains 13 links; thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees west 17 chains 53 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 1 rood 1 perch, numbered 86 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. and A. Brown.

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 60 acres to S. Cliff portion 24: Commencing on the northern boundary of the said 60 acres, at a point bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes east, and distant 8 chains 23 links from the north-west corner of the aforesaid grant; and bounded thence by the northern boundary of the said 60 acres, bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes east 72 links; thence by a line bearing south 46 degrees east 22 chains 28 links; thence by the eastern boundary of the said grant bearing south 17 minutes east 70 links; thence by a line bearing north 46 degrees west 23 chains 28 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre and 22 perches, numbered 89 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of S. Cliff.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 66 acres to A. Tulip, portion 31: Commencing on the western boundary of the said grant at a point bearing north 17 minutes west, and distant 6 chains 75 links from the south-west corner of the said 66 acres; thence by the said western boundary bearing north 17 minutes west 70 links; thence by a line bearing south 46 degrees east 6 chains 23 links; thence by 4 chains 52 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 54 degrees 41 minutes east 4 chains 51 links; thence by a line bearing south 63 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 5 links; thence by the southern boundary of the aforesaid grant bearing south 89 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain 11 links; thence by a line bearing north 63 degrees 22 minutes west 6 links; thence by 4 chains 67 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 54 degrees 41 minutes west 4 chains 66 links; thence by a line bearing north 46 degrees west 5 chains 74 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 9 perches, numbered 90 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. Tulip.

6th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 48 acres to William Farthing, portion 30: Commencing on the northern boundary of that grant at a point bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes east, and distant 2 chains 92 links from the north-west corner of the said grant; and bounded thence by the aforesaid northern boundary, bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes east 1 chain 11 links; thence by a line bearing south 63 degrees 22 minutes east 13 chains 25 links; thence by the eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant, bearing south 17 minutes east 56 links; thence by a line bearing north 63 degrees 22 minutes west 14 chains 48 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 31 perches, numbered 92 and 93 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Elizabeth Barry.

7th. All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of two grants of 48 acres and 24 acres to W. Purves' portions 37 and 39 and of a grant of 24 acres to W. Brown, portion 38: Commencing on the western boundary of the said 48 acres at a point bearing north 17 minutes west and distant 23 chains 3 links from the south-west corner of the said 48 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 17 minutes west 56 links; thence by a line bearing south 63 degrees 22 minutes east 13 chains 31 links; thence by 4 chains 73 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears south 54 degrees 34 minutes east 4 chains 72 links; thence by a line bearing south 45 degrees 46 minutes east 10 chains 92 links; thence by 5 chains 47 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears south 35 degrees 35 minutes east 5 chains 45 links; thence by a line bearing south 25 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 2 links; thence by the southern boundary of the Rev. W. Purves' 24 acres, bearing south 89 degrees 43 minutes west 55 links; thence by a line bearing north 25 degrees 24 minutes west 2 chains 79 links; thence by 5 chains 30 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears north 35 degrees 35 minutes west 5 chains 27

links; thence by a line bearing north 45 degrees 46 minutes west 10 chains 92 links; thence by 4 chains 58 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears north 54 degrees 34 minutes west 4 chains 56 links; thence by a line bearing north 63 degrees 22 minutes west 13 chains 6 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 3 roods and 16 perches, numbered 95, 96, 97, on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the trustees of the late Rev. W. Purves.

8th. All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Stockrington, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 48 acres to J. Price, portion 21: Commencing on the eastern boundary of the said 48 acres at a point bearing south 17 minutes east, and distant 7 chains 36 links from the north-east corner of the aforesaid 48 acres; and bounded thence by the aforesaid eastern boundary, bearing south 17 minutes east 87 links; thence by a line bearing north 35 degrees 4 minutes west 3 chains 71 links; thence by 2 chains 60 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 30 degrees 14 minutes west 2 chains 59 links; thence by a line bearing north 25 degrees 24 minutes west 3 chains 25 links; thence by the northern boundary of the aforesaid 48 acres, bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes east 55 links; thence by a line bearing south 25 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 1 link; thence by 2 chains 51 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 30 degrees 14 minutes east 2 chains 51 links; thence by a line bearing south 35 degrees 4 minutes east 2 chains 99 links, to the point of commencement, containing 1 rood 32 perches, numbered 1 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Price.

9th. All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Stockrington, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of two grants of 640 acres and 1,095 acres to J. T. Hughes: Commencing on the western boundary of the aforesaid 640 acres at a point bearing south 17 minutes east, and distant 7 chains 36 links from the north-west corner of that grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 35 degrees 4 minutes east 22 chains 48 links; thence by 8 chains 92 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 52 degrees 13 minutes east 8 chains 79 links; thence by a line bearing south 63 degrees 22 minutes east 8 chains 2 links; thence by 3 chains 28 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 75 degrees 40 minutes east 3 chains 27 links; thence by a line bearing south 81 degrees 58 minutes east 12 chains 3 links; thence by 9 chains 94 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears south 63 degrees 29 minutes east 9 chains 77 links; thence by a line bearing south 45 degrees east 20 chains 38 links; thence by 7 chains 60 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 59 degrees 37 minutes east 7 chains 52 links; thence by a line bearing south 74 degrees 14 minutes east 13 chains 1 link; thence by 9 chains 74 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears south 56 degrees 7 minutes east 9 chains 58 links; thence by a line bearing south 38 degrees east 102 chains 90 links, to a point on the eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 1,095 acres, which point bears north, and is distant 9 chains 55 links from the south-east corner of that grant; thence by the eastern boundary of that grant, bearing south 81 links; thence by a line bearing north 38 degrees west 103 chains 54 links; thence by 9 chains 42 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears north 56 degrees 7 minutes west 9 chains 26 links; thence by a line bearing north 74 degrees 14 minutes west 3 chains 20 links, to the eastern boundary of the aforesaid grant of 640 acres; thence by a line bearing north 74 degrees 14 minutes west 9 chains 81 links; thence by 7 chains 86 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 7 chains 77 links; thence by a line bearing north 45 degrees west 20 chains 38 links; thence by 9 chains 61 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears north 63 degrees 29 minutes west 9 chains 45 links; thence by a line bearing north 81 degrees 58 minutes west 12 chains 3 links; thence by 3 chains 39 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 75 degrees 40 minutes west 3 chains 38 links; thence by a line bearing north 69 degrees 22 minutes west 8 chains 2 links; thence by 9 chains 22 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 52 degrees 13 minutes west 9 chains 8 links; thence by a line bearing north 35 degrees 4 minutes west 21 chains 76 links, to the western boundary of the aforesaid grant of 640 acres; thence by that boundary bearing north 17 minutes west 87 links, to the point of commencement, containing 10 acres 3 roods 26 perches, numbered 2 and 3 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. T. Hughes.

10th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 640 acres to T. Walker: Commencing on the western boundary of the said grant at a point bearing north 6 chains 34 links from its south-west corner; and bounded thence by the said western boundary

bearing north 81 links ; thence by a line bearing south 38 degrees east 7 chains 83 links ; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 52 minutes west 64 links ; thence by a line bearing north 38 degrees west 6 chains 80 links, to the point of commencement, containing 1 rood 18 perches, numbered 1 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of W. Laidley.

11th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 640 acres to J. Sparkes : Commencing on the northern boundary of the said grant at a point bearing south 89 degrees 52 minutes east, and distant 4 chains 95 links from the north-western corner of the said grant ; and bounded thence by the said northern boundary bearing south 89 degrees 52 minutes east 64 links ; thence by a line bearing south 38 degrees east 29 chains 93 links ; thence by 5 chains 16 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 47 degrees 55 minutes east 5 chains 13 links ; thence by a line bearing south 57 degrees 50 minutes east 5 chains 66 links ; thence by a line bearing south 57 degrees 10 minutes east 36 links ; thence by a line bearing south 56 degrees 29 minutes east 1 chain 75 links ; thence by 4 chains 70 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears south 65 degrees 32 minutes east 4 chains 68 links ; thence by a line bearing south 74 degrees 34 minutes east 8 chains 74 links ; thence by 10 chains 83 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears south 54 degrees 25 minutes east 10 chains 61 links ; thence by a line bearing south 34 degrees 16 minutes east 13 chains 37 links ; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees west 71 links ; thence by a line bearing north 34 degrees 16 minutes west 12 chains 86 links ; thence by 10 chains 48 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears north 54 degrees 25 minutes west 10 chains 27 links ; thence by a line bearing north 74 degrees 34 minutes west 8 chains 74 links ; thence by 4 chains 86 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 65 degrees 32 minutes west 4 chains 84 links ; thence by a line bearing north 56 degrees 29 minutes west 1 chain 75 links ; thence by a line bearing north 57 degrees 10 minutes west 35 links ; thence by a line bearing north 57 degrees 50 minutes west 5 chains 66 links ; thence by 5 chains 33 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears north 47 degrees 55 minutes west 5 chains 30 links ; thence by a line bearing north 38 degrees west 30 chains 33 links, to the point of commencement, containing 3 acres 3 roods and 35 perches, exclusive of road, numbered 3 and 5 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Bryan Lenahan.

12th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of J. Sparkes' 640 acres : Commencing at the south-east corner of the said 640 acres, and bounded thence by the southern boundary of the said 640 acres, bearing north 89 degrees 52 minutes west 13 links ; thence by a line bearing north 34 degrees 16 minutes west 32 chains 58 links ; thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees east 71 links ; thence by a line bearing south 34 degrees 16 minutes east 31 chains 58 links ; thence by the eastern boundary of the aforesaid 640 acres, bearing south 8 minutes west 70 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 1 acre 2 roods 17 perches, numbered 6 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Thomas Lenahan.

13th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of J. Sparkes' 640 acres : Commencing at the south-west corner of the said 640 acres, and bounded thence by the western boundary of the said 640 acres, bearing north 8 minutes east 70 links ; thence by a line bearing south 34 degrees 16 minutes east 87 links ; thence by the southern boundary of the said 640 acres bearing north 89 degrees 52 minutes west 48 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 3 perches, numbered 7 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Sparke.

14th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. C. Wentworth's 640 acres and 1,070 acres : Commencing at the north-west corner of the said 640 acres ; and bounded thence by the northern boundary of the said 640 acres, bearing south 89 degrees 52 minutes east 48 links ; thence by a line bearing south 34 degrees 16 minutes east 65 chains 4 links ; thence by 25 chains 83 links of a concave curve of 22 chains 48 links radius, the chord of which bears south 67 degrees 11 minutes east 24 chains 43 links ; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 54 minutes east 11 chains 17 links ; thence by 14 chains 98 links of a convex curve of 22 chains 98 links radius, the chord of which bears south 81 degrees 26 minutes east 14 chains 71 links ; thence by a line bearing south 62 degrees 45 minutes east 12 chains 3 links ; thence by the southern boundary of the aforesaid 1,070 acres, bearing south 89 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 8 links ; thence by a line bearing north 62 degrees 45 minutes west 11 chains 7 links ; thence by 14 chains 65 links of a concave curve of 22 chains 48 links radius, the chord of which bears north 81 degrees 26 minutes west 14 chains 39 links ;

thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 54 minutes west 11 chains 17 links ; thence by 26 chains 40 links of a convex curve of 22 chains 98 links radius, the chord of which bears north 67 degrees 11 minutes west 24 chains 97 links ; thence by a line bearing north 34 degrees 16 minutes west 65 chains 17 links ; thence by the western boundary of the aforesaid 640 acres, bearing north 29 minutes west 15 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 6 acres 1 rood 22 perches, exclusive of Minmi Colliery Railway, numbered 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 on plan, said to be in the possession of F. Wentworth, leased by James Fletcher ; No. 8 being occupied by — Dower, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 by W. Murray.

15th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. C. Wentworth's 640 acres : Commencing at a point bearing south 34 degrees 8 minutes east, and distant 37 chains 56 links from the north-west corner of the said 640 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 36 degrees 27 minutes east 53 links ; thence by a line bearing south 34 degrees 16 minutes east 1 chain 5 links ; thence by a line bearing south 36 degrees 27 minutes west 53 links ; thence by a line bearing north 34 degrees 16 minutes west 1 chain 5 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 8½ perches, numbered 9 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. & A. Brown.

16th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of A. W. Scott's 598 acres : Commencing at a point bearing north 89 degrees 40 minutes east, and distant 14 chains 59 links from the north-west corner of the said 598 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 40 minutes east 1 chain 8 links ; thence by a line bearing south 62 degrees 45 minutes east 14 chains 21 links ; thence by a line bearing south 65 degrees 26 minutes east 2 chains 11 links ; thence by a line bearing south 68 degrees 6 minutes east 2 chains 56 links ; thence by a line bearing south 27 minutes east 54 links ; thence by a line bearing north 68 degrees 6 minutes west 2 chains 89 links ; thence by a line bearing north 65 degrees 26 minutes west 2 chains 14 links ; thence by a line bearing north 62 degrees 45 minutes west 15 chains 17 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 3 roods 36 perches, numbered 16 and 17 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Dennis Thomas.

17th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of A. W. Scott's 598 acres : Commencing at a point bearing south 69 degrees 32 minutes west, and distant 29 chains 86 links from the north-east corner of the said 598 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 35 links ; thence by a line bearing north 68 degrees 6 minutes west 3 chains 39 links ; thence by a line bearing north 27 minutes west 54 links ; thence by a line bearing south 68 degrees 6 minutes east 4 chains 83 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 33 perches, numbered 18 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Charles Thomas.

18th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of A. W. Scott's 598 acres : Commencing at a point bearing south 5 degrees 8 minutes west, and distant 21 chains 3 links from the north-east corner of the said 598 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 35 links ; thence by a line bearing north 68 degrees 6 minutes west 28 chains 12 links ; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 40 minutes east 1 chain 35 links ; thence by a line bearing south 68 degrees 6 minutes east 28 chains 12 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 1 rood 25 perches, numbered 19 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Mrs. Menan.

19th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of A. W. Scott's 598 acres : Commencing at a point bearing south 27 minutes east, and distant 21 chains 76 links from the north-east corner of the said 598 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 27 minutes east 54 links ; thence by a line bearing north 68 degrees 6 minutes west 3 chains 53 links ; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 40 minutes east 1 chain 35 links ; thence by a line bearing south 68 degrees 6 minutes east 2 chains 21 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 23 perches numbered 20 on plan, and said to be in the possession, and occupation of John Sharp.

20th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Mrs. C. Brooks' 1,280 acres : Commencing at a point bearing south 27 minutes east, and distant 21 chains 76 links from the north-west corner of the said 1,280 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 68 degrees 6 minutes east 13 chains 75 links ; thence by 12 chains 87 links of a convex curve of 15 chains 40 links radius, the chord of which bears south 44 degrees 10 minutes east 12 chains 50 links ; thence by a line bearing south 20 degrees 13

minutes east 34 chains 74 links; thence by 14 chains 8 links of a concave curve of 30 chains 5 links radius, the chord of which bears south 33 degrees 38 minutes east 13 chains 95 links; thence by a line bearing south 47 degrees 3 minutes east 19 chains 63 links; thence by a line bearing south 31 degrees 40 minutes east 1 chain 89 links; thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 3 minutes west 21 chains 45 links; thence by 14 chains 31 links of a concave curve of 30 chains 55 links radius, the chord of which bears north 33 degrees 38 minutes west 14 chains 18 links; thence by a line bearing north 20 degrees 13 minutes west 34 chains 74 links; thence by 12 chains 45 links of a concave curve of 14 chains 90 links radius, the chord of which bears north 44 degrees 10 minutes west 12 chains 9 links; thence by a line bearing north 68 degrees 6 minutes west 13 chains 55 links; thence by the western boundary of the said 1,280 acres, bearing north 27 minutes west 54 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 4 acres 3 roods 6 perches, and numbered 21, 22, 22a, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 on plan. Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of C. Brooks' 320 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 22 degrees 39 minutes east and distant 30 chains 23 links from the north-west corner of the said 320 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 47 degrees 3 minutes east 24 chains 67 links; thence by 2 chains 71 links of a concave curve of 30 chains 5 links radius, the chord of which bears south 49 degrees 38 minutes east 2 chains 71 links; thence by a line bearing south 52 degrees 14 minutes east 5 chains 8 links; thence by 5 chains 12 links of a convex curve of 22 chains 98 links radius, the chord of which bears south 45 degrees 51 minutes east 5 chains 11 links; thence by a line bearing south 55 degrees 40 minutes west 50 links; thence by 4 chains 96 links of a concave curve of 22 chains 48 links radius, the chord of which bears north 45 degrees 51 minutes west 4 chains 95 links; thence by a line bearing north 52 degrees 14 minutes west 5 chains 8 links; thence by 2 chains 75 links of a convex curve of 30 chains 55 links radius, the chord of which bears north 49 degrees 38 minutes west 2 chains 75 links; thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 3 minutes west 23 chains 85 links; thence by a line bearing north 15 degrees 40 minutes west 96 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 1 acre 3 roods 8 perches, exclusive of road, numbered 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, on plan, said to be in the possession of J. W. Brooks; Nos. 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 35, being occupied by the said J. W. Brooks; Nos. 22 and 22a by G. W. Hard; and Nos. 26 and 27, by the Wallsend Jockey Club.

21st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Mrs. C. Brooks' 1,280 acres, and of C. Brooks' 320 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 22 degrees 39 minutes east, and distant 30 chains 23 links from the north-west corner of C. Brooks' 320 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 15 degrees 40 minutes east 96 links; thence by a line bearing north 47 degrees 3 minutes west 21 chains 95 links; thence by a line bearing north 31 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 89 links; thence by a line bearing south 47 degrees 3 minutes east 22 chains 95 links to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 0 roods 20 perches, numbered 28 on plan, and said to be in the possession of the Trustees of the late James Maker and occupation of — Ricklow.

22nd. All that piece and parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of C. Brooks' 320 acres and of J. B. Weller's 320 acres: Commencing at a point bearing north 89 degrees 45 minutes east, and distant 9 chains 89 links from the south-west corner of the said J. B. Weller's 320 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 8 minutes east 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 52 minutes east 3 chains 45 links; thence by 16 chains 77 links of a convex curve of 22 chains 98 links radius, the chord of which bears north 36 degrees 48 minutes west 16 chains 40 links; thence by a line bearing north 15 degrees 53 minutes west 2 chains 72 links; thence by 9 chains 29 links of a concave curve of 22 chains 48 links radius, the chord of which bears north 27 degrees 40 minutes west 9 chains 23 links; thence by a line bearing north 55 degrees 40 minutes east 50 links; thence by 9 chains 46 links of a convex curve of 22 chains 98 links radius, the chord of which bears south 27 degrees 40 minutes east 9 chains 39 links; thence by a line bearing south 15 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 72 links; thence by 17 chains 22 links of a concave curve of 22 chains 48 links radius, the chord of which bears south 37 degrees 50 minutes east 16 chains 79 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 52 minutes east 59 links; thence by a line bearing south 8 minutes west 33 links; thence by 5 chains 86 links of a concave curve of 22 chains 48 links radius, the chord of which bears south 69 degrees 11 minutes east 5 chains 84 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 39 minutes west 1 chain 87 links; thence by 3 chains 91 links of a convex curve of 22 chains 98 links radius, the chord of which bears north 67 degrees west 3 chains 90 links; thence by a line bearing south 8 minutes west 1 chain 61 links; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 52 minutes west 5 chains to the

point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 3 roods 29 perches, exclusive of road, and numbered 36 and 38 on plan. Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Kahibah, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 21 minutes east, and distant 6 chains 23 links from the north-east corner of the said 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 21 minutes east 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 29 chains 72 links; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 39 minutes east 2 chains 59 links; thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 27 chains 8 links, to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 1 rood 27 perches, numbered 2 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Mining Company.

23rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 21 minutes east and distant 6 chains 23 links from the north-east corner of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 3 chains 21 links; thence by a line bearing south 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 3 chains 20 links; thence by a line bearing north 21 minutes west 51 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 25½ perches numbered 1 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Michael Steel.

24th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 53 degrees 28 minutes east and distant 14 chains 3 links from the north-east corner of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 8 chains 22 links; thence by a line bearing north 51 links; thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 8 chains 22 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 1 rood 26 perches, numbered 2 and 2a on plan, and said to be in the possession of William Steel,—No. 2 being occupied by the said William Steel, No. 2a by Chinese gardener.

25th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 53 degrees 28 minutes east and distant 14 chains 3 links from the north-east corner of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 4 chains 63 links; thence by a line bearing south 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 4 chains 63 links; thence by a line bearing north 51 links, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 37 perches, numbered 3 and 4 on plan, and said to be in the possession of the Lambton Building Society,—No. 4 being occupied by the said Lambton Building Society, No. 3 being occupied by — Simpson.

26th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 61 degrees 23 minutes east, and distant 19 chains 90 links from the north-east corner of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 68 links; thence by a line bearing north 51 links; thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 68 links, to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 13½ perches, numbered 5 on plan, and said to be in the possession of — Lightfoot.

27th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 61 degrees 23 minutes east, and distant 19 chains 90 links from the north-east corner of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 63 links; thence by a line bearing south 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 63 links; thence by a line bearing north 51 links to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 13 perches, numbered 6 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of D. Williams.

28th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 63 degrees 49 minutes east and distant 22 chains 96 links from the north-east corner of J. B. Weller's 2,560 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 57 links; thence by a line bearing north 51 links; thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 57 links, to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 12½ perches, numbered 7 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of — Bell.

29th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of W. A. Steel's 80 acres : Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the said 80 acres, bearing north 89 degrees 45 minutes west and distant 4 chains 29 links from the south-east corner of the said 80 acres ; and bounded thence by the said southern boundary, bearing north 89 degrees 45 minutes west 2 chains 73 links ; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 33 links ; thence by a line bearing north 51 links ; thence by a line bearing south 79 degrees 13 minutes east 4 chains 11 links, to the point of commencement, containing 22 perches, numbered 8 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Henry Coles.

30th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of Morehead and Young's 320 acres : Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said 320 acres, bearing north 89 degrees 45 minutes west, and distant 4 chains 29 links from the south-east corner of W. A. Steel's 80 acres ; and bounded thence by a line bearing south

81 degrees 14 minutes east 1 chain 84 links ; thence by a line bearing south 51 degrees 47 minutes east 1 chain ; thence by a line bearing north 81 degrees 31 minutes west 2 chains 75 links ; thence by a line bearing north 79 degrees 13 minutes west 2 chains 66 links ; thence by the northern boundary of the aforesaid 320 acres bearing south 89 degrees 45 minutes, east 2 chains 73 links, to the point of commencement, containing 29 perches, numbered 9 on plan, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Scottish Australian Coal-Mining Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

[6d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

ON THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

BEING THAT FOR THE YEAR

1882.

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

TRANSMITTING THE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1882, ON THE POST OFFICE, MONEY ORDER, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Twenty-eighth Annual Report on the Departments under my ministerial control.

I find in the Annual Report for the year 1881 that the Revenue and Expenditure of the Departments under the ministerial control of the Postmaster-General was, for the first time, reviewed in a combined form. The late Honorable S. C. Brown, in alluding to this new feature of his Report, explained that, owing to a considerable amount of expenditure having been paid from votes of Parliament under the control of other Ministers than the Postmaster-General (such as the cost of stores and printing, of fitting and furnishing offices, advertising, repairs, city rates, taxes, rent of premises, interest on cost of constructing post and telegraph buildings, also of telegraphs, &c.), he was unable to make his information as complete as he wished to make it.

In adopting the comprehensive method initiated by Mr. Brown, I have procured much of the information that was previously omitted. While, however, the particulars of the combined Revenue and Expenditure will be found more complete in this Report, I regret I have been unable to obtain a sufficiently reliable estimate of the interest on the cost of construction and repair of buildings used as post and telegraph offices throughout the Colony; and as this is an important item in the cost of the Service, its absence of course impairs the calculation of expenditure to this extent.

COMBINED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

						1882.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	£229,910 15 1
Electric Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	120,265 13 4
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—						
Commission on Money Orders	...	...	...	...	...	10,027 9 0
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	...	42,562 19 3
Total						£402,766 16 8
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	£288,186 9 4
Electric Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	142,534 13 6
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—						
Salaries and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	12,273 7 5
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	39,063 18 4
Total						£482,058 8 7

The above are the particulars of expenditure confined to the amount actually paid from the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal, except in the case of the Government Savings Bank item of "Interest added to Depositors' Accounts," which is specially provided for out of the interest accruing from investment of funds on the same account.

The following are the items of expenditure paid from votes under the control of other Ministers:—

						£	s.	d.
Stores and stationery	...	...	...	...	...	6,019	12	11
Repairs and additions to Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	5,974	9	3
Furniture (including carriage)	...	...	...	...	...	1,727	17	4
Printing, bookbinding, Gazette advertisements, Gazettes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7,337	15	3
Printing postage stamps	...	...	...	...	...	1,462	10	6
Municipal rates	...	...	...	...	...	734	19	7
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	754	7	2
Advertising in newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	19	1
Total						£25,222	11	1

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph lines is estimated at £21,456 which will make the total expenditure of the Departments under my control (exclusive of the interest on the cost of buildings used as post and telegraph offices, as explained above), £528,736 19s. 8d.

I.—

I.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

INLAND SERVICE.

The new postal route opened during the year 1882 amounted to 1,230 miles, viz. :—

In the Western Country.

- From Blayney to Mount Macquarie, three times a week.
 „ Ben Bullen Railway Station to Cullen Bullen, twice a week.
 „ Canowindra to Cowra, three times a week.
 „ Capertee Railway Station to Post Office, six or more times a week.
 „ Capertee Camp to McDonald's Hole, twice a week.
 „ Eastern Creek to Blacktown, *via* Rooty Hill Public School, six times a week.
 „ Esrom to Dunkeld and Evans' Plains, three times a week.
 „ Lincoln to Alma, once a week.
 „ Nevertire to Warren, six times a week.
 „ *Turner's Hotel* to Gilunna, twice a week.
 „ Wellington to Dubbo, *via* Terra Bella, twice a week.

In the Southern Country.

- From Braidwood to Fairfield, *via* Stony Creek, once a week.
 „ Burrowa to Cowra, once a week.
 „ Coolaman to North Berry Jerry, twice a week.
 „ Corowa to O'Brien's, Victoria Park, once a week.
 „ Corowa to Carnsdale, once a week.
 „ Darlington Point to Hay, on the south side of the river, three times a week.
 „ Foxlow to Whinstone Valley, once a week.
 „ Goulburn to Crookwell, twice a week.
 „ Gunbar to Hillston, once a week.
 „ Gundagai to Tumut, three times a week.
 „ Hay Railway Station to Post Office, once or oftener daily.
 „ Mahonga to Urangeline, once a week.
 „ Mogilla to Brown Mountain, once a week.
 „ Temora to Barmedman (Wyalong), three times a week.
 „ Wollongong to Mount Keira, six times a week.

In the Northern Country.

- From Bexhill to Brunswick, once a week.
 „ Boggabri Railway Station to Post Office, twelve or more times a week.
 „ Bowraville to Argent's Hill, once a week.
 „ Bundarra to Barraba, once a week.
 „ Cessnock to Ellalong, three times a week.
 „ Emigrant Creek to Tintenbar, twice a week.
 „ Gunedah to Boggabri, *via* Ballyragan, &c., once a week.
 „ Kentucky Railway Platform to Carlisle Gully, twice a week.
 „ Merriwa to Wollar, once a week.
 „ Narrabri to Cryan, twice a week.
 „ Narrabri Railway Station to Post Office, six or more times a week.
 „ Rocky Glen to Baradine, once a week.
 „ St. Leonard's to Buena Vista, six times a week.
 „ South Grafton to Gerrymberryn, twice a week.
 „ Taree to Forster, once a week.
 „ Vegetable Creek to the Mole, once a week.
 „ Walcha Road to Walcha, six times a week.
 „ Woodburn to Chatsworth Island, three times a week.

401 miles of postal route were abolished, viz. :—

Western Roads.

- Between Bathurst and Dunkeld, three times a week.
 „ Bathurst and Evans' Plains, three times a week.
 „ Dubbo and Warren, three times a week.
 „ Murrumbidgee and Ponto, twice a week.
 „ Newbridge and Carcoar, twice a week.

Southern

Southern Roads.

- Between Braidwood and Whinstone Valley, once a week.
 „ Junee Junction and North Berry Jerry, once a week.

Northern Roads.

- „ Ballina and Tintenbar, twice a week.
 „ Bendemeer and Surveyor's Creek, four times a week.
 „ Deepwater and Silent Grove, once a week.
 „ Millfield and Ellalong, three times a week.
 „ Narrabri and New Oriel, once a week.
 „ Salisbury Plains and Walcha, twice a week.
 „ Surveyor's Creek and Jamison's Creek, three times a week.
 „ Surveyor's Creek and Walcha, twice a week.
 „ Tintin Hull and Swamp Oak, six times a week.
 „ Yarraldool and Cryan, once a week.

Suburban Road.

- „ Waverley and Randwick, twelve times a week.

Increased accommodation on existing lines was afforded as follows :—

Western Roads.

- Between Dubbo Railway Station and Post-office, from six to twelve times a week.
 „ Dubbo and Gilgandra, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Eauabalong and Nymagee, from once to twice a week.
 „ Gilgandra and Coonamble, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Ilford and Rylstone, from thrice to six times a week.
 „ Mundooran and Baradine, from once to twice a week.
 „ Nymagee and Wicklow, from once to twice a week.
 „ Nyngan and Girilambone, from once to twice a week.
 „ Obley and Dubbo, from once to twice a week.
 „ Rockley and Burruga, from once to twice a week.

Southern Roads.

- „ Bega and Candelo, from twice to four times a week.
 „ Burrowa and Rye Park, from once to twice a week.
 „ Candelo and Mogilla, from once to twice a week.
 „ Grenfell and Forbes, from three to six times a week.
 „ Mittagong and Joadja Creek, from twice to six times a week.
 „ Narrandera and Lake Cudgellico, from once to twice a week.

Northern Roads.

- „ Ballina and Emigrant Creek, from once to twice a week.
 „ Bendemeer and Surveyor's Creek, from twice to four times a week.
 „ Bingera and Inverell, from once to twice a week.
 „ Cooranbong and Wallsend, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Ennis and Morton's Creek, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Fernmount and East Raleigh, from once to twice a week.
 „ Grafton and Fernmount, from once to twice a week.
 „ Gunnedah and Rocky Glen, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Lismore and Wollongbar, from once to twice a week.
 „ Merriwa and Cassilis, from three to four times a week.
 „ Narrabri and Moree, from three to four times a week.
 „ Stroud and Gloucester, from four to six times a week.

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased during the year :—

Western Road.

- Between Milburn Creek and Darby's Falls, from twice to once a week.

Southern Road.

- Between Junee Junction and Old Junee, from seven to six times a week.

Northern Roads.

- Between Goodooga and Brenda, from four to three times a week.
 „ Wallabadah and Nundle, from twice to once a week.

The

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony on the 31st December, 1882, was 23,923 miles, as compared with 23,094 miles traversed in 1881 :—

	1881.	1882.
On horseback	12,654	12,682 miles.
By coach	9,384	9,898 "
By railway	1,056	1,328 "
By tramway	—	15 "

The extension of mail route by railway during 1882 was as follows :—

Dubbo to Nevertire	63	"
Darlington Point to Hay	68	"
West Tamworth to Uralla	63	"
Wallerawang to Capertee	22	"
Gunnedah to Narrabri	56	"
	<hr/>	
	272	"

and by tramway :—

Sydney to Randwick	4½	"
Junction (Oxford and Botany Streets) to Waverley	3	"
Campbelltown to Camden	7½	"
	<hr/>	
	15	"

The number of miles travelled in the year 1882 was 5,861,317, being an increase of 394,135 miles on the mileage of the previous year.

Official offices (*i.e.*, in charge of persons unconnected with private business) for the transaction of the combined postal and telegraphic business—in some instances, of the Money Order and Government Savings Bank business also—were created at the following places :—

Abattoirs (Glebe Island)	Gilgandra	Mungindi
Ballina	Ginninderra	Pambula
Broke	Gunning	Pymont
Camperdown	Lower Botany	Robertson
Canowindra	Lower Gundaroo	St. Peter's
Cargo	Major's Creek	Shellharbour
Cobbora	Marengo	Tathra
Croki, Manning River	Marrickville	Tocumwall
Cundletown	Mogil Mogil	Ulladulla
Darlington	Mossgiel	Wee Waa
Delegate	Mount M'Donald	Yarrahapinni
Forster		

The number of Post Offices established was 41, viz. :—

Abattoirs (Glebe Island)	Gerrymberryn	Ten-mile Reefs
Alma	Glenbrook	Thackaringa
Argent's Hill	Glenoak	The Exchange
Bayview	Harden	The Mole
Beaconsfield	Kentucky	Urangeline
Bennett's Flat	Lord Howe Island	Walcha Road
Bexley	M'Donald's Hole	Waraba
Bourke-street (Surry Hills)	Mount Keira	Whiteman's Creek
Brunswick	Narramine	Woodford Leigh
Buena Vista	Naremburn	Yandarlo
Bull Plain	Pymont (Union-street)	Yarrahapinni
Carrathool	Rockdale	Yerong Creek
Cooyal (Yellow Waterhole)	Summer Hill	Yurrunga
Darlington	Tathra	

A Post Office was re-established at Lowther.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was 10, viz. :—

Bennett's Flat	Lanyon	Surveyor's Creek
Curban	Musgrave	Woolloomon
Denham Court	Silent Grove	Wowingragong
Kameruka		

It

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz. :—

Buckinbah	to	Yeoval
Capertee Camp	to	Capertee
Cooyal	to	Stony Creek
Craeton	to	Idaville
Dalwood, Richmond River	to	Rous
Darlington Point Railway Station	to	Darlington Railway Station
Douglas Park	to	Douglas
Emu Ferry	to	Emu Plains
Kynnumboon	to	Murwillumbah
North Wagga Railway Station	to	Bomen
Pymont (old office)	to	Harris-street
Swanbrook	to	Swanvale
Wallaceton	to	Harefield
Waraba	to	Lower Botany
Wyalong	to	Barmedman
Vegetable Creek	to	Emmaville

In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,005 Post Offices in the Colony on the 31st December, Appendix A. 1882.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places, viz. :—

Ballanafad	Invergowrie
Bellbrook	Luntsvale
Berrima Colliery	Middle Adelong
Bowna Railway Station	Morongla Creek
Clybucca	Mount Aubrey
Coff's Harbour	Nevertire
Cowan's	Norton
Cowper	Rosewood
Dunoon	Spring Plains
Eureka	Telegherry
Ferrier's	Tharwa
Glenariff	The Albert
Goonambil	Woodford Leigh
Hickey's Creek (re-established)	Woolgoolga
Hopefield	

The Receiving Offices at the undermentioned places were discontinued :—

Brocklesby	Nelson's Bay
East Gosford	North Lismore
Jemalong	The Gap
Jerry's Plains (Saunders's)	Willawillingbah

The Receiving Offices at Harden, Lord Howe Island, Narramine, Waraba, Woodford Ligh Yerong Creek, and Yurrunga, were converted into Post Offices.

The name of the Receiving Office at Campbellfields was changed to Minto.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at the close of the year, Appendix B. showing the number to be 169.

214 changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

In the Appendix is given a return showing in what parts of the Colony the Government possess Appendix C. buildings for the transaction of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business, as well as the places where premises are rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during 1882, viz. :—

Barraba	Coolah
Blayney	Hay
Booligal	Narrandera
Camden	Ulmorra
Candelo	Walgett
Cannonbar	Wallsend
Cassilis	Warren.

Large

Large iron letter-receivers were erected in the following localities :—One in front of No. 2 Police Station, George-street South ; Camperdown (one), at the intersection of Australia-street and Parramatta Road ; Petersham (one), in front of Council Chambers ; Summer Hill (one), at the corner of Liverpool Road and Pembroke-street ; Ashfield (one), at the corner of Alt and John Streets ; Parramatta (one), at the intersection of Church and Dunlop Streets ; Armidale (two), viz., one near Mr. Moses' boot factory and one at the Railway Station.

Two large iron letter-receivers were removed, viz., one from the south-east corner to the south-west corner of Hunter and Elizabeth Streets ; and one from the corner of Little Arthur and Bourke Streets, Surry Hills, to the corner of Bourke and Chelsea Streets, Redfern.

Small iron letter-receivers were placed as follows, viz. :—One in Pitt-street, in front of the *Evening News* Office ; one at the corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth Streets ; one at the corner of High Holborn and Cleveland Streets ; Glebe (four),—viz., one at the corner of Glebe and Cowper Streets ; one at the corner of Hereford and Upper Streets, one at the corner of Junction-street and Pymont Bridge Road, Forest Lodge, and one at the Abattoirs Post Office (Glebe Island) ; Newtown (one), in Laura-street ; Marrickville (two), viz., one at the corner of Victoria and Sydenham Roads, and one at the corner of Addison and Enmore Roads ; Paddington (one), at the corner of Old South Head Road and Begg-street ; Woollahra (one), at the corner of Queen-street and Old South Head Road ; Bondi (one), at the corner of Flood-street and Old South Head Road ; St. Leonard's (two), viz., one in front of the Wesleyan Church, Walker-street, and one at Stenning's, Neutral Bay ; Hunter's Hill (one), in Gale-street East ; Gosford (one) ; West Maitland (one), at Oakhampton Park ; Singleton (one), on the Singleton Bridge ; Grafton (one), at the corner of Prince and Pound Streets ; Taree (one), in Victoria-street ; and one at each of the following Railway Stations :—Bowena, Carrathool, Hay, Jerrawa, Mount Wilson, and Tamworth.

Small iron letter-receivers were removed—one from the corner of Macquarie and Albion Streets to 100 yards further north in Macquarie-street ; one from Ivy-street and Darlington Road to the corner of Codrington-street and Darlington Road, Darlington ; and one from in front of Larkin's store, Liverpool Road, to the verandah of Mr. Larkin's house, Ashfield.

Five small iron letter-receivers were withdrawn—viz., one from Parramatta Road and Gordon-streets, Camperdown ; one from Crystal-street and Canterbury Road, Petersham ; one from Railway Station, Summerhill ; one from Alt and William Streets, Ashfield ; and one from Bull and Corlette Streets, Newcastle.

The small iron letter-receiver at the corner of Burwood and Parramatta Roads, Burwood, was broken and replaced by a new one.

A wooden letter-box was placed in the Sydney Arcade.

On the 31st December the number of iron letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small) was 298 ; the number of other kinds of receiving-boxes, 18 ; and the number of newspaper-receivers, 12.

Towards the end of the year an improvement was introduced in connection with the street letter-receivers which enables the hour of the next collection at each receiver to be readily ascertained. Moveable discs indicating the respective hours of clearance are now kept inside each letter-box, and the proper one indicating the next collection is in each case fixed in its position by the mail-boys when going their rounds. This plan affords a guide as to when letters should be posted so as to secure their reaching the Head office in time for a particular mail or city delivery, and it places the officers of the Department in a position to ascertain whether the mail-boys correctly clear all the receivers. The system was originated in London, but the method adopted in this colony was devised by an officer of the General Post Office, Sydney, and is already highly appreciated.

At Bathurst, Deniliquin, Leichhardt, Macdonald Town, Mudgee, Newtown, Orange, Parramatta, Petersham, Redfern, Richmond Road, St. Leonard's, and Waratah, the letter-receivers are cleared by special messengers, who are respectively paid an annual sum for the performance of this work. At other places this duty is fulfilled by persons regularly attached to the staff of the Department.

The number of licenses for the sale of postage stamps issued in 1882 to persons other than postmasters or receiving-office-keepers was 130. In the Appendix is given a return of the number of persons holding these licenses throughout the Colony.

The following amended regulations in regard to locked private letter-boxes were introduced in June:—

1. Locked private letter-boxes are provided at the General Post Office, Sydney, for merchants and others (of three sizes, as required), on payment of one, two, or three guineas per annum, payment to date from 1st January. [NOTE.—To meet the convenience of the public, payment for the use of private letter-boxes may date from the 1st April, 1st July, or 1st October, of any year; but in this case, the fee for the next year, from the 1st January, must be paid in addition to the payment for the broken period of the current year.] In country offices where private boxes are provided the charge is one guinea per annum.
2. A key will be supplied with each box (when let) without extra charge, but 2s. 6d. will be required for each additional key supplied.
3. When a key is lost, information should at once be given to the Superintendent of the Mail Branch or Postmaster, and a new lock will be fitted in the box, and fresh key supplied, for which a charge of 7s. 6d. will be made.

Evidence of the extent to which these boxes are used is afforded by the fact that in the Head Office alone 687 have been let.

There were 15 additional letter-carriers appointed during the year 1882. Of these, one was employed as an additional carrier at Albury, one at Corowa, one at Dubbo, one at Wilcannia, and the remaining eleven in the city. There were, at the end of the year, 135 letter-carriers, distributed throughout the Colony as follows:—

Sydney and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	93
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	2
Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corowa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deniliquin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dubbo	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forbes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hay	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hill End	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morpeth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mudgee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parramatta Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Singleton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wallsend	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waratah	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wickham and Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wilcannia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Young	...	...	...	...	...	1

On the 1st August an extra delivery of correspondence was afforded throughout the city. This necessitated a re-arrangement of the hours appointed for the letter-carriers to leave the General Post Office, the hours fixed being 8.45 a.m., and 12.15, 2.30, and 4.30 p.m. By the appointment of ten additional letter-carriers, which the extra work involved, the Department was enabled to effect some improvement in the morning delivery of letters.

Under special arrangements, a free delivery of correspondence is also afforded in the following localities, viz. :—

Anvil Creek	Hay	Petersham
Ashfield	Hunter's Hill	Queanbeyan
Bega	Inverell	Redmyre
Botany	Kiama	Richmond
Braidwood	Lismore	Richmond Road
Burwood	Lithgow	Ryde
Camden	Liverpool	South Grafton
Campbelltown	Macdonald Town	St. Peter's
Cooma	Manly	Summer Hill
Croydon	Minmi	Tenterfield
Five Dock	Molong	The Junction and Glebe (Newcastle)
Gladesville	Muswellbrook	Wallsend
Glen Innes	New Lambton	Wellington
Granville	Onebygamba	Wollongong
Hamilton, Tighe's Hill, and Port Waratah	Orange Penrith	Yass

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department for the year 1882, is as follows :—

Postmaster-General	1
Secretary	1
Chief Clerk, Post Office	1
Superintendent, Mail Branch	1
Accountant	1
Cashier	1
Clerks... ..	78
Ledger-keepers	2
Probationary Clerks... ..	21
Postal Inspectors	4
Mail Guards	14
Railway Mail Sorters	14
Stampers, Letter-carriers, &c.	220
Postmasters	1,005
Assistant Postmasters	200
Clearing receivers, delivering letters, &c.	90
Detective	1
Receiving-office-keepers	169
	<hr/>
	1,824
Mail Contractors	491
	<hr/>
Total	2,315

On the 22nd August the Honorable S. C. Brown, M.L.C., retired from the position of Postmaster-General. He was succeeded by the Honorable Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.

The following officials retired from the Department during the year, viz. :—

Mr. B. C. Bradshaw, a clerk, who joined the Service in 1853, Stamper and sorter W. Doolan, after twenty-nine years' service, Letter-carriers J. Holahan (Bathurst), T. Rushforth (Goulburn), and M. Hartigan (Sydney), who had served twenty-nine, twenty-five, and twenty-four years, respectively, and Messenger F. Purkis, whose connection with the Department dated from July, 1864. Mr. Bradshaw receives a pension out of the provision made for superannuation pensions in the Constitution Act, and a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year's service was voted by Parliament for each of the other officials mentioned, with the exception of Messenger Purkis.

Judging from the reports which have been made to me, the general conduct of the officers during the past year appears to have been highly satisfactory. It is a matter for regret that misconduct on the

the part of twelve officials necessitated their removal from the Service. Two of these (clerks in the head office) were imprisoned for stealing letters containing money. A country postmaster received a sentence of two years for forgery, while another postmaster absconded with public money. A letter-carrier was discharged for detaining letters handed to him for delivery. The remainder were dismissed for intemperance, absence without leave, or insubordinate conduct.

The Postal Inspectors travelled over and inspected 14,606 miles of mail route, and visited the undermentioned Post Offices :—

Abattoirs	*Forest Reefs	Nyngan
†Albury	Frederickton	*Obley
†Armidale (2)	Ghinni Ghinni	Ophir
Auburn	*Girilambone	†Orange
†Balmain	Gladesville	†Paterson
Bandon Grove	Glencoe	†Penrith
†Bega	†Glen Innes	†Petersham
Beni	Gloucester	†Port Macquarie
*Ben Lomond	†Goulburn	†Queanbeyan
Booral (2)	†Gundagai (2)	†Raymond Terrace (2)
†Bourke	†Gunnedah (2)	†Richmond (2)
*Bowna	†Gunning	†Rydal
*Bowral	Guyra	†Rylstone
Bowraville	*Hamilton	†Scone
Brogo	Hawke's Nest	Springwood
Brownlow Hill	Haydonton	†Stroud (2)
Buckinbah	Hermitage Plains	Surveyor's Creek
Bulgandramine	*Hurstville	†Tamworth
†Bundarra (2)	*Ilford	†Taree
*Bungendore	*Jereelderie (2)	Telegraph Point
†Burrowa	Joadja Creek	†Temora
†Camden	*Katoomba	Tent Hill
*Camden Haven Punt	†Kempsey	*Tinonee
†Candelo	Laguna	*Tocumwall
*Capertee (2)	†Lambton	†Trunkey Creek
Carlisle Gully	Laurieton	*Tuena
†Clifton	Limeburner's Creek (2)	†Uralla (2)
†Cobar	†Liverpool	*Urana
Cooperbrook	*Lucknow	†Vegetable Creek
†Cootamundra	†Macdonald Town	†Wagga Wagga
Cooyal	*Mathoura	†Walcha
*Croki, Manning River	Millamurra	Wallarobba
Culcairn	Millfield	*Wallerawang (2)
Cumnock	†Mittagong	Wanganella
*Cundletown	*Moama	Wangat
*Dandaloo	†Molong	†Warren
*Darlington Point	Morton's Creek	†Wellington
Darlington Railway Station	†Moss Vale	Werombi
†Deniliquin	†Mount Victoria (2)	†West Kempsey
†Denman	Mount Wilson	†West Maitland
†Dubbo	†Mudgee	*Wickham
*Dungaree	†Murrumburrah	Wicklow
†Dungog	†Murrurundi	†Wingham
*East Kempsey	†Muswellbrook	†Wollombi
†East Maitland	*Nambucca	Woodside
Ennis	†Narrabri	Yarrhapinni
Ermington	†Narrandera	Yetholme
Five Dock	†Nymagee	†Yullundry

* Money Order Offices.

† Money Order Offices and Government Savings' Banks.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

THE performance by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the Mail Contract between Sydney and San Francisco during the year 1882 is shown in the following returns:—

Inward.

Name of Steamer.	Due at Sydney.	Arrived at Sydney.	Number of days from San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of mails from London to Sydney.
Zealandia	14 January	16 January	25	46
City of Sydney	11 February	11 February	24	44
Australia	11 March	14 March	25	47
City of New York	8 April	9 April	27	45
Zealandia	6 May	6 May	23	44
City of Sydney	3 June	4 June	25	45
Australia	1 July	30 June	25	43
City of New York	29 July	29 July	27	44
Zealandia	26 August	24 August	24	42
City of Sydney	23 September	22 September	25	43
Australia	21 October	20 October	24	43
City of New York	18 November	18 November	25	44
Zealandia	16 December	15 December	25	42

Homeward.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch from Sydney.	Due at San Francisco.	Arrived at San Francisco.	Number of days to San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of mails between Sydney & London.
Australia.....	1881. 29 December	1882. 26 January	1882. 24 January	27	45
City of New York.....	1882. 26 January	23 February	25 February	30	47
Zealandia	23 February	23 March	20 March	26	43
City of Sydney	23 March	20 April	18 April	26	42
Australia.....	20 April	18 May	15 May	26	43
City of New York.....	18 May	15 June	13 June	27	43
Zealandia	15 June	13 July	10 July	26	42
City of Sydney	13 July	10 August	8 August	26	42
Australia.....	10 August	7 September	4 September	26	42
City of New York.....	7 September	5 October	3 October	27	43
Zealandia	5 October	2 November	29 October	25	42
City of Sydney	2 November	30 November	28 November	27	44
Australia.....	30 November	28 December	25 December	25	44

Twenty-eight days are allowed for the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and San Francisco by way of Auckland.

Average number of days occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London via San Francisco:—

Inward, London to Sydney 44 days.

Homeward, Sydney to London 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ "

The Mail Service performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the year 1882 was as follows:—

Inward.				Homeward.			
Name of Steamer.	Date of arrival of mail overland from Melbourne.	Date of departure from England via Brindisi.	No. of days occupied in the transit of mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Vessel.	Date of closing of overland mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England via Brindisi.	No. of days occupied in the transit of mails between Sydney and London.
Surat	1881. 30 December..	1881. 18 November	42	Carthage	1882. 2 January ..	1882. 12 February..	41
Khedive	14 January ...	2 December..	43	Surat	16 "	27 "	42
Mirzapore	27 "	16 "	42	Khedive	30 "	12 March	41
Rosetta	7 February... ..	30 "	39	Rosetta	14 February ..	27 "	41
Assam	25 "	13 January ...	43	Mirzapore	28 "	10 April	41
Shannon	8 March	27 "	40	Assam	14 March	24 "	41
Clyde	21 "	10 February... ..	39	Shannon	28 "	9 May	42
Indus	6 April	24 "	41	Clyde	11 April	22 "	41
Rohilla	19 "	10 March	40	Indus	22 "	6 June	45
Carthage	3 May	24 "	40	Rohilla.....	6 May	18 "	43
Hydaspes	19 "	7 April	42	Carthage	20 "	3 July	44
Peshawur	1 June	21 "	41	Hydaspes	3 June	19 "	46
Malwa	14 "	5 May	40	Peshawur	17 "	2 August	46
Sutlej	28 "	19 "	40	Malwa	1 July	15 "	45
Mirzapore	12 July	2 June	40	Sutlej	15 "	4 September ..	51
Ravenna	25 "	16 "	39	Mirzapore	29 "	20 "	53
Rome	8 August	30 "	39	Ravenna	12 August	29 "	48
Clyde	22 "	14 July	39	Rome	26 "	11 October	46
Indus	6 September ..	23 "	40	Clyde	9 September ..	25 "	46
Rohilla	22 "	11 August	42	Indus	23 "	10 November ..	48
Verona	6 October	25 "	42	Rohilla.....	10 October	23 "	44
Ancona	20 "	8 September ..	42	Verona.....	24 "	6 December..	43
Peshawur	13 November ..	22 "	52	Ancona	7 November ..	18 "	41
Kaiser-i-Hind...	16 "	6 October	41	Peshawur	21 "	1883. 2 January ...	42
Rosetta	30 "	20 "	41	Kaiser-i-Hind...	5 December..	15 "	41
Assam	15 December..	3 November ..	42	Rosetta	19 "	30 "	42
Ballarat	28 "	17 "	41				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London via Galle and Melbourne:—

Inward, London to Sydney 41 $\frac{5}{7}$ days.

Homeward, Sydney to London 44 "

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the dates of Receipt of the Mails by Steamers not employed under any Mail Contract during the year 1882

Name of Steamer	Date of arrival of mail overland from Melbourne	Date of departure from England <i>via</i> Plymouth	No of days occupied in transit of mails between London and Sydney	Name of Steamer	Date of arrival of mail overland from Melbourne	Date of departure from England <i>via</i> Plymouth	No of days occupied in transit of mails between London and Sydney
	1882.	1881			1882	1882	
Lusitania	12 January .	25 November	48	Austral	29 June	19 May	41
Liguria	24 „	9 December	46	Potosi	19 July	2 June	47
Potosi	17 February	30 „	49	Chimborazo	2 August	16 „	47
		1882		John Elder	16 „	30 „	47
Chimboraza	4 March	13 January	50	Sorata	28 „	14 July	45
John Elder	17 „	27 „	49	Cuzco	12 September	28 „	46
Sorata	28 „	10 February	46	Cotopaxi	23 „	11 August	43
Cuzco	14 April..	24 „	49	Liguria	12 October .	25 „	48
Cotopaxi	25 „	10 March	46	Austral	1 November..	8 September	54
Orient	8 May	24 „	45	Garonne	11 „	22 „	50
Lusitania	24 „	6 April	48	Potosi	23 „	6 October	48
Liguria	3 June	21 „	43	Orient	4 December .	20 „	45
Garonne	26 „	5 May	52	Chimborazo	22 „	3 November	49

STATEMENT showing the dates of Despatch of Mails by Steamers not employed under any Mail Contract during the year 1882.

Name of Steamer	Date of closing of overland mail shipped at Melbourne	Date of arrival in England <i>via</i> Plymouth	Date of arrival in England <i>via</i> Naples	No of days occupied in transit of mails between Sydney and London <i>via</i> Naples
	1882.	1882.	1882	
Orient	3 January	17 February	12 February	40
Lusitania	24 „	11 March	5 March	40
Liguria	20 February	6 April	2 April	41
Garonne	28 „	23 „	15 „	46
Potosi	7 March	22 „	18 „	42
Chimborazo	20 „	11 May	1 May	42
John Elder	4 April	20 „	15 „	41
Sorata	17 „	3 June	29 „	42
Cuzco	28 „	17 „	11 June.	44
Cotopaxi	12 May	24 „	18 „	37
Orient	27 „	12 July	3 July	37
Lusitania	10 June	30 „	27 „	47
Liguria	23 „	11 August	7 August	45
Austral*	10 July	28 „		*
Garonne*	22 „	21 September		*
Potosi*	4 August	2 October		*
Chimborazo*	18 „	19 „		*
John Elder	1 September	19 „	16 October	45
Sorata	18 „	4 November	30 „	42
Cuzco	26 „	10 „	10 November	45
Cotopaxi	9 October	22 „	15 „	37
Liguria	23 „	6 December	2 December	40
		1883.	1883.	
Garonne	29 November	23 January	17 January	49
Potosi	11 December	29 „	22 January	42
Orient	25 „	9 February	5 February	42

* These boats went *via* the Cape, owing to the Egyptian War

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from London and Sydney by these vessels —

London to Sydney, <i>via</i> Plymouth ..	..	47 $\frac{6}{5}$ days.
Sydney to London, <i>via</i> Naples	.	42 $\frac{4}{11}$ days

The contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will expire in November next.

The following resolutions in regard thereto were agreed to by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th April, 1883 —

(1) That, subject to the Imperial Government agreeing to continue to convey the Mails to San Francisco as heretofore, the contract between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Company be extended for a period not exceeding two years from the expiry of the present contract in November next, at an annual subsidy not exceeding £50,000, of which the portion falling upon this Colony shall not exceed £18,750, and subject to the following conditions, viz —

That it shall be optional for this Colony to withdraw from such extended contract at the end of twelve months, on giving three months' previous notice, in the event of the Pacific Mail Company

Company not having obtained from the United States Government, or from other sources, a contribution equal to one-third of the total annual subsidy for such extended contract, and in diminution of the contribution payable by the contracting Colonies respectively.

That the service shall be performed with the acceleration upon the present contract time of at least twenty-four hours on each voyage to and from Sydney and San Francisco during the first year, and during the second year at least forty-eight hours, subject to the same terms, conditions, premiums, and penalties as heretofore; with this exception—that the Company be relieved from keeping a fourth steamer, but that such shall not absolve them from the penalties for any failure.

(2) That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Governor. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Legislative Council on the 30th April, 1883.

A convention was entered into for establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between New South Wales and the Netherland East Indian Colonies. This Convention came into operation on the 15th March, and, as copies thereof have already been laid before Parliament, there is no occasion to further allude to it in this Report.

In May arrangements were made under which wholly unpaid letters, as well as those bearing less than a single rate of postage, are transmitted between New South Wales and the other Australasian Colonies—the postage (or the amount deficient) and a fine equal to a single rate being charged on delivery, and retained by the Colony of destination.

The practice of sending Post Cards bearing an extra penny adhesive stamp to Victoria and South Australia was, in June, extended to the other Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PACKETS, AND POST CARDS, POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

The following is an estimated return of the number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Post Cards posted in the Colony during the year 1882, as compared with the number posted in the preceding year:—

	1881.	1882.
LETTERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	23,196,200	25,737,300
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	1,071,800	1,202,600
„ Foreign despatch	454,100	498,300
Total number of Letters posted	24,722,100	27,438,200
NEWSPAPERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	13,801,500	15,361,700
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	1,274,500	1,176,400*
„ Foreign despatch	402,700	432,000
Total number of Newspapers posted ...	15,478,700	16,970,100
PARCELS, &c.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	670,800	1,044,200
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	24,400	25,300
„ Foreign despatch	18,300	17,900
Total number of Parcels, &c., posted...	713,500	1,087,400
Total number of Post Cards posted	178,560	222,800

* The decrease in the number of newspapers posted for the Australian Colonies and New Zealand is caused by the withdrawal of the following publications—"Words of Grace," "Christian Weekly," and "Tea News."

The increase during 1882 in the number of letters posted is at the rate of about 10 per cent.; in the number of newspapers, about 10 per cent.; in the number of packets, about 52 per cent.; and in the number of post cards, about 25 per cent.

The average number of letters posted in 1882, in proportion to the population of the Colony, is estimated at thirty-three to each person.

The

The following returns show the number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched and received by the mail packets on the respective routes, *via* Galle and Melbourne, *via* San Francisco, *via* Torres Straits, and *via* the Orient line.

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.					
		Intercolonial.			Foreign.			Intercolonial.			Foreign.		
		Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.
1881	Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, <i>via</i> Galle and Melbourne .....	....	....	....	120,591	4,697	36,461	5,759	558	5,037	252,226	17,927	123,057
1882		....	....	....	137,267	5,739	41,141	9,159	1,063	7,591	329,344	25,831	164,614
1881	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s contract packets, <i>via</i> San Francisco	20,108	610	27,694	177,221	6,220	216,389	14,270	1,136	11,486	302,360	44,541	339,568
1882		20,650	550	25,536	201,900	6,602	249,616	16,124	1,102	12,516	348,716	61,409	349,826
1881	Queensland Royal Mail Steamers, <i>via</i> Torres Straits .....	....	....	....	838	13	1,252	2,039	57	743	718	46	1,115
1882		....	....	....	1,006	29	1,554	4,144	63	1,635	663	7	786
1881	Orient Steam Co.'s private line of packets .....	....	....	....	123,667	6,252	108,818	1,791	239	1,275	32,131	135	43,694
1882		....	....	....	121,214	4,150	95,085	944	123	779	21,138	281	17,234

DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Year.	Number of Letters returned to writers as unclaimed.					Number of registered letters returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters unregistered but containing articles of value returned as unclaimed.	Letters received from and returned to the following places as being unclaimed.				Number of letters returned as unstamped.
	Originally addressed to places within the Colony.	Originally addressed to the neighbouring Colonies.	Originally addressed to the United Kingdom.	Originally addressed to other places not mentioned in the preceding columns.	Total.			Neighbouring Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other places not mentioned in preceding columns.	Total.	
1881	105,114	9,006	2,301	591	117,012	1,024	1,147	12,041	6,320	1,411	19,772	36,580
1882	109,648	10,205	2,486	840	123,179	1,302	1,070	13,754	7,483	2,105	23,332	29,960
Increase	4,534	1,199	185	249	6,167	278	.....	1,713	1,163	694	3,560	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,620

In 1,070 unregistered letters which were opened in the Dead Letter Branch, during the year 1882, there were found valuable enclosures representing £14,679 8s. 4d. This amount included coin, Bank notes, cheques, drafts, stamps, money orders and promissory notes.

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1881 and 1882 was as follows:—

	1881.	1882.
Unregistered letters	5,239,168	5,538,192
Registered letters	32,834	36,188
Books	45,478	48,040
Newspapers	815,726	903,110

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1882 was 254,377, against 213,543 in 1881, giving an increase of 40,834.

NUMBER OF MAILS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following Return shows the number of Mails received at, and despatched from, the General Post Office, during the years 1881 and 1882.

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the Office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1881	90,346	10,051	78,800	5,934	185,131
1882	93,378	11,308	85,048	6,217	195,951
Increase	3,032	1,257	6,248	283	10,820

The

The number of written communications received from the public during 1881, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was 11,965, against 11,268 in 1881.

The number of communications addressed to the Department, relating to the extension and improvement of the Service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transit of letters, &c., through the post, and recorded in the year 1882, was 29,812, against 26,668 in 1881.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1882.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Sale of postage stamps	233,351	5 9			
Fees for private boxes	1,303	2 0			
Postage on unpaid letters	4,487	0 1			
Miscellaneous receipts	273	2 7			
Postage from the United Kingdom	10,959	17 6			
Contributions from Colonies and the United States of North America on account of the San Francisco Service	3,536	7 2			
			253,910	15 1	
Less amount transferred to Stamp Duties as the approximate value of Postage Stamps used as Duty Stamps during the year			24,000	0 0	
			229,910	15 1	
Balance of Expenditure over Revenue			58,275	14 3	
			£ 288,186	9 4	
					£ 288,186 9 4
					87,184 1 10
					180,580 1 8
					20,422 5 10

* Comprising the cost of fuel and light, rent, furniture, forage, carts, horses, uniforms, stamps and seals, receivers, travelling expenses, over-time—sorting English mails, extra clerical aid, servants' wages for cleaning General Post Office, and incidental expenses.

In 1881 the Collections amounted to £229,446 7s. 11d., and the Expenditure to £273,451 5s. 11d., showing for the year 1882 an increase in the Collections of £24,464 7s. 2d., and in the Expenditure of £14,735 3s. 5d.

The items under the head of Expenditure are confined to the amounts actually paid from the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal.

Before quitting the subject of revenue and expenditure, it may not be out of place to draw attention to the fact that the Department is being constantly urged to reduce the postage rates. So far as intercolonial postage is concerned, I believe a letter is now conveyed for 2d. a greater distance in Australasia than it is carried for the same charge in any other parts of the world. For instance, a letter can go from Western Australia round to Queensland, a distance of over 3,300 miles, for the small sum of 2d., or from South Australia to New Zealand, a distance of about 1,800 miles for the same sum.

The smallness of the intercolonial rate has, I am aware, been urged as a reason why the postage within our own territory should be made less than 2d.; but the answer to that is that the tendency of the present age is to promote uniformity of rates without regard to actual distances, and hence the apparent anomaly, that whilst 2d. is required to carry a letter from Sydney to Liverpool, 20 miles, the same amount only is levied for its conveyance to Wilcannia in our Colony, a distance of 700 miles, or to different parts of New Zealand, 1,100 to 1,300 miles distant. These anomalies cannot be obviated where any attempt at uniformity of postage is desired. Applications are frequently made for reduction of the postage between certain places adjacent to each other, the precedent for which was created in 1872, when the postage between Sydney and places within a radius of 10 miles was reduced to 1d. This concession has been extended to some few other parts of the country, but the radius has remained the same, but the more recent applications have been to increase the radius to 15 miles or more, while other persons have suggested a reduction of the entire country rate to 1d.

Whilst advocating cheap postage, I cannot overlook the fact that the Post Office Department alone is now being worked at a loss of over * £73,000 a year; and although I am aware that the Postal Service of young countries is not usually expected to be self-supporting, I am still of opinion that in a country like this, where population is as yet sparse and scattered, and where extensive mail lines have to be maintained

* In this amount items are included which have been paid from other Parliamentary Votes than those directly under the Postmaster-General's control.

maintained over large tracts of comparatively uninhabited country, the question of further increasing the large loss at present sustained should be a matter for very careful consideration. It has been urged that the reduction of the country rate to 1d. would, after a short time, result in no actual loss, but rather the contrary. This, however, is a mistake; such a result could not be hoped for in this country until such time as the population has largely increased. In order to produce the same amount of revenue, the number of country letters posted would have to be doubled, while it is a fact that the number of letters posted between Sydney and the suburbs at the reduced rate of a 1d. has not yet been doubled, although over ten years have elapsed since the reduction took place. Supposing, however, for argument's sake, that the number of letters were doubled, it will have to be recollected that a double number of letters would involve an enormous increase of staff, especially of the letter-carriers.

One reason why the Post Office is at present worked at so great a loss is, no doubt, the fact that we convey newspapers free of postage, irrespective of their weight. We not only lose the revenue which is derivable in other countries from this source, but we have to pay an enormously increased price for our mail conveyance. Again, we have at present to pay a high subsidy for the conveyance of our English mails.

I merely draw attention to the foregoing facts as being well worthy of consideration before consenting to what I believe would be a popular measure—the introduction of a penny postage throughout the Colony—and thus greatly augmenting the amount of loss already sustained in connection with the Post Office Department.

The following comparative Return will show to what extent the revenue of the Postal Department has been affected by the reduction of the Postage on Intercolonial Letters at various times :—

Year.	No. of Letters posted.	At per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Revenue.
1869	305,000	6d.	£ 8,387
1870	303,800	6d.	8,354
1871	334,000	3d.	4,592
1872	380,500	3d.	5,225
1873	419,500	3d.	5,768
1874	488,600	2d.	4,479
1875	537,200	2d.	4,924
1876	583,600	2d.	5,350
1877	647,600	2d.	5,936
1878	720,900	2d.	6,608
1879	794,400	2d.	7,282
1880	908,600	2d.	8,328
1881	1,071,800	2d.	9,824
1882	1,202,600	2d.	11,024

From the 1st June, the town rate of postage, viz., 1d. the half-ounce was levied upon letters posted in the City of Newcastle for delivery within those Municipalities, any portion of which does not exceed ten (10) miles from the City of Newcastle, or for delivery at any Post Office not exceeding that distance from the City boundary, and also upon letters posted in any of such Municipalities or Post Offices for the said City, or for any of such Municipalities or Post Offices.

The Municipalities and Post Offices affected by this reduction of postage, are the following viz :—

MUNICIPALITIES.		
Hamilton	Plattsburg	Waratah
Lambton	Wallsend	Wickham
POST OFFICES.		
Adamstown	Lambton	Tighe's Hill
Charlestown	Onebygamba	Wallsend
Glebeland	Stockton	Waratah
Hamilton	The Junction	Wickham
Hexham		
286—C		

The town rate of postage, (1d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,) was also levied upon letters posted at East or West Maitland for delivery at Morpeth or Hinton; and also upon letters posted at either of the two last-mentioned places for delivery at the other, or East or West Maitland.

The following Return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps issued at the General Post Office during the years 1881 and 1882 :—

Number.		Description.	Value.	
1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12,821,753*	14,428,400**	Penny	53,423 19 5	60,118 6 8
15,825,128†	17,834,090††	Two-penny	131,876 1 4	148,617 8 4
33,360	38,240	Three-penny	417 0 0	478 0 0
216,600	257,700	Four-penny	3,610 0 0	4,295 0 0
1,864	1,468	Five-penny	38 16 8	30 11 8
565,080	616,200	Six-penny	14,127 0 0	15,405 0 0
93,725	116,035	Eight-penny	3,124 3 4	3,867 16 8
1,420	2,000	Nine-penny	53 5 0	75 0 0
876	624	Ten-penny	36 10 0	26 0 0
125,200	143,040	Shilling.....	6,260 0 0	7,152 0 0
6,318	6,866	Five-shilling.....	1,579 10 0	1,716 10 0
3,600	100	Newspaper wrappers	15 0 0	0 8 4
94,475	159,225	Envelopes—one-penny	425 2 9	716 10 3
40,000	31,100	Envelopes—two-penny	360 0 0	279 18 0
178,560	222,840	Post-cards.....	744 0 0	928 10 0
7,680	8,170	Registered-letter envelopes—Four-pence	128 0 0	136 3 4
			£216,218 8 6	£243,843 3 3

* Includes 1,064 post-cards and 7,964 envelopes, received from the public, to be impressed with a penny stamp.

** Includes 18,300 envelopes, received from the public, to be impressed with a penny stamp.

† Includes 11,350 envelopes, received from the public, to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.

†† Includes 26,500 envelopes, received from the public, to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.

The following Return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps exchanged for the public for cash, less a discount of 5 per cent., during the year 1882 :—

Number.	Description.	Value.	
		£	s. d.
47,581	One-penny	198	5 1
118,279	Two-penny	985	13 2
49	Three-penny	0	12 3
1,064	Four-penny... ..	17	14 8
3,145	Six-penny	78	12 6
14	Eight-penny... ..	0	9 4
12	Ten-penny	0	10 0
403	One-shilling	20	3 0
24	Five-shilling... ..	6	0 0
	Total ...	£1,308	0 0
	Less 5 per cent.	65	8 0
		£1,242	12 0

Appendix E.

In the year 1882 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail Conveyance was about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. against 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the price per mile paid in the year 1881. The particulars as to the Mail Contracts for the Conveyance of Inland Mails will be found in the Appendix.

Ocean

Ocean Mail Services.

The following statements show the net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco, Colombo-Brindisi, and Torres Straits Services :—

San Francisco Service.

<i>Dr.</i>			
Subsidy to Pacific Mail Steamship Company	...	£39,999	18 4
Half-share of premiums for arrival of mails under contract time	...	3,137	0 0
Cablegrams	...	48	17 0
			<u>£43,185 15 4</u>
<i>Cr.</i>			
Amounts chargeable to—			
United Kingdom	...	£6,210	0 0
Queensland	...	£1,058	6 9
Victoria	...	3,264	0 5
South Australia	...	821	16 2
Western Australia	...	58	5 8
Tasmania	...	320	0 9
New Caledonia	...	33	2 3
			<u>5,555 12 0</u>
Less half-share due to New Zealand		2,777	16 0
			<u>£2,777 16 0</u>
Contribution from United States	...	4,090	0 0
Estimated postages collected in the Colony...	...	9,875	0 0
			<u>22,952 16 0</u>
Net cost to the Colony	...	£20,232	19 4
			<u>£25,401 0 0</u>
The estimated net cost for 1881 was...	...	£25,401	0 0

Colombo—Brindisi Service.

<i>Dr.</i>			
Amount payable to Victoria...	...	£16,972	0 0
Do. do. for overlanding by special trains, agents expenses, &c., (estimated)	...	500	0 0
			<u>£17,472 0 0</u>
<i>Cr.</i>			
Postages from London	...	£5,819	0 0
Do. collected in the Colony	...	6,916	0 0
			<u>£12,735 0 0</u>
Net cost to the Colony	...	£4,737	0 0
			<u>£4,155 0 0</u>
The estimated net cost for 1881 was	...	£4,155	0 0

Torres Straits Service.

<i>Dr.</i>			
Amount payable to Queensland	...	£84	13 2
<i>Cr.</i>			
Postages from London	...	£2	10 0
Do. collected in the Colony	...	55	3 2
			<u>£57 13 2</u>
Net cost to the Colony	...	£27	0 0
			<u>£19 0 9</u>
The estimated net cost for 1881 was...	...	£19	0 9

II.—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1882 the Money Order system was extended to the following places, namely:—

Barrington	Cookardinia	Milperinka
Ben Lomond	Darlington	Montreal
Black Springs	Dungaree	Mount Hope
Bowral	East Kempsey	Old Junee
Burruga	Leichhardt	Robertson
Callaghan's Gap	Macdonald Town	The Exchange
Camden Haven Punt	Marengo	Tullimbar
Capertee	Marrickville	Upper Pyramul

The number of Money Order Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1882, was 390 or 24 in excess of the previous year.

The number of Orders issued during the year was 247,716, amounting to £883,523 14s. 5d., against 220,670, amounting to £771,977 15s. 3d., for 1881, the difference showing an increase for the year of 27,046 in the number and £111,545 19s. 2d in the amount.

The number of Orders paid was 218,354, amounting to £772,026 6s. 1d., against 195,757, amounting to £675,025 9s. 10d., for 1881, being an increase of 22,597 in number and £97,000 16s. 2d. in the amount.

The amount of Revenue received as commission on Money Orders was £10,027 9s., being £1,228 1s. in excess of the amount received in 1881.

The following return will show the business transacted during the year:—

Issued in New South Wales and payable.	Issued in 1881.		Issued in 1882.		Increase in 1882.		Decrease in 1882.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
In the United Kingdom	17,955	71,789 6 0	19,834	81,282 6 9	1,879	9,493 0 9	..	.....
Germany	132	499 6 6	206	824 1 1	74	324 14 7	..	.....
New South Wales ..	175,085	598,332 9 8	195,530	685,025 6 11	20,445	87,292 17 3	..	.....
New Zealand	2,070	8,409 14 4	2,288	9,364 12 0	218	954 17 8	..	.....
Queensland	2,877	11,324 13 5	3,534	13,436 11 11	657	2 111 18 6	..	.....
South Australia	1,503	6,003 19 4	1,886	7,131 8 5	383	1,127 9 1	..	.....
Tasmania	986	3,777 2 9	1,113	4,453 7 7	127	676 4 10	..	.....
Victoria	19,752	69,962 12 1	22,489	76,630 15 10	2,737	6,668 3 9	..	.....
Western Australia ..	43	111 0 9	58	213 19 0	15	102 18 3	..	.....
Hong Kong	255	1,732 15 0	329	2,598 9 6	74	865 14 6	..	.....
India	12	34 15 5	31	140 19 11	19	106 4 6	..	.....
United States .....	..	..	407	1,765 15 0	407	1,765 15 0	..	.....
Cape of Good Hope ..	..	..	11	56 0 6	11	56 0 6	..	.....
Totals	220,670	771,977 15 3	247,716	883,523 14 5	27,046	111,545 19 2	..	.....

Payable in New South Wales and issued.	Issued in 1881.		Issued in 1882.		Increase in 1882.		Decrease in 1882.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
In the United Kingdom	2,282	9,403 7 9	2,311	9,938 6 8	29	534 18 11	..	.....
Germany .....	..	..	24	141 15 6	24	141 15 6	..	.....
New South Wales ..	174,450	596,442 17 0	194,883	683,014 15 2	20,433	86,571 18 2	..	.....
New Zealand	2,895	11,465 18 4	3,477	12,179 9 4	582	713 11 0	..	.....
Queensland	6,290	23,795 3 4	7,259	28,358 16 2	969	4,563 12 10	..	.....
South Australia	1,342	4,879 1 4	1,376	5,230 6 11	34	351 5 7	..	.....
Tasmania	1,109	3,926 0 3	1,242	4,811 8 8	133	885 8 5	..	.....
Victoria	7,173	24,210 17 9	7,385	26,324 11 1	212	2 113 13 4	..	.....
Western Australia ..	148	549 6 11	163	560 15 11	15	11 9 0	..	.....
Hong Kong	30	200 5 9	29	168 11 8	..	..	1	31 14 1
India	32	125 1 5	50	294 8 0	18	169 6 7	..	.....
Cape of Good Hope ..	6	27 10 0	16	98 4 4	10	70 14 4	..	.....
United States .....	..	..	119	739 0 11	119	739 0 11	..	.....
Totals	195,757	675,025 9 10	218,354	771,860 10 4	22,578	96,866 14 7	1	31 14 1

Appendix A.

In the Appendix will be found a return showing the total number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid at each office for the year.

III.—

III.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

The Government Savings Bank system was extended during the year to the following places, namely:—

Arakoon	Leichhardt	Oberon
Balranald	Macdonald Town	Quirindi
Brushgrove	Marengo	Robertson
Darlington	Marrickville	St. Peter's
Gerogery	Meranburn	Tingha
Gongolgon	Mount Hope	Warren
Goonoo Goonoo	Narrandera	Wiseman's Ferry
Junee Junction	Nymagee	

The number of deposits was 121,868, and the amount £891,199 12s. 7d., being an increase of 23,598 in the number and £58,008 10s. 5d. in the amount on the business of the year 1881.

The withdrawals for the year were 48,443, for £743,310 14s. 5d., being 13,284 in number, and £267,613 14s. 8d. in amount, greater than the previous year.

The deposits exceeded the withdrawals by £147,888 18s. 2d., which, together with the interest added to depositors' accounts, increased the balance at the credit of depositors from £971,501 6s. 10d. in 1881, to £1,158,454 3s. 4d. on 31st December, 1882.

The amount of interest at 4 per cent. added to depositors' accounts was £39,063 18s. 4d.

The average amount of each deposit was £7 6s. 3d., and of each withdrawal, £15 15s. 1½d. The average amount at the credit of each depositor's account at the close of the year was £29 16s. 2½d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings Bank system, from 1st September, 1871, to 31st December, 1882:—

Year.	Number of deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Balance at Credit of Depositors.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	2,103	52 5 4	15,730 5 0	205	1,555 17 5	14,226 12 11
1872	8,415	1,633 6 3	93,533 16 4	2,058	28,450 7 11	80,943 7 7
1873	15,000	5,033 3 8	184,817 19 2	3,694	64,724 13 0	206,069 17 5
1874	25,186	9,372 6 9	232,522 7 1	7,530	144,851 8 4	303,113 2 11
1875	34,043	12,067 18 3	268,079 3 8	11,497	228,831 1 11	354,429 2 11
1876	38,592	13,364 5 1	285,039 12 0	14,694	251,535 8 3	401,297 11 9
1877	47,948	15,413 13 2	329,273 11 6	17,871	278,532 5 7	467,452 10 10
1878	59,932	16,999 18 2	360,704 10 2	22,594	365,132 1 9	480,024 17 5
1879	67,444	17,544 4 10	393,771 19 2	27,612	379,983 18 6	511,357 2 11
1880	76,402	19,091 0 0	457,778 13 11	30,342	401,730 13 10	586,496 3 0
1881	98,270	27,511 1 5	833,191 2 2	35,159	475,696 19 9	971,501 6 10
1882	121,868	39,063 18 4	891,199 12 7	48,443	743,310 14 5	1,158,454 3 4
Total to 31 Dec., 1882	595,203	177,147 1 3	4,345,642 12 9	221,699	3,364,335 10 8	.....

The following return will show the increase in the business of the Government Savings Bank for the year 1882, compared with the transactions of the year 1881:—

Year.	Number of Government Savings Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits. including Interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec.
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
1881 ...	208	17,516	10,266	31,852	98,270	£ s. d. 860,702 3 7	35,159	£ s. d. 475,696 19 9	£ s. d. 971,501 6 10
1882 ...	231	20,968	13,967	38,853	121,868	930,263 10 11	48,443	743,310 14 5	1,158,454 3 4
Increase	23	3,452	3,701	7,001	23,598	69,561 7 4	13,284	267,613 14 8	186,952 16 6

A detailed return showing the business transacted at each branch in the Colony will be found Appendix F. in the Appendix, as also a statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor General's certificate Appendix G. thereon.

The expenditure of the Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department for salaries was £6,289 2s. 11d. ; for contingencies, £5,984 4s. 6d. ; total, £12,273 7s. 5d.

IV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following return shows the extent of the Electric Telegraph Lines, and the number of Stations in the Colony, on the 31st December, 1882; also the Revenue and Expenditure of the Department for the year 1882, as compared with similar information for 1881:—

Year.	Extent of Electric Telegraph Line wire in actual use.	Number of Electric Telegraph Stations.	Revenue.	Expenditure (exclusive of interest on cost of construction of Lines.)
1881	Miles chs. links. 14,278 0 73	No. 318	£ s. d. 98,664 17 4	£ s. d. 134,656 10 4*
1882	15,901 47 13	347	120,265 13 4	142,534 13 6†
Increase.....	1,632 46 60	29	21,600 16	7,878 3 2

* This includes £17,542 18s. 10d. cable subsidies, British-Australian and New Zealand, of which £4,655 1s. 1d. is on account of 1880.
† This includes £14,343 cable subsidies, British-Australian and New Zealand.

The number and value of Telegrams transmitted from New South Wales and the places to which they were sent, and the number and value of Telegrams issued, and the places from whence they came; also the proportion due to New South Wales on each class of business, are shown in the following Return:—

TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales (Local).		Foreign.		New Zealand.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Total.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1,727,521	£ s. d. 82,123 5 7	6,330	£ s. d. 37,085 9 4	6,863	£ s. d. 3,931 18 1	129,981	£ s. d. 16,362 11 1	3,669	£ s. d. 939 9 6	25,467	£ s. d. 4,099 13 3	666	£ s. d. 214 5 8	65,434	£ s. d. 8,797 18 10	1,965,931	£ s. d. 153,554 11 4

TELEGRAMS ISSUED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales (Local).		Foreign.		New Zealand.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Total.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1,727,521	£ s. d. 82,123 5 7	5,579	£ s. d. 30,857 0 9	6,746	£ s. d. 4,535 19 9	114,602	£ s. d. 15,061 4 5	3,042	£ s. d. 792 14 4	24,950	£ s. d. 4,193 9 0	745	£ s. d. 131 16 7	76,123	£ s. d. 11,951 15 0	1,959,308	£ s. d. 149,647 5 5

New South Wales Receipts:—

	£ s. d.
On local and Intercolonial (exclusive of New Zealand) business.....	116,198 4 5
On New Zealand business	2,130 12 1
On International business.....	1,936 16 10
Total.....	120,265 13 4

The Lines of Electric Telegraph completed during the year 1882 were the following :—

Name of Line.	New Line.			Additional Wire.			Cost of Construction.		
	Miles	chains	links	Miles	chains	links	£	s.	d.
Gulgong to Mundooran.....	53	38	40				2,048	3	6
Deniliquin to Salt Creek				294	0	0	2,704	18	5
Bungwall to Forster	21	64	0				779	1	1
Narrandera to Hay	107	57	10	107	57	10	7,247	19	9
To connect Green Cape.....	12	36	0				520	15	7
Gunning to Gundaroo	18	38	0				662	13	1
Cockburn Bridge to Armidale.....	57	0	0	263	0	0	6,837	8	5
Gunnedah to Narrabri	55	51	20	55	51	20	4,368	0	4
Dubbo to Coonamble.....	100	40	0				3,090	3	0
Wellington to Obley	27	73	60				943	12	0
Granville to Bathurst	29	44	80	129	40	0	3,309	17	1
Parramatta to Wollombi				82	0	0	1,366	19	8
Canowindra to Cudal and Cargo.....	25	52	0				856	3	10
Wallerawang to Capertee.....	22	40	0	22	40	0	1,613	6	5
Bombala to Delegate.....	21	61	0				773	0	1
Orange to Cudal				27	0	0	342	9	9
Cowra to Mount McDonald	18	33	0	2	19	60	672	2	11
Extension to Tilpa.....	1	44	80	1	44	80	137	9	10
Braidwood to Major's Creek	3	70	0	3	70	0	206	5	0
Along Railway Lines.....	13	40	0	109	20	0	1,868	4	1
City Extensions (Telegraph and Telephone).....	15	20	0	147	20	0	3,839	10	0
Less dismantled old line and wire	607	3	90	1,245	42	70			
	109	0	0	120	0	0			
Total No. of miles of line completed during the year.....	498	3	90						
Total No. of miles of additional wire erected during the year				1,125	42	70			
Total No. of miles of wire erected during the year				1,623	46	60	£44,188	3	10
The total cost of the whole extent of Electric Telegraph communication in the Colony on 31st December, 1882, viz., 15,901 miles 47 chains 13 links was							£536,399	10	3

Stations were opened at the following places :—

Blackheath	Hulong (Railway Station)
Camperdown	Laurieton (re-opened)
Capertee	Lower Gundaroo
Cargo	Major's Creek
Carathool	Marrickville
Darlington	Mossgiel
Darlington Point (Railway Station)	Mount McDonald
Delegate	Mundooran
Forster	Narrabri (Railway Station)
Gilgandra	Obley
Gladstone (re-opened)	Pyrmont
Green Cape	St. Peter's
Hanging Rock (Railway Station)	Tilpa
Haydonton (do.)	Tweed Heads
Hexham (do.)	

The Stations at Moonbi and Wallabadah were closed.

The lines in course of construction during the year 1882, and the estimated length thereof, are shown in the following return :—

Name of Line.	Additional Wire.	New Line.
	Miles.	Miles.
Booligal to Wilcannia		200
Dubbo to Warren Road		63
Cannonbar to Lawson's	16	
Lawson's to Girilambone		18
Granville to Wollongong Junction		25
Picton to Mittagong		24
Taralga to Goulburn		3
Redfern to Granville	13	
Wollongong Junction to Picton	15	
Mittagong to Taralga Junction	54	
Total estimated length of additional wire	98	
Total estimated length of new line		333

On the 1st May, the charge for transmission of telegraphic messages between East and West Maitland was reduced from 1s. to 6d. for ten words, the charge for each additional word remaining as before, viz., 1d., and in July this reduced charge was extended to telegrams passing between Morpeth and Hinton, and between either of these places and East or West Maitland. Subsequently a similar reduction was made in regard to messages passing between the Head Office (Sydney) and Hunter's Hill, and between Grafton and South Grafton.

From the 1st June the charges for cablegrams between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand were reduced to seven shillings (7s.) for the first ten words, and nincence (9d.) for each additional word.

I have only to add, in conclusion, my congratulations on the continued prosperity of the Colony, as evidenced by the improved condition of its Postal, Money Order, Government Savings' Bank and Electric Telegraph Departments.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 26th May, 1883.

I have, &c.,

F. A. WRIGHT,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX A

RETURN showing names of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Salaries paid, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Money Orders issued and paid, and Revenue received from each Office during the year 1882

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d				£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
286-D Abattoirs (1) Aberdeen Acacia Creek Adamnaby Adamstown Adelong Adelong Crossing place Albion Park Albury	Post and Telegraph Station-master	10 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0	2,241	825					10 14 6	41 2 9
	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	12,876		222	633 9 7	52	147 15 1	175 10 0	
	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	804						11 14 0	
	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	104 0 0	139 0 0	10,383	939	436	1,146 1 5	22	101 11 4	108 4 6	62 2 0
	do Assistant	24 0 0		24 0 0								
	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,466						25 7 0	
	Post and Telegraph Master	60 0 0	150 0 0	210 0 0	35,568	3,036	769	2,415 11 11	392	1,570 10 3	507 0 0	190 4 1
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Postmaster	34 0 0		34 0 0	3,945							
	Postmistress	40 0 0		40 0 0	9,238							97 10 0
Postmaster	273 0 0		273 0 0	203,232	162,455	1,506	4,154 5 3	1,147	3,830 18 0	2,067 0 0	1,165 13 5	
do 1st Assistant	200 0 0		200 0 0									
do 2nd do	150 0 0		150 0 0									
do 3rd do	125 0 0		125 0 0									
do 4th do	100 0 0		100 0 0									
Telegraph Station master			250 0 0	250 0 0								
3 Operators, at £150 each			450 0 0	450 0 0								
Line repairer			150 0 0	150 0 0								
2 Messengers, at £52 each			104 0 0	104 0 0								
1 Messenger, at £39			39 0 0	39 0 0								
Postmistress		15 0 0		15 0 0	3,264						38 0 6	
do		10 0 0		10 0 0	480						3 18 0	
Postmaster		12 0 0		12 0 0	3,312						39 0 0	
do		10 0 0		10 0 0	3,312						10 14 6	
Postmistress		35 0 0		35 0 0	22,965						197 18 6	
Postmaster		35 0 0		35 0 0	11,793	622	429	1,811 2 0	221	680 11 8	163 16 0	35 19 0
Telegraph Station master			75 0 0	75 0 0								
Messenger			26 0 0	26 0 0								
Postmistress		57 0 0		57 0 0	18,513		592	1,743 7 9	56	202 1 8	607 8 6	
Telegraph master			104 0 0	104 0 0		908						51 14 4
Postmistress		13 0 0		13 0 0	3,822						14 12 6	
Post and Telegraph Master		10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	789	663	100	286 10 9	4	19 19 5	14 12 6	51 2 5
Post and Telegraph Master		13 0 0	150 0 0	163 0 0	15,438	1,041	593	1,865 9 8	225	726 5 4	177 9 0	65 18 3
do Assistant		26 0 0		26 0 0								
Postmaster		10 0 0		10 0 0	250						6 16 6	
do		10 0 0		10 0 0	3,456						46 16 0	
do		247 0 0		247 0 0	321,072	12,977	2,379	9,197 8 4	1,056	3,519 3 11	1,016 18 6	954 18 7
do 1st Assistant		65 0 0		65 0 0								
do 2nd do		55 0 0		55 0 0								
do 3rd do		52 0 0		52 0 0								
Telegraph Station master			200 0 0	200 0 0								
do Operator			104 0 0	104 0 0								
do do			75 0 0	75 0 0								
do Line repairer			150 0 0	150 0 0								
do Messenger			52 0 0	52 0 0								
Postmaster		11 0 0		11 0 0	2,208						17 11 0	
do		10 0 0		10 0 0	1,329						28 5 6	
Post and Telegraph mistress		25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0	124,677	2,200	442	1,518 0 6	372	1,136 0 4	307 2 6	138 7 9

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Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraph
		£ s d.	£ s. d	£ s d				£ s. d.		£ s. d	£ s d	£ s d.
Ashfield	Telegraph messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Ashford	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,859		79	293 19 0	11	38 19 2	17 11 0	
Attunga	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	5,916						22 8 6	
Attunga Springs	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,845						7 16 0	
Auburn†	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	813						7 16 0	
Avisford	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	759		30	44 3 3	4	9 3 3	11 14 0	
Baker's Swamp	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,557						10 14 6	
Balala	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,233						19 10 0	
Ballalaba	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,406						23 8 0	
Ballma	Postmistress	30 0 0		30 0 0	20,154	5,685	752	2,991 8 3	162	839 9 6	231 1 6	325 1 6
	Telegraph master and Assistant	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0								
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Balman	Postmistress	161 0 0		161 0 0	96,159	3,644	1,204	4,413 6 4	1,498	5,068 12 5	488 9 6	202 9 0
	do Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Bahanald	Post and Telegraph Master	17 0 0	180 0 0	197 0 0	51,387	4,644	634	2,879 4 2	174	609 6 0	672 15 0	477 5 2
	do 1st Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0								
	do 2nd do	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Bandon Grove	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,886						43 17 6	
Bankstown	do	22 0 0		22 0 0	2,079						16 11 6	
Bannaby	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	858						19 10 0	
Baradne	Post and Telegraph master		104 0 0	104 0 0	3,381	1,384	251	800 2 8	14	61 17 2	40 19 0	116 7 3
Bargo	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	723						5 17 0	
Barmedman	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	7,149						21 9 0	
Barraba	Post and Telegraph master	38 0 0	150 0 0	188 0 0	16,251	1,740	543	1,481 9 3	130	663 3 6	230 2 0	109 16 9
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Barragon	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	483						13 13 0	
Baranjoey	Post and Telegraph master	11 0 0	104 0 0	115 0 0	1,758	435					18 10 6	17 10 2
Barrengarry	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,968						68 5 0	
Barrington	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,469						15 12 0	
Barrington	Post and Telegraph master	10 0 0	180 0 0	190 0 0	7,527	3,386	131	744 13 4	5	39 4 7	147 4 6	347 17 3
Barwang	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,287						1 19 0	
Bateman's Bay	Postmaster	34 0 0		34 0 0	7,158	1,530	416	1,360 10 9	85	432 6 3	49 14 6	86 5 11
	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Bathurst	Postmaster	300 0 0		300 0 0	340,398	14,887	3,183	11,010 2 8	4,430	13,864 5 0	215 9 0	1,047 9 10
	do 1st Assistant	225 0 0		225 0 0								
	do 2nd Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	do 3rd Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do 4th Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	do 2 Operators @ £120 each		240 0 0	240 0 0								
	do 4 do @ £104 do		416 0 0	416 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Baulkham Hills	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	3,156						17 11 0	
Bayview (3)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	321						3 18 0	
Beaconsfield (4)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,270						23 8 0	
Bega	Post and Telegraph master	80 0 0	150 0 0	230 0 0	63,042	9,708	1,787	6,850 7 10	559	2,665 17 11	1,009 2 6	689 10 11
	do do Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0								
	do do Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
Bellbrook	Telegraph-master		150 0 0	150 0 0		360						23 3 10
Belford	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,241						37 1 0	

Bell's Creek	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	1,857						2 18 6	
Belmont	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,036		71	204 17 1	344	1,982 6 9	30 4 6	
Belmore	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,647						11 14 0	
Bendemeer	Post and Telegraph-master	58 0 0	104 0 0	162 0 0	7,221	989	285	726 18 0	84	362 18 3	107 5 0	57 11 2
	do Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
Bendolba	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,836						15 12 0	
Beni	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	414						1 19 0	
Ben Lomond	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	5,196						135 10 6	
Bergalia	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	3,114						30 4 6	
Berrima	Postmistress	63 0 0		63 0 0	20,073	738	470	1,311 18 6	236	507 10 10	195 19 6	42 7 11
	Telegraph Station-master		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Bethungra†	Postmaster	33 0 0		33 0 0	5,160		311	907 1 2	45	208 7 7	87 15 0	
Bexley (5)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	396							
Bexhill	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,464						10 14 6	
Bibulake	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,962						46 16 0	
Bigga	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,875							
Big Hill	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	1,446						26 6 6	
Biloela	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,358						11 14 0	
Binalong†	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	11,196		521	1,760 5 7	66	311 9 3	202 16 0	
	do Assistant	12 0 0		12 0 0								
	do	22 0 0		22 0 0	7,290		199	379 17 7	22	70 12 1	36 1 6	
Bingera	Post and Telegraph-master	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	15,456	2,224	533	1,658 15 11	161	828 12 6	283 14 6	150 17 0
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
Binnaway	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	6,540						51 13 6	
Bishop's Bridge	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,257						12 13 6	
Black Springs	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,481		27	44 4 0	3	10 0 0	18 10 6	
Blacktown†	do	50 0 0		50 0 0	9,573						41 18 6	
Blackville	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	4,959		228	501 16 8	12	37 18 5	68 5 0	
Blackwall	Post and Telegraph-master	10 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	4,293	1,060					5 17 0	64 2 9
Blakney Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	639						10 14 6	
Blandford†	do	25 0 0		25 0 0	7,530						129 13 6	
Blayney	Post and Telegraph-master	30 0 0	104 0 0	134 0 0	45,186	4,332	1,243	4,428 10 10	332	1,129 2 10	629 17 0	254 0 11
	do Assistant	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Blowering	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,097						5 17 0	
Blue Gum Flat	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	492							
Boat Harbour	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	3,618						26 6 6	
Bobundarah	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,043						44 17 0	
Bodalla	Post and Telegraph-master	39 0 0	104 0 0	143 0 0	10,989	1,051	325	969 10 1	37	149 14 4	98 9 6	67 6 11
	do Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0								
Boggabri	Post and Telegraph-master	29 0 0	150 0 0	179 0 0	25,335	4,684	834	3,416 18 2	182	995 11 4	273 0 0	275 13 1
	do Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0								
Boggy Flat	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,491						6 16 6	
Bomadary	do	23 0 0		23 0 0	10,383						28 5 6	
Bombala	Post and Telegraph-master	49 0 0	180 0 0	229 0 0	58,350	5,277	837	3,068 2 9	267	850 7 10	585 19 6	391 6 9
	do Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Boment†	Postmaster	30 0 0		30 0 0	2,163		131	356 6 9	19	48 8 0	29 5 0	
Bonshaw	do	25 0 0		25 0 0	2,481						31 4 0	
Bookham	do	34 0 0		34 0 0	18,972						48 15 0	
Boolambayte (6)	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	795						7 16 0	
Boohgal	Post and Telegraph-master	4 0 0	180 0 0	184 0 0	43,479	2,545	276	1,145 12 7	53	218 5 9	226 4 0	198 10 3
	do Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0								
Boomey (7)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,299						7 16 0	
Booral	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	2,940						36 1 6	
Boorook	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,723		75	254 7 4	15	103 17 9	45 16 6	
Booroorban	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	8,565						77 0 6	
Boothtown	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,763						29 5 0	
Borenore	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,407						31 4 0	
Boro	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,209						19 10 0	

Bull	Post and Telegraph Master	57 0 0	60 0 0	117 0 0	18,456	2,060	522	1,332 19 3	125	303 16 8	191 2 0	116 18 2
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							16 11 6	
Bull Plain (11)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,398						84 16 6	
Bundanoon	do	31 0 0		31 0 0	7,131						219 7 6	108 6 7
Bundarra	Post and Telegraph master	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	16,056	1,818	517	1,520 11 3	97	336 9 7		
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							53 12 6	
Bundella	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,985						195 0 0	123 6 1
Bungendoie	do	29 0 0		29 0 0	16,212	2,086	549	1,398 8 11	114	335 5 7		
	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Bungonia	Postmistress	38 0 0		38 0 0	8,178		89	241 6 7	9	17 11 5	68 5 0	
Bungowannah	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,658						55 11 6	
Bungwall Flat	Post and Telegraph Mistress	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0	6,615	739	300	611 5 1	28	117 16 2	50 14 0	50 19 1
Bunnan	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,601						21 9 0	
Burraga	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	4,950		123	497 5 4	2	9 18 5	65 6 6	
Burragorang	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	4,716						15 12 0	
Burrawang	Post and Telegraph Master	19 0 0	104 0 0	123 0 0	19,821	593	408	1,104 6 0	115	353 9 8	127 14 6	33 17 4
Burrending	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	4,761						36 1 6	
Burrier	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,496						33 3 0	
Burrowa	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	32,259	3,292	716	2,223 8 3	237	718 7 9	458 5 0	251 13 0
	do Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
	do Messenger	13 0 0	39 0 0	52 0 0								
Burwood	Post and Telegraph Master	114 0 0	75 0 0	189 0 0	71,637	2,652	513	1,666 15 2	430	1,706 2 11	473 17 0	164 19 6
	do Operator	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Bylong	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,130						14 12 6	
Byng	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,748						38 0 6	
Cabbage tree	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	2,874						14 12 6	
Cadia	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,909		94	195 3 4	93	554 6 4	39 19 6	
Callaghan's Gap	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	960		295	1,140 11 3	6	20 14 0	83 17 0	
Caloola	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	3,140						2 18 6	
Camberwell	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,925						11 14 0	
Cambewarra	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	7,947		162	382 19 5	22	70 15 4	93 12 0	
Camden	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	120 0 0	155 0 0	42,510	2,092	571	1,489 13 2	393	1,229 4 10	384 3 0	134 12 7
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Camden Haven Punt	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,260		42	144 16 7	4	20 16 9	35 2 0	
Campbelltown	Post and Telegraph Master	85 0 0	150 0 0	235 0 0	115,921	3,706	1,252	4,050 4 10	425	1,329 8 10	613 5 6	226 16 7
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Camperdown (12)	Post and Telegraph Master	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	60,630	210	130	373 13 11	157	408 19 5	189 3 0	9 15 0
Canadian Lead	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	2,181						56 11 0	
Canberra	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,012						44 17 0	216 4 1
Candelo	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	104 0 0	119 0 0	19,581	3,333	437	1,373 9 10	55	178 17 3		
	do Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
Canonbar	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0	13,344	3,960	441	2,093 15 2	72	372 5 0	243 15 0	287 17 8
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Canoblas	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	702						30 4 6	
Canowindra	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	11,064	1,086	325	849 6 0	48	217 14 11	110 3 6	68 8 1
Canterbury	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	7,491						63 7 6	
Capertee	do	50 0 0		50 0 0	40,008		496	1,743 16 3	92	380 12 3	337 7 0	
Carcoar	Post and Telegraph Master	63 0 0	150 0 0	213 0 0	44,904	3,152	812	2,664 16 9	424	1,038 9 7	526 10 0	211 7 10
	do Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Cargo (13)	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	9,375	739	349	1,099 18 3	59	235 9 7	89 14 0	51 2 5
Carinda	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,383						12 13 6	
Carlisle Gully	Postmaster	27 0 0		27 0 0	2,070						34 2 6	
Carnsdale	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	861						4 17 6	
+ Carrathool (14)	Postmaster	24 0 0		24 0 0	4,218						52 13 0	

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carrick	Postmistress	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,284							
Carroll	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	5,241						43 17 6	
Casino	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	200 0 0	215 0 0	29,865	5,888	120	252 15 0	28	159 18 0	21 9 0	
	do Assistant	45 0 0		45 0 0			677	2,506 12 1	200	663 12 11	424 2 6	438 8 3
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Cassilis	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	180 0 0	195 0 0	17,913	1,612	338	979 2 9	136	588 14 5	195 0 0	106 10 3
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Castle Hill	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	3,960						120 18 0	
Castlereagh	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,019						14 12 6	
Cathcart	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	5,475						41 18 6	
Cavan	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	435						4 17 6	
Cedar Party Creek	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	462						5 17 0	
Central Colo	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	375						7 16 0	
Central M'Donald	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,602						38 0 6	
Cessnock	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	4,038						34 2 6	
Charlestown	Postmistress	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,305		150	492 3 1	23	57 15 2	17 11 0	
Charleyong	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,233							
Chatswood	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,992						8 15 6	
Chatsworth Island	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	10,980		266	710 13 11	57	247 13 0	162 16 6	
Cheeseman's Creek	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,679							
Clare	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,706						22 8 6	
Clarence River Heads	Post and Telegraph Master	28 0 0	104 0 0	132 0 0	4,068	1,826					51 13 6	
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Clarence Town	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	10,659	1,464	596	1,920 12 10	118	469 1 0	120 18 0	84 14 9
	do Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Clarence Tunnel†	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,929						8 15 6	
Clarendon	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	5,184						72 3 0	
Clarkson's Crossing	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,724		234	674 10 9	6	15 9 10	40 19 0	
Clea Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	816							
Clifton	Postmistress and Telegraph Operator	40 0 0	26 0 0	66 0 0	8,505		268	712 2 3	30	68 13 5	69 4 6	
Cobar	Post and Telegraph Master	32 0 0	180 0 0	212 0 0	81,522							
Cobargo	do Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0		14,474	2,027	9,282 8 3	384	1,862 19 3	692 5 0	1,203 12 6
	do Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Post and Telegraph Master	22 0 0	104 0 0	126 0 0	16,842							
Cobargo	do Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0		1,672	759	4,233 14 9	64	302 2 0	203 15 6	110 5 1
	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,306							
Cobbadah	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	3,042						37 1 0	
Cobbora	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0	5,340	900					49 14 6	
Codrington	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,875							
Coldstream	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	597						39 19 6	57 12 6
Collaenebri	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,876						16 11 6	
Collector	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	6,735		147	498 9 11	30	127 7 0	25 7 0	
Colhe	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	6,885							
Colly Blue (15)	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,020		27	78 17 2	5	16 13 3	39 0 0	
Colo	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,004							
Colombo Creek	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	2,583						14 12 6	
Comobella	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,023						7 16 0	
Conargo	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	10,602						107 5 0	
Concord	Postmaster	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,872						34 2 6	
Condobolin	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	42,042	5,059	593	2,263 16 4	150	557 19 10	429 0 0	351 19 2
	do Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								

	do	Messenger			52 0 0	52 0 0													
Conjola	Postmaster		20	0	0	20	0	0	2,196								42	18	0
Cookardina	do		13	0	0	13	0	0	3,276								33	3	0
Coolac	do		25	0	0	25	0	0	5,598								47	15	6
Coolah	Post and Telegraph Master		32	0	0	120	0	0	8,262	1,512							123	16	6
Coolaman†	Postmaster		12	0	0	12	0	0	6,099		347						72	3	0
Coolongolook	do		19	0	0	10	0	0	1,191								33	3	0
Cooma	Post and Telegraph Master		55	0	0	180	0	0	96,072	6,361	1,371						897	19	6
	do	1st Assistant	150	0	0	150	0	0											
	do	2nd do	75	0	0	75	0	0											
	do	Operator				104	0	0	104	0	0								
	do	Line repairer				120	0	0	120	0	0								
Coonabarabran	Post and Telegraph Master		57	0	0	150	0	0	14,919	2,744							271	1	0
	do	Messenger				52	0	0	52	0	0								
Coonamble	Post and Telegraph Master		42	0	0	180	0	0	55,859	11,944							723	9	0
	do	Assistant and Operator	100	0	0	26	0	0	126	0	0								
	do	Operator				104	0	0	104	0	0								
	do	Messenger				52	0	0	52	0	0								
Cooperbrook	Postmaster		16	0	0	16	0	0	5,004								43	17	6
Cooranbong	Post and Telegraph Master		23	0	0	104	0	0	6,873	831	308						95	11	0
	do	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0								
Cootamundra	Post and Telegraph Master		50	0	0	150	0	0	71,061	9,077	1,619						1,048	0	9
	do	Assistant and Operator	68	0	0	52	0	0	120	0	0								
	do	do temporary do	52	0	0	52	0	0	52	0	0								
	do	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0								
	do	Line repairer				150	0	0	150	0	0								
Cooyal	Postmaster		10	0	0	10	0	0	1,722								30	4	6
Copeland North	Post and Telegraph Master		55	0	0	150	0	0	17,424	2,883	1,023						230	2	0
	do	Assistant and Messenger	10	0	0	52	0	0	62	0	0								
Copeland South	Postmaster		10	0	0	10	0	0	2,031								5	17	0
Copmanhurst	Post and Telegraph Master		14	0	0	104	0	0	4,227	998							79	19	0
Coraki, Richmond River	do	do	21	0	0	150	0	0	12,576	2,948	400						109	4	0
	do	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0						176	13	7
Corangula	Postmistress		10	0	0	10	0	0	1,431										
Coree	do		13	0	0	13	0	0	2,046								13	13	0
Corowa	Post and Telegraph Master		46	0	0	150	0	0	77,886	5,042	483						699	1	6
	do	Assistant	104	0	0	104	0	0	104	0	0								
	do	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0								
Corowong	Postmistress		11	0	0	11	0	0	3,213								42	18	0
Corunna	Postmaster		10	0	0	10	0	0	2,160		113						20	9	6
Cow Flat	do		32	0	0	32	0	0	5,406		97						46	16	0
Cowra	Post and Telegraph Master		30	0	0	180	0	0	44,498	3,346	655						503	2	0
	do	Assistant and Operator	52	0	0	104	0	0	156	0	0								
	do	Messenger				52	0	0	52	0	0								
Cox's River	Postmistress		11	0	0	11	0	0	795								17	11	0
Cranbury	do		10	0	0	10	0	0	960								23	8	0
Creki, Manning River	Post and Telegraph Master		25	0	0	75	0	0	7,674	1,181	353						85	16	0
Crookhaven Heads	Telegraph Operator					26	0	0	26	0	0								
Crookwell	Post and Telegraph Master		35	0	0	150	0	0	18,111	1,605	546						301	5	6
	do	Assistant	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0								
Cross Roads	Postmaster		12	0	0	12	0	0	2,199								26	6	6
Croydon†	do		50	0	0	50	0	0	20,811								107	5	0
Crudine	Postmistress		19	0	0	19	0	0	1,716								20	9	6
Cudal	Post and Telegraph Master		16	0	0	104	0	0	14,607	1,368	320						163	16	0
	do	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0								
Cudgegong	Postmistress		19	0	0	19	0	0	3,702		72						54	12	0
Cugong	do		10	0	0	10	0	0	867								2	18	6
Culcairn†	Postmaster		24	0	0	24	0	0	6,738								69	4	6
Cullenbone	Postmistress		12	0	0	12	0	0	1,323								9	15	0
Cullen Bullen	do		42	0	0	42	0	0	3,708								292	10	0

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cullinga	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,029					25 7 0		
Cumnock	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,980							
Cundletown	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	12,483	1,078	322	854 7 11	54	153 2 0	147 4 6	65 14 11
Cungeong	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,242						16 11 6	
Cunningham	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,849						32 3 6	
Curabubula†	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,627		165	396 9 3	28	119 1 11	73 2 6	
Currawang	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	2,268		63	145 1 7	40	205 16 1	31 4 0	
Curraweela	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,344						15 12 0	
Dalmorton	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,934						26 6 6	
Dalton	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	6,609						32 12 1	
Dandaloo	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	7,824		109	265 13 4	6	17 17 3	74 2 0	
Dapto	do	42 0 0		42 0 0	4,518		129	300 4 0	54	286 10 1	39 0 0	
Darby's Falls	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	891						7 16 0	
Darlington (16)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	8,922	473	71	156 6 3	12	22 1 3	59 9 6	23 15 10
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Darlington Point	Postmaster	52 0 0		52 0 0	23,952		218	755 16 5	36	113 8 2	130 13 0	
Darlington Railway Station†	do	22 0 0		22 0 0	3,345						37 1 0	
Davies Creek	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	678							
Daysdale	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	2,178						4 17 6	
Deepwater	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	104 0 0	119 0 0	7,053	851					4 17 6	58 4 6
Delegate (17)	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	7,911	325	147	435 8 3	18	103 18 0	84 16 6	21 5 4
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Denihqum	Postmaster	250 0 0		250 0 0	182,223	10,784	926	2,569 12 8	659	2,310 8 1	1,798 17 6	931 4 5
	do 1st Assistant	200 0 0		200 0 0								
	do 2nd do	125 0 0		125 0 0								
	Telegraph Station Master		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	do Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do 2 Operators, at £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0								
	do 1 Operator, at £75		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	do 2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Denison Town	Postmaster	32 0 0		32 0 0	5,274						71 3 6	
Denman	Post and Telegraph Mistress	36 0 0	104 0 0	140 0 0	20,514	1,114	261	683 7 10	83	424 18 0	234 0 0	66 9 10
	do Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
Dight's Forest	Postmaster	31 0 0		31 0 0	5,058		59	160 15 4	4	18 5 0	26 6 6	
Dingo Creek	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,587						12 13 6	
Douglas†	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	7,788						78 19 6	
Drake	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,841						10 14 6	
Druitt Town	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,591						29 5 0	
Dry Plain	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,029						1 19 0	
Dubbo	Post and Telegraph Master	95 0 0	135 0 0	230 0 0	227,223	28,986	3,461	12,913 14 6	1,805	8,169 13 2	2,340 0 0	1,815 18 8
	do 1st Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	do 2nd do	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	do 3rd do	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do 2 Messengers, at £26		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Dunbar's Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	813						7 16 0	
Dundee	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,907		132	510 6 11	18	79 11 3	36 1 6	
Dungaree	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	11,496		194	679 7 10	6	12 15 0	86 15 6	
Dungog	Post and Telegraph Master	38 0 0	150 0 0	188 0 0	25,638	1,933	362	1,122 10 11	127	509 2 6	341 5 0	125 3 0
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Lane-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								

Dungowan	Postmaster	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	1,653							45 16 6	
Dunkeld	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,230							23 8 0	
Dural	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	2,109							14 12 6	
Eastern Creek	do	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	1,434							13 13 0	
East Kangaloon	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	3,399							53 12 6	
East Kempsey	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	3,717							34 2 6	
East Maitland	Post and Telegraph Master	100 0 0	124 0 0	224 0 0	54,939	3,932	999	26	69 5 1	2	5 0 0	633 15 0	245 19 2
	do Assistant and Operator	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0									
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0									
East Raleigh	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,695							10 14 6	
East Wardell	Postmaster	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	2,898							48 15 0	
Eaubalong	Post and Telegraph Master	75 0 0	100 0 0	175 0 0	21,339	1,921	224		665 15 8	29	135 5 5	175 10 0	140 7 2
Ebenezer	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	912							8 15 6	
Eccleston	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	1,155							22 8 6	
Eden	Post and Telegraph Master	6 0 0	150 0 0	156 0 0	11,118	2,918	1,025		7,327 17 7	129	640 4 3	121 17 6	174 8 5
	do Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0									
Elderslie	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,107							14 12 6	
Edgecliff	Postmistress and Telegraph Operator	32 0 0	104 0 0	136 0 0	22,956	2,798						350 0 6	163 14 10
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0									
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0									
Ellalong	Postmistress	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	2,967							78 0 0	
Ellenborough	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,542							18 10 6	
Elsmore	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	1,938							25 7 0	
Emmaville	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	150 0 0	190 0 0	57,771	7,087	1,713		8,165 13 1	280	1,275 1 1	498 4 6	500 0 6
	do Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0									
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0									
Emu	Postmaster	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	4,110		43		111 0 2	125	429 16 6	40 19 0	
Emu Plains†	do	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	6,819		58		127 18 2	22	68 7 11	9 15 0	
Enfield	Postmaster	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	5,694							6 16 6	
Engonia	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	3,192								
Ennis	Postmistress	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	3,039							31 4 0	
Erina	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,518							5 17 0	
Ermington	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	3,036							20 9 6	
Esrom	do	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	8,520								
Essington	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	903							15 12 0	
Eugowra	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	8,859	988	352		954 16 8	52	257 16 10	131 12 6	57 5 0
Eulourie	Postmaster	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	2,142							28 5 6	
Eurobodalla	do	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	3,216							14 12 6	
Eurunderee	do	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	2,259							19 10 0	
Euston	Post and Telegraph Master	3 0 0	150 0 0	153 0 0	9,336	1,288	357		1,770 0 7	22	92 15 2	131 12 6	103 1 8
	do Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0									
Evans' Plains	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,092							16 11 6	
Fairfield	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,917							43 17 6	
Farley †	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,502							11 14 0	
Fernmount	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	6,834	3,065	560		237 5 10	55	244 9 9	170 12 6	207 12 1
Field of Mars	Postmaster	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	2,259							20 9 6	
Fig-tree	do	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	6,366								
Firefly Creek	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,332							14 12 6	
Fish River Creek	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	975							13 13 0	
Fitzgerald's Valley	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,320							7 16 0	
Five Dock	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8,916								
Forbes	Post and Telegraph Master	68 0 0	180 0 0	248 0 0	94,785	12,091	1,355		4,554 3 8	762	2,705 16 8	1,311 7 6	816 11 8
	do Assistant	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0									
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0									
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0									
Forest Reefs	Postmaster	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	3,834		180		449 8 3	42	165 9 5	39 19 6	
Forster (18)	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	75 0 0	104 0 0	5,520	827	117		248 15 5	27	78 16 1	78 0 0	48 8 5
Foxlow	Postmaster	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	3,114							21 9 0	
Frederickton	Postmistress	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	11,739	1,388						28 5 6	80 2 1
	Telegraph Station Master		104 0 0	104 0 0									

Name of Office	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Freemantle	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	711						5 17 0	
Frogmoor	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	6,108		263 744 1 1	23 105 19 1		78 0 0		
Fullerton	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,248					16 11 6		
Gabo Island	Telegraph-master											
Garah	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,100					46 16 0		
Gegedzerick	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	6,438		97 298 12 10	13 48 16 1		58 10 0		
George's Plains†	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	10,080					41 18 6		
German's Hill	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	747					15 12 0		
Germanton	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	20,067	2,210	383 1,089 19 6	80 248 18 9		343 4 0	150 1 3	
	do Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do do	25 0 0		25 0 0								
Gerogery †	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	4,392		133 327 3 10	24 85 12 3		63 7 6		
Gerringong	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	50 0 0	26 0 0	76 0 0	10,944	709	325 1,030 14 10	47 237 12 2		122 17 0	39 15 11	
Gerrymberryn (19)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	726					8 15 6		
Ghinmi Ghinni	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	1,317					22 8 6		
Gilgar	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	736					16 11 6		
Gilgandra (20)	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	180 0 0	195 0 0	10,161	644	231 665 16 7	18 60 13 10		126 15 0	41 19 10	
Gilgunnia	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,494					42 18 0		
Gilmore	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,292					12 13 6		
Gingkin	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,761					20 9 6		
Gunninderra	Post and Telegraph Master	22 0 0	52 0 0	74 0 0	4,977	562				121 17 6	41 7 0	
Girilambone	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	15,930		532 2,527 18 6	28 144 15 4		209 12 6		
Gladesville	Postmistress	27 0 0		27 0 0	23,196					88 14 6		
Gladstone (21)	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,548	310	178 628 2 5	4 13 2 5		38 0 6	18 17 5	
	Telegraph Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Postmistress	42 0 0		42 0 0	2,079					521 12 6		
Glanmire	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,902					23 8 0		
Glasston	Postmistress and Telegraph Operator	32 0 0	75 0 0	107 0 0	47,655	2,984	488 1,636 15 3	654 2,234 2 7		270 1 6	162 7 3	
Glebe	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	4,191		108 328 7 6	48 142 11 3		58 10 0		
Glebeland	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,302					37 1 0		
Glen Alice	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,606					54 12 0		
Glenbrook † (22)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,444					68 5 0		
Glencoe	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,281					10 14 6		
Glendon Brook	Post and Telegraph Master	57 0 0	180 0 0	237 0 0	119,526	12,100	1,354 5,904 9 0	727 2,122 19 8		955 10 0	799 5 4	
	do Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	2 Operators @ £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
Glen Morrison	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,623					28 5 6		
Glenoak (23)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	56					2 18 6		
Glen William	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	906					10 14 6		
Gloucester	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	6,630	744				55 11 6	42 19 0	
	do Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0								
Gnalta	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,383							
Golspie	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,490					25 7 0		
Gongolgon	Post and Telegraph Master		180 0 0	180 0 0	7,320	1,928	365 1,593 7 9	26 139 15 4		88 14 6	133 11 0	
Good Hope	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	648					0 19 6		
Goodooga	Post and Telegraph Master	4 0 0	180 0 0	184 0 0	10,329	3,876				190 2 6	313 8 1	
Goolagong	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,219					24 7 6		
Goolma	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,863					7 16 0		
Goombargona	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,184					17 11 0		
Goonoo Goonoo	do	30 0 0		30 0 0	4,620		110 336 8 7	26 116 10 3		75 1 6		
Goorangoola	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,265					37 1		

Gordon	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0	3,006						40 19 0	
Gosford ..	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	120 0 0	170 0 0	25,476	2,584	669	2,319 8 3	145	660 3 10	250 11 6	173 18 7
	do Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
Goulburn . . .	Postmaster	275 0 0		275 0 0	480,126	20,612	4,737	15,013 16 6	4,495	14,489 18 8	1,829 11 0	1,421 10 6
	do 1st Assistant	225 0 0		225 0 0								
	do 2nd do	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	do 3rd do	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	do 4th do	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	do 5th do	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do 6th do	39 0 0		39 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		250 0 0	250 0 0								
	6 Operators, @ £104 each		624 0 0	624 0 0								
	3 Messengers, @ £52 do		156 0 0	156 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	76 0 0	200 0 0	276 0 0	259,836	19,461	2,341	9,182 8 8	1,207	4,508 7 1	1,276 13 0	1,375 17 3
	do Assistant	125 0 0		125 0 0								
	do 3 Operators @ £150 each		450 0 0	450 0 0								
	do 2 do @ £104 do		208 0 0	208 0 0								
	do Line repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Graham	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0							0 19 6	
Grahamstown	do	10 0 0		10 0 0							67 5 6	
Glanville †	Postmistress	73 0 0		73 0 0	101,048	844	115	386 16 6	76	278 2 10	134 11 0	50 5 1
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Telegraph Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Greendale	Telegraph master		104 0 0	104 0 0			590					49 8 6
Greencape (24)	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0							37 1 0	
Greenfield Farm	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0							18 10 6	
Greenhill	do	12 0 0		12 0 0			144	580 4 5	5	16 5 0	29 1 0	
Greenmantle	do	10 0 0		10 0 0							15 12 0	
Greenwell Point	do and Telegraph Operator	13 0 0		13 0 0							36 1 6	
Greenwich Park	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0							7 16 0	
Grenfell	Post and Telegraph Master	37 0 0	200 0 0	237 0 0	53,229	4,205	920	2,951 8 6	327	1,181 1 11	525 10 6	266 13 5
	do Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Gresford	Postmaster	36 0 0		36 0 0							109 4 0	
Grong Grong †	do	10 0 0		10 0 0							25 7 0	
Guilford	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0							18 10 6	
Gulgargambone	Postmaster	27 0 0		27 0 0	10,821						121 17 6	
Gulgong	Post and Telegraph Master	12 10 0	200 0 0	212 10 0	40,704	2,910	931	2,840 10 3	456	1,776 5 10	414 7 6	215 10 6
	do 1st Assistant	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	do 2nd do	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Gunbar	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0							39 19 6	
Gundagai	Post and Telegraph Master	26 0 0	200 0 0	226 0 0	38,523	3,744	907	2,812 16 11	326	1,072 15 11	472 17 6	266 16 6
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Gundurimba	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0							20 9 6	
Gundy	do	12 0 0		12 0 0							21 9 0	
Gungal	do	15 0 0		15 0 0							19 10 0	
Gunnedah	Post and Telegraph Master	47 0 0	180 0 0	227 0 0	73,797	13,853	1,928	7,190 5 5	898	3,501 3 7	1,189 10 0	953 13 11
	do 1st Assistant	125 0 0		125 0 0								
	do 2nd do	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	do Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gunning	Post and Telegraph Master	37 10 0	104 0 0	141 10 0	30,231	1,524	661	1,512 6 4	285	997 6 10	362 14 0	94 8 2
	do Assistant and Operator	37 10 0	.....	37 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guntawang	Postmaster	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	3,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 0 6	.....
Gurundah	do	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 15 6	.....
Guyong	do	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	2,931	.....	48	100 8 5	20	94 1 6	36 1 6	.....
Guyra	Postmistress	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	5,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 4 6	.....
Hamilton	Post and Telegraph Mistress	39 0 0	50 0 0	89 0 0	12,951	393	268	783 2 8	281	1,018 0 10	35 2 0	23 11 4
	Messenger .....	.....	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanging Rock	Postmaster	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0	2,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 18 0	.....
Harden † (25)	Postmaster	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 5 0	.....
Harefield	Postmaster	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	2,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 7 6	.....
Hargraves	Postmistress	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	3,999	.....	162	519 7 7	24	83 14 4	49 14 6	.....
Harrington	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	1,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 13 0	.....
Harris-street	Postmaster	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	3,766	.....	44	136 6 5	1	0 6 0	29 5 0	.....
Hartley	Postmaster	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0	11,943	.....	1,221	9,725 6 8	202	572 11 1	53 12 6	.....
Hatley Vale	Postmaster	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0	6,567	.....	367	1,131 5 7	92	377 3 6	87 15 0	.....
Harwood Island	Postmaster	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	5,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 10 0	.....
Hawkes Nest	Postmistress	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0	3,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 9 0	.....
Hay	Post and Telegraph Master	100 0 0	180 0 0	280 0 0	208,968	19,174	2,039	8,860 18 0	878	3,038 13 3	1,961 14 0	1,629 17 8
	do 1st Assistant	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do 2nd Assistant	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Operators, @ £104 each .....	.....	208 0 0	208 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Messengers, @ £52 .....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haydonton (27)	Postmistress	48 0 0	.....	48 0 0	9,813	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 1 0	71 17 6
	Telegraph Operator .....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haymarket	Postmaster	225 0 0	.....	225 0 0	326,385	13,407	3,611	13,743 12 1	2,247	7,661 14 7	1,832 18 6	827 7 0
	do 1st Assistant	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do 2nd do	78 0 0	.....	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do 3rd do	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator .....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger .....	.....	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	.....	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hermitage Plains	Postmaster	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hexham (23)	Postmaster	42 0 0	.....	42 0 0	5,994	57	189	588 11 5	174	815 16 7	65 6 6	2 15 8
	Telegraph Operator .....	.....	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hill End	Post and Telegraph Master	43 0 0	150 0 0	193 0 0	23,556	1,226	819	2,476 17 10	591	2,207 12 3	253 10 0	82 5 4
	do Assistant	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Operator, @ £104 .....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillston	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	180 0 0	230 0 0	78,651	6,179	597	2,668 6 9	186	987 3 11	536 5 0	458 7 9
	do Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinton	Postmaster	33 0 0	.....	33 0 0	11,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 1 6	.....
Homebush	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	52 0 0	104 0 0	156 0 0	8,712	2,593	132	378 14 4	25	105 3 0	59 9 6	144 10 2
	Messenger .....	.....	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home Rule	Postmaster	52 0 0	.....	52 0 0	6,468	.....	177	446 16 0	147	577 18 11	98 9 6	.....
Hoinsby	Postmaster	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	2,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....
Hoskin's Town	Postmaster	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	1,608	.....	40	85 14 5	14	64 6 0	18 10 6	.....
Howe's Valley	Postmistress	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....
Howlong	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	104 0 0	133 0 0	11,091	1,411	262	334 17 11	22	102 13 6	112 2 6	86 17 9
	do Assistant and Messenger	13 0 0	13 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungerford	Postmaster	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	3,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 5 0	.....
Hunter's Hill	Post and Telegraph Mistress	55 0 0	52 0 0	107 0 0	25,203	1,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 8 6	83 8 1
	Messenger .....	.....	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Huntingdon	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,800						39 19 6		
Hurstville	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	4,290		34	93 10 4	10	35 7 3	77 0 6		
Huskisson	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	894						13 13 0		
Icely	Postmaster	16 0 0	16 0 0	750						16 11 6		
Idaville	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	699						11 14 0		
Iford	do	46 0 0	46 0 0	11,010		382	1,460 0 1	94	547 11 0	98 9 6		
Illabo †	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,508						59 9 6		
Iluka	Postmistress	23 0 0	23 0 0	7,365						51 13 6		
Inverell	Post and Telegraph Mistress	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	81,066	10,201	1,538	5,854 2 8	613	2,285 10 11	1,023 15 0	763 15 10
	do Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
	do Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Ironbarks	Postmaster	36 0 0	36 0 0	15,018		614	2,926 18 11	97	376 1 6	199 17 6		
Iron Cove Bridge	do	27 0 0	27 0 0	6,585						43 17 6		
Ivanhoe	do	30 0 0	30 0 0	15,747						182 6 6		
Jamberoo	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	44 0 0	26 0 0	70 0 0	41,079	569	222	517 2 7	37	135 7 10	156 0 0	31 16 3
Jeir	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,158						14 12 6		
Jembaicumbene	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	1,002						13 13 0		
Jereelderie	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	42,903	2,782	398	1,113 16 5	63	243 18 0	438 15 0	219 18 4
	do Assistant and Messenger	50 0 0	26 0 0	78 0 0								
Jerrong	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	732						13 13 0		
Jerry's Plains	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	104 0 0	144 0 0	6,027	1,208	175	340 14 5	60	187 11 1	116 0 6	73 19 6
	do Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
Jervis Bay	Telegraph Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0		119						4 14 10
Jimenbuen	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,470						41 18 6		
Jindabyne	Postmaster	14 0 0	14 0 0	4,257						36 1 6		
Joadja Creek	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	3,081						20 9 6		
Jugiong	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	4,794		142	308 2 8	11	44 14 0	53 12 6		
Junction Point	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	900						11 14 0		
Junee Junction	do	40 0 0	40 0 0	14,967	5,313	880	3,109 17 3	111	391 15 11	298 7 0	325 11 9	
Kangaloon	Telegraph Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Postmistress	14 0 0	14 0 0	2,256						41 18 6		
Kangaroo Creek	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	876						11 14 0		
Kangaroo Valley	do	29 0 0	29 0 0	11,379		213	598 13 1	23	87 11 0	126 15 0		
Katoomba †	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	10,671		541	1,460 11 5	59	280 3 11	118 19 0		
Kayuga	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	930						7 16 0		
Keepit	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	2,304						9 15 0		
Kelso	Postmaster	71 0 0	71 0 0	20,361		196	599 17 10	56	246 10 5	385 2 6		
Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	60 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	28,671	7,326	922	4,299 2 9	258	992 16 11	380 5 0	558 8 3
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
Kentucky (29)†	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,324						2 18 6		
Kerrabee	Postmistress	21 0 0	21 0 0	2,946						32 3 6		
Khancoban	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	420						22 8 6		
Kiama	Post and Telegraph-master	76 0 0	150 0 0	226 0 0	148,203	6,254	1,105	3,917 9 2	345	1,022 6 7	672 15 0	384 5 4
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
Kiandra	Post and Telegraph Master	3 0 0	104 0 0	107 0 0	4,830	1,600	455	2,110 2 11	21	106 8 0	78 0 0	101 12 10
Kimbriki	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	681						1 19 0		
Kincumber	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	1,911		60	295 7 6	32	262 8 0	23 8 0		
King's Plains	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	546								
King's Town	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	2,259						27 6 0		
King-street	Postmaster	175 0 0	175 0 0	291,540	21,455	1,736	7,999 17 3	231	801 5 7	2,232 19 9	1,430 7 7	
	do Assistant	50 0 0	50 0 0									
	Telegraph Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Kiora	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	561						11 14 0		
Kogarah	Postmaster	14 0 0	14 0 0	3,171						33 3 0		

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d			£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Kunopia	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0	1,914						23 8 0	
Kurrajong	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	6,759						78 0 0	
Kurrajong Heights	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	5,037						50 14 0	
Kyamba	Telegraph Master		120 0 0	120 0 0		441						30 9 0
Laggan	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	9,174						48 15 0	
Laguna	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,842						51 13 6	
Lake Cudgellico	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	6,939	1,736	379	1,812 16 9	51	300 18 6	80 18 6	136 14 3
Lambton	Telegraph Station master		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	33,798	1,265	634	1,808 17 2	550	1,672 7 4	370 10 0	58 13 0
	do Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	39 0 0	65 0 0								
Landsdown	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,299						19 10 0	
Langworthy's	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	3,120						21 9 0	
La Perouse	Telegraph Station Master		150 0 0	150 0 0		18,700						32 6 7
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Largs	Postmistress	24 0 0		24 0 0	10,149						49 14 6	
Laurieton (30)	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,898	430					51 13 6	24 2 10
	Telegraph Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Lawrence	Post and Telegraph Master	36 0 0	104 0 0	140 0 0	15,981	2,412	322	1,203 6 2	80	328 15 0	56 11 0	129 0 2
Leichhardt	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	9,555		32	109 8 3	45	274 10 6	63 7 6	
Lidsdale	do	31 0 0		31 0 0	4,356		190	581 19 4	32	147 19 11	77 0 6	
Limeburners Creek	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,855						21 9 0	
Limekilns	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,065						13 13 0	
Lincoln	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,452						8 15 6	
Lionsville	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	1,749		68	124 4 2	7	26 12 7	24 7 6	
Lismore	Post and Telegraph Master	32 0 0	104 0 0	136 0 0	53,214	10 019	1,421	5,446 0 2	529	2,219 16 10	628 17 6	703 19 7
	do Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	do Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	do Line repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Lithgow	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	75,264	3,946	2,112	6,657 7 7	818	2,965 8 1	629 17 0	260 19 2
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Little Bay	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0		1,143						0 16 2
Little Billabong	Postmistress	41 0 0		41 0 0	8,220						26 6 6	
Little Duval	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,165						40 19 0	
Little Hartley (31)	do	25 0 0		25 0 0	2,400		72	191 7 8	3	12 1 0	25 7 0	
Liverpool	Post and Telegraph Master	150 0 0	26 0 0	176 0 0	50,409	2,294	724	2,031 17 9	429	1,237 13 2	351 0 0	132 11 0
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Lochinvar	Postmaster	42 0 0		42 0 0	17,139	998	178	495 16 3	192	822 18 3	97 10 0	56 4 8
	Telegraph Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Locksley	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	693						15 12 0	
Long Reach	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	3,144						3 18 0	
Long Swamp	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,764						3 18 0	
Lord Howe's Island (32)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0							0 19 6	
Lostock	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,800						24 7 6	
Louth	Post and Telegraph Master	12 0 0	180 0 0	192 0 0	8,724	3,959	441	2,321 6 7	44	240 8 4	21 9 0	355 16 7
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Lower Botany (33)	do Master	10 0 0	104 0 0	114 0 0	3,426	555					2 18 6	35 15 7
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Lower Gundaroo	do Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	8,067	345	229	531 17 7	22	62 9 5	81 18 0	20 10 1
	do Assistant	12 0 0		12 0 0								
Lower Hawkesbury ...	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	507							
Lower Portland	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,121						11 14 0	
											32 3 6	

Lower Temora	do	25 0 0	25 0 0	5,175							13 13 0	
Lowesdale	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,013							25 7 0	
Lowther (34)	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,779							11 14 0	
Lucknow	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	24 0 0	26 0 0	5,577	409	150	232 9 3	27	92 15 9		60 9 0	31 17 1
Luddenham	Postmistress	18 0 0	18 0 0	2,568							32 3 6	
Lunatic Reefs	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	981							14 12 6	
Lyndhurst	Postmaster	26 0 0	26 0 0	4,056							37 1 0	
Macdonald Town	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	24,165		37	121 4 4	49	145 0 10		275 18 6	
Macleay Heads	Telegraph Operator		52 0 0									35 18 3
Mahonga	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,704							14 12 6	
Major's Creek (35)	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	6,492	112	188	493 3 1	217	498 10 10		56 11 0	7 0 7
Mandurama	Postmistress	30 0 0	30 0 0	8,748							24 7 6	
Mangrove Creek	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	2,196							25 7 0	
Manilla	Post and Telegraph Master	17 0 0	120 0 0	11,496	803	340	812 6 6	56	261 4 10		76 1 0	48 10 8
	do Assistant	26 0 0	26 0 0									
Manly	Post and Telegraph Mistress	68 0 0	52 0 0	50,523	3,761	282	864 10 10	118	334 16 1		284 14 0	238 2 11
	do Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	104 0 0									
	do Messenger		39 0 0									
Manning Heads	Telegraph Operator											
March	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,506							10 14 6	
Marengo	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	8,646	958	77	329 19 3	17	71 11 1		170 12 6	61 9 1
Marlee	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,119							11 14 0	
Marrickville (36)	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	79 0 0	16,572		44	105 10 6	43	132 15 7		78 0 0	9 9 4
Marsden's	Post and Telegraph Master	13 0 0	104 0 0	7,383	1,216	240	688 0 8	13	52 15 1		137 9 6	85 8 8
Marshall Mount	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	750							9 15 0	
Marulan†	do	45 0 0	45 0 0	22,530		569	1,303 11 9	162	464 0 2		224 5 0	
Maryland	do	23 0 0	23 0 0	4,785		96	371 1 9	30	191 3 6		31 4 0	
Maryvale†	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,635							29 5 0	
Mathoura	do	25 0 0	25 0 0	15,108		168	754 1 9	14	61 12 11		24 7 6	
Maunder	do	14 0 0	14 0 0	3,366							39 0 0	
Mayfield	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	813							12 13 6	
M'Donald's Hole	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	5,055							91 13 0	
Meadow Flat	do	28 0 0	28 0 0	2,070							72 3 0	
Menangle†	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	30 0 0	30 0 0	6,331							136 0 0	
Menindie	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	180 0 0	13,635	3,701	414	1,781 11 9	43	157 15 2		238 12 0	314 17 8
	do Assistant	52 0 0	52 0 0									
Meranburn	Postmaster	30 0 0	30 0 0	19,968		124	340 2 6	22	131 18 8		112 2 6	
Merimbula	Post and Telegraph Master	75 0 0	75 0 0	7,106	1,352	201	448 6 2	49	156 0 3		79 19 0	59 0 9
	do Messenger		26 0 0									
Merindee	Postmistress	14 0 0	14 0 0	8,136							19 10 0	
Meroe	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	2,445							10 14 6	
Merilla	Postmaster	16 0 0	16 0 0	990							11 14 0	
Merriwa	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	150 0 0	18,189	1,990	379	1,472 9 6	251	510 1 9		246 13 6	127 0 7
	do Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0									
Merrygoen	Postmistress	17 0 0	17 0 0	4,986							68 5 0	
Michelago	do	29 0 0	29 0 0	7,323	926	299	778 1 4	26	87 3 4		83 17 0	60 16 7
	Telegraph Station-master		104 0 0									
Middle Arm	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	2,103							7 16 0	
Millamurra	Postmistress	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,398							19 10 0	
Miller's Forest	do	19 0 0	19 0 0	1,692							9 15 0	
Miller's Point	Postmaster	163 0 0	163 0 0	48,651	2,376	975	4,398 14 3	150	456 14 9		433 17 6	163 6 10
	Telegraph Operator		104 0 0									
Millfield	Postmaster	16 0 0	16 0 0	3,906							15 12 0	
Millic	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	22 0 0	104 0 0	8,199	1,799	141	507 19 9	24	110 9 1		97 10 0	112 3 6
Milperinka	Postmaster	100 0 0	100 0 0	6,168		42	194 1 1	11	78 6 4		186 4 6	
Milton	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	150 0 0	48,381	2,247	596	1,670 17 0	214	775 13 1		355 17 6	142 15 6
	do Assistant and Messenger	13 0 0	13 0 0									
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0									
Minmi	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	75 0 0	12,156	607	511	1,550 19 5	142	392 3 4		136 10 0	34 13 9
	Assistant and Telegraph Messenger	13 0 0	13 0 0									

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	do	Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0															
Mount Vincent	Postmaster		16 0 0	16 0 0	4,338	47	117 1 5	13	30 0 9	42 18 0									
Mount Wilson†	do		11 0 0	11 0 0	5,424					14 12 6									
Mudgee	do		220 0 0	220 0 0	138,999	10,087	2,289	7,855 18 0	1,440	4,928 12 0	1,483 19 0	742 8 0							
	Assistant		125 0 0	125 0 0															
	Telegraph-master		200 0 0	200 0 0															
	Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0															
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0															
	do		75 0 0	75 0 0															
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0															
Mulgoa	Postmistress		18 0 0	18 0 0	5,061					67 5 6									
Mulgrave†	Postmaster		10 0 0	10 0 0	3,177					17 11 0									
Mullaley	do		18 0 0	18 0 0	2,067					22 8 6									
Mullenderre	do		26 0 0	26 0 0	2,709					19 10 0									
Mullion Creek	Postmaster		10 0 0	10 0 0	3,117					25 7 0									
Mulloon	Postmaster		12 0 0	12 0 0	735					18 10 6									
Mulwala	Postmistress		20 0 0	20 0 0	10,185	727				136 10 0		63 8 9							
	Telegraph Station Master		150 0 0	150 0 0															
Mummell	Postmaster		11 0 0	11 0 0	2,001					11 14 0									
Mundooran (40)	Post and Telegraph Master		50 0 0	150 0 0	11,940	524				131 12 6		37 8 6							
Mungindi	do	do	180 0 0	180 0 0	2,865	1,097				59 9 6		83 16 0							
Mungunyah	Postmaster		10 0 0	10 0 0	960					6 16 6									
Murga	do		23 0 0	23 0 0	5,877					23 8 0									
Murraguldrie	do		11 0 0	11 0 0	2,004					20 9 6									
Murray Hut	do		10 0 0	10 0 0	2,277					12 13 6									
Murrumbateman	do		12 0 0	12 0 0	1,641					16 11 6									
Murrumbidgee†	do		14 0 0	14 0 0	2,895					38 0 6									
Murrumburrah	Post and Telegraph Master		20 0 0	150 0 0	28,017	3,337	1,331	4,012 3 11	341	1,255 18 8	616 7 0	202 16 7							
	do	Assistant	100 0 0	100 0 0															
	do	Messenger	52 0 0	52 0 0															
Murrungundy	Postmaster		10 0 0	10 0 0	963					1 19 0									
Murrumbidgee	do		178 0 0	178 0 0	63,015	2,707	936	2,414 12 3	598	1,642 0 11	350 0 6	189 0 6							
	Assistant		25 0 0	25 0 0															
	Telegraph Station Master		200 0 0	200 0 0															
	do	Operator	150 0 0	150 0 0															
	do	do	104 0 0	104 0 0															
	do	Line-repairer	150 0 0	150 0 0															
	do	Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0															
Murwillumbah	Post and Telegraph Master		25 0 0	104 0 0	8,361	1,770	394	1,345 4 9	49	307 10 8	157 19 0	141 8 4							
Muswellbrook	Postmaster		170 0 0	170 0 0	69,360	4,894	1,013	3,563 7 9	481	1,646 19 5	624 0 0	300 6 10							
	Assistant		52 0 0	52 0 0															
	Telegraph-master		150 0 0	150 0 0															
	do	Operator	104 0 0	104 0 0															
	do	Messenger	52 0 0	52 0 0															
Muttama Reef	Postmaster		10 0 0	10 0 0	3,009					9 15 0									
Mutton's Falls	do		16 0 0	16 0 0	1,839					39 19 6									
Myrtleville	Postmistress		13 0 0	13 0 0	1,830					26 6 6									
Nambucca	Postmaster		18 0 0	18 0 0	4,512	1,210	300	973 8 10	23	108 6 4	29 5 0	77 5 10							
	Telegraph Station Master		120 0 0	120 0 0															
Nambucca Heads	Postmistress		10 0 0	10 0 0	1,353	338				15 12 0		16 17 11							
	Telegraph Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0															
Nana Creek	Postmaster		10 0 0	10 0 0	7,221					20 9 6									
Narramine (41)	do		10 0 0	10 0 0	1,347					13 13 0									
Narellan	do		38 0 0	38 0 0	10,821					92 12 6									
Naremburn (42)	do		10 0 0	10 0 0	633					6 16 6									
Narrabri	Post and Telegraph Master		53 0 0	180 0 0	78,792	15,955	1,650	7,040 13 1	562	2,328 18 0	1,034 9 6	1,089 6 6							
	do	1st Assistant	150 0 0	150 0 0															
	do	2nd do and Operator	26 0 0	120 0 0															
	do	3rd do	52 0 0	52 0 0															
	do	2 Operators, at £104...	208 0 0	208 0 0															

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Narrandera	Telegraph Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Post and Telegraph Master	56 0 0	120 0 0	176 0 0	50,190	8,690	2,070	8,058 18 0	390	1,454 3 5	975 0 0	
	do Assistant	75 0 0		75 0 0							612 15 11	
Nelligen	Post and Telegraph Master	23 0 0	104 0 0	127 0 0	5,424	695	367	1,045 16 0	70	353 1 7	100 8 6	
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							37 9 5	
Nelson's Bay	Telegraph-master		104 0 0	104 0 0		731					38 9 4	
Nelson's Plains	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0							19 10 0	
Nerriga	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0							17 11 0	
Nerrigundah	do	18 0 0		18 0 0			69	198 19 7	4	14 13 9	48 15 0	
Neurea	do	20 0 0		20 0 0							18 10 6	
Newbridget	do	35 0 0		35 0 0							116 0 6	
	do Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
Newcastle	Postmaster	330 0 0		330 0 0	547,107	37,179	4,615	17,515 7 6	4,961	18,222 11 11	2,550 0 0	
	do 1st Assistant	200 0 0		200 0 0							2,769 9 11	
	do 2nd do	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	do 3rd do	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	do 4th do	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		250 0 0	250 0 0								
	do 2 Operators, @ £150		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	do 2 do @ £120		240 0 0	240 0 0								
	do 1 do @ £104		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do 2 do @ £39		78 0 0	78 0 0								
	do 2 do @ £26		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Instrument-fitter		200 0 0	200 0 0								
Newpark	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0		765					20 9 6	
Newton Boyd	Telegraph-master		120 0 0	120 0 0		655					37 16 9	
Newtown	Postmaster	150 0 0		150 0 0	149,052	7,595	1,642	4,951 15 11	1,644	5,842 4 9	704 18 6	
	1st Assistant	104 0 0		104 0 0							401 11 5	
	2nd do and Operator	25 0 0	52 0 0	77 0 0								
	Telegraph Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Nimitybelle	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	104 0 0	133 0 0	6,738	1,363	383	1,177 4 5	52	232 18 5	108 4 6	
	do Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0							97 11 0	
North Berry Jerry	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0		1,857					38 0 6	
North Gobarralong	do	10 0 0		10 0 0		690					6 16 6	
North Richmond	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0		5,796					58 10 0	
North Willoughby	do	18 0 0		18 0 0		4,441					87 15 0	
Nowendoc	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0		1,113					31 4 0	
Nowra	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	33,351	1,771	699	2,120 0 2	191	829 18 1	403 13 0	
	do Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0							113 13 3	
Numba	Postmaster	27 0 0		27 0 0		6,903		299		1,015 18 9	33 3 0	
Numeralla	do	11 0 0		11 0 0		519					11 14 0	
Nundle	do	30 0 0		30 0 0	10,779	673	536	2,166 12 11	77	269 3 3	147 4 6	
	Telegraph Station-master		180 0 0	180 0 0							42 16 11	
Nymagee	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	17,490	6,023	1,216	5,621 15 8	129	629 10 5	228 3 0	
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0							464 16 8	
Nyngan	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0		8,823					69 4 6	
Nyrang	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0		726						
Oaks	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0		6,864					104 6 6	
Oban	do	12 0 0		12 0 0		840					16 11 6	
Oberon (43)	Post and Telegraph Master	22 0 0	104 0 0	126 0 0	8,520	975	852	2,507 6 2	86	429 11 2	139 8 6	
Obley	Postmistress	31 0 0		31 0 0	6,393	338	192	494 9 4	34	129 19 7	78 0 0	
	Telegraph Station-master		150 0 0	150 0 0							21 10 4	

O'Connell	Postmistress	22 0 0	22 0 0	7,521	119	290 3 4	78	360 5 6	108 4 6			
Old Juneet	Postmaster	20 0 0	20 0 0	10,689	81	191 16 3	3	4 17 6	102 7 6			
Onebygamba	do	20 0 0	20 0 0	9,435	116	348 4 9	15	67 5 10	174 10 6			
Ophir	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	504					9 15 0			
Orange	Post and Telegraph Master	52 0 0	180 0 0	232 0 0	186,147	13,722	2,915	10,072 13 7	1,854	6,812 18 5	1,823 5 0	916 15 0
	do 1st Assistant	66 0 0		66 0 0								
	do 2nd do	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do 2 Operators, @ £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0								
	do 1 do @ £75		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Oxford-street	Postmaster	217 0 0		217 0 0	44,213	8,365	1,765	5,915 3 5	1,682	4,522 8 5	1,834 19 0	489 5 0
	do Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	do Telegraph-operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do do		50 0 0	50 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Oxley Island	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,671						14 12 6	
Paddington	do	163 0 0		163 0 0	81,024	3,761	842	2,999 0 2	821	2,589 5 11	692 5 0	194 8 3
	Telegraph-operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Pallamallawa	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,818						14 12 6	
Palmer's Island	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	100 0 0	135 0 0	7,254	1,723	315	799 8 1	35	171 2 3	81 18 0	100 14 1
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Palmer's Oakey	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	756						11 14 0	
Pambula	Post and Telegraph Master	34 0 0	104 0 0	138 0 0	6,825	912	315	972 13 7	50	241 6 0	82 17 6	60 5 9
Parkes	do do	63 0 0	150 0 0	213 0 0	37,128	3,450	904	2,894 8 5	408	1,980 17 6	497 5 0	225 6 10
	do Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	104 0 0	156 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Park-street	Postmaster	190 0 0		190 0 0	387,411	12,428	2,104	7,924 11 2	869	2,253 16 3	2,086 10 0	776 10 11
	do Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do Telegraph-operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Park Village	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,154						32 3 6	
Parramatta	Post and Telegraph Master	215 0 0		215 0 0	231,984	10,754	1,947	6,564 2 0	1,902	5,776 5 11	1,574 12 6	631 0 0
	1st Assistant	175 0 0		175 0 0								
	2nd do	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Parramatta-street	Postmaster	172 0 0		172 0 0	107,853	2,522	1,048	3,940 9 2	429	1,465 0 2	433 17 6	135 5 9
	Telegraph-operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Paterson	Post and Telegraph Master	19 0 0	150 0 0	169 0 0	13,362	1,221	281	756 8 10	132	517 6 11	162 16 6	76 9 5
	Assistant and Messenger	39 0 0	13 0 0	52 0 0								
Peat's Ferry	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,197						8 15 6	
Peel	Postmistress	40 0 0		40 0 0	7,080						56 11 0	
Peelwood	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,988						56 11 0	
Pejar	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,128						20 9 6	
Pelican Flats	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	4,521		216	899 9 3	131	646 14 8	37 1 0	
Pennant Hills	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	2,076						20 9 6	
Penrith	Post and Telegraph Master	200 0 0		200 0 0	51,726	3,795	1,110	3,109 0 8	516	2,030 8 3	593 15 6	223 6 7
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Pericoota	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,379						8 15 6	
Perth	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	8,487						50 14 0	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph Messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Petersham	Post and Telegraph Mistress	82 0 0	78 0 0	160 0 0	97,350	2,598	532 1,832 10 6	616	2,264 13 11	263 5 0	173 0 10	
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Picton	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	29,919	2,017	641 1,901 3 1	275	980 11 5	411 9 0	119 9 10	
	Operator and Assistant	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0								
Pilliga	Post and Telegraph Master	17 0 0	150 0 0	167 0 0	14,280	2,365	399 1,780 11 0	50	190 14 6	147 4 6	174 4 6	
	Line-repairer											
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Pine Ridge	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,841					19 10 0		
Pitt Town	Postmaster	23 0 0		23 0 0	6,297					36 1 6		
Pokolbin	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,364					10 14 6		
Ponto	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,494					15 12 0		
Pooncarie	Post and Telegraph Master		180 0 0	180 0 0	4,419	1,553	133 469 12 2	8	23 3 11		137 3 7	
	Assistant	12 0 0		12 0 0								
Port Macquarie	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	200 0 0	225 0 0	28,101	4,640	828 2,861 6 1	235	1,045 1 0	390 0 0	297 19 9	
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	do and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0								
Port Macquarie Heads	Telegraph-operator											
Prospect	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,409					43 17 6		
Putty	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,251					2 18 6		
Pyree	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	3,999					23 8 0		
Pymont (44)	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	30,015	377	793 2,511 3 2	294	1,001 14 11	355 17 6	23 12 7	
Quambone	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	10,311					107 5 0		
Quartz Ridge	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	288					13 13 0		
Queanbeyan	Post and Telegraph Master	115 0 0	115 0 0	230 0 0	69,054	4,246	1,122 3,316 12 3	506	1,529 10 1	545 0 6	297 7 0	
	Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0								
Quipolly	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,422					13 13 0		
Quirindi	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	38,865	2,986	1,239 3,837 8 3	258	1,069 5 10	434 17 0	170 13	
	Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Rainbow Reach	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,131					24 7 6		
Randwick	Postmistress and Telegraph-operator	29 0 0	104 0 0	133 0 0	38,538	1,741	419 1,544 10 6	471	1,081 11 8	273 0 0	75 13 2	
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Rankin's Springs	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	2,127					21 9 0		
Ravensworth †	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	2,943					107 6 0		
Rawdon Vale	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,761					38 0 6		
Rawdon Island	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,413					17 11 0		
Raymond Terrace	Post and Telegraph Master	91 0 0	104 0 0	195 0 0	42,030	2,614	442 1,480 5 9	387	1,598 5 2	336 7 6	151 8 1	
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Redbank	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,785					2 18 6		
Redfern	do	168 0 0		168 0 0	48,510	3,364	1,338 4,482 10 7	1,381	4,455 16 9	627 18 0	179 18 4	
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Redhead	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	780					9 15 0		
Redmyre †	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	15,456					51 13 6		
Red Range	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,290		23 55 4 4	2	12 10 0	11 14 0		
Reedy Flat	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,051		87 148 0 11	17	69 15 5	42 18 0		
Reidsdale	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,947					12 13 6		
Reid's Flat	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,160					29 5 0		
Richmond	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	130 0 0	180 0 0	80,235	5,391	538 1,669 3 9	617	1,298 13 1	526 10 0	314 12 7	
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0								
Riverstone †	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,086					35 2 0		
Robertson	Post and Telegraph Master	16 0 0	104 0 0	120 0 0	14,325	532	105 197 17 2	9	37 16 9	122 17 0	33 9 4	
Rob Roy	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,086							
Rockdale (45)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,551					43 17 6		
Rockley	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	13,485	589	476 1,267 16 10	86	351 8 11	175 10 0	35 17 1	

Rocky Glen	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	4,299						11 14 0	
Rocky Mouth	Post and Telegraph Master	55 0 0	104 0 0	159 0 0	34,143	5,056	814	3,038 4 8	121	366 0 6	346 2 8	330 14 0
	Assistant and Operator	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Rocky River	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0	1,659						17 11 0	
Rolland's Plains	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,607						38 0 6	
Rookwood	Postmaster and Telegraph-operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	12,006	478	132	315 7 11	75	328 12 4	108 4 6	33 9 11
Rooty Hill†	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	6,912						75 1 6	
Rosedale	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,122						20 9 6	
Rothbury	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	3,168						43 17 6	
Rouchell Brook	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,809							
Rous	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,220						23 8 0	
Rouse Hill	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,771						33 3 0	
Rydall†	Postmaster	60 0 0		60 0 0	10,434		347	887 10 7	81	224 0 5	156 0 0	
Ryde	do	39 0 0		39 0 0	20,871	845	316	1,117 0 5	178	840 11 0	126 15 0	71 19 5
	Telegraph Station-master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Rye Park	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,733						39 19 6	
Rylstone	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	27,939	2,398	914	3,092 5 0	194	743 17 1	427 1 0	161 3 8
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Sackville Reach	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,992						14 12 6	
St. Alban's	Post and Telegraph Master	12 0 0	104 0 0	116 0 0	2,812	306	179	449 12 11	12	34 1 2	23 8 0	18 1 4
St. Clair	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,017						14 12 6	
St. Leonards	do	175 0 0		175 0 0	156,492	3,489	748	2,291 18 3	489	1,546 15 7	684 9 0	180 18 7
	Telegraph-operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
St. Mark's	Postmistress	31 0 0		31 0 0	31,842		192	732 7 6	16	41 11 5	302 5 0	
St. Mary's	Post and Telegraph Mistress	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	29,505	790	402	938 8 4	167	633 19 6	58 10 0	50 13 11
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
St. Peter's (46)	do Telegraph Mistress		26 0 0	26 0 0	18,879	269	284	728 6 8	136	469 0 1	77 0 6	23 7 3
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
San Creek	do Telegraph Master		150 0 0	150 0 0	966	408					1 19 0	41 6 11
	do Assistant	10 0 0		10 0 0								
Scene	Postmaster	159 0 0		159 0 0	26,638	2,219	1,213	3,703 17 4	268	1,123 11 9	546 0 0	143 13 11
	do Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Scott's Flat	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	960						2 18 6	
Seaham	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	3,294						26 6 6	
Seal Rocks	Telegraph-operator		52 0 0	52 0 0		193						11 1 1
Sebastopol	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	582							
Sedgefield	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	924						15 12 0	
Seven Hills†	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	5,967						48 15 0	
Sheet of Bark	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	1,938						21 9 0	
Shellharbour	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	26 0 0	56 0 0	11,610	1,143	177	343 16 4	58	156 13 11	117 0 0	62 3 6
Shepard's Town	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,060						21 9 0	
Singleton	Post and Telegraph Master	111 0 0	100 0 0	211 0 0	105,993	6,409	1,841	6,176 9 8	1,197	3,861 1 7	1,191 9 0	452 19 5
	do Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do 2 Operators, at £104		208 0 0	208 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Smithfield	Postmaster	32 0 0		32 0 0	9,153						135 10 6	
Smithtown	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	2,952	1,635	199	645 6 5	18	113 12 0	30 4 6	99 16 9
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Sofala	do Telegraph Master	47 0 0	104 0 0	151 0 0	14,760	822	442	1,176 2 5	150	530 18 3	206 14 0	50 14 7
	do Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
Somerton	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	5,691		102	152 17 8	20	101 18 0	46 16 0	
South Bowenfells	Postmaster	23 0 0		23 0 0	5,130		153	385 19 8	21	78 6 6	62 8 0	
Southgate	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,034						8 15 6	
South Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	120 0 0	145 0 0	20,919	3,201	469	1,673 16 9	259	1,523 11 3	201 16 6	190 16 7
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
South Gundagai	Postmaster	33 0 0		33 0 0	3,696						32 3 6	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
South Head	Telegraph Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0		871					52 16 10	
Spicer's Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0		945				16 11 6		
Spring Grove†	do	35 0 0		35 0 0		8,022	203	541 0 3	32	94 11 8	112 2 6	
Spring Hill†	do	21 0 0		21 0 0		5,274				72 3 0		
Spring Ridge	do	11 0 0		11 0 0		1,818				27 6 0		
Springs†	do	15 0 0		15 0 0		2,892				51 13 6		
Springside	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0		1,686				9 15 0		
Springwood†	Postmaster and Telegraph-operator	26 0 0		26 0 0		6,159				162 16 6		
Stanborough	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0		1,524						
Stannifer	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	104 0 0	119 0 0	10,197	1,399	474	1,722 8 5	31	142 6 2	126 15 0	
Stockton	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,352					20 9 6		
Stony Creek (47)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,395					20 9 6		
Stroud	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	104 0 0	139 0 0	16,628	1,572	653	3,104 4 5	131	518 1 1	198 18 0	
	do Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Summer Hill (48)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	15,969					24 7 6		
Summer Island	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,081		94	374 1 6	10	45 16 0	32 3 6	
Sutton Forest	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	15,929	1,248				219 7 6	75 13 11	
Swallow's Nest	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,815					2 18 6		
Swan Bay	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,869					21 9 0		
Swan Vale	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	684					9 15 0		
Tabulam	do	22 0 0		22 0 0	5,307	770				34 2 6	56 3 4	
	do Assistant	10 0 0		10 0 0								
	do and Telegraph Station-master		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Talawanta	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,590					2 18 6		
Tallewang	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,449					39 19 6		
Tally-ho	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	636					24 7 6		
Tambarooka	do	65 0 0		65 0 0	5,661		140	442 3 4	129	345 2 7	46 16 0	
Tambar Springs	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	5,559		179	509 4 3	11	61 3 9	63 7 6	
Tamworth	Post and Telegraph Master	66 0 0	180 0 0	246 0 0	254,574	16,707	2,293	8,459 0 3	2,442	8,119 9 0	1,726 14 6	
	do Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	do and Operator	52 0 0		104 0 0								
	Telegraph-operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do do		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	3 do do at £104 each		312 0 0	312 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Tangmangaroo	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0	1,815					24 7 6		
Tanja	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	594					2 18 6		
Tankerooka	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	663					9 15 0		
Tarago	Postmaster	36 0 0		36 0 0	7,857					60 9 0		
Taralga	Post and Telegraph Master		150 0 0	150 0 0	14,328	1,091	362	1,027 8 1	80	305 8 1	165 15 0	
	do Assistant and Operator	19 10 0	19 10 0	39 0 0							66 8 8	
Tarana†	Postmaster	37 0 0		37 0 0	11,169		314	912 8 0	76	400 7 4	61 8 6	
Tarcutta	Post and Telegraph Mistress	50 0 0		50 0 0	5,538	490	167	400 8 8	23	133 16 4	109 4 0	
	do Telegraph Station-master		150 0 0	150 0 0							32 2 5	
Taree	Post and Telegraph Master	5 0 0	180 0 0	185 0 0	26,004	5,033	603	1,915 7 11	169	644 19 10	235 19 0	
	do Assistant and Operator	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Tarlo	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	3,645					21 9 0		
Tatham	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,369					12 13 6		
Tathra	do and Telegraph-operator	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	145	729				2 13 6	32 6 5	
Tattersall's	Telegraph-master		75 0 0	75 0 0		4,656					359 3 11	
Telegraph Point	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,160					9 15 0		

Temora	Postmaster	175 0 0	175 0 0	86,898	10,192	1,960	6,825 11 3	785	2,713 19 5	876 18 9	723 9 10
	do Assistant	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Telegraph-operator	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Messenger	.....	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tempe	Postmaster	35 0 0	35 0 0	7,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 13 6	.....
Tenandra	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 14 6	.....
Ten-mile Reef	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 15 6	.....
Tenterfield	Post and Telegraph Master	23 0 0	300 0 0	57,895	110,240	791	2,200 19 1	336	1,195 16 7	614 5 0	472 4 5
	do Assistant	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 do Operators, at £150	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 do do, at £104	.....	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Messenger	.....	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Line-repairer	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tent Hill	Postmistress	12 0 0	12 0 0	6,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 4 6	.....
Terara	Post and Telegraph-master	25 0 0	104 0 0	16,512	2,431	622	1,954 12 11	130	481 1 5	190 2 6	144 5 2
	do Assistant	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Messenger	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thackaringa	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18 6	.....
The Bulga	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 18 6	.....
The Exchange	Postmaster	150 0 0	150 0 0	94,650	30,424	148	453 16 0	10	11 10 9	865 16 0	2,828 11 11
	Telegraph Station-master	.....	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Messenger	.....	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Gulf	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 15 0	.....
The Junction	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	4,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Lagoon	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....
The Mole	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18 6	.....
The Reefs	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18 6	.....
The Rock†	Postmaster	22 0 0	22 0 0	9,786	.....	174	387 11 3	7	32 15 5	94 11 6	.....
The Valley	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 13 0	.....
Thurgoona	Postmaster	25 0 0	25 0 0	2,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 18 0	.....
Tibooburra	do	40 0 0	40 0 0	8,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 9 6	.....
Tighe's Hill	do	22 0 0	22 0 0	5,205	.....	125	370 14 5	22	84 13 9	78 0 0	.....
Tilba Tilba	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	2,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 0 6	.....
Tilpa	Telegraph Station-master	.....	104 0 0	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 3 3
Timbarra	Postmistress	15 0 0	15 0 0	2,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 2 6	.....
Timbilica	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 12 6	.....
Timbriungie	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	5,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 15 0	.....
Timor	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 9 6	.....
Tingha	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	150 0 0	30,180	3,759	1,077	5,969 2 3	179	892 7 8	305 3 6	267 5 7
	do Assistant	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Master	46 0 0	104 0 0	10,470	940	262	732 19 1	34	110 13 10	120 18 0	58 14 2
Tinonee	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	4,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 17 0	.....
Tintenbar	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 19 6	.....
Tintin Hull	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tirraniam†	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tocumwall	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	180 0 0	10,950	987	403	1,891 6 5	25	110 18 1	122 17 0	88 4 4
Tomago	Postmistress	17 0 0	17 0 0	1,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 16 6	.....
Tomakin	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....
Tomerong	do	25 0 0	25 0 0	2,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 4 0	.....
Toogong	Postmistress	21 0 0	21 0 0	9,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 17 6	.....
Tooleybuc	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	2,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18 6	.....
Tooloom	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 1 0	.....
Tooma	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	5,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 6 0	.....
Towamba	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 7 0	.....
Towrang†	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 11 0	.....
Trevallyn	Postmistress	14 0 0	14 0 0	4,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 17 6	.....
Trunkey Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	180 0 0	9,798	545	298	1,255 17 4	77	366 0 7	154 1 0	39 5 8
	do Assistant	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuena	Post and Telegraph Master	.....	150 0 0	5,334	427	275	1,081 1 0	77	354 5 2	55 11 6	29 1 1
Tullimbar	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	3,006	.....	48	98 8 2	2	2 10 4	40 19 0	.....
Tumberumba	do and Telegraph-operator	36 0 0	104 0 0	19,626	1,885	383	1,031 1 7	75	350 3 10	380 5 0	145 18 5
	do Assistant	50 0 0	50 0 0
Tumbulgum	Postmistress	19 0 0	19 0 0	3,771	150	383 16 3	18	118 4 3	65 6 6

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		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tumut	Post and Telegraph Master	90 0 0	150 0 0	240 0 0	43,263	5,404	651	1,981 19 8	308	1,114 2 1	643 10 0	359 14 1
	do Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0								
Turee Creek	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	729						16 11 6	
Tweed Heads	Postmistress and Telegraph-operator	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	894	572					5 17 0	43 10 9
Two-mile Flat	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	594						6 16 6	
Tyndale	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	849							
Uarbry	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,854						29 5 0	
Ulladulla	Post and Telegraph Mistress	23 0 0	26 0 0	49 0 0	3,840	*	82	248 1 1	53	259 15 5	29 5 0	
Ulladulla	do Telegraph Master	42 0 0	104 0 0	146 0 0	20,316	2,233	371	1, 18412 2	58	238 18 5	176 9 6	137 19 0
Ulladulla	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Ultimo	Postmaster	30 0 0		30 0 0	33,498		249	591 18 2	92	277 7 5	153 1 6	
Unanderra	Postmistress	32 0 0		32 0 0	6,432						14 12 6	
Underbank	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,527						56 11 0	
Unumgar	do	23 0 0		23 0 0	780							
Upper Bankstown	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	903						1 19 0	
Upper Bingera	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	756							
Upper Burragorang	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	714						10 14 6	
Upper Gundaroo	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	9,729		132	330 17 10	43	247 4 1	53 12 6	
Upper Manilla	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,614						19 10 0	
Upper Myall	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,185						11 14 0	
Upper North Creek	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,536		131	428 9 4	1	2 0 0	10 14 6	
Upper Pyramul	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,211		16	41 13 1	4	17 16 0	39 0 0	
Upper Turon	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	960						15 12 0	
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	150 0 0	190 0 0	47,172	4,618	1,298	5,302 0 4	248	1,079 0 8	596 14 0	290 5 9
	do Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	75 0 0	127 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Urana	Post and Telegraph Master	18 0 0	180 0 0	198 0 0	34,080	4,173	480	1,537 10 0	109	395 0 0	501 3 0	356 4 7
	do Assistant & Messenger	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Urangeline	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	777						13 13 0	
Urawilkie	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	879							
Uriarra	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	795						16 11 6	
Vacy	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	9,654						48 15 0	
Vere	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	981						4 17 6	
Vittoria	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,326						20 9 6	
Wagga Wagga	Postmaster	250 0 0		250 0 0	300,672	22,539	3,412	12,999 18 9	1,402	4,795 18 0	2,096 5 0	1,653 12 3
	do 1st Assistant	225 0 0		225 0 0								
	do 2nd do	200 0 0		200 0 0								
	do 3rd do	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	do 3 Operators, at £150 each		450 0 0	450 0 0								
	do 1 Operator, at £120		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do 1 do at £120		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do 2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Wagonga	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,596						24 7 6	
Wagra	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	5,946		62	131 2 7	4	18 0 0	40 19 0	
Walbundrie	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	5,553						92 12 6	
Walcha	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	23,766	2,263	632	2,304 17 4	110	408 1 9	390 0 0	139 16 7
	do Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Walcha Road† (56)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,866						6 16 6	
Walgett	Post and Telegraph Master	55 0 0	150 0 0	205 0 0	85,161	12,882	1,635	9,138 14 1	176	939 19 4	888 4 6	954 17 0
	do Assistant and Operator	26 0 0	104 0 0	130 0 0								
	do do do	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								

* Included with Milton.

Wallabadah	Postmistress	36 0 0	36 0 0	11,700	303	713 19 8	57	330 19 6	97 10 0			
Wallarobba	do	14 0 0	14 0 0	3,033				6 16 6				
Walla Walla	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,464				28 5 6				
Wallendbeen†	do	21 0 0	21 0 0	9,069				215 9 6				
Wallerawang*	Postmistress	50 0 0	50 0 0	29,571	2,345	538	1,859 16 5	221	948 9 6	207 13 6	137 5 10	
	Telegraph Master		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Wali	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,299					36 1 6			
Wallsend	Post and Telegraph Master	133 0 0	75 0 0	208 0 0	80,055	2,917	1,151	3,848 15 8	618	1,988 15 11	351 0 0	146 3 1
	do Assistant and Operator	70 0 0	26 0 0	96 0 0								
Wamberal	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,119						20 9 6		
Wanaaring	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	7,479						98 9 6		
Wandella	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	741						9 15 0		
Wandsworth	do	17 0 0	17 0 0	3,516		73	236 8 2	15	71 7 3	44 17 0		
Wanganella	Postmistress	26 0 0	26 0 0	10,599						49 14 6		
Wangat	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,605						9 15 0		
Waratah	Post and Telegraph Master	68 0 0	52 0 0	120 0 0	14,883	900	431	1,401 4 4	204	654 17 6	166 14 6	55 6 11
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Wardell	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	14,547	3,411	509	1,625 14 5	86	433 7 6	155 0 6	222 11 3
Warialda	do do	35 0 0	150 0 0	185 0 0	41,709	3,205	571	2,142 8 10	170	560 7 8	474 16 6	226 15 9
	do Assistant	26 0 0	104 0 0	130 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
Warkworth	Postmistress	28 0 0	28 0 0	15,813	389						87 15 0	21 19 10
	Telegraph Station-master		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Warne	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,711							70 4 0	
Warnton	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,356							19 10 0	
Waroo	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	759							4 17 6	
Warrah Ridge	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	708							11 14 0	
Warren	Post and Telegraph Master	36 0 0	180 0 0	216 0 0	46,434	6,604	761	3,291 1 3	41	522 13 10	514 16 0	454 9 1
	do Assistant	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Watson's Bay	Postmistress	22 0 0	26 0 0	9,327		173	205 15 11	12	23 10 3	61 8 6		
Wattamolla	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	615								
Wattle Flat	do	33 0 0	33 0 0	6,897		185	483 18 2	130	524 9 1	79 19 0		
Waverley	Postmistress and Operator	60 0 0	104 0 0	164 0 0	72,450	2,007	338	811 2 4	266	793 0 0	360 15 0	94 19 7
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Wee Waa	Post and Telegraph-master		104 0 0	104 0 0	11,199	1,576	372	1,387 4 3	46	245 14 10	141 7 6	114 15 9
	do Assistant	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0								
Wellingrove	Postmaster	21 0 0	21 0 0	3,330		37	47 12 5	5	17 8 3	14 12 6		
Wellington	Post and Telegraph Master	64 0 0	180 0 0	244 0 0	56,568	5,380	1,274	3,500 15 7	556	1,910 12 9	741 19 6	337 0 9
	do Assistant and Messenger	77 0 0	52 0 0	129 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
Wentworth	Post and Telegraph Master	26 0 0	300 0 0	326 0 0	77,682	48,359	800	3,142 16 1	156	735 8 6	902 17 0	813 6 6
	do Assistant	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0								
	do 2 Operators, at £150 each		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	do Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Werombi	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	906							8 15 6	
Werris Creek†	Postmaster	16 0 0	16 0 0	5,286	2,652	233	570 11 1	28	99 2 0	90 13 6	150 10 2	
	do Assistant	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0								
	Operator		25 0 0	25 0 0								
West Balmain	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	18,153							185 5 0	
Westbrook	Postmistress	13 0 0	13 0 0	1,608								
West Cambewarra	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	735							22 8 6	
West Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	5 0 0	200 0 0	205 0 0	15,036	3,131	544	1,856 15 0	179	681 13 11	165 15 0	224 0 9
	do Assistant	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0								
	do Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
West Maitland	Postmistress	262 0 0	262 0 0	316,497	20,986	2,136	6,882 17 8	4,209	13,736 7 7	623 18 0	1,473 6 9	

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Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
West Maitland	1st Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	2nd do	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		250 0 0	250 0 0								
	do Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do 4 Operators, at £104 each		416 0 0	416 0 0								
	do 1 Operator, ,, £75		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	do 3 Messengers, at £52 each		156 0 0	156 0 0								
West Tamworth	Post and Telegraph Master	80 0 0	75 0 0	155 0 0	50,436	2,495	374 1,264 8 5	255	984 8 5	298 7 0	130 1 4	
	do Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0								
West Temora	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0								
Whealbah	do	13 0 0		13 0 0						63 7 6		
Wheeo	Postmistress	29 0 0		29 0 0						89 14 0		
Wherrol Flat	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0						11 14 0		
Whinstone Valley	do	11 0 0		11 0 0						8 15 6		
Whiteman Creek	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0						5 17 0		
White Rock	do	10 0 0		10 0 0						23 8 0		
Whittingham	do	20 0 0		20 0 0						63 7 6		
Wickham	Post and Telegraph Master	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	18,243	1,132	437 1,415 18 1	167	594 2 0	207 13 6	64 17 4	
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Wicklow	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0								
Wilberforce	do	21 0 0		21 0 0						23 8 0		
Wilcannia	Post and Telegraph Master	44 0 0	180 0 0	224 0 0	88,299	20,314	1,495 6,474 3	338	1,721 19 3	1,676 0 6	2,421 16 2	
	do 1st Assistant	76 0 0		76 0 0								
	do 2nd do. and Operator	26 0 0	120 0 0	146 0 0								
	do Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do 3 Operators, at £104 each		312 0 0	312 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do do		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Wilds Meadows	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0						17 11 0		
Willanthry	do	13 0 0		13 0 0				111	495 0 10	16	63 13 4	
Willeroon	do	20 0 0		20 0 0						6,741	52 13 0	
William-street	do	190 0 0		190 0 0	139,086	761 8	2,050 7,944 1 8	938	3,114 19 1	999 7 6	432 0 7	
	do Assistant	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	do Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
William Town	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0						9 15 0		
Willow-tree †	do	24 0 0		24 0 0	6,621	964	142 414 19 8	27	157 16 7	214 10 0	59 17 8	
	do Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Wilson's Downfall	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0						29 5 0		
Wilson	do	10 0 0		10 0 0						9 15 0		
Wilton	do	20 0 0		20 0 0				565	2,523 13 7	17	81 4 2	
Windellama	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0						40 19 0		
Windyeyer	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0				118	451 5 10	30	128 5 7	
Windsor	Post and Telegraph Master	200 0 0	40 0 0	240 0 0	79,206	5,975	1,286 4,080 18 4	821	3,445 14 3	960 2 6	364 13 0	
	do Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	do do		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Wingen †	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0						89 14 0	13 1 3	
	Telegraph-operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Wingham	Post and Telegraph Master	48 0 0	104 0 0	152 0 0	17,091	1,413	531 1,371 6 2	89	303 2 7	163 16 0	110 9 3	
	do Assistant and Messenger	13 0 0	26 0 0	39 0 0								
Wiseman's Ferry	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0				328	1,204 15 10	23	106 6 2	
	Telegraph Station-master		180 0 0	180 0 0								
Wollar	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0				109	376 13 2	3	13 2 0	
Wollombi	Post and Telegraph Master		180 0 0	180 0 0	11,340	1,228	337 1,138 15 0	131	758 18 6	101 8 0	77 15 6	
	do Assistant and Operator	28 0 0	26 0 0	54 0 0								
Wollomombi	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0							28 5 6	
Wollongbar	do	10 0 0		10 0 0							10 14 6	

Wollongong	Post and Telegraph Master	86 0 0	180 0 0	266 0 0	95,046	6,664	1,481	5,021 15 11	771	2,614 4 8	897 0 0	346 0 7
	1st Assistant	45 0 0		45 0 0							19 10 0	
	2nd do & Operator	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0							53 12 6	48 18 2
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Wollongough	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,360							
Wolumla	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	10,275	895	189	390 17 11	48	188 14 4		
	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Wombat	Postmaster	32 0 0		32 0 0	4,980		81	200 14 5	28	143 4 4	51 13 6	
Woniara	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,808						53 2 0	
Woodburn	Post and Telegraph Master	45 0 0	75 0 0	120 0 0	19,662	3,309	487	1,530 13 10	88	388 13 4	111 3 0	211 6 4
	Assistant & Messenger	50 0 0	26 0 0	76 0 0								
Woodford Leigh (57)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,238						19 10 0	
Woodhouselee	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	3,999						70 4 0	
Woodlands	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	678						9 15 0	
Woodside	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	2,325						19 10 0	
Woodville	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,950						75 1 6	
Woollahra	do	39 0 0		39 9 0	36,369		367	1,289 2 11	261	743 7 11	351 0 0	
Woomargama	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	4,149						34 2 6	
Woonona	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	7,683		187	610 7 10	48	147 6 5	102 7 6	
Woore	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,951						13 13 0	
Wybond	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,590						21 9 0	
Wyndham	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,085						29 5 0	
Wyong Creek	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,316						5 17 0	
Wyrallah	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	4,704						106 5 6	
Yammatree	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,590						33 3 0	
Yandarlo (58)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,181						36 1 6	
Yarahapinn (59)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	402						6 16 6	
Yarramalong	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	825						19 10 0	
Yarraman	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,239						11 14 0	
Yarras	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,230						9 15 0	
Yass	Postmaster	200 0 0		200 0 0	74,172	5,631	1,539	4,640 0 6	645	2,144 5 1	943 16 0	393 12 10
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		200 0 0	200 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Line repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Yatteyattah	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	2,472						17 11 0	
Yeoval	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,520						4 17 6	
Yerong Creek (60)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,530						26 6 6	
Yetholme	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,407						19 10 0	
Yetman	Postmaster	23 0 0		23 0 0	3,906	674					81 18 0	52 12 0
	Station master		180 0 0	180 0 0								
Young	Post and Telegraph Master	42 0 0	200 0 0	242 0 0	125,046	8,838	1,306	4,369 11 9	763	2,326 4 1	1,240 4 0	680 16 10
	Assistant	104 0 0		104 0 0								
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Line repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Yullundry	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,100		33	57 2 8			22 8 6	
Yarrunga (61)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	396						2 18 6	

(1) Established 16th January (2) Established 1st August (3) Established 21st August (4) Established 1st February (5) Established 1st November (6) Discontinued 18th August, and re established 13th November (7) Discontinued 6th September, re established 9th October (8) Established 23rd October (9) Established 16th June (10) Established 1st April (11) Established 1st February (12) Telegraph Office opened 1st November (13) Telegraph Office opened 28th February (14) Established 20th June (15) Discontinued 1st July, re established 10th July (16) Established 1st August (17) Telegraph Office opened 16th October (18) Telegraph Office opened 1st May (19) Established 1st February (20) Telegraph Office opened 4th August (21) Telegraph Office opened 1st June (22) Established 1st March (23) Established 16th December (24) Telegraph Office opened 18th May (25) Established 1st September (26) Telegraph Office opened 13th June (27) Telegraph Office opened 25th September (28) Established 2nd August (29) Telegraph Office opened 22nd June (30) Discontinued 12th August, re established 16th October (31) Discontinued 12th August, re established 16th October (32) Established 1st August (33) Established 16th June (34) Re established 18th January (35) Telegraph Office opened 18th October (36) Established 1st August (37) Telegraph Office opened 13th September (38) Established 1st May (39) Telegraph Office opened 13th September (40) Telegraph Office opened 13th February (41) Established 20th October (42) Established 20th March (43) Telegraph Office opened 13th July (44) Telegraph Office opened 22nd September, Post Office established 27th November (45) Established 15th April (46) Telegraph Office opened 15th July (47) Established 21st August (48) Established 24th April (49) Established 20th November (50) Established 1st August (51) Established 1st November (52) Post Office established 1st July (53) Established 1st August (54) Telegraph Office opened 27th November (55) Telegraph Office opened 13th February (56) Established 16th November (57) Established 1st March (58) Established 1st April (59) Established 1st July (60) Established 1st October (61) Established 16th August

† The Postal duties at these places are conducted at Railway Stations

B.

LIST of Receiving Offices on 31st December, 1882.

Names of Receiving Offices.	Annual Salary.	Names of Receiving Offices.	Annual Salary.	Names of Receiving Offices.	Annual Salary.
Aberglasslyn	£ s. d. 5 0 0	Ferrier's	£ s. d. 5 0 0	New Oriel	£ s. d. 5 0 0
Altcar	5 0 0	German Creek	5 0 0	Nicholson's	5 0 0
Angledool	5 0 0	Gillenbah	5 0 0	Norton	5 0 0
Baerami	5 0 0	Glenariff	5 0 0	No. 2 West Bogan	5 0 0
Bald Nob	5 0 0	Glenbog	5 0 0	Numbugga	5 0 0
Ballanafad	5 0 0	Goolagong (Flint's)	5 0 0	Ournie	5 0 0
Barber's Creek	5 0 0	Goonambil	5 0 0	Parkesbourne	5 0 0
Bedgerebong	5 0 0	Graman	5 0 0	Puddledock	5 0 0
Bellbrook	5 0 0	Greenwich	5 0 0	Pulpit Hill	5 0 0
Bellmount Forest	5 0 0	Gregra	5 0 0	Rock Flat	5 0 0
Bermagui	5 0 0	Grogan	5 0 0	Rocky Hall	5 0 0
Berrellan	5 0 0	Gullen	5 0 0	Rocky Ponds	5 0 0
Berrima Colliery	5 0 0	Halton	5 0 0	Rosebrook	5 0 0
Blackheath	5 0 0	Hatfield	5 0 0	Rosewood	5 0 0
Boggabilla	5 0 0	Hickey's Creek	5 0 0	Salisbury Plains	5 0 0
Bolaro	5 0 0	Hillas Creek	5 0 0	Sally's Flat	5 0 0
Booroolong	5 0 0	Hobby's Yards	5 0 0	Sandy Creek	5 0 0
Borambil	5 0 0	Holt's Flat	5 0 0	Sassafras	5 0 0
Botany Road	5 0 0	Hopefield	5 0 0	Selmes'	5 0 0
Bow	5 0 0	Hulong	5 0 0	Shaw	5 0 0
Bowman	5 0 0	Invergowrie	5 0 0	South Casino	5 0 0
Bowna Railway Station	5 0 0	Jerrawa	5 0 0	Spring Plains	5 0 0
Brawlin	5 0 0	Kaiser	5 0 0	Stanmore	5 0 0
Bredbo	5 0 0	Kangaroobie	5 0 0	Sutton	5 0 0
Brenda	5 0 0	Kangaroo Camp	5 0 0	Taradale	5 0 0
Brodie's Plains	5 0 0	Kilgin	5 0 0	Telegherry	5 0 0
Brucedale	5 0 0	Kilrush	5 0 0	Terra Bella	5 0 0
Bumberry	5 0 0	Kinchela Creek	5 0 0	Tharwa	5 0 0
Bumble	5 0 0	Knorrit Flat	5 0 0	The Albert	5 0 0
Burns	5 0 0	Kyamba	5 0 0	The Quarries	5 0 0
Burslem's	5 0 0	Lahey's Creek	5 0 0	Tilpa	5 0 0
Cabramatta	5 0 0	Lamb's Creek	5 0 0	Timbery Range	5 0 0
Camden Haven	5 0 0	Larbert	5 0 0	Tomboy	5 0 0
Carabost	5 0 0	Laurel Hill	5 0 0	Tuggranong	5 0 0
Carrawobity	5 0 0	Lawson	5 0 0	Turlinjah	10 0 0
Cataract	5 0 0	Little Bombay	5 0 0	Upper Lostock	5 0 0
Cave Creek	5 0 0	Little Plain	5 0 0	Uranquinty	5 0 0
Clarevaux	5 0 0	Lower Tarcutta	5 0 0	Vale of Clwydd	5 0 0
Clybucca	5 0 0	Luntsvale	5 0 0	Waddai	5 0 0
Cochran Creek	5 0 0	Manar	5 0 0	Wanchope	5 0 0
Cockle Creek	5 0 0	Mangopla	5 0 0	Ward's River	5 0 0
Coff's Harbour	5 0 0	Maracket	5 0 0	Warkton	5 0 0
Collingullie	5 0 0	Middle Adelong	5 0 0	Waterloo	5 0 0
Cowan's	5 0 0	Milburn Creek	5 0 0	Williamsdale	5 0 0
Cowper	5 0 0	Minto	5 0 0	Wimbledon	5 0 0
Coolongolook Gold-field	5 0 0	Morago	5 0 0	Wiseman's Creek	5 0 0
Craigie	5 0 0	Morongla Creek	5 0 0	Womboo (Rogers's)	5 0 0
Cuddell	5 0 0	Mount Aubrey	5 0 0	Womboota (Edwards's)	5 0 0
Cundumbul	5 0 0	Mount Pleasant	5 0 0	Woodstown	5 0 0
Deep Creek	5 0 0	Mullengandra	5 0 0	Woolgoolga	5 0 0
Doughboy Hollow	5 0 0	Murragang	5 0 0	Wyagdon	5 0 0
Downside	5 0 0	Murrumbah	5 0 0	Yalwal	5 0 0
Doyle's Creek	5 0 0	Nangus	5 0 0	Yarrara	5 0 0
Dry River	5 0 0	Narrawa	5 0 0	Y. Water	5 0 0
Dunoon	5 0 0	Newlands	5 0 0		
Duramana	5 0 0	Nevertire	5 0 0		
Emigrant Creek	5 0 0				
Eureka	5 0 0				
Faulconbridge	5 0 0				

C.

RETURN showing where the Government have erected or possess buildings, and where buildings are leased or otherwise provided, for Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Government possess Buildings at the following places :—

Abattoirs.	Bega.	Camden.
Albury (Post Office).	Bingera.	Candelo.
Do. (Telegraph Office).	Blayney.	Cannonbar.
Arakoon.	Boggabri.	Carcoar.
Armidale (Post Office).	Bombala.	Casino.
Do. (Telegraph Office).	Booligal.	Cassilis.
Balranald.	Bourke.	Clarence Town.
Barraba.	Braidwood.	Cobargo.
Bathurst (Post Office).	Brewarrina.	Coolah.
Do. (Telegraph Office).	Burrowa.	Cooma.

The Government possess Buildings at the following places:—

Coonabarabran. Coonamble. Cooranbong. Cootamundra. Copeland North. Corowa. Deniliquin (Post Office). Do. (Telegraph Office). Dubbo. Dungog. East Maitland. Euston. Forbes. Glen Innes. Gosford. Goulburn. Grafton. Grenfell. Gulgong. Gundagai. Gunnedah. Gunning. Hay. Hill End. Inverell. Jerilderie. Jerry's Plains. Kiama. Lawrence. Liverpool.	Major's Creek. Menindie. Merriwa. Milton. Molong. Moree. Morpeth. Moulamein. Mount Victoria. Mudgee (Post Office). Do. (Telegraph Office). Murrumburrab. Murrurundi (Telegraph Office). Muswellbrook (Post Office). Do. (Telegraph Office). Narrabri. Narrandera. Newcastle (Post Office). Do. (Telegraph Office). Newtown. Orange. Parkes. Parramatta. Penrith. Port Macquarie. Post Office Stables, Sydney. Queanbeyan. Raymond Terrace. Richmond. Rockley.	Rylstone. Scone. Singleton. Sofala. Sydney. Tamworth. Tarcutta. Taree. Tenterfield. Trunkay Creek. Tumut. Ulmarr. Urana. Wagga Wagga. Wallerawang. Walgett. Wallsend. Waratah. Warialda. Warren. Wellington. Wentworth. West Kempsey. West Maitland (Post Office). Do. (Telegraph Office). Wilcannia. Windsor. Wollongong. Yass (Telegraph Office). Young.
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Office accommodation is provided at the following Railway Stations, also the property of the Government.

*Anvil Creek. §Ashfield. *Auburn. Bethungra. Binalong. §Blackheath. Blacktown. *Blandford. §Bomen. Bowenfels. §Bowna Railway Station. Bowning. Breadalbane. §Breeza. Brewongle. §Burwood. §Cabramatta. †Capertee. Carrathool. *Clarence Tunnel. *Coolaman. *Croydon. Culcairn. *Currabubula. §Darlington Railway Station. Douglass. *Emu Plains. †Fairfield. *Farley. George's Plains. Gerogery.	*Glenbrook. Granville. *Grong Grong. Hanging Rock. §Harden. *Harefield. †Haydonton. †Hexham. §Homebush. §Hulong. *Illabo. †Ironbarks. †Jordan's Crossing. †Junee. Katoomba. †Kelso. *Kentucky. †Lawson. †Lochinvar. Marulan. *Maryvale. §Menangle. †Minto. §Mittagong. *Mount Wilson. *Mulgrave. §Mullion Creek. *Murrumbidgee. †Nevertire. Newbridge. †North Yanko.	*Old Junee. *Perth. §Petersham. Ravensworth. †Redfern Railway Station. *Redmyre. *Riverstone. †Rocky Ponds. §Rookwood. Rooty Hill. Rydal. Seven Hills. Spring Grove. Spring Hill. *Springs. §Springwood. †Stanmore. Tarana. §The Rock. *The Valley. *Towrang. †Uranquinty. *Walcha Road. Wallendbeen. §Warne. Werris Creek. Willow Tree. Wingen. *Yerrong Creek.
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Office accommodation provided at Pilot Stations.

§Barranjoey. §Clarence River Heads. †Green Cape. §Harrington.	†Jervis Bay. †Macleay Heads. §Nambucca Heads. †Nelson's Bay.	†Seal Rocks. †South Head (lighthouse). §Tweed Heads. §Ulladulla.
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Office accommodation provided free of charge for rent.

§Blackwall. §Bowna. §Bungwall Flat. §Croki (Manning River). §Deepwater. §Eugowra. §Germanton. §Gerringong.	§Ginninderra. §Jamberoo. §Kiandra. §Kyamba. §Lower Gundaroo. §Lucknow. †Michelago. †Middle Creek.	†Molonglo. §Pambula. §Salt Creek. §Shellharbour. §Stannifer. †The Exchange (Telegraph Office). †Wolumla.
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* Post offices. † Telegraph offices. ‡ Receiving offices. § Postal and Telegraph duties at these places are amalgamated. || Postal and Telegraph duties at these places are conducted at the Railway Stations.

Office accommodation provided by guarantors of Telegraph Lines.

Anvil Creek.		Cargo.		Tilpa.		Tumberumba.	
PREMISES Rented.							
Office.	Annual Rent.	Office.	Annual Rent.	Office.	Annual Rent.	Office.	Annual Rent.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adaminaby	30 0 0	Greenwell Point	13 0 0	Park-street (Branch Office)	169 0 0		
Adelong	70 0 0	Hamilton	26 0 0	Parramatta-street (Branch Office)	130 0 0		
Appin (Telegraph Office)...	26 0 0	Haymarket (Branch Office)	300 0 0	Paterson	40 0 0		
Araluen	30 0 0	Hillston	52 0 0	Picton	40 0 0		
Ballina	36 0 0	Howlong	39 0 0	Pilliga	52 0 0		
Balmain (Branch Office) ..	60 0 0	Hunter s Hill	65 0 0	Pooncarie	50 0 0		
Baradine	40 0 0	Ivanhoe	50 0 0	Pymont	100 0 0		
Barrington	78 0 0	Kempsey	50 0 0	Quirindi	52 0 0		
Bateman's Bay (Telegraph Office)	30 0 0	King-street (Branch Office)	104 0 0	Randwick	90 0 0		
Bellbrook (Telegraph Office)	35 0 0	Lake Cudgellico (Telegraph Office)	52 0 0	Redfern (Branch Office)	90 0 0		
Bendemeer	36 0 0	Lambton	39 0 0	Robertson	20 0 0		
Berrima	30 0 0	Lismore	70 0 0	Rocky Mouth	60 0 0		
Bodalla	26 0 0	Lithgow	50 0 0	Ryde	20 0 0		
Bowrall	36 8 0	Louth	50 0 0	St. Albans	39 0 0		
Branxton	26 0 0	Lower Botany	39 0 0	St. Leonards (Branch Office)	130 0 0		
Broke	25 0 0	Manilla	35 0 0	St. Mary's	40 0 0		
Broughton Creek	10 0 0	Manly	104 0 0	St. Peter's	40 0 0		
Brushgrove	26 0 0	Marengo	20 0 0	Smithtown	25 0 0		
Bulahdelah	30 0 0	Marrickville	52 0 0	South Grafton	35 0 0		
Bulli	24 0 0	Marsdens	26 0 0	Stroud	25 0 0		
Bundarra	40 0 0	Merimbula	30 0 0	Sutton Forest	26 0 0		
Bungendore (Telegraph Office)	26 0 0	Miller's Point (Branch Office)	156 0 0	Tabulam (Telegraph Office)	26 0 0		
Burrawang	20 0 0	Millie	40 0 0	Tambaroora (Post Office)	20 0 0		
Campbelltown	60 0 0	Minmi	26 0 0	Taralga	32 0 0		
Camperdown	80 0 0	Moama	60 0 0	Tathra	13 0 0		
Canowindra	26 0 0	Mogil Mogil	35 0 0	Telegraph Stables, York-st.	480 0 0		
Clifton	20 0 0	Moonbi (Telegraph Office)	13 0 0	Telegraph Stores, Clarence-street	200 0 0		
Cobar	156 0 0	Morangarell (Telegraph Office)	26 0 0	Telegraph Stores, Kent-st.	250 0 0		
Cobbora	20 0 0	Moruya	50 0 0	Temora	60 0 0		
Condobolin	75 0 0	Mossgiel	52 0 0	Terara	40 0 0		
Copmanhurst	28 0 0	Mossvale	100 0 0	The Exchange (Post Office)	100 0 0		
Coraki (Richmond River)	50 0 0	Mount M'Donald	45 0 0	Tingha	52 0 0		
Cowra	80 0 0	Mulwala	30 0 0	Tinonee	26 0 0		
Crookwell	50 0 0	Mundooran	45 0 0	Tocumwall	52 0 0		
Cudal	20 0 0	Mungindi	35 0 0	Tuena	30 0 0		
Cundletown	26 0 0	Murrurundi (Post Office)	54 0 0	Uralla	30 0 0		
Darlington	75 0 0	Murwillumbah	33 16 0	Walcha	20 0 0		
Delegate	15 0 0	Nambucca (Telegraph Office)	16 0 0	Wardell	40 0 6		
Denman	30 0 0	Nelligen	20 0 0	Warkworth	15 12 0		
Eauabalong	40 0 0	Newton Boyd	13 0 0	Waverley	83 0 0		
Eden	50 0 0	Nimitybelle	35 0 0	Wee Waa	30 0 0		
Edgecliff	84 0 0	Nowra	33 0 0	West Tamworth	65 0 0		
Emmaville	52 0 0	Nundle (Telegraph Office)	28 0 0	Wickham	50 0 0		
Fernmount	26 0 0	Nymagee	52 0 0	William-st. (Branch Office)	200 0 0		
Forster	30 0 0	Oberon	35 0 0	Wingham	26 0 0		
Frederickton (Telegraph Office)	10 0 0	Obley (Telegraph Office)	10 0 0	Wiseman's Ferry	50 0 0		
Gilgandra	45 10 0	Oxford-street (Branch Office)	240 0 0	Wollombi	30 0 0		
Gladstone	5 4 0	Paddington (Branch Office)	104 0 0	Woodburn	30 0 0		
Glebe	72 0 0	Palmer's Island	20 0 0	Yass (Post Office)	90 0 0		
Gloucester	26 0 0			Yetman (Telegraph Office)	50 0 0		
Gongolgon	39 0 0						
Goodooga	30 0 0						

List of Stamp-sellers on the 31st December, 1882.

Name.	Residence	Date of Appointment	*Name	Residence.	Date of Appointment
Aaron, T. C.	75, Elizabeth-st, Waterloo	15 July, 1882	Campbell, J. B. ...	Yass	4 Jan, 1882
Abbott, Elizabeth	107, Oxford-street . . .	21 June, 1873	Canterill, John	235, Oxford-street	20 Jan, 1882
Abrahams, Joseph	Eveleigh	19 Oct, 1881	Canty, John M.	137, Regent-street	18 Mar, 1880
Abrahams, M. C., & Co	340 & 342, Elizabeth-street	13 June, 1882	Castlemaue, Mrs. R.	Noumea, New Caledonia	30 Dec., 1872
Abreau, A. F.	398, George-street	6 Aug., 1867	Cash, William	11, George-street West	12 May, 1880
Adams, George	Banner Office, Albury	17 Mar, 1881	Casperson, Mrs. L.	Tumut	29 May, 1871
Adams, Eliza	91, Macquarie-street South,	3 June, 1882	Cassidy, P.	85, Walker-street, Redfern	2 Dec., 1881
Ah How, James	Prince-street, Grafton	16 Sept, 1882	Castner, J. L.	Redfern Railway Station	10 Feb., 1875
Albrecht, George	12, Bourke-st, Woolloomooloo.	22 Mar., 1880	Causton, H. W. L.	Clarence-street	22 Mar., 1881
Allwood, John	81 & 86, Castlereagh-street,	26 Oct, 1882	Caught, W. W.	Enmore	6 June, 1881
Anderson, P.	153, Lower George-street,	8 Sept, 1882	Chudleigh & Caudle	Summer Hill, Ashfield	13 Aug., 1880
Ardill, G. E.	277, Pitt-street	26 Oct, 1882	Clamp, J.	781, George-street	15 July, 1880
Armstrong, E. A.	Tintaldr, Victoria	6 Dec., 1876	Clark, C. M.	High-st., West Maitland	14 Feb., 1876
Arnold, A.	Newtown	24 Mar, 1879	Clarke, Henry	Stanmore Road, Newtown.	21 Feb., 1879
Asser, N. F.	Seone	3 Mar, 1863	Clarke, J. W. R.	5 & 6, Market-buildings,	14 May, 1879
Bailey, F. W.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	28 Feb, 1882	Clarke, E.	George-street.	24 Dec., 1868
Baker, F. E.	53, Liverpool-street West	29 July, 1882	Clarke & Tait	Clifford and Cowper Streets,	14 Oct., 1882
Bale, Mary	Woollahra	11 May, 1870	Coates & Post	Goulburn.	
Ball, E.	Goulburn	30 Dec, 1862	Cohen, Sydney	60, William-street	27 April, 1872
Bamford, Ellen	29, Pitt street, Redfern	7 Jan, 1882	Colburn, Charles	408, George-street	8 July, 1880
Bancroft, & Son	Regent-street, Redfern	29 Dec, 1882	Cole, E. R.	Grafton-street, Goulburn	25 May, 1882
Barby, Mrs. Elizabeth	66, Hunter-street	6 June, 1881	Cole, J.	394, George-street	22 Oct, 1867
Barden, E.	Enmore Road, Newtown	31 July, 1880	Coleman, Mrs. A.	Enmore Road, Newtown	6 Feb., 1875
Barker, F. J.	85, Sussex-street	23 June, 1870	Collins, Charles	High Holborn & Cleveland	20 Mar., 1882
Barnett, J. J.	Lower Township, Temora	17 Aug., 1883	Colwell, J.	Streets, Surry Hills.	
Barratt, Mrs. M.	152, King-street	14 Jan., 1873	Compton, F.	Narrabri	11 Aug., 1880
Barrett, George	Spring's Builds, Waverley	14 Aug, 1882	Conlon, M.	88, Gipps street, Surry Hills	5 Nov., 1875
Barton, John	Corner of Buckingham and Rutland Sts, Strawberry Hills.	13 May, 1883	Connolly, Mrs. Bessy	4, Oxford-street	2 Sept., 1882
Bass, Thomas	Church-street, Parramatta	20 Sept, 1881	Cook & Co.	Cooma-street, Yass	1 Nov., 1879
Beales, C.	Regent-street, Redfern	15 July, 1882	Cook, Chester T.	Glenmore Road	6 April, 1881
Beare, J. C.	192, William-street	25 June, 1866	Cook, Samuel	80, Oxford-street	18 Nov., 1882
Beaman, Mrs. Margt	Opposite Barrack Gate, Paddington	13 Jan., 1881	Cookes, Mrs. Caroline	Tamworth	18 Sept, 1879
Beavis, Miss Sarah	187, Cleveland-st, Redfern	17 Dec, 1881	Corderoy, Thomas	Narrabri	31 Jan, 1882
Beck, Miss Eliza	Burrowa East	29 Nov., 1878	Cornish, J. C.	Bombala	9 Dec, 1882
Bell, Francis	Raglan-st. and Darlington Road, Darlington.	9 Mar, 1882	Corrigan, Thomas	Ilford	15 Mar, 1882
Bellridge, W. C.	Dalhng-street, Balmain	11 May, 1880	Coull, W.	165, George-street West,	29 July, 1882
Bennett, G. M.	135, King-street	17 Sept., 1869	Cox, Samuel	Sydney.	
Bennett, Alfred	Evening News Office, 148 & 150, Pitt-street.	29 Sept, 1869	Cox, William G.	Marshall-street, Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880
Bent, Chas.	368, George-street	13 Aug, 1869	Craig & Aitken	Pictou	27 Aug, 1864
Bentley, Mrs. Eliza J	190, William-street	14 May, 1881	Crewes, Charles F.	Crookwell	15 Aug., 1880
Berry, W. H. C.	Memndie	10 Feb., 1879	Crofts, John	Goulburn	2 Feb, 1880
Bilbrough, William	Dean-street, Albury	17 Oct, 1880	Daines, Alfred	680, George-street	26 Aug, 1882
Bingham, Miss E. A.	Morris-street, Summer Hill	23 Sept, 1880	Dalby, James	120, King-street	23 June, 1881
Black, J. M.	Ayrdale, Merimbula	4 Dec, 1874	Dall, A. W.	95, William-street, Wollomooloo.	12 May, 1882
Blair, Robert	West Maitland	6 Dec, 1877	Davidson, A. W.	Tichborne, near Forbes	28 Feb., 1882
Bluhdorn, Mrs. Catherine.	159, Phillip-street	15 July, 1880	Davies, James	Anson-street, Orange	24 July, 1877
Bobrowski, Miss Amelia J.	Stewart-street, Bathurst	31 May, 1881	Davis, E.	Mullens-street, Balmain	16 Sept., 1881
Bohrsmann, M. C.	39, Oxford-street	10 May, 1869	Davis, Mrs. L.	Lawrence	29 Dec, 1880
Bonnor, Mrs. Elizabeth	Harris-street, Ultimo	24 Feb, 1881	Dawson, Mrs. Margt	Brilliant-street, Bathurst	26 April, 1882
Boore & Long	35 & 37, Market-street	30 Nov., 1881	Day, Phillip	Parramatta	22 Mar., 1871
Borradale Henry	Buckland, & Garden Sts., Alexandria.	22 Dec., 1882	Deacon, Thomas	32, Kent-street	17 Jan., 1878
Boughton, John	"The Lion" Stores, Balmain	9 Aug, 1882	Deaux, William	28, Sussex-street	9 June, 1879
Bowyer, George	410, Elizabeth-street South	26 May, 1865	Dettmer, E. C.	Corner of Carlton and Irving	4 July, 1881
Breckenridge, Bobt.	Newcastle	14 Aug, 1876	Dickson, R. W.	Streets, Chippendale.	
Brett, James	Blane street, Newcastle	15 July, 1880	Dignam, W. J.	Milson's Point, St. Leonard's	1 July, 1869
Brooks, John	108, Alfred street, Milson's Point, North Shore.	22 Oct, 1880	Dixon, E.	Gunnedah	24 Feb., 1881
Brown, Alexander	25, Old Newtown Road, Darlington.	9 June, 1881	Dodd, A.	Foveaux-street, Surry Hills	1 April, 1880
Brown, Arthur	202, Elizabeth-street	11 Nov, 1881	Dole, James	Darling Road, W. Balmain	10 July, 1880
Brown, Mrs.	4, Argyle-place	17 April, 1879	Downes, R.	102, Princes-street	22 June, 1882
Brown & Shaw	321, Pitt-street	13 Nov, 1880	Dc wney, George, junior	Reynolds-street, North Goulburn.	31 Jan., 1882
Bruce, W. L.	Railway Store, North Wagga	19 June, 1879	Drake, Henry	General Printing Office, West Maitland.	13 Aug, 1880
Brunton, William	Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle	8 Jan., 1880	Dixon, Thomas	Parramatta	31 May, 1870
Buist, H.	113, King-street	13 June, 1870	Dixon, E.	Greta, Anvil Creek	2 Aug., 1875
Bullard, Wilham	342, George-street	7 Aug., 1879	Dodd, A.	Grey-street, Glen Innes	28 Feb, 1877
Burnett, S.	92, Queen-street, Woollahra	12 Dec., 1882	Dole, James	Glebe Road	2 June, 1865
Burrell, Reuben	62, Hunter-street	17 Nov., 1882	Downes, R.	281, Pitt-street	20 Aug, 1877
Burton, H. J.	Dean street, Albury	6 May, 1881	Dc wney, George, junior	254, Harris-street, corner of Allen-street, Pymont.	19 Aug, 1882
Butler, Thos.	163, York-street	22 Dec., 1870	Drake, Henry	Hercules-street and Liverpool Road, Ashfield.	22 Jan, 1879
Butterfield, J.	141, Elizabeth-street, Redfern	9 May, 1882	Drew, Thomas C	Corner of Ocean and Queen Streets, Woollahra.	18 July, 1881
Callaghan, M. J.	Mort-street, Balmain	16 June, 1874	Du zdale, T. W.	Taree	4 Jan, 1876
Callaway, R.	140, King-street	4 Oct, 1877	Dunnolo, J. T.	2, Pitt-street, Waterloo	1 Aug, 1882
			Dunbar, J. R.	26, Botany-st, Surry Hills	8 Dec., 1882
			Dunn, Patrick	Mulwala	8 Dec, 1864
			Dyason, E. B.	Paddington	9 June, 1880
			Eames, W. D.	14, Oxford-street	28 Jan, 1864
			Edr dge, Herbert	420, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills.	23 Mar, 1882
			Edwards, John	Leichhardt-street, Waverley	10 June, 1879

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Eider, James	71, King-street	21 May, 1880	Hill, Brothers	130, William-street	19 Oct., 1877
Ellis, Richard	Catherine-st., Forest Lodge	21 Oct., 1882	Hinchcliffe, S. A.	Waterloo	2 Aug., 1875
Emert, William F. Colyton.	Mount Druit, near Rooty Hill.	9 Feb., 1882	Hinder, E. J.	Glebe Road	10 Oct., 1877
Enemark, —	Corner of Old South Head Road, and Queen-street, Woollahra.	16 Dec., 1882	Hoare, James	Darling-street, Balmain	22 May, 1882
Engelen, J. B.	Gundagai	15 Aug., 1881	Hodgkinson, James	242, South Head Road, Paddington.	15 Feb., 1882
Eve, Jas.	159, Pitt-street	13 Nov., 1877	Hordern, J. L.	211, Pitt-street	17 Mar., 1877
Fairbairn, Mrs. C. L.	Addison Road, Marrickville	4 Aug., 1882	Hunt, Mrs. F. R.	Victoria Road, Marrickville	14 Mar., 1882
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter & Pitt Streets	5 April, 1864	Hunter, W. C.	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869
Farey & Co.	Harris-street, Ultimo	25 Feb., 1880	Ingham, Benjamin	24, Goulburn-street	17 July, 1882
Farrell, Kate	798, George-street South	31 Oct., 1882	Ireland, A.	115, Harbour-street	14 April, 1882
Fawcett, Dr. B.	Piper-street, Bathurst	21 Sept., 1881	Jackson, William	Burfit-st., Leichhardt	11 May, 1881
Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864	James, John	Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge.	9 Sept., 1882
Fitzosborne, James	Howick-street, Bathurst	12 Nov., 1878	James, D.	41, Oxford-street	27 April, 1870
Fitzpatrick, Mary A.	35, King-street	17 May, 1873	James & Co.	515, George-street	17 May, 1877
Flagg, E. H.	King & Nelson Streets, Newtown.	25 Aug., 1882	Jamieson, Robert	Hunter-street, Newcastle	5 July, 1880
Flanagan, E. F.	586, George-street	23 June, 1864	Jansen, F.	78, Market-street	29 Sept., 1877
Flatman, Henry	Canterbury Rd., Petersham	12 Oct., 1880	Jaye, James	Lawson-street, Balmain	13 May, 1882
Foot, H. B.	Yass	21 Mar., 1868	Johns, Frans	Blue's Point Rd., N. Shore	21 Mar., 1881
Ford, Eliza	Ocean-street, Woollahra	8 Feb., 1871	Johnstone, Robert H.	57, King-st	5 Aug., 1881
Fortier, Wm.	89, Sussex-street	14 Nov., 1866	Jones, Mrs. A.	117, King-street, Newtown	6 Oct., 1882
Foster, H. N.	144, William-st., Woollomooloo.	5 July, 1880	Jones, A.	46, George-street West.	2 Dec., 1868
Fowler, H. V.	309, Castlereagh-street	17 Feb., 1869	Jones, C.	356, Harris-street, Pyrmont	25 April, 1881
Fowler, Percy	Hordern-street, Newtown	14 Sept., 1882	Jones, J. R.	Bathurst	1 Oct., 1862
Fowles, Geo.	Buckland-street, Waterloo	27 Mar., 1876	Jones, Robert	Harden	7 Aug., 1882
Fox, George	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	13 April, 1882	Jones, Samuel	Glebe Store, Glebe, Newcastle.	25 May, 1876
Foxall, W. S.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	14 Feb., 1877	Jones, W. G.	Ashfield	10 Aug., 1880
Foxall, William	92, Oxford-street	28 Feb., 1881	Jones, J. P.	Blayney	1 June, 1880
Frazer, George E.	83, George-street North	1 Nov., 1881	Kaufman, M.	Corner of Nithsdale and Goulburn Streets	14 Sept., 1882
French, W.	17, Bennett-st., Surry Hills	5 Oct., 1880	Kavanagh, M.	Liverpool and Harbour Sts.	2 Aug., 1877
Fryer, Thomas	Kemp-street, Wallsend	19 July, 1879	Kay Ty	Anvil Creek	15 Mar., 1882
Fuller, Mrs. Fanny D.	Stanmore Road, Petersham	3 June, 1881	Kerr, A. A.	Goulburn	13 June, 1872
Gazzard, Moses	Church-street, Parramatta	8 Aug., 1876	Keil, Werner	Stanmore Road, Petersham	27 July, 1881
Gibb, James	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	15 Feb., 1878	King, E. F.	544, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	14 July, 1880
Gibbs, James	Corner of Alt & John Streets North Ashfield.	7 Nov., 1882	Kingcott, J.	Kingston, Newtown	14 Aug., 1876
Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	70, Pitt-street	17 Aug., 1868	Kirby, Mrs. S. S.	190, Pitt-street	11 Oct., 1878
Gibson, Henry W.	23, Sydney Arcade	20 Dec., 1881	Kline, J.	Campbell's Hill, West Maitland.	9 June, 1875
Gilbert Brothers	George-street, Parramatta.	8 Sept., 1882	Kluge, Charles	47, William-st.	7 Oct., 1880
Gilmore, John	41, Upper William-street North, Woollomooloo	18 Oct., 1882	Knaggs & Co.	Newcastle	29 June, 1865
Goddard, Henry	133, Oxford-st., Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880	Knowles, E. H.	209, Sussex-street	2 Nov., 1874
Goldstein, Albert	24, Hunter-street	14 July, 1880	Knox, Joseph	Hereford-st., Forest Lodge	8 Dec., 1881
Gordon & Gotch	357, George-street	8 April, 1865	Kollias, Hemos	Victoria-st., Darlinghurst	14 Dec., 1882
Gorrel, F.	98, Queen-st., Woollahra	17 Sept., 1881	Kurton, Mr.	Corner of Pitt and Wellington Streets, Redfern	18 June, 1881
Grattan, O. L.	284, George-street	19 Aug., 1881	Lamond, J. J.	2, Macquarie-street South	27 May, 1882
Green, James	Burwood Road, Burwood	19 May, 1882	Lang, J. & A.	Woodburn	22 April, 1882
Gregory, William	Corner of Cowper-street and Old South Head Road, Waverley	14 Aug., 1882	Lang, William	12, Carlton-terrace, Irwin-street, off Abercrombie-street.	23 June, 1881
Greenstreet, Thomas	Wyandah, near Lawrence	24 Oct., 1882	Lansdown, John	Goulburn	7 Dec., 1878
Greisin, Martin	260, George-street	16 Feb., 1871	Lassetter & Co.	417, George-street	4 Oct., 1882
Guind, John	St. Mary's, South Creek	6 Sept., 1880	Laughton & Co., Messrs. J. R.	194, Elizabeth-street	27 May, 1881
Guinery, A.	1, Argyle-st., Miller's Point	17 Aug., 1870	Lawrence, Richard	Paddington	9 Sept., 1882
Gulliver, John	Newcastle	30 June, 1869	Lawrence, Richard	66, Oxford-street	13 Feb., 1877
Hagerty, J. F.	South Head Road, Paddington.	4 Nov., 1880	Lee, Catherine	Lyndhurst-st., Pyrmont Bridge Road.	20 Feb., 1882
Hall, E.	Bentinck & Lambert Streets & William-st., Bathurst.	9 Mar., 1882	Lee & Ross	53, Market-street	14 June, 1879
Hall, William	Mudgee	24 Oct., 1879	Leigh, S. T. & Co.	66, Pitt-street	1 July, 1880
Halloran, John	29, Foveaux-street, Albion Estate.	5 Jan., 1881	Leslie, W. C.	Darling Road, Balmain	22 Aug., 1881
Hammond & Co.	Bridge Road, Pyrmont	13 Sept., 1882	Lessels, Robert, & Son	Orange	13 July, 1880
Hurdie, Thomas	Morehead-street, Redfern	7 April, 1879	Levy, Mrs.	47, George-st. West	4 Mar., 1881
Hardy, R. E.	303, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street	9 Mar., 1882	Levy, Brothers	George-street, Bathurst	30 Jan., 1882
Harney, Richard	65, Elizabeth-street	25 May, 1882	Lewis Brothers	Tamworth	14 July, 1880
Harper, W.	65, Upper William-st. South	24 June, 1869	Lewis, George A.	Ballina	2 May, 1882
Harris, Samuel	Newcastle	30 Jan., 1880	Lightfoot, William	Jesmond, Lambton	25 June, 1880
Harris, Simon	Jereelderie	23 June, 1881	Lloyd, H.	New South Wales Railway Bookstall Company, Railway Stations, Redfern, Newcastle, Parramatta, & Granville.	7 Jan., 1882
Harrison, M.	93, Castlereagh-street	20 Aug., 1875	Love, James R.	502, George-street	15 Mar., 1880
Harry, H.	Toothill-street & Denison Road, Petersham.	3 Aug., 1882	Lowe, J.	Elizabeth and Redfern Sts., Redfern.	21 Sept., 1881
Harvey, T. F.	Pitt & Wells Sts., Redfern	25 June, 1878	Lowe, Walter	Prince-street, Grafton	23 Oct., 1882
Hawes & Swanson	Ryde	20 Sept., 1882	Lucas, John	157, King-street, Newtown	14 Dec., 1882
Hayes, C. H.	Sec., Sydney Exchange	30 June, 1880	Luff, Charles R.	Botany	22 Mar., 1881
Hayes, John J.	63, Market-street	21 Mar., 1882	Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tareutta	19 Jan., 1871
Heather, A.	113, George-street North	5 July, 1879	Luscombe, Richard	482, Bourke-street, Surry Hills	22 Sept., 1880
Herrick, J. & E.	Lithgow	6 Oct., 1880	Lynch, Miss Hannah	158, Elizabeth-st	6 Aug., 1880
Heyes, William H.	Curtis Road, Balmain	18 Oct., 1882	M'Culloch, Alexander	Middle Township, Temora	31 Aug., 1880
Hickey, W.	115, George-street	7 June, 1877	M'Donald, A. D.	High-st., West Maitland	22 July, 1882
Hill, George	796, George-street	13 Feb., 1877	M'Donald, E.	Corner of Burwood Road, Burwood.	28 Feb., 1883
Hill, George	150, Cleveland-st., and 15, Wattle-street, Chippendale	6 Feb., 1882			
Hill, J.	792, George-street	16 June, 1858			

Name	Residence.	Date of Appointment	Name.	Residence	Date of Appointment.
M'Donnell, Mrs	Tichborne, near Parkes ...	31 Jan, 1881	Poulton, W. T.	West Maitland	30 Nov., 1881
M'Knight, Mrs	Lower Fort-st	23 Mar, 1881	Pratt, William	Petersham	22 Mar., 1880
M'Ilveen, George	192, Cumberland-street	12 July, 1881	Price, Granville ..	Forster and Wattle Streets, Leichhardt.	11 Dec., 1880
M'Kean, Elizabeth	169 & 171, Regent-street, Redfern.	19 Nov, 1881	Prince, C.	149, King-street	19 June, 1880
M'Neil, J.	70, Sussex-street ..	2) Mar, 1860	Pring, James	New Canterbury Road, near Livingstone-street, Mar- rickville.	4 July, 1882
M'Phail, Emma	90, Wilham-street ..	3 Dec, 1872			
Macready, Hugh	King-street, Newtown ...	20 July, 1880			
Maddock, W	381, George-street	6 Aug, 1863	Prior, James	Crystal-street, Petersham .	11 May, 1881
Mahler, Jacob	45, King-street West ..	2 June, 1880	Pritchard, H	Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	23 Nov., 1881
Mahony, Jeremiah	39, Nithsdale-street	3 Nov, 1881	Pullen, W. T.	Cowper, near Bushgrove ...	18 Oct., 1880
Mallam, H G.	Beardy-street, Armidale	9 Feb, 1877	Pullin, John	336, Castlereagh-street ...	2 Aug., 1880
Manning, Mrs.	8, Oxford-street	10 Aug, 1880	Purchase, Edward	Central Temora	23 Sept., 1880
Manson, Mrs. Mary	Henderson Rd, Alexandria	10 Nov, 1830	Rae, J. B.	Mullens-street, Balmain	7 Feb., 1881
Mappin, M	90, Market-street	23 Aug, 1881	Read, Mrs. J.	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	24 Dec., 1881
Marcus, Louis	62, Botany-street ..	4 Nov., 1880			
Marshall, J., & Vincent H. S.	Glen Innes ..	19 June, 1882	Reay, F. W.	Plattsburg, Wallsend .	9 Aug, 1877
Marshall, J. S ..	124, Market-street	19 June, 1880	Redgate, Wm.	292, Bourke-street	25 Feb., 1873
Martin & Co.	Corner of Bourke and Fitz- roy Sts., Surry Hills.	13 Oct., 1881	Reeve, Charles	113, King-street, Newtown	11 Oct., 1882
			Reeve, J. W. A.	Church-street, Parramatta	8 July, 1880
			Reilly, P.	2, Macquarie-street South	8 April, 1863
Matthews, Charles	19, George-street West ...	16 Dec, 1880	Reynolds, P. E.	410, George-street	13 July, 1876
May, William	Legislative Assembly ..	11 July, 1879	Rice, Mrs. Honora	Corner of Harris and Union Streets, Pyrmont	8 Feb., 1882
Meads, Mrs. Catherine	231, William-street	23 May, 1881			
Meeke, James	20, Pitt-st, Circular Quay	20 May, 1881	Richardson, Jane	Merrygoen	17 May, 1869
Meldrum, Alexander	Sec., Sydney Coffee Palace	27 Oct., 1880	Riese, Louis	Hawkins and Laura Streets, Camdenville, Newtown	19 May, 1882
Menser, L	Church-street, Parramatta	16 Feb., 1877			
Merrick, Samuel	Victoria and Liverpool Sts, Darlinghurst.	20 Aug, 1880	Riley, W. R.	Goulburn ..	27 Nov., 1862
			Riordan, James	Union Club ..	21 Jan., 1879
Miller, Mrs	57, New Pitt-street ..	4 Dec, 1874	Risbey, Mrs. Sarah	King-street, Newtown ...	31 Aug, 1880
Mills, A.	31, Cleveland-st, Darlington	6 Aug, 1880	Roberts, James	Craigie, near Delegate ...	4 Aug, 1871
Milne, W. A	53, Pitt-street	20 Feb, 1882	Roberts, T. F.	Yass...	10 Mar., 1881
Moller, John G	Lithgow	24 Jan, 1882	Roberts, W.	Hargrave-st., Paddington	4 Aug, 1882
Montgomery, John	149, Bathurst-st.	15 Mar., 1882	Robertson, F.	122, Dowling-street, Wool- loomooloo.	30 Sept., 1880
Montgomery, Hugh	Marulan ..	17 Sept, 1867			
Mooney, M	136, Oxford-street	23 Aug, 1878	Robertson, G	361, George street ..	13 Aug, 1878
Moore, Mrs	William-street, Bathurst ...	17 Dec, 1877	Rochfort, T. H.	287, Elizabeth-st	23 Mar., 1882
Moore, H. Byron	Exchange, Melbourne	3 June, 1881	Rofe, James	King-st South, Newtown	21 Sept., 1880
Moore, J.	554, George-street	23 July, 1856	Rogers, John	90, King-street	9 Sept., 1882
Morgan, Mrs. Francis.	Regent street, Newtown	16 Mar., 1877	Rossiter, F. R.	University-st., Camperdown	11 April, 1881
Moss, M. M.	255, Oxford-street	29 June, 1880	Rowley, William	King-st. South, Newtown	5 July, 1881
Mountford, Martha	230, George-street	11 Aug, 1871	Rowling, Thomas	William-st., Double Bay	8 July, 1879
Muirhead, Robt	Grafton ..	15 Aug, 1876	Rynn, John	473, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	3 June, 1882
Murphy, Sidney	Elizabeth and King Streets	16 Aug, 1876	Salamons, Charles	Tamworth ..	28 April, 1880
Murphy, Felix	Bourke and Fitzroy Streets	30 Jan., 1879	Salter, J. J.	63, Botany-st., Surry Hills	7 Feb., 1868
Murray, P.	Cowra	28 June, 1879	Salmon, J.	King-street, Newtown ...	21 Oct., 1878
Murray, George	Erskineville Road	20 Jan, 1880	Sandon, C. T	310, George-street	16 Feb., 1857
	Macdonald Town		Sands, Robert	374, George-street	25 Sept., 1873
Murray, Miss M. E.	25, Albert-street, Circular Quav.	10 Nov., 1880	Savage, F. J.	Narrandera ..	26 April, 1866
			Saywell, T. R.	6, Park-street	7 April, 1863
Nagle, J. H.	West Maitland ...	2 June, 1873	Scriven, E.	West Maitland ..	15 April, 1875
Nash, Wm	649, George street	20 Jan., 1873	Scurr, W. J., junr.	Yass	4 Jan, 1882
Neilan, Martin	Old Newtown Road, Dar- lington.	26 Mar., 1881	Shaw, Robert T.	New Ballarat, Wallsend	10 Mar., 1881
			Sheedy, P. M.	Church st, Parramatta	30 June, 1882
			Sheils and Sullivan	Anderson Road, Alexandria	6 June, 1882
Nelson and Lawson, Mesdames.	Howick-street, Bathurst ...	17 Mar., 1880	Short, E. T.	Bathurst	21 Dec, 1878
Neale and Fulton, jun	Penrith	3 May, 1880	Sigmont, F M.	Park and Pitt Streets ..	13 June, 1874
Neuman, Mrs. E. M.	George-street, Bathurst ..	18 Oct., 1878	Simmons, Dan.	696, George-street	1 Mar., 1882
Neumann, J. H.	659½, George-street	2 Sept., 1882	Simmons, Gabriel	King-st. North, Newtown	19 Nov., 1881
Noake, John	320 & 446, George-street	14 Feb, 1872	Simson, Leslie C.	Bayless' Buildings, Enmore Road.	27 Sept., 1881
Norris, W. J.	Forest Lodge, Glebe	22 July, 1873			
Norwood, W. J.	Bathurst ..	13 April, 1876	Sippel Bros.	520, George-street ..	7 July, 1871
O'Brien, Wm.	324, Castlereagh-street	18 July, 1879	Sippel Bros.	Young	1 Nov., 1862
O'Neill, Miss	'Albion House,' Manaro- street, Queanbeyan.	16 Feb, 1882	Slack, Charles	Anson-street, Orange ..	11 Jan., 1881
			Small, W. J.	Darling Road, Balmain ...	29 Nov., 1880
Orr, Robert T.	Pitt-street, Redfern	17 Sept, 1880	Smee, F. A.	Cowper-street, Waverley ...	8 Dec., 1881
Orton, John	Lithgow ..	2 June, 1881	Smith, E. T.	Darling Road, Balmain	7 April, 1881
Page, G. W.	537, George-street ..	21 Dec, 1876	Smith, J. F.	Gilgandra ..	30 Dec., 1880
Page, Richard	Coogee Bay ..	2 Oct., 1882	Smith, Thos L.	399, George-street ..	28 Jan, 1879
Paul, T. J.	Nelson-st, North Annandale	23 April, 1882	Smith, James	167, George-street North.	5 July, 1879
Pattison, John D.	124, Pitt-street ..	7 July, 1882	Smith, D.	187, George-street	10 Aug, 1872
Pauchane, John	72, Cooper-st., Surry Hills	17 July, 1882	Smith, T. C.	Faulkner-street, Armidale.	23 Feb, 1880
Pearce, Thomas	Railway Porter, Summer Hill.	24 July, 1880	Smyth & Wells	Hunter & Phillip-streets..	28 Mar., 1859
			Solomons, H. B.	West Matland ..	18 Sept., 1879
Pearson, W.	41, Pitt-street Waterloo	2 Dec., 1882	Soul & Son	177, Pitt-street	13 Aug., 1874
Penberthy, J.	General News Agency, Pad- dington.	12 Oct., 1880	Spring, G. W.	Cooma ..	2 Mar., 1880
			Spragg, John E.	125, Oxford-street	9 Aug, 1880
Phillips, Alfred F.	Regent-street, Redfern	26 Sept., 1879	Stallwood, R.	54, Castlereagh-street.	20 April, 1875
Phillips, Joel	60, Market-street	10 July, 1880	Steenbhom, A. M.	94, Bourke-street, Woolloo- mooloo.	3 Nov, 1881
Pickett, Mrs.	86, Quay-street, Darling Harbour	10 Feb, 1882			
Plowman, R.	March and Hill Streets, Orange.	7 Dec., 1878	Stenning, W. A	Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay	7 Dec, 1882
			Stevens, Joseph	Milson's Point, North Shore	2 Feb, 1878
			Stevens, George	Orange	28 Oct., 1880
Poole, R. L.	Bolton-street, Newcastle ..	8 June, 1878	Stewart, J. B.	George-st. West, Bathurst	7 Dec, 1881
Poppenhagen, F.	Refreshment Rooms, Rail- way Station, Redfern	15 Nov., 1880	Stracey, T.	Waverley-street, Bondi ...	25 Nov., 1881
			Strong, A.	Elgin st, West Matland	28 Sept., 1878
Porter, Robert	Lee-street, Wellington	28 Feb, 1881	Strong, H.	Rous ..	24 July, 1882
Potts, W. E.	Tamworth South	20 Nov, 1878	Stuart, Henry	Ashfield	21 Feb., 1880
Poulton, Joseph	161, Pitt-street	12 Nov., 1880	Sweeney, T. F.	562, George-street ..	4 Aug, 1879

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence.	Date of Appointment
Swinney, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Paddington Library, South Head Road.	5 Jan, 1881	Wallace, Geo	125, King-street	30 April, 1873
Syer, G. C.	Grafton.....	24 Oct., 1882	Wallace, W. M	496, George-street	4 Nov., 1882
Tait, James A.	Middle Temora	29 Sept, 1880	Walton, John	21, Sydney Arcade	20 Dec., 1881
Taylor, E.	St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	19 Dec., 1882	Ward, Harrison	Lodge street, Forest Lodge	16 June, 1881
Taylor, Thomas C.	Armidale	27 Dec., 1882	Watson, G.	Ashfield	5 Jan, 1881
Taylor, S.	12, Bridge-street	22 Aug, 1870	Watson, R. A.	Alfred & Castlereagh Sts	17 April, 1868
Thomas, Edward	Waverley	10 May, 1880	Watson, David	Grahamstown, near Adelong	5 July, 1881
Thomas, G.	107, Glebe Road, Glebe	24 Aug, 1880	Watt, Miss H J. O	277, Crown-street	6 Oct., 1881
Thompson, James	46, Erskine-street...	6 Sept, 1880	Watters, Thomas	Blue's Point, St Leonard's	12 July, 1878
Thomson, John	72, Pitt-street	22 Aug, 1871	Webb, E., & Co.	George-street, Bathurst	16 Aug., 1879
Thornthwaite & Co.	8, Hunter-street	20 Aug, 1881	Webber, Mrs.	45, Pitt-street	12 Oct., 1878
Thornton, R.	413, Crown-st., Surry Hills	6 June, 1881	Weber, P.	Araluen	14 Feb., 1870
Thornton, R.	Corner of Gipps & Crown Streets.	24 June, 1881	Webster, Edward	54, Glebe Road	1 Feb., 1882
Tierman, Michael.	Ross-street, Forest Lodge.	26 Oct, 1881	Welch, J	104, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Hills	27 Feb., 1880
Tierney, Miss Mabel	554, George st. South	27 July, 1880	Wells, Henry	95 & 97, King-st, Newtown	15 Sept, 1882
Tilbury, W. T.	86, Woolloomooloo-street	27 April, 1872	West, R. A, & Co	King-street, Newtown...	28 Sept, 1880
Tisdale, James	Queen-street, Woollahra.	7 Feb, 1879	Whalan, G	Howick-street, Bathurst.	29 Mar., 1881
Toose, James C, Telegraph Station-master.	Nulla Nulla	31 July, 1880	Whiting, Joseph	Taralga	19 July, 1866
Torr, Mrs. Eliza	Evans-street, Balmain	28 Feb., 1880	Wilkinson, W M	Grafton	14 Nov., 1876
Truss, Thomas	503, Crown st, Surry Hills	26 April, 1882	Williams, James F.	Conadilly-street, Gunnedah	7 June, 1881
Tuckwell, Henry	Durham-street, Bathurst	13 April, 1880	Williams, A	81, Castlereagh-street	14 June, 1881
Tunk, George, senr,	Paramatta North.	1 Aug, 1882	Williams, Thomas	Victoria Stores, corner of Miller & Ridge Streets, Upper North Shore.	3 June, 1882
Turnbull, Mrs. Ellen	Crown-street, Surry Hills	6 June, 1882	Wilhams, Walter W	439, Crown street	10 June, 1882
Turner & Henderson	16 & 18, Hunter-street	9 Dec, 1864	Willis, John	192, Princes-street	16 Jan., 1879
Tweedie, C. L.	Bombala	31 May, 1880	Wilshire, W J.	"Royal Hotel," Sydney..	30 Dec, 1875
Vaughan, T. H.	Darling street, Balmain	10 Aug, 1880	Wilson, C. M.	108, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	31 Aug., 1880
Veness, Charles H.	Tamworth	22 July, 1882	Wilson, E. S.	St George's Parade, Waterloo	21 June, 1877
Vermont, Mrs. Maria	25, Bent-street, Sydney	3 Nov, 1882	Wilson, Mrs Mary..	98, Phillip-street	6 Sept., 1881
Vial, Emma	302, Riley-street...	21 Jan, 1876	Winmill, H.	Myall Creek, Bingera	18 Aug., 1875
Volkers, H. A.	Prince-street, Grafton	25 Sept., 1876	Winton, E. S.	St. Leonard's	11 Aug., 1870
Wade, John	Moss Vale	11 Jan., 1882	Wood, S. R.	Cobar	6 Aug., 1880
Wagner, P. H.	Woodlark-street, Lismore	3 June, 1882	Woodhill & Murray.	Clarendon House, Burwood	5 Aug., 1880
Walker & Thompson	Pymont & Union Streets, Pymont.	10 Mar., 1882	Worley, J. E. S.	East Gosford	22 Sept., 1879
			Yeo, T. R.	183, Pitt-street	24 Sept., 1874
			Young, Robert M.	West Maitland	22 Mar., 1882

E.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails from 1st January, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND NORTHERN ROADS.						
		*Wallerawang Railway Station and Post Offices, Wallerawang, Lidsdale, Cullen Bullen, Capertee Camp, Ilford Cudgegong, Apple-tree Flat, and Mudgee.	Six			
		Gulgong, Tallewang, Demson Town, and Coolah.	Two			
		Railway Station and Post Offices, Blayney and Carcoar.	Six			
		Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Sheet of Bark, and Cowra.	Six			
		Cowra and Grenfell	Three			
		†Orange, March, Irvinstone, Shepherd's Creek, Farnham, Ironbarks, Neurea, Wellington, and Montefiores; and	Three			
		‡Orange, Molong, Rexcourt, Neurea, Wellington, and Montehores.	Three			
		‡ Wellington, Montefiores, Maryvale, Eschol, and Dubbo.	Six			
		§ Dubbo, Imbriebungie, Warren, Cannonbar, Willeroon, Gongolgon, and Bourke.	Two			
		Railway Station, Cootamundra, Post Office, Cootamundra, Receiving Office, Brawlin, Coolac, Gundagai, South Gundagai, Adelong Crossing-place, Hillas Creek, Lower Tarcutta, and Tarcutta.	Six			

* That portion of contract between Wallerawang and Capertee cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Capertee, from 15th May, 1882.
 † This portion of contract cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Wellington, from 1st June, 1880
 ‡ Do do do Dubbo, from 1st February, 1881
 § That portion of contract between Dubbo and Nevertire cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Nevertire, from 20th October, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
1 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	*Wagga Wagga, South Wagga Railway Station, Urana, Jereelderie, Coree, Conargo, and Deniliquin, via Broogong, Urana, Colombo Creek, Cuddell, Gillenbah, and Narrandera, via Urana Station, Coonong, Widgiawa, Yarrabee, and Cundle Township.	Four ...	2 or 4-horse coaches.	£ 17,535 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
		Narrandera, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico, via Medium, Mumbledoon, Borellan, North Gogeldra, Binya, Ballandra, and Coonapaira.	Two ...			
		Wagga Wagga and Tarcutta ...	One ...			
		Corowa and Wahgunyah (Contractors to provide proper means for crossing the river Murray when the bridge is flooded).	Three ..			
		†Tamworth, Tintin Hull, Moonbi, Bendemeer, Carlisle Gully, Uralla, and Armidale.	Twelve.			
		Bendemeer, Kingstown, Bundarra, Stanborough, and Inverell via Carlisle Gully, Armidale, Guyra, "Ben Lomond Hotel," Glencoe, and Glen Innes.	Six....			
		Glen Innes, Dundee, Deepwater, and Tenterfield.	Three ..			
		Tenterfield, Willson's Downfall, Sugarloaf, Stanthorpe, and Maryland.	Six.....			
		Willson's Downfall and Amosfield	Six....			
		Willson's Downfall and Amosfield	Three ...	Horseback.		
WESTERN ROADS.						
1 Thos. Thompson	Pennant Hills ...	Ermington Wharf and Post Offices, Ermington, Field of Mars, and Pennant Hills.	Six.....	Horseback	£80 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
2 Matthew A. Jones	Harris-street, Parramatta.	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Fourtimes or oftener daily.	.....	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
3 William Griffiths ...	Nelson, near Rouse Hill.	Parramatta Railway Station and Post Offices, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Rouse Hill.	Six	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
4 James Fishburn	Castle Hill	Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, and Dural.	Six.....	Horseback	62 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		(Transferred to D. P. Howard from 1 Oct., 1882.)				
5 Richd. Wall	Blacktown	Blacktown, Prospect, and Boothtown ..	Six	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
6 Richard Wall	Blacktown	From Prospect to Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill and Blacktown, via Rooty Hill Public School.	Six.....	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
7 Ellen Cleary	Windsor	Railway Station and Post Office, Windsor.	Fourtimes a day.	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
8 H. J. Kirwan	Richmond Road, Windsor.	Clearing Letter Receiver on Richmond Road, and delivering correspondence to residents in same locality.	Twelve.	.....	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
9 Thos. F. Reynolds ..	Wilberforce	Windsor and Wilberforce ..	Six ..	Horseback	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
10 Thomas Thompson..	Pitt Town	Windsor and Pitt Town	Six	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
11 Thos. F. Reynolds.	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	Three..	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
12 Henry Everingham..	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland..	Three...	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
13 Thomas Everingham	Central Colo ..	Lower Portland and Central Colo ..	One ..	.....	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
14 Thomas Thompson .	Pitt Town	Pitt Town, Wiseman's Ferry, Central M'Donald, and St. Alban's.	Two..	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
15 John Fuller	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek .	One.....	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
16 William George Cross	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Lower Hawkesbury.	One.....	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
17 Daniel James Walters	St. Alban's ...	St. Alban's and Laguna	One.....	.....	25 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
18 Arthur Powell.. ..	Kurrajong Heights.	Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong.	Six	Three times a week by coach, and three times a week on horseback, but also substituting coach at any time should passengers require it	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
19 Thos. Caterson	Colo	Kurrajong and Colo ..	Two ..	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
20 Arthur Powell....	Kurrajong Heights.	Kurrajong and Kurrajong Heights	Six	Horseback four times a week, and vehicle twice a week.	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1882. (Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.)
21 David Hayman	Colo	Colo, Putty, and Howe's Valley ..	One ..	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
22 William G. Durbin .	Castlereagh .	Penrith and Castlereagh ..	Six ..	Horseback	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* That portion of contract between Wagga Wagga and the Rock Railway Station cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Gerogery, from the 1st September, 1880.

† That portion of contract between Tamworth and Moonbi Railway Station cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Moonbi, from 9th January, 1882; and the Moonbi and Uralla portion cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Uralla, from 2nd August, 1882.

‡ Contractor allowed £30 per annum extra to perform, in lieu of this contract, a six times a week service to and from Parramatta, Field of Mars, Ermington and Penant Hills, from 1st February, 1882.

Contractors.		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
23	John Freeburn.....	Luddenham.....	Penrith, Mulgoa, and Luddenham, via Main Road.	Six.....	Horseback	£ 90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*24	Geo. Nash	Penrith.....	Penrith Post Office and Railway Station, Penrith.	Three times or oftener daily.	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
25	John Worthington ...	St. Mary's	Railway Station, South Creek, and Post Office, St. Mary's.	Eighteen..	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
26	Charles Hoy.....	Hartley	Railway Station and Post Office, Mount Victoria; and Railway Station, Mount Victoria, and Post Offices Mount Victoria, Little Hartley, Hartley, and Hartley Vale.	Twice or oftener daily Seven ...	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
27	David Burke	Yorkey's Creek, near Hartley	Hartley and Lowther	Two	Horseback	18 9 0	31 Dec., 1884.
28	Charles Orchard	South Bowenfells	Bowenfells and South Bowenfells	Six.....	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
29	Samuel Nicholson ...	The Nile, Glen Alice.	Capertee Camp, Glen Alice, and Rylstone, via Gallagher's, Coco, the Crown, and Bogie.	Two	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†30	John Larkins	Capertee Camp..	Capertee Camp and M'Donald's Hole ...	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
‡31	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Ilford and Rylstone (Contractor to perform a six times a week service if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £160 per annum).	Three ...	2-horse coach.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
32	Thomas Corderoy ...	Ilford	Ilford, Crudine, and Sofala.....	Two	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
33	Thomas Corderoy ...	Ilford	Ilford and Callaghan's Gap.....	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
34	John Knowles	Dungaree	Rylstone, Dungaree, and Mudgee.....	Three ...	.....	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
35	Patrick Ryan	Campbell's Crk., Windeyer.	Mudgee, Avisford, Hargraves, Windeyer, Pure Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek, Upper Pyramul, and Crudine.	Two	Horseback	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
36	George Swords.....	Mudgee.....	Mudgee, Cullenbone, and Guntawang ...	Two	Horseback	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
37	James Frazer	Merindee	Mudgee, Merindee, Burrendong, and Ironbarks.	Two	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
38	Wm. Kellett, jun. ...	Mudgee	Mudgee, Cooyal, Barragon, and Wollar.	Two	Horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
39	Harry Ruse	Cassilis	Mudgee, Budgee Budgee, and Cassilis ...	Two	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
40	John Randell	Gulgong	Mudgee, Eurunderree, Home Rule, and Gulgong (Contractor to convey a bag from Mudgee to Gulgong on Mondays, and from Gulgong to Mudgee on Saturdays.)	Six.....	2-horse covered-in coach.	215 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
41	Mrs. Mary Ann Thacker.	Gulgong	Guntawang and Two-mile Flat... ..	Two	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
42	Henry Mitchell	Canadian Lead ..	Home Rule and Canadian Lead.....	Six.....	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
43	Benjamin Molloy (Transferred to John G. Barry from 1 October, 1882.)	Gulgong	Gulgong, Lahey's Creek, and Cobbora, via Goodaman's.	Two	Once a week on horseback and once a week by 2-horse buggy	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
44	Francis Klumm	Mundooran	Cobbora, Merrygoen, Mundooran, and Gilgandra.	Two	Once a week on horseback and once a week by conveyance.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
45	John Connolly	Coolah	Mundooran and Coolah, via Queensborough Flat, Bothero, Digilah, and Dunikimini.	One	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
§46	William Davis	Baradine	Mundooran and Baradine, via Bundella, Yarragren, Bearbong, Bidden, Youlbong, Tunderbine, Gumin Gumin, Tendandra, Panta, Windgadgen, and Goorianawa.	Two	Horseback	226 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
47	Thos. Baker.....	Meadow Flat ...	Rydal, Meadow Flat, Mitchell's Creek, and Yetholme.	Three ...	Horseback	99 19 0	31 Dec., 1883.
48	Peter M'Kinnon, jun.	Palmer's Oakey.	Mitchell's Creek and Palmer's Oakey ...	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
49	John B. Keen ..	Oberon	Tarana, Mutton's Falls, and Oberon ...	Three ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
50	L. P. Hanrahan	Campbell's River, Black Springs.	Oberon and Black Springs; and Black Springs and Jerrong.	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
51	William Larnach.....	Gingkin	Oberon and Gingkin.....	Two	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
52	James Graham.....	Fish River Ck...	Oberon and Fish River Creek.....	Three ...	Horseback	15 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
53	George Roberts	O'Connell.....	Brewongle and O'Connell	Three ..	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
54	George Roberts	O'Connell.....	Brewongle and O'Connell	Three ...	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
55	Wm. Bailey	O'Connell.....	O'Connell, Wiseman's Creek, and Essington.	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
56	Jas. E. Marsden	Kelso	Railway Station, Kelso, and Post Office, Kelso.	Twelve ...	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra for conveying mails by vehicle from 8 May, 1882.

† Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra in consequence of removal of M'Donald's Hole Post Office from 27 Sept., 1882.

‡ Contractor instructed to carry out six times a week service from 20 March 1882.

§ Contract cancelled from 14 June, 1882.

Contractors.		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses					
57 Jas. E. Marsden	Kelso	Kelso and Glamire, via Raglan	Six	Horseback	£ s. d. 60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
58 H. H. Nichols	Bathurst	Railway Station and Post Office, Bathurst	Twelve or more	4-wheeled coach.	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
*59 John T. Jardine...	Esrom	Bathurst and Esrom; and Esrom, Dunkeld, Evans' Plains, and Fitzgerald's Valley.	Six Three	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
60 Matthew Walsh	Bathurst	Bathurst and Freemantle	One	Horseback	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
61 Richard J. Oldfield (Transferred to Cobb & Co., from 1 October, 1882.)	Bathurst	Bathurst, Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat, and Sofala.	Six	Coach and 2-horses.	295 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
62 Richard J. Oldfield...	Bathurst	Bathurst and Hill End, via the Bridle Track.	Three	Horseback	195 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
63 Andrew Wolfe	White Rock	Bathurst and White Rock	Six	Horseback	44 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
64 Mary A. D'Aran	Peel	Peel, Clear Creek, and Lumekilns	Two	Horseback	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
65 Joseph Hall	Millamurra	Peel, Duramana, and Millamurra	Two		30 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
66 John Tyrrell	Palmer's Oakey..	Sofala and Upper Turon (junction of Palmer's Oakey Creek with Turon River), via main road past Wilde's	Two		34 15 0	31 Dec., 1882.
67 William Cole	Box Ridge	Sofala and Box Ridge	Two	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
68 William Moloney	Sofala	Sofala, Sally's Flat, and Hill End	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	336 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
69 Thomas Cox	Tambaroora	Hill End and Tambaroora	Six	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
70 William Pilley	Hargraves	Hill End, Tambaroora, and Hargraves	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
71 John Costello	Rockley	George's Plains Railway Station, and Post Offices, Cow Flat and Rockley.	Six	2-horse coach.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
72 Samuel Barker	The Lagoon	Cow Flat and the Lagoon	Two	Horseback	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
73 William H. Warby	Swallow's Nest..	Rockley, Swallow's Nest, and Burraga, via Sewell's and Warby's, Eagle Vale.	Two	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
74 Christopher Hade	Newbridge	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Offices, Newbridge, Hobby's Yards, and Trunkey Creek.	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
75 Arthur W. Mackie	Caloola	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Offices, Newbridge and Caloola.	Three	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
76 John Walsh	Trunkey Creek.	Trunkey Creek and Long Swamp	One	Horseback	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
77 Geo. Hemsworth	Trunkey Creek.	Trunkey Creek and Tuena	One	Horseback	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
78 John Fagan	Carcoar	From Railway Station, Blayney, to Post Offices, Blayney and Carcoar.	Six	2-horse coach.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
79 John Smith	Blayney	Blayney and Brown's Creek	Three	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
80 Mary J. B. Lee	King's Plains	Blayney and King's Plains	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
81 John Smith	Blayney	Blayney and Vittoria	Two	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
82 Henry Thoroughgood.	Mnt. Macquarie.	Blayney, Norton, Shaw, and Mount Macquarie, via Five Islands.	Three	Horseback	68 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
83 John Fagan	Carcoar	Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three		135 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
84 Alfred Coates	Mandurama	Mandurama and Walli, via Egan's and Chiefden.	Two	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
85 John J. Grant (Transferred to Edwin Grant, from 1 June, 1882.)	Rose Hill, Cowra	Sheet of Bark and Canowindra, via "The Islands."	Three	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
86 James Lynch	Sheet of Bark	Sheet of Bark, Wood's Flat, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald; and Milburn Creek and Darby's Falls	Three Two	Horseback	95 10 0	31 Mar., 1882.
87 William P. Costello	Goolagong	Cowra, Goolagong, Goolagong (Flint's), and Forbes.	Three	Waggonette 2 horses	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
88 Alfred Hilder	Grenfell	Grenfell and Goolagong, via Warraderry Creek and Tin Pot.	One	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
89 Harley G. Evans	Spring Grove	Spring Grove Railway Station and Post Office, Guyong.	Three	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
90 James Kelly	Forest Reefs	Spring Grove and Forest Reefs; and Forest Reefs and Cadia.	Two One	Horseback	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
91 Harley G. Evans	Spring Grove	Guyong, Byng, and Icely	Three	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
92 William Walsh	Orange	Railway Station and Post Office, Orange	Six or more.	1-horse spring-cart	59 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
93 Edward St. George	Orange	Orange, and Lucknow	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
94 William S. Stabback.	Orange	Orange, German's Hill, Cave Creek, Cargo, Canowindra, and Cowra.	Three	4-wheeled coach and 2 horses.	267 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
95 William Walsh	Orange	Orange and Ophir, via Lewis' Ponds	Two	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
96 Edward St. George	Orange	Orange, Springside, Cadia, and Carcoar, via Burnt Yards.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
97 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Orange, Borenore, Cheeseman's Creek, Cudal, Toogong, Murga, Eugowra, and Forbes	Six	4-horse conveyance	1,150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
98 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Orange, Kangarooobie, and Molong. (Contractors to convey mails on other than mail days if required by the Postmaster General to do so.)	Six	2 or 4-horse coach.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
99 William Walsh	Orange	Orange and March	Two	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
100 John Holmes	Canoblas	Orange and Canoblas	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
101 Nicholas Daly	Summer Hill, near Canowindra	Canowindra, Nyrang, and Goolagong	One	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
102 David Malone	Meranburn	Cheeseman's Creek, Gregra, and Meranburn.	One	Horseback	32 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* Contractor allowed £8 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Fitzgerald's Valley Post Office from 1 October, 1882

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
103 Edward Hogan	Cargo	Toogong, Cranbury, and Cargo. (Contractor to carry out a once a week service if required by the Postmaster General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £24 10s. per annum.)	Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 37 9 0	31 Dec., 1882.
104 Edward Smith	Toogong	Forbes, Carrawobity, Bedgerebong, Monwonga, Borambil, and Condobolin.	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	197 5 0	31 Dec., 1882.
105 Edward Smith	Toogong	Forbes, Wowingragong, Jemalong, Warroo, Newlands, and Condobolin, along the south bank of the Lachlan River.	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
106 F. L. Richardson ... (Transferred to Cobb & Co. from 1 July, 1882.)	Forbes	Forbes and Parkes	Three	2 or 3-horse coach.	97 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
107 Henry Claney	Forbes	Forbes and Dandaloo, via Blowclear, Gunning Bland, The Troughs, Gobondry, Burra Burra, Mumble Plains, Block H, Woodlands Homestead, and Albert Waterholes.	One	Horseback	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
108 Edmond Maher	Jemalong West, Forbes.	Forbes, Wowingragong, The Gap, and Marsden's, via Bundaburra.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
*109 Stephen Byrnes and Patrick Byrnes.	Condobolin	Condobolin, Cugong, and Eauabalong, along the north side of the Lachlan River.	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
110 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Condobolin and Eauabalong, along the south side of the Lachlan River.	Two	Vehicle, 2 or 4 horses.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
111 Willam Budd.....	Lake Cudgellico	Eauabalong and Lake Cudgellico	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
112 A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Eauabalong, Willanthry, Hillston, Whealbah, and Booligal.	Two	4-wheeled coach.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†113 John Buckley	Eauabalong	Eauabalong, Nymagee, and Cobar, via Welsh's, Dine Dine, Eremeran, Nangribone, Conley's, Overflow's, Babinda, Rosett's, Rock Holes, and Limekins; and Eauabalong and Nymagee, via Welsh's, Dine Dine, Eremcran, Nangribone, Conley's, Overflow's, Babinda, and Rosett's.	One	4-horse coach.	360 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
			One			
114 Richard Thomas ...	Wicklow	Nymagee and Wicklow	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
115 Michael Hogan	Hillston	Willanthry and Mount Hope	Two	2-horse vehicle.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
‡116 Thos. J. Grace.....	Hillston	Hillston, Merribung, Gilgunnia, and Cobar, via Roto, Maroopa, Mummuon, "Herme's Hotel," M'Kellar's, M'Donald's, Summon's, Priory, Gwynne's, Hurley's, and "Shearlegs Hotel."	Two	Coach, 4 or more horses	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
117 Edward Hogan	Cargo	Molong, Boomey, and Ironbarks	Three	Horseback	128 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
118 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Molong, Meranburn, Bumberry, and Parkes.	Six	2 or 4-horse conveyance	545 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
119 Alfred T. Coomber	Molong	Molong, Cumnock, Yullundry, Buckinbah, and Obley.	Three	2-horse coach.	210 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
120 Peter Harris ..	Arthurville ..	Molong, Baker's Swamp, Neurea, and Wellington.	Two	Horseback	118 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
121 Hartley O. Kimball	Parkes	Parkes and Bulgandramine, via Ginnaniguy, and Coradgery.	Two .....	.....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
§122 Chas. M'Lean	Condobolin	Parkes and Condobolin, via Watkins' Gunning Bland Head Station, Bogan Gate, Old Gunning Bland, and Burrawang.	One	Coach or horseback.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
||123 George Cooper	Obley	Obley, Bulgandramine, and Dandaloo. (Contractor to travel once a week via Wanda Wondong, and once a week via Graham's Dillederry.)	Two	Horseback	210 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
¶124 Geo. Furney, junr.	Bunglegumbie, Dubbo.	Obley and Dubbo, via Wanbangalang, The Springs, and The Meadows. (Contractor to carry out a bi-weekly service if required by the Postmaster General for a sum at the rate of £100 per annum.)	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
125 Henry T. Pratt	Cannonbar	Dandaloo, Nyngan, and Cannonbar	Two	Horseback	234 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
126 William H. Morrison. (Transferred to John Boules from 20 February, 1882.)	Tankerooka	Nyngan and No. 2 West Bogan	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
127 Robert A. Stace.....	Wellington	Railway Station and Post Office, Wellington.	Seven or more.	1-horse buggy.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
128 John Reidy.....	Sarsfield Pass, Wellington.	Wellington, Ponto, Terra Bella, and Dubbo, via Willandra Bridge.	Two	Horseback	109 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Stephen Byrnes paid for performance of service from 1 July, 1882.

† £75 per annum deducted from subsidy for period from 29 June to 20 September, 1882, during which Contractor (by permission) conveyed mails once a week only.

‡ £250 per annum deducted from subsidy for period from 18 May to 30 September, 1882, during which Contractor (by permission) conveyed mails once a week only.

§ Contractor allowed £120 per annum extra to convey mails between Turner's Hotel, Mount Hope, and Gilgunnia twice a week from 8 November, 1882.

|| Contractor cancelled 9 June, 1882.

¶ Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra for travelling via Ten-mile Reefs from 1 August, 1882.

¶¶ Contractor instructed to carry out bi-weekly service from 1 March, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
129 Cobb & Co. . .	Sydney	Wellington, Kaiser, Lincoln, Spicer's Creek, Goolma, and Gulgong, via the Crossing over Reedy Creek.	No of times per week Two	Waggonette.	£ s. d. 140 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
130 Edwin Rymer (Transferred to Joseph E. Black from 1 June, 1882.)	Wellington	Wellington, Buckinbah, and Parkes	Two . . .	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
131 Cobb & Co. . .	Sydney	Wellington, Montefiores, Comobella, Murrungundy, Cobbora, Merrygoen, Bunnaway, and Coonabarabran, via Luckey's, Caigan, Mobala, and Belar.	Two . . .	2 or 4-horse coach.	480 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
132 George Montgomery	Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran and Tambar Springs, via Bradley's at Baby Creek, Clay Holes, and Saltwater Creek.	One . . .	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
133 Thomas Newell (Transferred to Thomas Porton from 16 February, 1882.)	Ponto . . .	Ponto and Arthurville	One . . .	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
134 Patrick Kelly	Alma	Lincoln and Alma (Woolaman)	One	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*135 Mrs. Jane Thompson.	Dubbo . . .	Railway Station and Post Office, Dubbo	Six or more.	Waggonette, 2 horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
136 Cobb & Co. . . .	Sydney	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, Burslem's, and Gilgandra, via Coal Boggie Creek, Talbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
137 Cobb & Co. . .	Sydney	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, Burslem's, and Gilgandra, via Coal Boggie Creek, Talbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	One	2 or 4-horse coach.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†138 Cobb & Co . . .	Sydney	Dubbo, Timbriebungie, and Warren	One . . .	2 or 4-horse coach.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
139 Walter Patterson . (Transferred to Denis Hurley from 1 April, 1882, and to David Prain, 1 December, 1882.)	Minore, Dubbo	Dubbo, Beni, Murrungundy, and Cobbora.	Two . . .	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
140 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Gilgandra, Curban, Gulargambone, and Coonamble.	Three . .	2 or 4 horse coach.	650 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
‡141 Matthew M'Guinness. (Transferred to William Rowley from 19 July, 1882.)	Gulargambone .	Gilgandra, Colhe, Tenandra, and Quambone, via Merigal, Bundella, and Wombobbie.	One . . .	Horseback	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
142 William Rowley	Gilgandra	Gilgandra and Colhe	One . . .	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
143 James McGregor (Transferred to Edward S. Donnelley from 1 October, 1882.)	Gulargambone	Gulargambone, Quambone, and Carinda, via M'Quade and Flynn's Stations.	Two . . .	||Horseback	210 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
144 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Coonamble, Buggil, and Walgett, via Ywee, Bundy, Wingadee, and Nugal.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
145 John M. Facer . . .	Molly, near Narrabri.	Coonamble, Urawilkie, and Baradine, via Nebea, Teridgerie, Billeroy, and Terembone.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
146 William C. Smith . .	Coonamble . . .	Coonamble and Carinda, via Tooloom, Narrowway, Nelgourie, Ningy, Coonmbin, Pier Pier, and Gongolman.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
147 John Connell . . .	Wellington	Timbriebungie and Tenandra, via Burroway, Bundemar, Reaks', and Wombobbie.	Two	Horseback	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
148 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Warren, Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobar, via Pine Ridge.	One	2 or 4-horse coach.	430 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
149 John A. M'Namara (Transferred to Michael Browne from 23 February, 1882.)	Walgett	Warren, Mount Harris, and Carinda, via Willary.	Two	Horseback	190 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
150 W. H. Dean	Tenandra	Warren and Tenandra	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
§151 Thomas Baxter . . .	Girilambone . . .	Nyngan, Girilambone, and Bourke, via Dulley's Public-house, Glenariff Station, "Bye Rock" Hotel, Bye Rock Station, Kenilworth, and Mulga Creek Station (Cooper's).	One	Horseback or pack-horse if necessary	228 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
152 George Wright	Willeroon	Willeroon and Brewarrina (to travel along the left bank of the Marra Creek).	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
153 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Gongolgon and Brewarrina	Two	2 or 4-horse coach.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
154 John Nowlan	Enngonia	Brewarrina and Enngonia, via the "Horse and Jockey" Hotel (Bree), Bree Station, Cocklerina, Kimbri, Colless', Corrella, Lanapper, Colless' Springs, and Shearer's Garari Station.	One	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
155 Patrick Gilmartin . .	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, Willawillingbah, Goodooga, and Brenda, via Moorabilla, Bundabulla, Willah, Muckerawah, Bumble, and Bree Police Station.	One	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra for conveying mails twice a day from 20 October, 1882

† That portion of contract between Dubbo and Nevertire cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the railway to Nevertire, from 20 October, 1882

‡ Contractor died 16 May, 1882, from which date the service was performed by his sureties (G. A. Tailby and William Skuthorpe).

§ Contract cancelled 19 July, 1882.

|| Contractor allowed to convey mails by coach between Gulargambone and Quambone, provided they are delivered in accordance with time-table.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
156 Patrick Gilmartin...	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, Talawanta, Brenda, and Goodooga, via Bundabulla, Llangboyde, on the Biree, Weilmorigh Station, on the Culgoa, Tatala, Guomery, and the Biree Stations.	One	Horseback	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
157 Henry Boran	Bourke	Bourke, Mungunyah, Enngonia, and Barrington, via West Bourke, Gedia Camp, Lake, Box-holes, Native Dog Spring, Lila, and Belalie.	One	Coach, 4 horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
158 Henry Boran and Charles Stuart.	Bourke	Bourke and Hungerford, via Ford's Bridge, Yantabullabulla, and Brindin-gabba.	One	4-horse coach.	215 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
159 Henry Boran	Bourke	Bourke, Cobar, and the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mines.	One	Coach, 4 horses.	267 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
160 D. N. and M. Morrison.	Bourke	Bourke, Louth, Tilpa, Tankerooka, and Wilcannia, travelling on either side of the Darling River.	One	4-horse coach.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
161 Charles J. Conway..	Mungunyah	"Mungunyah Hotel," on the Warrego River, and Yantabullabulla Springs, via Lagoon Station, Wapwailah, Irrira, and Brewarra, on the Cuttaburra Creek.	One	Horseback	148 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
162 D. N. and M. Morrison.	Bourke	Cobar and Louth	One	Coach ...	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
SOUTHERN ROADS.						
1 James Milner	Belmore	Canterbury and Belmore	Six	Horseback	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
2 Albert Allen	Druitt Town	Homebush and Druitt Town	Six	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
3 Francis E. Eyre ... (Transferred to Francis Bowers from 1 May, 1882.)	Bankstown	Rookwood, Bankstown, and Upper Bankstown.	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
4 Daniel Braithwaite	Liverpool	Liverpool, Denham Court (on return by Kemp's Creek), and Bringelly.	Six	Horseback	94 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
5 Thos. H. Skinner ...	Shancomore. Bringelly.	Bringelly and Greendale, via Greendale Public School and Greendale House.	Six	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*6 James Waterworth	Camden	Railway Station and Post Office, Campbelltown.	Five times or oftener daily.	.....	30 0 0	Contract to terminate at one months' notice on either side.
†7 James Waterworth	Camden	Railway Station, Campbelltown, and Post Offices, Campbelltown, Narellan, and Camden.	Twelve ..	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
8 Joseph Atkinson ...	Campbelltown..	Railway Station, Campbelltown, and Post Offices, Campbelltown, Appin, Bulli, Woonona, Cabbage Tree, and Wollongong.	Six	3-horse coach.	315 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
9 Thomas Cummings..	Cobbity	Narellan and Cobbity	Six	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
10 Jane T. Wasson	Brownlow Hill..	Camden and Brownlow Hill	Six	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†11 Mrs. Catherine Cuthel.	Werombi	Brownlow Hill and Werombi (Paddy's Swamp).	Three ..	Horseback	15 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
12 James Crawford	Bulli	Bulli and Clifton	Six	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
13 William Raftery ...	Albion Park	Wollongong, Fig-tree, Unanderra, Dapto, Albion Park, Shellharbour, and Kiama.	Six	3-horse coach.	197 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
14 John Taylor	Dapto	Dapto and Marshall Mount	Three ..	Horseback	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
15 William Raftery ...	Albion Park	Albion Park and Jamberoo	Three ..	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
16 Mrs. Sarah White...	Wilton	Douglas Park, Cataract, and Wilton ..	Six	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
17 Francis Gray	Picton	Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton.	Two or three times daily.	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
18 Francis Gray	Picton	Picton and Bargo	Two	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
19 Francis Gray	Picton	Picton and Oaks	Six	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
20 Phillip Reilly	Lacey's Creek, Burrarorang ..	Oaks and Burrarorang	Three ..	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
‡21 P. J. O'Reilly	Cox's River	Burrarorang and Cox's River	Three ..	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
22 John B. Carlon	Burrarorang ..	Burrarorang and Upper Burrarorang ..	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
||23 Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Limited).	Sydney	Mittagong and Joadja Creek (Contractor to provide more frequent communication should the Postmaster General require it, without extra charge).	Two	Railway ..	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
24 Timothy Hegarty ...	Moss Vale	Railway Station and Post Office, Moss Vale.	Fifteen or oftener.	Horseback and 1-horse vehicle when required	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
25 Timothy Hegarty ...	Moss Vale	Post Offices, Moss Vale and Berrima ...	Twelve ..	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
26 Timothy Hegarty ...	Moss Vale	Moss Vale and Sutton Forest	Seven ..	Horseback	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
27 Edward Potter and Job Coles. (Transferred to James Egan, from 1 Nov., 1882.)	Moss Vale	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, Jamberoo, and Kiama.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
28 Edward Potter and Job Coles.	Moss Vale	Moss Vale, Yurrunga, Barrengarry, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, and Nowra.	Six	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
29 Timothy Hegarty ...	Moss Vale	Sutton Forest and Cross Roads	Four	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
30 Christian Kunkler, sen.	Broughton's Creek.	Kiama, Gerringong, and Broughton's Creek.	Six	Horseback	118 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* Contract terminated 31 December, 1882.

† Contractor relieved of contract, in consequence of opening of Tramway to Camden, from 12 March, 1882.

‡ Contract terminated 31 May, 1882.

|| Contractor allowed £6 13s. 4d. per annum extra, in consequence of the removal of the Cox's River Post Office, from 10 January, 1882.

§ Contractor instructed to convey mails six times a week, from 11 September, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
31 William Bucket.....	Robertson	Bowrall, Kangaloon, East Kangaloon, and Robertson.	No. of times per week. Three ...	Horseback	£ s. d. 49 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
32 William Bucket.....	Robertson	Bowrall, Kangaloon, and East Kangaloon	Three ...	Horseback	51 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
33 Christian Kunkler, sen.	Broughton's Creek.	Kangaroo Valley and Broughton's Creek	Six.....	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
34 Adam Ulrick	Wattamolla	Kangaroo Valley and Wattamolla	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
35 James Thurgate ...	Bomadary	Broughton's Creek and Nowra	Three ...	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
36 Hugh O'Neill, jun.	Bomadary	Nowra and Bomadary	Six.....	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
37 Joseph Mulley	Burrier	Nowra and Burrier	Two	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
38 Peter M'Lean	Wandandian	Nowra, Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Yatteyatah, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Three ...	Coach, 2 horses.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
39 John James Matthews. (Transferred to Peter M'Lean, from 1 July, 1882.)	Nowra	Nowra, Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Yatteyatah, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Three ...	Coach, 5 horses.	154 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
40 Chas. M. Bindon ...	Terara	Nowra, Terara, and Numba, via Green Hills.	Six.....	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
41 William Kennedy ...	Bomadary	Nowra, Berrellan, Pyree, and Greenwell Point.	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
42 William Kennedy ...	Bomadary	Bomadary and Coolangatta.....	Six.....	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
*43 Edward Fletcher ...	Burrier	Burrier and Yalwal	Two	Horseback	22 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
44 James Tyrrell	Tomerong.....	Tomerong and Huskisson	Two	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
45 John Connolly	Conjola.....	Conjola and Redhead	One	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
46 Charles Jones.....	Marulan	Marulan and Bungonia	Seven	Buggy once a week or oftener if required, and on horseback.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
47 Charles Jones.....	Marulan	Marulan, Long Reach, and Big Hill.....	Three ...	.....	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*48 Thomas Brown	Marulan	From Marulan to Murrumbah, via Wingello Park, returning from Murrumbah to Marulan by Main Road.	Two	Horseback	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
49 Thomas Noble	Bungonia	Bungonia and Windellama	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
+50 Matthew M'Mahon. (Transferred to Mrs. M. M'Mahon from 12 December, 1882).	Long Reach.....	Long Reach and Greenwich Park	Three ...	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
51 Thomas Small	Goulburn	Railway Station and Post Office, Goulburn.	Twelve or more.	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
52 Wm. Barry, jun. (Transferred to St. Thomas Corby from 1 December, 1882).	Spring View, Carrick.	Goulburn, Woodhouselee, Laggan, and Crookwell.	Three ...	Coach, 2 horses.	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
53 John Millane, jun. (Transferred to William Gay from 1 July, 1882).	Goulburn	Goulburn, Mummell, Gullen, and Wheeo; with a branch mail to and from Corbet's, near the new bridge over the Wollondilly, and Woore. (Contractor to convey letters, &c., on mail-days to and from the Wheeo Post Office, Selmes' Receiving Office, and the Wesleyan Chapel at Wheeo).	Three ... Three ...	Coach, 2 horses.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
54 John Kingsland & Owen Malone.	Braidwood	Goulburn, Tarago, Boro, Manar, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya; with a branch mail to and from Braidwood and Reidsdale.	Six..... Two ...	4-wheeled conveyance two or more horses.	900 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
55 John Kenny	Currawang	Goulburn and Currawang	Three ...	Horseback	62 8 0	31 Dec., 1884.
56 John Milane, jun. ...	Goulburn	Goulburn and Middle Arm.....	Two	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
57 Andrew Larkin	Chatsbury, near Goulburn.	Goulburn, Tarlo, Myrtleville, and Taralga, via Chatsbury.	Three ...	4-wheeled coach or vehicle.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
+58 James S. Morgan ...	Laggan	Laggan and Peelwood; and Peelwood and Tuena.	Three.. Two ...	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
59 Wm. Ritchie, sen. ...	Fullerton	Laggan and Fullerton	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
60 Jeremiah Tierney ...	Crookwell.....	Crookwell, Binda, Junction Point, and Tuena.	Three ...	Coach and horseback.	184 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
61 Fredk. M'Guiness ..	Bigga.....	Binda, Bigga, and Reid's Flat. (Contractor to travel via new Government road between Binda and Bigga).	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
62 Isaac Hailstone	Bigga.....	Bigga, Greenmantle, and Lyndhurst ...	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
63 Thos. M'Millen	Pejar.....	Woore and Pejar	Two	Horseback	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
64 James Frost	Wheeo	Wheeo, Narrawa, Reid's Flat, Graham, and Cowra. (Contractor to travel from Graham to Cowra, via Harris's, Bennett's Springs, returning to Graham, via Darby's Falls).	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
65 John Walsh.....	Wheeo	Wheeo Post Office and Narrawa Receiving Office.	One	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
66 John M'Sorley	Wheeo	Wheeo or Dalton.	Two	Horseback	54 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
67 F. W. Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone.	Queanbeyan.....	Tarago or Boro, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan.	Three...	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or more horses	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contract terminated 31 December, 1882.

† Contractor died, 11 December, 1882.

‡ Contractor allowed £54 per annum extra for conveying mails between Laggan and Tuena once a week by 4-wheeled conveyance with 2 horses, from 1 April, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors	Date of Termination of Contracts
Names	Addresses					
*68 James Donoghoe	Molonglo	Bungendore, Molonglo, and Foxlow	No of times per week Three	Horseback	£ 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
69 Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mulloon	Three	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
70 Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mayfield	Two	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
71 James Donoghoe ..	Molonglo	Queanbeyan, Molonglo, and Foxlow	One	Horseback	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
72 James O'Neill ..	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan and Uriarra, via Yarra lumla.	One	Horseback	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
73 James O'Neill ..	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Tuggranong, Lanyon, and Cuppacumbalong	Three	Horseback or 4 wheeled vehicle.	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
74 F. W. Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Williamsdale, Michelago, Bredbo, and Cooma	Six	2 or more horse coach	728 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
75 Thomas Smith	Foxlow	Foxlow and Hoskins Town	Two	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
76 Wilham Goodwin	Cranky Flat, Cooma.	Foxlow, Whinstone Valley, Numeralla, and Cooma, via Ballanafad.	One	Horseback	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†77 Edward Ivill	Bobundarah	Cooma, Gegendzerick, and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Woolway.	Two	2 horse conveyance.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
78 F. W. Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone.	Queanbeyan	Cooma, Rock Flat, Nimitybelle, Bibbenuke, and Bombala.	Four	Coach	700 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
79 William Hughes	Cooma	Cooma and Bobundarah.	Two	Horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
80 Robert H. Hughes ..	Kiandra	Cooma, Dry Plain, Adaminaby, and Kiandra, via Dairyman's Plains, Wam brook, Queengallery, and Bolera,	One	Pack-horse	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
81 Robert H. Hughes ..	Kiandra	Cooma, Adaminaby, Russell's, and Kiandra, via Middling Bank	One	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
82 Robert Williams .	Jmdabyne	Gegendzerick and Jmdabye	Two	Horseback once a week and vehicle once a week	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
83 David Crisp.. (Transferred to Edward Crisp, from 16th October, 1882.)	Jimenbuan . .	Buckley's Crossing-place, and Jimenbuan (Miss E. J. Crisp's).	One	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
84 Patrick Quinlivan	Numbugga, Bega	Nimitybelle, Brown Mountain, Numbugga, and Bega, via Benbooka Station.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
85 John Kennedy	Bombala	Bombala, Nicholson's, and Delegate; and	Two	Horseback	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
		Bombala and Mila, via Mahratta	One			
86 Robert Turbet	Wyndham	Bombala, Cathcart, Rocky Hall, Wyndham, and Pambula	Two	Horseback	118 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
87 Joseph W Twyford	Merumbula	Bombala, Cathcart, Candelo, Wolumla, and Merumbula	One	Horseback	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
88 Chas. J. Dudley	Bombala	Bobundarah, Timbery Range, and Bombala, via Gunningrah, and Buckalong	One	Horseback	94 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
89 John Collins	Corrowong	Delegate and Corrowang	Three	Horseback	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1884,
90 William O'Brien	Meringlo, Bega	Candelo, Kameruka, and Brown Mountain via Benbooka Station	One	Horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
91 William O'Brien	Meringlo, Bega	Candelo, Mogilla, and Brown Mountain	One	Horseback	35 15 0	31 Dec., 1882.
92 John Collins, jun.	Mogilla	Candelo and Mogilla	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
93 Wm. J. Hush	Charleyong	Braidwood, Charleyong, Tomboy, Neriga, Sassafras, and Novra	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
94 Patrick Cahill	Braidwood	Braidwood and Monga (Contractor to perform service by vehicle whenever the mails are sufficiently heavy to require its use)	Two	Horseback or 1 or 2 horse buggy.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
95 John Rogers .	Braidwood	Braidwood and Nelligen	Two	4 wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
96 James Allen . .	Little Bombay	Braidwood and Little Bombay	One	Horseback or 1 or 2-horse buggy.	9 10 0	31 Dec., 1844.
97 Patrick Cahill ..	Braidwood	Braidwood, Jembaucumbene, and Major's Creek (Contractor to perform the service by vehicle whenever the mails are sufficiently heavy to require its use)	Three		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
98 John Stephens	Larbert	Braidwood and Larbert	Two	Horse conveyance	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
99 Joseph M. Ellis .	Major's Creek	Major's Creek and Ballalaba	Two	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
100 Thomas Stuart	Major's Creek	Major's Creek and Fairfield	One	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
101 M. N. O'Connell	Stony Creek, Braidwood	Ballalaba, and Fairfield, via Jerrabat Gully.	One	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
102 George Melville . .	Adaminaby	Adaminaby and Rosedale (Mr. M'Keahnie's Bolairo)	Two	Horseback	23 8 0	31 Dec., 1882.
103 Edmond Corrigan ...	Moruya ..	Moruya and Kiora	Two	Horseback	14 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
104 Patrick Browne	Cobargo .	Moruya, Bergaha, Turlinjah, Bodalla, Eurobodalla, Cobargo, Dry River, Brogo, and Bega	Six	2-horse coach.	545 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
105 Wm Murphy ..	Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah	Two	Horseback	25 15 0	31 Dec., 1882.
106 Charles Brice ..	Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla and Wagonga	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
107 R. M. Bate	Tilba Tilba	Cobargo and Tilba Tilba	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor's sureties (John Donoghoe and John M'Mahon) paid for the performance of service from 13th May, 1882

† Contractor's sureties (Joseph Day and Thomas Sheils) paid for performance of service from 18 July, 1882

Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors	Date of Termination of Contracts
Names	Addresses					
108 David Dunsmore	Cobargo	Cobargo and Bermagui	No of times per week Two	Horseback or 2 wheeled conveyance	£ s d 30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
109 David Dunsmore	Cobargo	Cobargo and Wandella	Two	Horseback	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
110 George E Harper	Corunna	Wagonga and Corunna	Two	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
111 Michael Flood	Bega	Bega, Wolumla, Merimbula, Pambula, and Eden	Two	Horseback	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
*112 Charles Peisley	Bega	Bega, Kameruka, and Candelo	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
113 Michael Flood	Bega	Bega and Tanja	One	Horseback	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
114 Jeremiah G Webster	Taralga	Taralga and Golspie	Two	Horseback	38 10 0	31 Dec., 1882
115 Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga and Bannaby	Two	Horseback	28 9 0	31 Dec., 1884
116 Wm M'Cullough	Curraweela	Taralga and Curraweela, and Curraweela and Jerrong	Two One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
117 George Crowther	Collector	Breadalbane and Collector	Three	Horseback & vehicle	34 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
118 David Field	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Gurrundah	One	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
119 David Field	Breadalbane	Breadalbane, Parkesbourne, and Merrilla	Three	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
120 Mrs Fanny C Lawless	Gunning	Railway Station, Gunning, and Post Office, Gunning	Seven	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
121 F W Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone	Queanbeyan	Railway Station, Gunning, Post Office, Gunning, Receiving Office, Bellmount Forest, and Post Offices, Lower Gundaroo, Upper Gundaroo, Sutton, and Queanbeyan	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
†122 Norah Cheesman	Lower Gundaroo	Railway Station, Gunning, Post Office, Gunning, Receiving Office, Bellmount Forest, and Post Offices, Lower Gundaroo, and Upper Gundaroo	Three	Horseback or buggy	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
123 John Clarke (Transferred to James O'Neill, from 1st April, 1882)	Lower Gundaroo	Upper Gundaroo, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan	Three	4-wheeled conveyance, one or more horses	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
124 Richard Sherriff	Gunning	Gunning and Dalton	Three	Horseback or buggy	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
125 William T. Randell	Rye Park	Dalton and Rye Park	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
126 Stephen Toohey	Dalton	Dalton and Blakney Creek, via Byrneville	One	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
†127 William T Randell	Rye Park	Rye Park and Burrowa	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1884
128 Henry J Sampson	Yass	Yass Railway Station and Post Office, Yass, including the clearing of the Letter Receiver at North Yass	Seven or more	4 wheeled vehicle, 2 horses	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
129 Patrick Carey	Gum Flat, Cavan	Yass and Cavan, via Brassell's Inn, Warro, and the Cavan Homestead	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
130 Alex. Dyce	Upper Gundaroo	Yass, Murrumbateman, Greenfield Farm, Lower Gundaroo, and Upper Gundaroo, via Nanima Station (Contractor to travel alternately, if required, by Nanima and by Yass River routes)	Two	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
131 John Johns	Murrumbateman	Yass and Murrumbateman	One	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
132 Jas R Slater	Greenfield Farm	Yass and Greenfield Farm	One	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
133 William Daws	Good Hope	Yass and Good Hope, via Spring Creek	Two	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
134 Patrick Ryan	Ginninderra	Murrumbateman, Jeir, and Ginninderra	Two	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
135 Wm J Grogan	Tangmangaroo	Bowring and Tangmangaroo	Three	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
136 Wm Wall	Bowring	Bowring and Bookham	Three	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
137 John Carberry	North Gobarra	Coolac and North Gobarralong	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
138 James Clayton (Transferred to Chas Bonnett, from 1 August, 1882)	Jugiong	Coolac and Jugiong	Three	Horseback	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
139 Wm H Jenkins	Nangus	Gundagai, Nangus, and Clarendon, via Kimo, Tenandra and Wantabadgery	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
140 Hugh M'Kinnon	Brungle	Gundagai and Brungle	Two	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
141 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Adelong Crossing place, Grahamstown, Shepherd's Town, Adelong, Gilmore, and Tumut	Six	2 or 4 horse vehicle	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
142 Andrew M'Glynn, sen.	Tumberumba	Adelong, Reedy Flat, Laurel Hill, and Tumberumba, via Hastedt's, Parrot Hill, and M'Bowling's, of Upper Tumberumba; and Adelong, Reedy Flat, Taradale, Bago Station, and Tumberumba	One One	Horseback	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
143 James Hassett	Mount Adrah	Adelong and Mount Adrah	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
144 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Clarendon and Wagga Wagga, via Oura and Eunonyhareenyha	Two	Horseback	92 15 0	31 Dec., 1884.
145 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Tarcutta, Kyamba, Little Billabong, Garryowen, and Germanton	Three	2 or 4 horse coach	360 0 0	31 Dec., 1882 §

† Contractor allowed £17 10s per annum extra for conveying mails three times a week from 16 August, 1882, also allowed an additional £18 10s. for conveying mails four times a week, from 18 September, 1882

† Contractor's sureties (Wm Affleck and Thomas Booth), paid for performance of service from 6 June, 1882, in consequence of contractor's death

† Contractor allowed £4 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Rye Park Post Office from 1 July, 1882

§ Contract to terminate on opening of any portion of the railway between Wagga Wagga and Albury should it be considered necessary

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
146 John Cox	Tarcutta	From Tarcutta to Murraguldrrie, via Oberne, returning to Tarcutta, via Hartnett's and Nugent's, on the south side of the Tarcutta Creek.	No. of times per week Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
147 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Little Billabong, Carabost, and Tumberumba.	Three	Coach	235 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.*
148 Thomas Bridle	Tumut	Tumut, Blowering, and Kiandra	One	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
149 Edward G. Thomas	Cudgewa, Upper Murray, Victoria.	Tumberumba, Tooma, <i>Welaregang Station</i> , Tintalra (Victoria), <i>Welaregang Station</i> , Ournie, Maracket, Wagra, and Bowna, via Camberoona, Dora Dora, Talmahei, Jingillic, and Ournie Diggings (main road to be travelled between Camberoona and Wagra). †	Two	Vehicle drawn by 1 horse, or, if necessary, by 2 horses between Bowna and Ournie, and on horseback between Ournie and Tumberumba, but when the road from Ournie to Tooma is completed contractor is to run the vehicle between these places also	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
150 B. O'B. Hackett	Tooma	Tooma and Khancoban, via Opossum Point.	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
151 William Carter and John Carter	Binalong	Bailway Station, Binalong, and Post Offices, Binalong and Burrowa; and	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	220 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Burrowa, Marengo, and Young	Three	Buggy, 1 or more horses.		
		Burrowa and Frogmoor; and	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 horse.		
152 Patrick Ryan	Burrowa	Frogmoor and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek and Phil's Creek.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884
153 William Coffey	Burrowa River, Burrowa.	Burrowa and Cowra, via Narellan, Breakfast, and Molonglo Creeks.	One . . . . .	.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
154 Edward Morgan	Marengo	Marengo and Cowra, via Bang Bang, Watemandra, and Crowther.	Two	2-horse coach.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
155 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Railway Platform, Murrumburrah, and Post Offices, Murrumburrah, Wombat, Young, Musgrave, and Grenfell.	Seven	2 or 4 horse coach.	730 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
156 William Hunt	Barwang	Murrumburrah and Barwang	Three	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
‡ 157 Matthew Pritchard (Transferred to John Morton from 1 May, 1882.)	Moonbucca, Morangarell.	Young, Morangarell, and Marsden's	Two	Horseback	182 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
158 Wm. H. Oldfield	Forbes	Young, Grogan, West Temora (The Rock), and Temora, via Milong.	Three	4-wheeled conveyance 1, 2, or 3 horses.	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
159 Thomas Brown, jun.	Brundah Creek	Young and Brundah Creek, via Iandra, 5 mile, and 10 mile.	One	Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
160 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Grenfell and Forbes	Three	Coach, 3 or 4 horses.	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
161 Thos. M'Farland	Grenfell	Grenfell and Marsden's	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
162 Wm. Barker	Grenfell	Grenfell and Brundah Creek	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
163 James Simpson	Emu Creek, Grenfell.	Grenfell, Morangarell, and West Temora, via Moonbucca and Narraburra.	One	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
‡ 164 Samuel Pawsey	Euroka, Morangarell.	Morangarell and Wyalong (Barmedman), via Taragalay.	One	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
165 Alex. Fraser	Grenfell	Marsden's and Wollongough, via Tallabong.	Two	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
166 George Morrow	Cullinga	Wallendbeen and Cullinga	Two	Horseback	23 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
167 Michael Lawler	Templemore, Cootamundra.	Cootamundra, Kilrush, and Jugiong, via The Grove, Cullinga Creek, Grovesend, Templemore, Cowong, Kyron, Rathden, Jereleamby, and Sandy Creek.	One	Horseback	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
168 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Cootamundra and Temora, via Cowans and Combaning.	Seven	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	495 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
169 Michael Whalen	Cootamundra	From Cootamundra to West Temora, via Dacey's, Geraldra, Grogan, and Narraburra Stations, returning to Cootamundra, via North Gundibundyal, Woods town, Gundibundyal, and Stockinbungal	Two . . . . .	.	114 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
170 William H. Smith	Yammatree	Bethungra and Yammatree	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
§ 171 Denis Kaveneh	Sebastopol	Old Junea, The Reefs, and Sebastopol, via Erinvale.	One	Horseback	57 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* Contract to terminate on opening of any portion of the railway between Wagga Wagga and Albury should it be considered necessary

† Whenever floods prevent the mails from being conveyed between Welaregang and Tintalra contractor is required to leave the Tintalra mail at Welaregang Station (Gray's) and proceed on his journey without waiting for the flood to subside, and on his return to Tintalra, from either Tooma or Bowna, to bring the mail on if it has not in the meantime been conveyed to its destination by other means

‡ Contractor having absconded, his sureties (John Connelly and Martin Cafe) paid for performance of service from 10 June, 1882

§ Contractor allowed £12 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Reefs Post Office, from 1 April, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
172 E. J. Thompson ...	North Berry Jerry.	Coolaman Railway Station and North Berry Jerry (Mr. E. M' Rae's).	Two	Saddle-horse.	£ 45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
173 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga Post Office, and Travelling Post Office, Railway Station, South Wagga.	Six or more	Covered conveyance 1 or more horses.	60 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
174 R. J. Montgomery	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga and Narrandera.....	Three ...	Coach ..	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
175 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga...	From Wagga Wagga to Downside, Marrar, The Rocks (M'Donald's), Mimosas, Quandary, Broken Dam, and Ariah, returning to Wagga Wagga, via Warri, Murril Creek, Cowabee, Kindra, and Downside; with a branch mail to and from Broken Dam, Mandamah, Wallandry, and Wollongough.*	One ...	2 or more horse vehicle.	264 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
176 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga...	From Wagga Wagga, via Houlaghan's Creek (Downside), Kindra, Cowabee, Murril Creek, Warri, Ariah, Broken Dam, Quandary, Mimosas, The Rocks, Marrar, and Downside, to Wagga Wagga.*	One .....				Horseback or 1 or more horse vehicle.	154 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
177 James Clarke.....	Bruceedale.....	Wagga Wagga and Bruceedale	Two	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
178 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga and Mangopla	Three.....	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
179 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga...	Wagga Wagga and Collingullie.....	Three.....	Horseback	67 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
180 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Railway Station, Billabong (Culcairn), Morven, and Germanton. (Contractors to convey mails on either side of the Billabong Creek in times of flood.)	Six.....	2-horse coach.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
181 Arthur T. Medcalf	Cookardina.....	Morven and Cookardina	Three.....	1-horse buggy or horseback.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882. (Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.)
182 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Beechworth, Victoria	Urana, Daysdale, Lowesdale, and Corowa; and	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
		Jereelderie and Daysdale	One	1 horse buggy or horseback.		
183 Henry Daniel Adams.	Narrandera	Railway Station and Post Office, Narrandera.	Twelve or more	Waggonette, 1 horse.	91 0 0	(Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
184 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Beechworth, Victoria.	Narrandera, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico, via Medium, Mumbledoon, Barellan, North Gogeldra, Binya, Ballandra, and Coonapaira.	One	1 horse buggy.	310 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
185 M. H. Enright	Woollongough...	Rankin's Springs and Woollongough, via Eurathra, Malonga, Nariah, Wallandry, Bulygulman, and Merringham.	One	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
186 David Adams.....	Hay	Narrandera and Darlington Point Post Offices.	Three	Horseback	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
‡ 187 A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Narrandera, Darlington Point, and Hay, via Angel's Station.	Three	Coach, 4 horses.	650 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
188 Francis J. Flood.....	Narrandera	Darlington Point Railway Station and Darlington Point Post Office, near the river.	Six.....	1-horse buggy.			79 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
§ 189 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Darlington Point Railway Station and Hay.	Three	4-horse American coach.	247 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
190 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Railway Station and Post Office, Deniliquin.	Twelve or more.	Mail trap	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
191 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Deniliquin, Wanganella, Booroorban, and Hay.	Six.....	4-wheeled coach, 4 horses.	625 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
192 Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Mathoura, Moira, Moama, and Echuca.	Six or more	Railway..	900 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
193 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Deniliquin, Morago, Moulamein, and Balranald, via Moolpar.	Two	4-wheeled American coach, 4 horses.	447 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
194 Charles T. Whatley	Deniliquin	Deniliquin and Cochran Creek, via Cobran and North Wakool.	One	Waggonette, 2 horses.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
195 Daniel Murphy	Maude	Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald; and Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald, via Gilam.	One ... One ...	2 or 3-horse coach, or horseback.	450 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* Contractor permitted to travel by surveyed road between Cowabee and Kindra, subject to revision, should complaint be made.

‡ Contract terminated 31 December, 1882.

§ The Narrandera and Darlington Point portion of this contract cancelled in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Darlington Point from 1st September, 1881; the Darlington Point and Carrathool portion cancelled in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Carrathool from 28 February, 1882, and the remaining portion cancelled in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Hay, from 4 July, 1882.

§ The Darlington Point and Carrathool portion of this contract cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the railway to Carrathool, from 28th February, 1882; and the remaining portion cancelled, in consequence of the extension of the railway to Hay, from 4th July, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
196 Patrick Townsell ... (Transferred to John Charters, from 1st September, 1882).	Hay	Hay and Booligal	No of times per week. Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	£ s. d. 390 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
197 Patrick Townsell ... (Transferred to John Charters, from 1st September, 1882).	Hay	Hay and Booligal	One	4-wheeled coach, 4 or more horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
198 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Hay, Gunbar, and Hillston.....	One	4-wheeled American coach, 2 or more horses	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
199 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Moama and Perricoota; and Perricoota and Womboo (Rogers's); with a branch mail to and from Moama and Womboota (Edwards's), via R. Varcoe's, Caloola.*	Six.....	Buggy ...	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
			Two ...			
200 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Balranald, Tooleybuc, and Swan Hill ...	Two... ..	Waggonette, 2 or 3 horses.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
201 A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria	Balranald, Hatfield, Clare, and Ivanhoe, via Darling Block D, Til Til, and Kilfera Station; with a branch mail to and from Clare and Manfred once a week. (Contractor to carry out a twice a week service, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £584 per annum.)	One ...	4-horse coach.	290 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
			One ...			
202 A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.	Melbourne ...	Balranald, Hatfield, Clare, and Ivanhoe, via Darling Block D, Til Til, and Kilfera Station; with a branch mail to and from Clare and Manfred.	One	4-wheeled American coach.	270 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
			One	Horseback		
203 Z. and S. Burton ...	Swan Hill, Victoria.	Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth.....	Two	Coach, 3 horses.	695 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
204 Michael Charters ... (Transferred to John Charters, from 16 March, 1882.)	Deniliquin	Booligal, Mossgiel, Ivanhoe, and Wilcannia.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	1,350 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
†205 Michael Charters... (Transferred to John Charters, from 16 March, 1882.)	Deniliquin	Booligal, Mossgiel, Ivanhoe, and Wilcannia.	One .....	.....	267 13 11	31 Dec., 1882.
206 Z. and S. Burton ...	Swan Hill, Victoria.	Wentworth, Pooncarie, Menindie, and Wilcannia.	One	Coach ...	1,550 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
207 W. H. Morrison ...	Tankerooka	Wilcannia, Wanaaring, and Hungerford	One	4-horse coach.	750 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
208 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria	Wilcannia and Milperinka, via Mena Murtie, Tarella, Kayrunnera, Morden, Yanderberry, and Cobham Lake; and Tarella, Gnalta, and Mount Gipps	One ...	Horseback	800 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
			One ...			
‡209 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne ...	Wilcannia and Milperinka, via Mena Murtie, Tarella, Kayrunnera, Morden, Yanderberry, and Cobham Lake.	One	4-horse coach.	190 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
210 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Melbourne	Milperinka and Tibooburra (Granite Rush).	One	Horseback or buggy.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1882. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
§ 211 Duncan M'Intyre... (Transferred to Phillip Davidson, from 1 October, 1882)	Yanko Station, via Jereelderie.	Jereelderie, Wilson, Argoon, Waddai, and Darlington Point, via Spring Plain and Kulki.	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
212 Thos. J. Kennedy...	Yamina, Jereelderie.	Jereelderie and Colombo Creek, via Yanko Creek and Bundure Head Station.	Two	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
213 James Crichton	Germanton	Germanton and Yarrara	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882. ||
214 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Germanton, Woomargama, Mullengandra, Bowna, Thurgoona, and Albury.	Three.....	2 or 4-horse coach.	375 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
215 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Germanton, Woomargama, Mullengandra, Bowna, Thurgoona, and Albury. (Contractors to be paid at the rate of £150 per annum should time-table be arranged so as to compel them to run seven days a week.)	Three.....	2 or 4-horse coach.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
216 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Beechworth, Victoria.	Railway Station, Albury, and Post Office, Albury. (Contractors to convey all mails irrespective of their origin or destination, as required by the Postmaster-General.)	Seven or more.	.....	150 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
¶217 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Beechworth, Victoria.	From the Railway Station, Albury, to Post Office, Albury.	Five .....	.....	£4 per month	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.

* Contractors granted permission to perform service as follows :—Moama and Pericoota, six times a week; and Pericoota and Womboota (Edwards's) and Womboo (Rogers's), twice a week.

† Service suspended from 5th April to 27th May, 1882.

‡ Service suspended from 22nd February to 11th July, and from 22nd November to 31st December, 1882.

§ Contract to terminate on opening of any portion of the railway between Wagga Wagga and Albury, should it be considered necessary

¶ Contractor died 21 July, 1882.

‡ Contract cancelled 30 September, 1882

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
218 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Beechworth, Victoria.	Albury, Bungowannah, Howlong, Corowa, Mulwala, Tocumwall, and Deniliquin.	Two	2-horse coach.	£ 750 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
219 Stephen Ryan.....	Walbundrie	Albury, Dight's Forest, Burrumbuttock, Walbundrie, and Mahonga.	Two	2-horse coach between Albury and Walbundrie, and on horse-back between Walbundrie and Mahonga.	133 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
220 Stephen Ryan	Walbundrie	Mahonga and Urangeline.....	One	Horseback	53 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
221 John G. Drew.....	Howlong	Howlong, Moorwatha, and Goombargona, via the "Brooklesby Hotel."	Two	Horseback	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
222 Murt Looney	Tocumwall	Tocumwall and Murray Hut	One.....	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
223 Francis H. Drew	Howlong	Goombargona and Carnsdale	One.....	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
224 Walter Woltersdorff	Jindera, Dight's Forest.	Dight's Forest, Ebenezer, and Walla Walla Station.	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
225 Edmond Corrigan ...	Moruya.....	Bateman's Bay, Mogo, Mullenderree, and Moruya; and From Bateman's Bay to Mogo, Mullenderree, and Moruya.*	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
226 James Stove	Tomakin	Mogo and Tomakin	One	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
(Transferred to Mrs. Stove, from 1 October, 1882.)						
227 Thos. Keeling	Nelligen	Milton, Brooman, Nelligen, and Bateman's Bay, via Currawang.	One	4-wheeled coach 2 horses.†	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to J. J. Sproxtton, from 1 August, 1882.)						
228 William Rixon	Bega	Merimbula, Wolumla, and Bega, or Tathra, Wolumla, and Bega, on arrival and departure of steamers.	.....	4-horse coach.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
229 Joseph W. Twyford	Merimbula	Merimbula Wharf, and Post Offices, Merimbula and Pambula.	One	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
230 William Sharp	Candelo	Merimbula and Candelo, on arrival of steamer at Merimbula.	On arrival of steamer at Merimbula.	Coach, 4 horses.	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
231 Donald Laing.....	Towamba.....	Eden and Towamba	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
232 John Hopkins.....	Eden	Eden and Timbilica	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
NORTHERN ROADS.						
1 Richard Porter, jun.	Gordon.....	St. Leonard's, Chatswood, Gordon, and Hornsby.	Six.....	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
2 James Cole	Peat's Ferry.....	Hornsby and Peat's Ferry	One .....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
3 Peter F. Fagan	Sussex-street, Sydney.	Peat's Ferry and Gosford	One .....	.....	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
4 C. E. Jeanneret.....	Sydney	Manly and Newport, via Brady's, Jenkins', and Boulton's; and Newport, Barrenjoey, Blackwall, Kincumber, and Gosford.‡	Two	Coach.. } Steamer }	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
5 M. J. Woodbury ...	Wyong Creek ...	Gosford, Blue Gum Flat, Wyong Creek, and Cooranbong.	Two	Horseback	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
6 J. E. S. Worley.....	Gosford.....	Gosford, Erina, and Wamberal	Two	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
7 W. N. Cain.....	Gosford.....	Gosford and Kincumber	One .....	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
8 Simon White.....	Wyong Creek ...	Wyong Creek Post Office and Yarramalong.	One .....	.....	8 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
9 Patrick O'Leary ...	Cooranbong.....	Cooranbong and Wallsend	Three ...	Horseback	59 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
10 Edward Hooley.....	Market Square, Newcastle.	Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus.	Fourteen or more.	Vans, dray, & horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
11 Mrs. H. Rinker.....	Stockton	Newcastle and Stockton	Thirteen or more.	Boat or steamer.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
12 William Gordon.....	Lambton	Newcastle, Glebeland, The Junction, and Charlestown.	Six.....	Horseback	49 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to Edward Ryan, from 1 July, 1882.)						
(Transferred to Edmund Doherty, from 16 December, 1882.)						
13 William Gordon.....	Lambton	Charlestown, Belmont, and Pelican Flats (Lake Macquarie Heads).	Three ...	Horseback	69 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
(Transferred to Edward Ryan from 1 July, 1882.)						
14 Wm. H. Bowden ...	Kilcoy, Tomago	Tomago and William Town	Two	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
15 William Gordon ...	Lambton	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Office, Waratah.	Six or Seven.	.....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to Edwin Brown, from 1 July, 1882.)						
16 William Gordon ...	Lambton	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Offices, Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend.	Six.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	44 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to Edwin Brown, from 1 July, 1882.)						
|| 17 James Cuthbertson	Wallsend	Wallsend and Minmi (including the delivery of correspondence to residents of Minmi, once a day).	Six.....	Coach and 2 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* It is clearly understood that the mails shall leave Bateman's Bay immediately after the arrival there of the steamer from Sydney, and shall leave Moruya in time to meet the steamer leaving Bateman's Bay for Sydney, the Contractor finding adequate means for both requirements.

† Contractor allowed to convey mails on horseback temporarily.

‡ In the event of bad weather preventing the steamer from crossing the bar, Contractor is required to convey the mails on horseback between Gosford and Patonga on the same day as despatched from Manly or Gosford. Contractor is also required to bring the mails from Gosford and places en route, on from Manly to Sydney on the same evening as they are received at Manly.

|| The Wallsend and Minmi portion of contract transferred to Peter James, who was paid at the rate of £54 per annum, the balance being paid to Samuel Hindman, as letter-carrier, from 16th July, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
18 Charles M'Intyre ..	Raymond Terrace.	Hexham Railway Station and Raymond Terrace; and Raymond Terrace, Limeburner's Creek, Booral, Stroud, Langworthy's, Ward's River, and Gloucester.	No of times per week } Seven .. } Six . }	Coach, 4 horses.	£ s. d. 700 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
19 George W. Murray..	Raymond Terrace.	Raymond Terrace and Nelson's Plains	Six .	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
20 Thos. Bourke	Booral	Booral and Bulahdelah	Three .	Horseback	90 19 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to Patrick Casey, from 1 October, 1882.)						
21 Patrick O'Neill ..	Bulahdelah ..	Bulahdelah, Upper Myall, Firefly Creek, Clarkson's Crossing, Tinonee and Taree, via Bunyah Station and Waterloo.	One ..	Horseback	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
22 Patrick O'Neill	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Boolambayte, Bungwall Flat, and Forster, via M'Rae's Sawmills and Burruduc.	Two .	Horseback	121 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*23 Patrick O'Neill	Bulahdelah ...	Bulahdelah and Hawke's Nest	One ...	Horseback	39 9 0	31 Dec., 1882.
24 Patrick O'Neill ..	Bulahdelah ...	Bulahdelah and Coolongolook	One .	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
25 Patrick O'Neill ..	Bulahdelah ..	Coolongolook and Coolongolook Goldfield.	One .	Horseback	8 5 0	31 Dec., 1882.
26 Samuel Brazel	St. Leonard's, Walcha.	Gloucester, Nowendoc, and Walcha	One ...	Horseback	113 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
27 John H. Single	Gloucester	Gloucester, Barrington, Copeland North, and Copeland South.	Six ...	Coach .	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
28 H. G. Tuck and H. J. Adams.	West Maitland..	Gloucester, Tinonee, and Taree.	Three	Coach 2 or 4 horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
29 Lachlin M'Intyre ...	Barrington .	Barrington and Rawden Vale	Two	Horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
30 Daniel Young.....	Copeland South..	Copeland North and Bowman, via the Left-hand Branch of Back Creek and Criterion Machine.	Two ...	Horseback	38 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
31 Andrew Thomson .	Taree	Manning River Steamers and Post Offices. Taree and Wingham, and Taree and Tinonee, as required.	. . . . .	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
(Transferred to John Thomson, from 1 July, 1882.)						
32 Thos. Murray ...	Kimbriki	Tinonee and Kimbriki, via Martin's, Latimer's, Monk's, Chapman's, Moore's, Murray's, Weatherley's, Mossman's, and Smith's.	Two ..	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
33 Patrick Keough ...	Kempsey	Taree, Cundletown, Ghinni Ghinni, Croki, Coopernook, Camden Haven Punt, and Port Macquarie.	Three .	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	480 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
34 Alfred Tetsell ..	Dingo Creek	Taree, Wingham, Dingo Creek, and Marlee.	Three .	Horseback	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
35 John Wearin and Wm. Hy. Wearin.	Redbank . . .	Taree and Redbank .	Two ..	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
36 James Brown	Woodside .	Wingham and Woodside, Upper Manning.	Two ..	Horseback	41 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
37 Alexander M'Gill-vray.	Wingham	Wingham and Cedar Party Creek (W. Baines's).	Two	Horseback	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
38 James M'Pherson ..	Dingo Creek . . .	Dingo Creek and Wherrol Flat, (Contractor to travel via Dingo Creek Bridge in times of flood).	Two .	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
† 9 Daniel Brislane ..	Nowendoc	Woodside, Knorrit Flat, and Nowendoc, via Cooplacurripa.	One ..	Horseback	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
40 Benjamin Saville .	Landsdown	Cundletown and Landsdown .	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
41 John Robson, sen .	Cundletown .	Cundletown, Oxley Island, and Mitchell's Island.	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
42 Michael Fagan ...	Camden Haven..	Camden Haven Punt, Camden Haven, and Laurieton.	Two ..	Horseback	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
43 Patrick Keough ..	Kempsey	Port Macquarie, Telegraph Point, East Kempsey, and Kempsey.	Three .	Coach, 2 or more horses.	128 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
44 Wright Hampson ...	Port Macquarie.	Port Macquarie, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers.	Two ..	Horseback	91 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
‡ 45 George H. Rowsell ..	Telegraph Point	Port Macquarie, Ennis, and Rawdon Island, via Fernbank Creek.	Three .	Horseback	58 16 8	31 Dec., 1883.
46 Wright Hampson ..	Port Macquarie.	Ellenborough, Yarras, and Walcha, via Lahey, Yarrowitch, LaLiara, Waterloo, Europambola, and Ohio.	One ..	Horseback	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
47 Wm. Webber	Wilson's River, Port Macquarie.	Telegraph Point and Rolland's Plains	Three	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
48 Christopher Felten..	Kempsey . . .	Kempsey, West Kempsey, Greenhill, and Warneton.	Three .	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
49 Christopher Felten..	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Smith Town, Gladstone, and Summer Island, via Seven Oaks. (Mails to be conveyed between Kempsey, Frederickton, and Gladstone by boat in times of flood.)	Two .	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
50 Geo. Henderson ..	Nambucca ..	Kempsey, Frederickton, Nambucca, Nambucca Heads, Deep Creek, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour.	Two .	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
51 Geo. Workman ..	West Kempsey..	West Kempsey and Corangula	One ..	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
52 Samuel Elliott ..	Rainbow Reach..	Summer Island and Rainbow Reach . .	Two ..	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor allowed the additional sum of £39 9s. per annum to convey mails twice a week from 1st February, 1882.

† Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Knorrit Flat receiving office, from 20th November, 1882.

‡ Contractor allowed £31 per annum extra to extend contract from Ennis to Moulton's Creek, from 1st December, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
53 John Cox and Fred. Cox	Rainbow Reach..	Rainbow Reach and Arakoon.....	No. of times per week. Two	Horseback and boat.	£ s. d. 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
54 Geo. Henderson.....	Nambucca	Nambucca and Bowraville	Two .....	.....	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*55 William J. Hall	Nambucca River, Frederickton.	Fernmount and East Raleigh	One	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†56 James Wells	Paterson	East Maitland, Largs, and Paterson, to travel via Belmore Bridge in times of flood; with a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.	} Seven ...	4-horse coach.	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
57 Denis M'Earnearney..	Buchanan	East Maitland, Buchanan, and Mount Vincent.					Three ..	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
‡58 James Oldfield and George King.	Paterson	Paterson, Vacy, Trevallyn, and Gresford	Six.....	Coach, 2 horses.	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
§59 James Oldfield and George King.	Paterson	Paterson, Wallarobba, and Dungog	Three ...	Coach 3 horses.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
60 Ralph Turner, jun.	Lostock	Gresford and Lostock	Three ..	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
61 Samuel Bruce.....	Orange Grove, Eccleston.	Gresford, Allynbrook, Halton, and Eccleston.	Three ...	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
¶62 Stephen Fitzgerald..	West Maitland..	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	Six or more times a day as required	1-horse van.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
¶63 George Brown	Cessnock	West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, Millfield, and Wollombi; with a branch mail to and from Cessnock and Ellalong.	Three ...	Horseback twice a week; and 2-horse coach once a week.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
64 William Tierney	Elderslie	West Maitland, Aberglasslyn, Rosebrook, Lamb's Creek, and Elderslie, calling at Hillsborough, Irishtown, and Stanhope.	Two	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
65 Geo. Sternbeck, jun.	Wollombi.....	Wollombi and Laguna.....	Three ...	Horseback	14 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
66 Stephen Fitzgerald (Transferred to Treacy Dawson from 1 April, 1882).	West Maitland	From Morpeth to Hinton; and from Hinton to Morpeth.	Fourteen Seven ...	} 2 or more horse coach or on horseback.	} 39 0 0	} 31 Dec., 1883.
67 Lachlan Haviland...	Miller's Forest...	Morpeth and Miller's Forest Post Offices (or 1 mile beyond the present site of Miller's Forest Post Office, in case of the removal of that office).	Six.....				Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
††68 James Wells.....	Paterson	Hinton, Seaham, Clarence Town, Brookfield, Newport, and Dungog. (If floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, Contractor must travel via West Maitland and the Belmore and Dunmore Bridges.)	Three ...	3-horse coach.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
69 George Ford	Glen William ...	Clarence Town and Glen William.....	Six.....	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
70 James Levey	Bandon Grove	Dungog, Bendolba, and Bandon Grove...	Three	Horseback	38 15 0	31 Dec., 1884.
71 William Moore	Monkerai	Dungog and Monkerai	One	Horseback	14 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
72 John Irwin	Bandon Grove...	Bendolba and Underbank	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
73 James Levey	Bandon Grove...	Bandon Grove and Underbank	One	Horseback	16 5 0	31 Dec., 1884.
74 James Levey	Bandon Grove...	Bandon Grove and Wangat (Little River)	One	Horseback	15 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
75 William Moore	Monkerai	Monkerai and Langworthy's	One	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
76 W. E. Hughes	Branxton	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	Fourteen or more.	1-h. waggonette.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
77 W. E. Hughes	Branxton	Branxton Rothbury, and Pokolbin	Three ...	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
78 William Tierney	Elderslie	Branxton and Elderslie	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
79 Patrick Grealy	Lochinvar.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Lochinvar.	Thirteen or more.	Waggonette, 1-horse.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
80 Richard Snelson	Singleton	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton.	Fourteen or more.	Omnibus	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
81 John Vigers	Jerry's Plains ...	Singleton, Boggy Flat, Warkworth, Jerry's Plains (Saunders's), and Jerry's Plains, via Thorley's.	Three.....	2 or 4-horse coach twice a week; horseback once a week.	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
††82 Timothy Moroney	Broke	Singleton, Vere, and Broke**	Three.....	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
83 Thomas Benson.....	Westbrook	Singleton, Scott's Flat, Sedgfield, Westbrook, and Glendon Brook.	Two	Horseback	33 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
84 George Crittenden	St. Clair	Singleton, Bridgeman, and St. Clair.....	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
85 Edward Ball	Warkworth	Warkworth and The Bulga.....	Three	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
86 Alfred Coussens.....	Doyle's Creek ...	Jerry's Plains and Doyle's Creek	One	Horseback	13 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
87 John A. Bower	Goorangoola.....	Bridgeman and Goorangoola	Two	Horseback	27 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
88 William Taggart	Howe's Valley...	The Bulga and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
89 John Puxty	Camberwell	Glennie's Platform and Post Office, Camberwell. (Contractor to convey the mails arriving by the evening train when the steamer arrives too late at Newcastle for them to be forwarded by the mail train.)	Six.....	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra for conveying mails twice a week, from 1 May, 1882.

† Contract cancelled 19 March, and arrangements made with Henry Fry to perform service until 19 April, at £96 per annum.

‡ " " " " " " " " £88 "

§ " " " " " " " " £110 "

¶ 31 July, 1882.

¶ Contractor allowed £50 per annum extra for conveying mails three times a week by coach from 4 September, 1882.

** Contract cancelled 23 February, 1882.

†† Arrangements made with Contractor to substitute for this contract a six times a week service to and from Whittingham, Vere and Broke, from 16th January, 1882.

†† Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra for adopting a new time-table from 1 November, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
90 Thos. Linene	Muswellbrook...	Railway Station and Post Office, Muswellbrook.	Fourteen or more.	1-horse cart.	£ 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
91 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Muswellbrook, Denman, Gungah, and Merriwa; and Merriwa, Bow, and Cassilis	Six..... } Three.. }	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses, or coach.	890 0 0	31 Dec., 1883
92 Charles M'Taggart..	Wybong	Muswellbrook and Wybong	Two .....	.....	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
93 Henry Devine	Kayuga.....	Muswellbrook and Kayuga.....	Three.....	Horseback	11 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
94 William Budden, sen.	Limestone Creek, via Muswellbrook.	Muswellbrook and Dunbar's Creek	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
95 Michael Murphy ... (Transferred to Isaac Gallimore, from 1 April, 1882.)	Gungah	Denman, Baerami, and Kerrabee, via Rosemount, Richmond Grove, and Belmont.	Three.....	Horseback	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
96 Nathan P. Myers ...	Wollar	Kerrabee, Bylong, and Wollar	Two	Horseback	67 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
*97 Farquhar M'Donald	Merriwa	Merriwa and Craeton (M'Crea's, Krui River), via Terragong Mountain Station, Cream of Tartar Creek, and Messrs. Bourke and Simmons' residence.	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
98 James Murphy	Hall's Creek, Denman.	Cassilis, Turee, Coolah, and Binnaway...	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
99 Robert Everett	Cassilis	Cassilis, Uarbry, and Denison Town, via Lamb's, O'Malley's, and Piper's Hotel.	Two	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
100 James Lennox	Summer Hill, Cassilis.	Cassilis and Wollar	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
101 John O'Neill	Cassilis	Cassilis and Turee Creek, via the surveyed line near Rotherwood.	Two	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
102 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Coolah, Tambar Springs, Mullaley, and Gunnedah. (Contractor to travel once a week via Limekiln (Thomson's), Wondobah, Bando, &c., and once a week via Black Jack, Basin Plain, Bando, &c.)	Two	2 or more horse coach.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
103 James Hogden	Cobbora	Denison Town, Bolaro, and Cobbora.....	Two	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
104 William Bridge	Davies Creek	Aberdeen, Rouchell Brook, and Davies Creek.	Two	Horseback	44 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
105 George Newman	Scone.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Scone	Fourteen or more.	1-horse spring-cart	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†106 William Harper ...	Scone.....	Scone, Gundy, and Moonan Brook	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
107 George Kinnaird .. (Transferred to Thomas Worrad, from 1 October, 1882).	Scone	Scone and Bunnan	Two	Horseback	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
108 Joseph Ludington...	Scone.....	Scone and Woodlands, via Margin's and Thornthwaite.	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
109 James Edmonds.....	Timor	Blandford and Timor (Silver Mines).....	One	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
110 Henry Hall.....	Murrurundi	Railway Station, Murrurundi, and Post Offices, Haydonton and Murrurundi.	Twice a day.	Horseback	38 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
111 George Mullens	Murrurundi	Murrurundi, Glasston, Blackville, Yarraman, Bundella, and Tambar Springs.	Two	Horseback	188 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
112 Denis Hogan	Wallabadah.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Quirindi.	Twelve or more.	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
113 Denis Hogan	Wallabadah.....	Quirindi and Wallabadah, via Quirindi Station and Main Road.	Six.....	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
114 James Haslem	Quirindi	Quirindi, Warrah Ridge, Pine Ridge, and Colly Blue, via Mooki Springs, Kickerbil, and Webland.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
115 John O'Neill	Walhollow, Quirindi.	Quirindi, Spring Ridge, and Tallyho, via Walhollow, Darby's Downs, M'Clelland, and Goran Lake.	Two .....	.....	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
116 George Burden	Quipolly	Railway Station and Post Office Quipolly.	Two .....	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
117 Denis Hogan	Wallabadah.....	Wallabadah and Nundle, via Mrs. Cropper's at Deep Creek, M'Ardle's at Goonoo Goonoo Company's Gate, Ranger's Valley, and Back Creek.	One .....	.....	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
118 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunnedah.	Seven or more.	2 or more horse coach.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
†119 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah	Gunnedah, Boggabri, and Narrabri	Six.....	2 or more horse coach.	1,400 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
120 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Gunnedah, Mullaley, Rocky Glen, and Coonabarabran, via the new Government Road; and Coonabarabran, Baradine, and Pilliga, via Yarragan, Gorah, Kianbri, Meriwee, Erinbri, Merebene, Wangan, and Etoo.	Three... } One ... }	2 or more horse coach.	380 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
121 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Boggabri and Mullaley, via Guest's, W. Conroy's, J. J. Conroy's, W. Kelly's, J. Conroy's, W. Tey's, J. P. Whiteman's, and Cunningham's.	One	Pack horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Craeton Post Office from 25th October, 1882.

† Contractor's surety—Mathew Miller—carrying out contract.

‡ The Gunnedah and Boggabri portion of this contract cancelled in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Boggabri from 11 July, 1882, and the remaining portion cancelled in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Narrabri, from 4 October, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
122 Lorenzo H. Haloran.	Barraba	Boggabri and Barraba, via Guest's, Chamberland's, Wolfe's, Clifford's, Carter's, Douse's, Harvey's, Eather's, Billyena, Cox's Station, Fitzgerald's, Leard's, Goldman's, Birreny, Coolah Station, (Lloyd's), and Burinda Station (St. Clair's).	No. of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
123 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah	Narrabri, Wee Waa, Pilliga, and Walgett.	Three ...	Coach, 2 or more horses.	1,800 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
124 William Davis ... (Transferred to Samuel Maguire, from 13 June, 1882.)	Baradine	Narrabri, Rocky Glen, and Baradine, via Boheena, Robinson's, Ryan's, Boyle's, Cain's, Cucubi, Pebbles, Boro, Yaminabah, Redbank, Sandy Holes, Dandry North, and Whittenbrie.	One .....	.....	138 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
125 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah	Narrabri, Millie, Bumble and Moree.	Four	4-horse coach.	800 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
126 Alfd. Thirkettle, sen.	Eulah Creek, Narrabri.	Narrabri and Dunmore's, via Gregory's, Arndell's Farm, Baker's, Billingsley's, Davis's, Capel's, Roache's, Orman's, Standford's, Pratt's, Sorel's, Thirkettle's, Miller's, and Ward's, Eulah Creek.	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
127 Thomas Wyatt ...	Long View, Gunnedah, Narrabri.	Narrabri and Cryan, via Clay's, Gunde-maine, Cobcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Sanahan Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bacon, Mitchell, Pallett, Tooladunnah, Boocarroll, The Woodlands, Belarbo, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	Horseback	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
128 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah	Narrabri, Eulourie, and Bingera, via Killarney, Edgeroi, Single's, Berrigal (Terri-hi-hi Out Station), Rocky Creek, Pallal, and Derra Derra.	One	Horseback	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
129 John M. Facer ...	Molly, Narrabri	Wee Waa and Baradine, via Coghill, Cubble, Yuligle, Cumble, Upper Cumble, and Gibbean.	One	Horseback	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
130 Matthew Buckley...	Pilliga	Pilliga and Yaraldool, via Capp's, Millie, and Bucklebone.	One	Horseback	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
131 David Sully	Walgett	Walgett, Brewarrina, and Bourke, via Gingi, Ulah, Milrea, and Boorooma, calling at Yowendah, and Brewan once a week. (Contractor to perform the service by a 2-horse conveyance if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £530 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	330 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
132 Michael Reddon	Mogil Mogil ...	Walgett, Collarenebri, Mogil Mogil, and Mungindi, via Barrington.	Two	Horseback	196 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
133 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Walgett, Angledool, Currawillinghi, Goodooga, and Brenda, (Tate's Station, Culooga River), via "Gideon's Inn," Forrester's, on the Barwon and Narran River, and Thorold's, on Bokhara River. (Contractor to travel between Currawillinghi and Goodooga, on south side of Bokira and Biree Rivers, via the "Finger Post Inn" and Doyle's Station.)	One	2 or more horse coach, or packhorse	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
134 John A. M'Namara (Transferred to R. J. Nowland, from 1 July, 1882.)	Walgett	Walgett and Goodooga	One	2 or more horse coach.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
135 John M'Donald ...	Curban, via Gillingandra.	Walgett and Carinda, via Kidgear, Polly Brewan, Bogewong, and Warren Downs.	One	Horseback	94 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
136 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah	Millie and Mogil Mogil, via Bunna Bunna, Munyga, Oriel, Buleori, Colleytudula, Merriwynebone, Pockataroo, Colli-mungle, and Werribilli. (Contractor to travel by the following route, if required, viz., via Bunna Bunna, Buleori, Oriel, Munyga, Burrundoon, Colli-mungle, and Werribilli.)	One	2 or more horse coach, or packhorse	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
137 Joseph Jurd	Moree	Moree, Pallamallawa, and Warialda, via Boolooroo, and up the north bank of the Big River, past Tareelari, crossing it at Boolooroo.	Two	Horseback and 2-horse buggy, when practicable.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
138 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Moree, Garah, and Mungindi, via Bogree, Midkin, Welbon, Cow Vale, Banaba, and Yarrowa.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	220 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
139 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Moree and Meroe, via Combadello ...	Two	4 or more packhorses	99 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
140 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Mogil Mogil, Angledool, Currawillinghi, and Goodooga, via Bagot's, Brown's, Medicott's, Moongulla, Pinegobla, and Yarrambah.*	One	2 or more horse coach, or packhorse	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* In consequence of the existence of obstructions on the route specified in this Contract, the Contractor will, pending their removal, travel as follows, viz. :- To and from Mogil Mogil, Currawillinghi, and Goodooga, via Bagot's, Medicott's, and the Narran Crossing.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
141 Arthur Hobden.....	Pinegobla, near Mogil Mogil.	Collarenebri, on the Barwon, and Angledool, on the Narran River, via the 60-mile track.	No of times per week One ...	Horseback	£ s. d. 75 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
142 William Moody ...	Myall Plain, Mungindi.	Kunopia and Mungindi, via Graman, Colunah, Champans, and Myall Plain.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
143 John Newlands	Boggabilla	Kunopia and Goondawindi	One ...	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
144 John Hitchens	Gill Gill Creek, Moree.	Garah and Kunopia, via Whalan. In time of flood Contractor to travel to and from Moree and Kunopia, via Garah and Whalan, if necessary.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
145 John Holcombe	Goonoo Goonoo..	Railway Platform, Duri, and Goonoo Goonoo.	Six ...	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
146 James Bryant, jun.	Tamworth ...	Railway Station, West Tamworth, and Post Offices, West Tamworth and Tamworth.	Twelve or more.	2-horse coach.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
147 Alex. Robson	Nundle	Tamworth, Dungowan, Woolloomon, Bowling Alley Point, Nundle, Mount Pleasant, and Hanging Rock. (Contractor to perform the service on horseback for a sum at the rate of £149 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Three ..	2 horse coach between Tamworth and Nundle, and on horseback between Nundle and Hanging Rock	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
148 Geo. Wilkinson & A. L. Bowden .	Tamworth ..	Tamworth, Attunga, Manilla, Upper Manilla, Barraba, Cobbadah, Bingera, and Warialda, via Barker's, North Bingera.	Three ..	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	1,285 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
149 R. J. Nowland ..	Gunnedah ..	Tamworth, Somerton, Carroll, and Gunnedah.	Two .	2 or more horse coach.	220 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
150. John T. Bailey .	Moor Creek .	Tamworth and Moor Creek	Two .	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
151 John M'Neill ..	Huskisson's Ck., Barraba.	Barraba, Eulourie, and Moree, via Tareela, Mount Lindsay, Currangandi, Ullembarella, Pallal, Derra, Banghet, Gneroi, Gravesend, Binnigi, and Baldwin's.	One	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
152 Alfred Skinner ..	Moree ..	Barraba, Cobbadah, Eulourie, and Moree, via Crawley's Station, Currangandi, Ullembarella, Rocky Creek, Terri-hi-hi, and Ticanna.	One .	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
*153 John Melville ...	Inverell	Bingera, Little Plain, Rob Roy, and Inverell.	One	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
154 George Baker	Bundarra ...	Bingera and Bundarra, via Coorangoora, Keira, Beverley, and Long Reach.	One .	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
155 Thomas Connolly .	Bingera ..	Bingera and Upper Bingera	One ..	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
156 Joseph R. Seimor ..	Warialda ..	Warialda, Yetman, Boggabilla, and Goondawindi, via Gournama and Wal-langra.	Two	Horseback	248 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†157 William Wallis .	Goondawindi .	Warialda, Boggabilla, and Goondawindi, via Oregon, Allson's, Old Gunyerwarldi, New Gunyerwarldi, Yalaroi, Tooloona, and Coppermarenbillen.	Two ...	Horseback	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to Mrs. Mary Wallis, from 1st April, 1882).						
158 George Walker	Carroll ..	Somerton and Keepit	Two		44 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
‡159 John Toole .	Bendemeeer	Tintin Hull and Swamp Oak, via Griffin's and Amos Brothers'.	Six ..	Horseback	125 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the Railway to Swamp Oak.
‡160 John Toole	Bendemeeer ...	Bendemeeer, Surveyor's Creek, and Walcha; and Walcha and Glen Morrison	Two . } One .. }	Horseback	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1883. Contract to terminate on the opening of the Railway to Surveyor's Creek.
‡161 John Toole	Bendemeeer ...	Surveyor's Creek and Jamison's Creek	Three...	Horseback	89 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the Railway to Surveyor's Creek.
162 James M'Hugh ..	Stanborough ...	Stanborough and Tingha	Three...	1 or 2-horse buggy and horseback.	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
163 Edward Warland ...	Tingha	Tingha and Stannifer	Three..	Horseback with pack-horse when required.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
164 Joseph R. Seimor ..	Warialda .	Inverell and Warialda, via Bannockburn, Piersby Hall, Reedy Creek, Gragn, and Myalla.	Two .	Horseback	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
165 Thomas Parkinson	Inverell . .	Inverell, Bukkulla, Ashford, and Bonshaw, via Byron and Edgerton.	Two .	Horseback	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1882
166 Thos. Herbert ...	Tenterfield ..	Bonshaw and Tenterfield, via Clifton Station, Mole Station, and the south side of the Severn River.	Two	Horseback	112 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor allowed £80 per annum extra for conveying mails twice a week from 1st July, 1882.

† Contract cancelled 31 August, 1882.

‡ Do terminated 2 August, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
167 Wm. Baldwin.....	Yetman	Bonshaw, Texas, and Yetman	One .....	.....	£ s. d. 79 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
168 John Carroll.....	Uralla	Uralla and Rocky River	Three	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
169 John Carroll	Uralla	Uralla, Salisbury Plains, and Walcha ...	Two	Coach, two horses.	60 0 0	31 July, 1882.
170 Angus J. Macinnis...	Uralla	Uralla and Balala.....	One	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
171 Wm. Batham.....	Armidale	Armidale and Bundarra	Two	Horseback	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
172 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale	Armidale and Oban, via Guyrah, Rock Vale, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station; and	One	Horseback	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Armidale and Oban, via Guyrah, Coningdale, Kilcoy on the Chandler, Fairview, Camperdown, Lyndhurst, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station.	One			
		Armidale, Booroolong, Sandy Creek, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, Elsmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Eversleigh, Ollera, Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead; and	Two			
173 Patk. Wade.....	Armidale	Armidale, Booroolong, Sandy Creek, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, Tingha, Gilgai, and Inverell, via Ollera and Cope's Creek Station; and	One	2 or more horse coach	550 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Wandsworth Elsmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead.	One	Horseback		
* 174 Thomas Curran ...	Ellenborough....	Armidale, Wollomombi, Bellbrook, West Kempsey, and Kempsey, via Hillgrove, Giogla, Long Flat, Towel Creek, Peedre Creek, and Toorookoo.	One	Horseback	103 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
175 Patrick Wade	Armidale	Armidale, Wollomombi, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Gara Station and Blaxland's Flat.	One	Horseback	192 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
† 176 Gabriel Nixon, jun.	Armidale	Armidale, Wollomombi, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Gara Station and Blaxland's Flat.	One	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
177 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale.....	Armidale and Puddledock	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
‡ 178 George Morrow ...	Armidale	Armidale and Little Duval.....	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
179 Patrick Wade	Armidale	Elsmore and Stannifer.....	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
180 Thomas Drew	Ben Lomond ...	Ben Lomond Hotel and Ben Lomond ...	Three ...	Horseback	39 15 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the Railway to Ben Lomond.
181 Patk. Wade	Armidale	Glen Innes, Clarevaux, and Wellinggrove; and	Two ...	Horseback	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
		Wellinggrove, Swanbrook, and Inverell, via King's Plains, Ververs' Sheep Station, Nullamana, A. M'Leod's, and Brown's; and	One ..			
		Wellinggrove, Swanbrook, and Inverell, via Waterloo.	One ...			
182 William Tweddell..	Glen Innes	Glen Innes, Y. Water, and Vegetable Creek.	Three ...	Coach once a week, horseback twice a week.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
183 Jas. Braham	Glen Innes	Glen Innes, Bald Nob, Dalmorton, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Shambigne, Buccarimbi, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and the Big Hill.	Two	Horseback	385 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
184 Thos. L. Ballard ...	Albion Forest, Red Range.	Glen Innes and Red Range. (Contractor to travel by surveyed road if required.)	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
185 William Krauss ...	Wellingrove... ..	Wellingrove and Vegetable Creek, via Strathbogie.	One	Horseback	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
186 Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tent Hill	Vegetable Creek and Tent Hill	Three ...	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
187 Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tent Hill	Vegetable Creek and the Gulf	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
188 Thomas Kiernan ...	Deepwater	Deepwater and Tent Hill	Two	Horseback	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
§ 189 Daniel Romer	Deepwater	Deepwater, <i>Tableland</i> , and Silent Grove, via Nine-mile.	One	Horseback	23 10 0	31 Dec., 1882.
190 Thos. Jordan	Deep Creek, Tabulam.	Tenterfield, Timbarra, Boorook, Drake, Tabulam, Murrangang, and Lawrence.	Two	Horseback	240 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
191 George Smith	Drake	Drake and Lunatic Reefs	Two .....	.....	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
192 Alfred Taylor	Pretty Gully, Tabulam.	Tabulam and Tooloom.....	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.

* Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra for calling at Hickey's Creek, from 1st August, 1882.

† Contractor's sureties (Edward J. Trayburn and John Apps) paid for the performance of service from 1st October, 1882.

‡ Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Little Duval Post Office from 1st May, 1882. Contract terminated 31st December, 1882.

§ Contract cancelled, 30th June, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Name.	Addresses.					
193 Alex. Holm	Tabulam	Tabulam, Copmanhurst, and Grafton (in time of flood, Contractor to travel by the surveyed road).	Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 128 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
194 Kenneth M'Lean ...	Tooloom	Tabulam, Tooloom, Acacia Creek, and Killarney (Queensland), via Bunalbo, Tooloom Station, Kangaroo Flat, New Koreelah, Robertson's Saw-mills, and Spring Creek.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
195 John Wallace	Iluka	Clarence River Steamers, and Post Office, Iluka, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river; and Post Offices, Iluka and Clarence River Heads.	Two ...	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
196 William Ross, jun.	Casino	Iluka and Woodburn	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
197 Richard Sheather...	Rocky Mouth ...	Woodburn, Kilgin, Broadwater, East Wardell, Wardell, German Creek, and Ballina, via Green's.	Two	Boat	92 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
198 William Ross, jun..	Casino	Woodburn, Wyrallah, Gundurimba, and Lismore.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
199 John D. O'Kelly ...	Casino	Woodburn, Swan Bay, Coraki, Codrington, Tatham, South Casino, and Casino.	Two	Horseback	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
200 John Vidler, jun. ...	Alstonville	Wardell, Dalwood, Richmond River, and Alstonville.	Two	Horseback	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
201 Henry Gill	North Grafton...	Steamers' Wharf, Grafton, and Post Office, Grafton, on arrival and departure of steamers.	.....	Van, drawn by 1 or more horses.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
202 Frank Thompson ...	Grafton	Grafton and Lionsville, via the new line of road.	One .....	.....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
*203 Hugh M'Pherson..	South Grafton...	Grafton, South Grafton, Upper Kangaroo Creek, Nana Creek, and Fernmount, via Kangaroo Creek Station, Mrs. Burns', Glenreagh, Wegoolga (Small's), and Coff's Harbour. (Contractor to carry out a twice a week service for a sum at the rate of £240 per annum, or a thrice a week service for a sum at the rate of £300 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	One .....	.....	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
204 John E. Smith	North Grafton...	Grafton and Southgate	Two	Horseback	23 8 0	31 Dec., 1882.
205 James R. Olive	Myall Creek, Lawrence.	Lawrence, Casino, and Lismore	Two	Coach, 3 horses.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
206 William Ross, senr.	Casino	Casino, & Tabulam, via Woorooloolgin, Dyraaba, and Sandiland.	One	Horseback	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
207 John D. O'Kelly ...	Casino	Casino and Unungar (Sherwood's Station).	One	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
208 James E. James ...	Dunoon, Lismore	Lismore and Kynnumboon or Murwillumbah.	One .....	.....	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
209 John Walsh	Tunstal, via Lismore.	Lismore and Tirrania	One .....	.....	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
210 Thos. Borton	Lismore	Lismore and Bexhill	One	Horseback	18 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†211 Thos. Borton	Lismore	Lismore, Wollongbar, Alstonville, and Ballina.	One	Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
212 William G. Collier..	Kynnumboon ...	Kynnumboon or Murwillumbah and Tumbulgum.	Three ...	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
213 John Quirk	Tygalgah, Tumbulgum.	Tumbulgum and Tweed Heads, via Cudgen (Boyd's).	One	Boat	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
214 George Topfer	Emigrant Creek	Ballina, Emigrant Creek, and Tintenbar	Two .....	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
215 James Ross	Upper North Creek.	Ballina, and Upper North Creek	One .....	.....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
† 216 David Robson ...	Harwood Island	From Harwood Island to Chatsworth Island, on arrival of steamers from Sydney; and from Chatsworth Island to Harwood Island in time to catch return steamers leaving or passing Harwood Island on the way to Sydney.	.....	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
217 John Davison	Coldstream	Brush Grove and Coldstream	Two	Horseback	17 15 0	31 Dec., 1882.
218 William Thomas Rayner.	Tyndale	Brush Grove and Tyndale	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
SUBURBAN ROADS.						
1 Samuel Robert Lawrence.	Watson's Bay ...	Circular Quay, Sydney, and Post Office, Watson's Bay. (From Sydney hours of departure to suit Contractor, but one or two return trips must be made at hours fixed by the Postmaster-General, who will also be at liberty to take advantage of any additional trips made from or to Watson's Bay, if considered necessary.)	Twelve ...	Steamer ..	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor instructed to commence bi-weekly service from 1st September, 1882.

† Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra for conveying mails twice a week between Lismore and Wollongbar, from 26 June, 1882.

‡ Contract terminated 31 December, 1882.

Contractors'		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
2	Henry Ramsay	Botany	Twelve ...	Coach, saddle horse, or cart.	£ s. d. 115 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
3	Francis E. Eyre ... (Transferred to Francis Bowers from 1 May, 1882.)	Bankstown	Six	3-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
4	Wm. Lowe	Kogarah	Twelve ...	} 4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	} 100 0 0	31 Dec., 1882.
5	Edward M'Namara	108, Dowling-street, Sydney.	Six .....				Spring vans and drays.	80 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
		General Post Office, Redfern Branch Post Office, Waterloo, Botany Road, Botany, and Waraba.				
		General Post Office, Camperdown, Annandale, Ashfield, Enfield, Drutt Town, Bark Huts, Bankstown, and Upper Bankstown.				
		General Post Office, Newtown, Macdonald Town, St. Peter's, and Tempe; and Tempe, Arncliffe, Kogarah, Hurstville, and Woniara.				
		General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, on arrival and departure of English mails.				

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th January, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*219	Lloyd M'Ginty	Bendemeer	NORTHERN ROAD. Bendemeer and Surveyor's Creek ..	Two		£ s. d. 95 0 0	Contract to terminate on the date of the opening of the Railway to Surveyor's Creek.

* Additional communication.—Contract terminated 2nd August, 1882.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st February, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*233	James Nagle	Corowa	SOUTHERN ROAD. Corowa, Bull Plain, and O'Brien's, Victoria Park, via Redlands School and Sandy Ridges.	One	Horseback	£ s. d. 56 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
*220	James Lynch	South Grafton	NORTHERN ROAD. South Grafton and Gerrymberryn	Two	Horse	25 0 0	1882. 31 Dec.

* New line.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st March, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*234	Henry Boxhall	Lower Temora	SOUTHERN ROAD. Temora and Lower Temora	Seven	Horseback	£ s. d. 50 0 0	1882. 31 Dec.
†68	Henry Fry	West Maitland	NORTHERN ROADS. Hinton, Seaham, Clarence Town, Brookfield, Newpark, and Dunggog. (If floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, Contractor must travel via West Maitland and Belmore and Dunmore Bridges.)	Three		148 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
‡222	William Gollan	Woodburn	Woodburn Post Office and Chatsworth Island Post Office.	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	19 0 0	1882. 31 Dec.

* New arrangement.

† In lieu of No. 68, Northern Roads, in general List.

‡ New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*223	James Ritchie	St. Leonard's	NORTHERN ROAD. St. Leonard's and Buena Vista	No. of times per day. One	3-horse wagonette.	£ s. d. 15 0 0	1882. 31 Dec.

* New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*86	James Lynch	Sheet of Bark	WESTERN ROAD. Sheet of Bark, Wood's Flat, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald, and Milburn Creek and Darby's Falls.	No. of times per week. Three ... Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 95 10 0	1882. 31 Aug.

* In lieu of No. 86, Western Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 20th April, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*56	Henry Fry	West Maitland ...	NORTHERN ROADS. East Maitland, Largs, and Paterson (travelling via Belmore Bridge in times of flood); With a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.	No. of times per week. Seven... Seven...	4 - wheeled coach, drawn by 2 or 3 horses.	£ s. d. 98 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
†58	Henry Fry	West Maitland ...	Paterson, Vacy, Trevallyn, and Gresford.	Six	4-wheeled coach, drawn by 2 or 3 horses.	87 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
59	Henry Fry	West Maitland ...	Paterson, Wallarobba, and Dungog	Three ...	4-wheeled coach, drawn by 2 or 3 horses.	132 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 56, Northern Roads, in general List.

† In lieu of No. 58, Northern Roads, in general List.

‡ In lieu of No. 59, Northern Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st May, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*235	Edward Woods	Garden Vale, Wollongong.	SOUTHERN ROADS. Wollongong and Mount Keira	No. of times per week. Six	Horseback	£ s. d. 20 16 0	1884. 31 Dec.
*236	Robert Marshall	Barmedman (Wyalong).	Temora and Barmedman (Wyalong)..	Three .....	.....	120 0 0	1882. 31 Dec.
*224	William Jarvis	Bexhill	NORTHERN ROAD. Bexhill and Marshall's, Brunswick River, via Benny's Creek and Togarah Grass, Main Road.	One .....	.....	60 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.

* New line.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th May, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
			WESTERN ROADS.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1884.
*163	James Shervey...	Capertee	Capertee Railway Station and Post Office.	Six or more	1 - horse buggy or 2 horses if required.	40 0 0	31 Dec.
*164	Thomas Larkin	Ben Bullen, near Cullen Bullen.	Ben Bullen Railway Station, and Cullen Bullen.	Two	Horseback	49 8 0	1884. 31 Dec. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)

New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 17th May, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1883.
*237	Henry H. Church	Menindie	Menindie and Mount Gipps	One	Horseback	159 0 0	31 Dec.

* New arrangement

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st June, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1882.
*11	Mrs. Catherine Cuthel ...	Werombi	Brownlow Hill and Werombi.....	Three ...	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 11 Southern Road, in general List.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st June, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1883.
*238	George A. M'Gowan	Hay	Darlington Point and Hay, travelling on the south side of the river.	Three ...	By coach, 2 or more horses.	248 0 0	31 Dec.

* New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 10th June, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			WESTERN ROAD.	No. of times per week.			1882.
*122	H. E. Stevenson.....	Condobolin	Parkes and Condobolin, via Watkin's Gunning Bland Head Station, Bogan Gate, Old Gunning Bland, and Burrawang.	One	Coach or horseback.	£5 per week.	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 122, Western Roads in general List.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 15th June, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*46	Francis Klumm	Mundooran	WESTERN ROAD. Mundooran and Baradine, via Bundella, Yarragren, Bearbong, Bidden, Youlbong, Tunderbrine, Gumin Gumin, Tenandra, Panta, Windgadgen, and Goorianawa.	No. of times per week. Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 300 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

*In lieu of No. 46, Western Road, in general List. Contractor paid at the rate of £150 per annum only from 29th June to 31st August, 1882, during which period he conveyed mails once a week only.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st July, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*239	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	SOUTHERN ROADS. Grenfell and Forbes	No. of times per week. Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	£ s. d. 250 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
+240	Michael N. O'Connell ...	Stony Creek, Braidwood.	From Ballalaba to Braidwood; and from Braidwood to Ballalaba and Fairfield, via Stony Creek.	One	Horseback	39 10 0	1883. 31 Dec.
+241	James Nagle	Corowa	Corowa and Carnsdale, via Hopefield School, Tryone School, and Oil-tree or Kentucky Station. (Contractor to carry out the service by waggonette, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £65 per annum.)	One	Horseback	47 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
+225	Wright Hampson	Port Macquarie....	NORTHERN ROAD. Taree and Forster	One	Horseback	52 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

* Additional communication.

† New line.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 4th July, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*242	Maurice Parker	Hay	SOUTHERN ROAD. Hay Railway Station and Post Office.	No. of times per week. Once or oftener per day	American waggon, 1 horse, or more if required.	£ s. d. 24 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
+227	Samuel W. Farrell.....	Walcha.....	NORTHERN ROAD. Walcha Road and Walcha.....	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	48 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* New line.

† New arrangement.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 20th July, 1882.

No.	Contractors'		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
	Names.	Address.					
*151	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	WESTERN ROAD. Nyngan, Girilambone, and Bourke, via Dulleys public-house, Glenariff Station, Bye Rock Hotel, Bye Rock Station, Kenilworth, and Mulga Creek Station (Cooper's.)	No. of times per week. One	2 or 4-horse coach.	£ s. d. 465 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 151, Western Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st August, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*62	Tobias Miller	West Maitland ...	NORTHERN ROADS. Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	No. of times per week. Six or more times a day as required.	2-horse omnibus or 1-horse van	£ s. d. 55 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†230	Robert Curnow	The Mole	Vegetable Creek and the Mole	One	Horseback	50 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†231	George Henderson	Nambucca River...	Bowraville and Argent's Hill	One	Horseback	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

* In lieu of No. 62, Northern Roads, in general List.

† New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st August, 1882.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*169	James Jones.....	Salisbury Plains....	NORTHERN ROAD. Uralla, Salisbury Plains Station, and the Receiving Office, Salisbury Plains.	No. of times per week. Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 39 0 0	1884. 31st Dec.

* In lieu of No. 169, Northern Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 2nd August, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*226	John Egan	Walcha.....	NORTHERN ROAD. Walcha and Glen Morrison	No. of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 30 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
*228	John Toole	Bendemeer	Railway Station, Moonbi, and Post Offices, Moonbi and Bendemeer.	Three ...	Horseback or by buggy, if necessary.	95 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
†229	Phillip Donohoe	Kentucky	Kentucky Railway Platform and Carlisle Gully.	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.

* New arrangement.

† New line.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st September, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*165	James Lynch	Sheet of Bark	WESTERN ROADS. Sheet of Bark, Wood's Flat, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald	No. of times per week. Three ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	£ s. d. 92 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
*166	James Lynch	Sheet of Bark	Milburn Creek and Darby's Falls...	One	Horseback	19 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 86, Western Roads, in list of Contracts, commencing 1st April, 1882.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st September, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*243	Edwin Leary	Gundagai	SOUTHERN ROAD. Gundagai and Tumut, via the marked tree line.	No. of times per week. Three.....	4-wheeled carriage, 2 horses.	£ s. d. 150 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†157	Richard F. Russell.....	Goondiwindi, Queensland.	NORTHERN ROADS. Warialda, Boggabilla, and Goondiwindi, via Oregon, Allison's, Old Gunyerwarildi, New Gunyerwarildi, Yalaroi, Tooloona, and Coppermarenbillen.	Two	Horseback	299 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
*232	Jonathan McNeill	Woolshed Station, Bundarra.	Bundarra and Barraba	One	Horseback	74 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* New line.

† In lieu of No. 157, Northern Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st October, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*217	Crawford & Co	Albury	SOUTHERN ROAD. Railway Station and Post Office, Albury.	No of times per week Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	£ s. d. 51 10 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†233	John Meaney	Wollar	NORTHERN ROAD. Merriwa and Wollar, via Kellick...	One	Horseback	49 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
‡234	R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Gunnedah and Boggabri, via Bally- ragan, Sanders, Burburgate, Lander's, Gullgal, Lye's, Turner's, Rose's, Milchengowrie, and Bradly's.	One ...	Pack-horse	65 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 217, Southern Roads, in general List. † New line. ‡ New arrangement.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 4th October, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses					
*235	Patrick Powers	Narrabri ..	NORTHERN ROADS. Railway Station and Post Office, Narrabri.	No of times per week Six or more.	....	£ s. d. 37 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
*236	George Humphries, sen.	Boggabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Boggabri.	Twelve or more.	Vehicle or horseback.	85 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 15th November, 1882.

No	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract
	Name.	Address.					
*167	James Yates	Girilambone ...	WESTERN ROAD. Nyngan and Girilambone ..	No of times per week One ..	...	£ s. d. 160 0 0	1884. 31st Dec.

* Additional communication.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th November, 1882.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts
	Names.	Addresses.					
*244	St. Thomas Corby	Laggan	SOUTHERN ROAD. Goulburn and Crookwell	No of times per week Two ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	£ s. d. 52 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†237	Cobb & Co.	Sydney ...	NORTHERN ROAD. Merriwa, Bow, and Cassilis ...	One ...	Horseback or coach.	65 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.

* New line. † Additional communication.

RETURN showing the Names of the various BRANCHES, the Date of their ESTABLISHMENT, the Number of ACCOUNTS OPENED, the Number of ACCOUNTS CLOSED, and the Total Number and Amount of DEPOSITS and WITHDRAWALS, during the year 1882; also the Amount at Credit of DEPOSITORS on December 31, 1882.

Name of Branch	Date of establishment	Number of Accounts open at close of 1881	Number of Accounts opened during 1882	Number of Accounts closed during 1882	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1882	Balance on 31st Decem-ber, 1881	Total Deposits, including Interest		Total Withdrawals		Balance at credit of Depositors at close of 1882
							Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Sidney (C O)	1 Oct, 1871	6,390	4,616	3,280	7,726	£ 328,412 3 5	26,701	£ 296,598 13 6	13,716	£ 248,824 17 10	£ 376,185 19 1
" Shipping Master	1 Apl, 1876	1			1	22 15 2		0 17 7			23 12 9
Aberdeen	11 Dec, 1871	30	8	5	33	365 2 6	51	230 9 5	15	148 8 3	447 3 8
Adamnaby	12 July, 1875	29	12	6	35	539 2 1	49	772 13 0	16	354 3 6	957 11 7
Adelong	11 Dec, 1871	106	41	33	114	2,293 16 7	219	1,681 0 0	103	1,210 18 10	2,763 17 9
Albury	1 Oct, 1871	254	167	130	291	4,863 15 11	954	5,059 1 0	285	4,161 18 4	5,760 18 7
Anvil Creek	1 Mar, 1877	29	11	7	33	561 4 7	39	295 8 4	34	208 13 0	647 19 11
Arakoon	1 Mar, 1882		12	3			21	218 12 7	17	93 4 2	125 8 5
Araluen	1 Sept, 1872	16	1	1	16	351 15 4	15	73 19 1	8	182 8 8	243 5 9
Armidale	1 Oct, 1871	407	289	179	517	9 545 10 1	1,449	12,947 11 7	525	9,266 8 8	13,226 13 0
Ashfield	1 Feb, 1875	75	69	32	112	1,333 2 11	336	1,717 8 3	88	790 14 8	2,259 16 6
Balmain	1 Sept, 1872	25	36	10	51	234 10 11	143	722 14 8	24	378 16 4	578 9 3
Balmain	1 Oct, 1871	540	301	215	626	10,068 6 8	2,229	11,134 10 6	792	9,338 16 9	11,864 0 5
Balranald	1 July, 1882		42	4	38		122	459 7 8	18	69 12 8	389 15 0
Barraba	2 Sept, 1881	5	9	4	10	37 13 8	11	43 14 6	6	46 7 3	35 0 11
Bathurst	1 Oct, 1871	561	330	216	675	19,938 13 11	1,890	15,300 15 4	731	11,972 14 11	23,316 14 4
Bega	1 Sept, 1872	107	70	32	145	1,969 16 3	314	2,725 19 4	94	1,397 5 9	3,298 9 10
Belmont	12 Jan, 1881										
Berrima	1 Oct, 1871	49	31	15	65	1,768 12 0	143	1,401 14 5	88	868 7 10	2,301 18 7
Binalong	1 Feb, 1875	6	1	1	6	132 18 0	1	10 6 10	2	29 11 5	113 13 5
Bingera		20	4	5	19	490 14 3	21	109 4 2	14	352 4 4	247 14 1
Blayney	1 April, 1878	33	15	11	37	505 11 9	100	467 9 0	44	361 4 5	611 16 4
Bodalla	2 July, 1875	42	38	18	62	1,209 9 2	167	1,128 9 6	45	989 16 7	1,368 2 1
Bombala	11 Dec, 1871	59	36	22	73	2,478 8 10	108	1,232 19 4	51	1,930 10 8	1,780 17 6
Bomen	2 Dec, 1873	22	2	9	15	430 15 10	37	205 11 11	29	537 6 1	99 1 8
Botany	1 Sept, 1874	76	23	33	71	357 4 6	246	208 13 10	53	286 9 6	279 8 10
Bourke		57	54	22	89	612 14 4	166	1,143 4 4	50	758 7 3	997 11 5
Bowenfels	1 Feb, 1875	69	8	14	63	1,443 15 2	70	536 12 11	38	648 0 7	1,332 7 6
Bowring	2 Sept, 1881	4	6	1	9	52 10 8	19	106 15 10	7	51 8 1	107 13 5
Bradwood	1 Oct, 1871	118	37	18	137	3,209 13 2	219	1,638 9 3	92	1,304 14 0	3,543 8 2
Branxton	1 Sept, 1874	42	23	8	62	774 8 6	99	1,187 14 4	19	428 9 8	1,533 13 2
Broughton Creek	1 Jan, 1880	51	29	11	69	1,044 4 11	223	1,250 11 9	36	887 7 9	1,457 8 11
Brushgrove	1 July, 1882		30	6	24		78	315 11 5	11	99 6 3	216 5 2
Bulahdelah	1 Mar, 1878	31	10	8	33	1,277 6 3	60	474 8 5	27	791 4 11	960 9 9
Bulli	4 June, 1877	129	59	29	159	5,026 4 10	373	2,999 15 10	115	2,127 3 6	5,898 17 2
Bundanoon	22 Sept, 1879	10	31	7	34	111 7 2	102	641 13 4	17	137 19 4	615 1 2
Bundarra	1 Jan, 1874	35	9	4	40	551 9 7	57	191 11 5	4	69 1 9	678 19 3
Bungwall Flat	8 Oct, 1880	26	12	38	38	132 17 4	119	186 2 10	2	40 0 0	279 0 2
Burrawang		36	21	13	39	385 0 0	97	631 2 9	21	623 1 9	393 7 0
Burrowa	12 July, 1875	53	14	12	55	893 1 1	78	231 4 1	23	546 4 1	628 1 1
Burwood	1 Sept, 1872	109	74	40	143	1,084 12 8	407	1,923 2 2	120	1,262 12 11	1,745 1 11
Camden	1 Oct, 1871	169	64	35	198	4, 67 7 1	338	2,907 3 7	119	1,792 14 12	5,481 15 9
Campbelltown		140	198	124	214	2,823 9 9	693	7,859 16 4	288	4,744 13 4	6,508 12 9
Camperdown	11 Dec, 1871	22	25	14	33	220 1 6	83	295 10 11	24	399 7 1	116 5 4
Candelo	2 Sept, 1881	4	10	5	9	102 2 0	18	108 5 3	6	76 9 11	133 17 4
Cannonbar	12 July, 1875	14	9	7	16	299 19 5	32	235 0 4	17	285 5 2	249 14 7
Carcoar	1 Sept, 1872	45	13	12	46	1,737 17 1	138	655 7 8	46	1,369 10 2	1,028 14 7
Casino	1 Feb, 1875	20	8	4	29	280 0 7	54	406 9 0	13	272 15 2	418 6 2
Cassilis	1 Sept, 1872	79	19	14	84	2,855 2 2	85	576 3 2	28	767 8 3	2,663 17 1
Charlestown	1 Aug, 1879	18	5	19	19	310 8 5	44	232 18 7	13	258 4 11	285 2 0
Chatsworth Island	4 June, 1877	89	28	26	91	2,331 8 0	127	1,730 11 3	86	1,628 6 3	2,433 13 0
Clarence Town	8 Oct, 1880	8	6	6	8	520 12 11	20	243 8 1	13	481 18 0	232 3 0
Clifton	12 Jan, 1881	16	47	21	42	122 3 10	169	1,131 14 9	51	498 9 11	655 8 8
Cobar	2 Sept, 1881	51	115	76	90	1 822 8 10	369	4,209 1 0	153	2,820 17 2	3,210 12 8
Cobargo	2 Dec, 1878	34	5	7	32	753 3 1	40	1,057 5 1	18	1,088 18 4	721 9 10
Condobolin		22	7	5	24	490 3 9	37	178 4 4	17	362 10 4	305 17 9
Cooma	1 Oct, 1871	120	41	25	136	1,976 4 8	197	1,652 19 2	85	1,283 17 5	2,346 6 5
Coonabarabran	12 July, 1875	54	13	10	57	568 7 0	116	435 0 11	17	120 3 8	883 4 3
Coonamble	8 Oct, 1880	17	28	7	38	375 14 9	81	614 3 9	22	411 5 3	578 13 3
Cooranbong	12 July, 1875	2	4	6	6	32 16 7	9	48 17 10	3	44 0 0	37 14 5
Cootamundra	1 Mar, 1877	100	81	45	136	3,341 4 10	428	3,175 0 9	155	2 004 6 0	4,511 19 7
Copeland North	1 Mar, 1878	24	51	19	56	492 0 8	171	1,666 17 11	72	1,074 10 11	1,084 7 8
Corowa	14 Nov, 1881	71	27	72	62	662 10 10	315	1,796 12 6	47	1,305 17 10	1,126 5 6
Cow Flat	1 Sept, 1874	38	8	8	38	1,561 13 1	43	608 17 1	22	520 16 10	1,649 13 4
Cowra	1 Sept, 1872	37	23	7	53	587 12 8	87	593 17 6	17	111 8 7	1,070 3 7
Crookwell	8 Oct, 1880	33	26	12	47	725 5 8	132	712 12 5	26	637 15 0	780 3 1
Darlington	1 Sept, 1882		24	2	22		63	94 0 8	8	11 11 0	82 9 8
Denhiquin	11 Dec, 1871	213	99	89	223	5,244 1 0	550	3,127 12 6	207	2,819 19 1	5,554 14 5
Denman	1 Jan, 1874	30	4	7	27	784 18 6	19	160 19 5	18	280 13 11	670 4 0
Dubbo	11 Dec, 1871	201	305	178	328	4,845 8 7	1,021	11,262 7 9	496	6,213 3 8	9,894 12 8
Dungog	1 Sept, 1874	40	21	5	56	565 18 0	110	799 4 5	15	280 10 6	1,384 11 11
East Maitland	1 Oct, 1871	58	36	30	64	3,158 4 8	182	1,943 4 7	119	2,379 18 1	2,721 11 2
Eruabalong	1 April, 1880	5	3	1	6	71 14 0	16	142 8 3	3	62 7 4	151 14 11
Eden	1 Jan, 1874	32	21	17	36	680 16 8	86	825 3 8	43	295 3 3	1,210 17 1
Fernmount	1 Sept, 1872	74	9	15	68	1,804 19 7	87	1 090 10 8	56	923 16 3	1,971 14 0
Forbes	11 Dec, 1871	143	65	46	162	2,315 17 2	296	1,961 3 9	115	1,416 5 2	2,860 15 9
Germanton	12 July, 1875	5	13	2	16	4 14 8	56	259 19 5	21	111 15 1	182 19 0
Gerogery	1 July, 1882		4	1	3		7	37 0 2	1	2 0 3	34 19 11
Gerringsong	1 Jan, 1880	1	1			91 2 9	2	24 3 3	1	2 0 0	43 6 0
Gladstone	1 Sept, 1872	21	11	4	28	1,242 13 7	51	625 11 1	11	320 1 4	1,539 8 4
Glebe	1 Oct, 1871	121	160	100	181	1,701 19 10	853	3,425 4 1	328	2,589 19 11	2,537 4 0
Glen Innes	1 Sept, 1874	117	109	54	172	1,800 11 8	361	3,695 6 0	142	1,931 19 4	3,563 18 4
Gongolgon	1 July, 1882		20	2	18		67	183 10 3	2	25 0 0	188 10 3
Goonoo Goonoo			21	2	19		30	252 4 8	4	26 11 1	225 13 7
Gosford	1 Sept, 1874	28	28	13	43	559 11 11	90	962 15 0	25	564 14 7	957 12 4
Goulburn	1 Oct, 1871	326	311	185	492	10,896 15 7	1,577	12,512 7 2	550	8,756 10 9	14,652 12 0
Grafton		90	54	35	109	3,122 14 2	215	2,255 7 5	16	1,334 4 4	4,013 17 3
Granville	1 Jan, 1880	5	22	6	21	51 14 3	64	589 16 2	16	346 0 9	295 9 8
Grenfell	15 Jan, 1872	83	20	29	74	1 840 13 8	83	724 17 11	55	1,019 5 2	1,546 11 5
Gulgong		70	25								

F—continued

Name of Branch	Date of establishment	Number of Accounts open at close of 1881	Number of Accounts opened during 1882	Number of Accounts closed during 1882	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1882	Balance on 31st Decem ber, 1881	Total Deposits, including interest		Total Withdrawals		Balance at credit of Depositors at close of 1882
							Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Kempsey	1 Feb, 1875	45	42	32	55	£ 971 17 3	162	£ 1,270 15 5	54	£ 923 6 11	1,319 5 9
Kiama	1 Oct, 1871	138	154	74	218	3,892 3 10	689	4,519 13 1	192	2,119 7 10	6,292 9 1
King street	1 Mar, 1878	114	159	101	172	2,809 4 11	872	4,714 1 9	349	3,022 17 8	4,660 9 0
Lake Cudgellho	2 Sept, 1881	1	2	1	2	10 0 8	4	53 3 8	1	10 0 8	53 3 8
Lambton	1 Sept, 1874	100	66	33	133	8,451 5 2	365	3,125 4 10	98	1,934 14 8	4,641 15 4
Leichardt	15 June, 1882		3		3		9	19 1 5			19 1 5
Lidsdale	12 July, 1875	62	23	21	69	2,367 6 8	139	1,531 14 10	65	1,107 18 10	2,791 2 8
Lismore	" "	69	81	29	121	765 16 4	303	1,768 0 2	50	674 7 11	1,859 8 7
Lithgow	2 Dec, 1878	236	169	120	255	9,297 6 6	765	8,900 0 0	360	7,198 6 8	10,998 19 10
Liverpool	1 Oct, 1871	191	112	93	210	5,810 14 8	754	5,326 1 8	296	4,010 10 7	7,126 5 9
Lochnivar	12 July, 1875	12	11	9	9	139 10 3	22	553 7 3	17	366 15 0	326 2 6
Lower Gundaroo	1 Dec, 1881	7	11	3	15	63 4 6	30	101 13 1	5	14 11 1	150 11 6
M'Donaldtown	1 Mar, 1882		21		3		75	42 5 2	6	2 18 0	39 7 2
Major's Creek	1 Sept, 1875	30	11	10	31	297 5 11	39	339 0 7	25	279 10 5	356 16 1
Manilla	2 Sept, 1881	9	12	2	19	95 1 8	41	243 18 11	5	63 13 7	275 7 0
Manly	1 Feb, 1875	77	60	52	85	926 0 11	400	1,513 17 3	122	1,202 5 6	1,237 12 8
Marengo	1 July, 1882		17		17		27	97 11 11			97 11 11
Marrockville	1 Mar, 1882		14		14		49	305 9 8	3	23 4 0	282 5 8
Marulan	10 April, 1875	41	18	12	47	714 14 4	70	597 1 9	66	306 7 2	955 8 11
Maryland	5 May, 1879	2		2		50 9 4	3	16 7 5	2	66 16 9	
Mcranburn	1 July, 1882		6		6		6	6 8 2			6 8 2
Merimbula	1 Jan, 1874	38	7	11	34	837 6 4	84	496 5 6	40	573 5 8	760 6 2
Merrriwa	1 Sept, 1874	12	8	6	14	166 10 3	39	233 4 10	12	103 10 5	296 4 8
Miller's Point	6 Feb, 1878	361	264	136	489	5,178 10 10	2,146	10,258 2 4	982	3,741 16 2	6,694 17 0
Milton	1 Jan, 1874	64	19	17	66	1,610 0 8	107	886 1 0	35	1,019 5 6	1,476 16 2
Minmi	1 June, 1876	96	51	36	111	3,037 1 7	298	2,652 8 4	107	1,578 9 0	4,111 0 11
Mittagong	1 Sept, 1872	155	56	29	132	4,309 14 9	303	2,657 12 0	89	1,273 12 5	5,693 14 4
Molong	1 Oct, 1871	61	34	19	76	802 18 4	216	1,164 16 9	80	748 14 6	1,219 0 7
Moree	1 Oct, 1880	22	20	11	31	150 8 3	56	632 3 8	26	531 10 10	801 1 1
Morphett	1 Oct, 1871	181	50	40	191	7,247 11 10	315	4,351 2 6	114	4,084 13 0	7,514 1 4
Mortuya	1 Jan, 1874	74	25	22	77	1,902 1 10	139	1,077 8 11	60	967 9 7	2,012 1 2
Mossiel	12 Jan, 1881	4	15	7	12	91 6 11	30	482 3 10	7	143 4 2	430 6 7
Moss Vale	1 Sept, 1876	84	50	37	97	1,386 5 6	178	1,010 19 2	64	934 19 11	1,462 4 9
Mount Hope	1 Aug, 1882		16		14		30	324 14 10	2	85 8 8	239 6 2
Mount Victoria	1 Aug, 1876	53	30	20	68	1,639 14 3	155	1,548 2 4	65	1,130 0 2	2,057 16 5
Mudgee	1 Oct, 1871	106	47	37	116	2,846 6 8	244	2,527 15 1	156	2,013 15 6	3,360 6 3
Murrumburrah	1 Mar, 1877	94	55	41	108	2,082 7 11	298	2,358 3 3	109	1,731 3 11	2,709 7 0
Murrurundi	1 Oct, 1871	136	48	35	149	5,461 3 1	263	2,543 12 10	111	2,421 10 11	5,533 5 0
Muswellbrook	11 Dec, 1871	114	49	39	124	2,661 19 7	242	2,031 2 2	79	2,047 10 11	2,645 10 10
Narrabri	2 June, 1873	78	70	36	112	1,556 0 7	226	2,074 3 9	92	1,592 5 7	2,037 18 9
Narrandera	12 July, 1882		33		25		55	1,209 2 6	12	567 15 4	641 7 2
Nelligen	12 July, 1875	22	7	29	29	64 18 9	33	132 1 11	5	9 2 3	137 15 5
Newcastle	1 Oct, 1871	1,030	466	293	1,203	39,807 3 7	2,971	25,825 15 4	1,101	19,654 2 6	65,978 16 5
Do shipping	1 Oct, 1871										
Newtown	1 May, 1876	1,267	686	438	1,515	19,297 11 8	5,334	25,195 10 1	1,628	18,365 19 10	25,627 1 11
Norwa	22 Sept, 1879	28	43	14	57	873 13 7	137	1,441 18 9	50	1,127 19 8	1,137 12 8
Numba	12 July, 1875	37	8	6	39	950 15 7	65	1,127 6 8	24	895 9 0	1,132 13 3
Nundle	1 Sept, 1874	57	8	6	59	1,415 8 2	56	579 10 5	35	532 5 4	1,462 13 3
Nymagee	1 July, 1882		27		8		53	647 6 9	8	58 8 3	588 18 6
O'Connell	12 Jan, 1881		16		16		19	199 2 4	1	2 0 0	197 2 4
Oberon	1 July, 1882		177		119		979	7,286 11 9	394	6,810 17 9	11,029 7 10
Orange	11 Dec, 1871	1,823	998	725	2,096	39,991 10 4	8,081	38,471 13 0	2,969	31,539 14 6	47,123 8 10
Oxford street	11 Aug, 1873	529	336	170	695	10,701 8 8	2,401	10,554 7 7	759	9,127 16 7	12,127 19 8
Paddington	1 Jan, 1874	109	23	20	117	1,883 10 11	210	1,616 8 3	94	1,115 14 11	2,384 4 3
Parkes	20 May, 1878	344	365	229	480	6,527 7 5	2,325	13,462 19 7	863	9,949 5 5	10,041 1 7
Park street	1 Oct, 1871	379	365	222	522	10,030 17 5	1,917	13,637 11 1	715	10,092 12 3	13,575 16 3
Parramatta	11 Aug, 1873	759	446	385	820	18,415 2 6	3,276	18,007 18 5	1,326	15,483 18 0	20,939 2 11
Parramatta street	12 July, 1875	30	4	10	24	545 3 1	19	118 12 2	12	225 19 2	437 16 1
Pelican Flat	8 Oct, 1880	6	24	7	23	80 7 7	91	548 18 6	15	101 7 5	527 18 8
Penrith	1 Oct, 1871	164	94	64	194	5,214 9 7	757	3,384 19 0	177	3,422 18 6	5,676 10 1
Perrinsham	1 Feb, 1875	142	64	45	158	2,271 13 8	384	1,579 16 1	137	1,423 3 5	2,428 6 4
Pictou	1 Sept, 1874	120	50	25	145	2,703 8 10	316	2,959 8 3	109	1,776 3 3	3,886 13 10
Pilliga	2 Sept, 1881	8	16	8	16	74 5 0	57	519 7 3	19	326 12 0	267 0 3
Port Macquarie	11 Dec, 1871	148	36	23	161	6,179 13 8	223	4,507 10 4	102	3,923 4 8	6,763 19 4
Pymont	1 Nov, 1882		4		4		16	33 10 0	4	7 10 0	26 0 0
Queanbeyan	11 Dec, 1871	54	35	17	72	825 17 3	110	887 17 0	37	652 13 2	1,061 1 1
Quirindi	1 July, 1882		37		33		78	1,204 1 3	7	256 9 1	947 12 2
Raymond Terrace	1 Sept, 1872	108	14	19	103	2,964 17 5	132	1,319 16 5	51	872 6 8	3,412 7 2
Redfern	1 Oct, 1871	462	288	203	542	9,323 2 8	2,505	9,844 18 5	746	7,884 15 1	11,233 6 0
Richmond	1 Dec, 1871	143	45	42	146	2,951 9 6	297	1,760 11 10	106	1,614 6 4	3,097 15 0
Robertson	1 July, 1882		2		2		23	17 15 10			17 15 10
Rockley	1 Jan, 1880	28	12	6	34	196 1 9	136	222 12 1	26	129 17 4	288 16 6
Rocky Mouth	2 Sept, 1881	8	63	23	48	336 0 0	136	1,634 1 2	42	441 11 8	1,528 9 6
Rookwood	12 July, 1875	29	15	10	34	157 8 4	79	231 2 9	26	150 18 8	237 12 5
Rydal	1 Jan, 1874	59	30	11	78	2,863 14 8	162	964 1 7	38	709 12 9	3,118 3 6
Ryde	1 Feb, 1875	91	45	27	109	1,267 17 2	229	1,282 2 10	73	991 16 7	1,558 3 5
Rylstone	2 June, 1873	41	58	21	78	758 14 4	146	2,749 9 10	76	882 3 5	2,626 0 9
St Leonards	1 Feb, 1875	331	277	162	446	5,096 15 2	1,582	7,048 8 5	553	5,055 8 0	7,089 15 7
St Marys	1 Sept, 1876	32	11	6	37	470 11 8	66	526 15 11	30	440 5 1	557 2 6
St Peters	1 Mar, 1882		24		17		58	279 8 2	14	119 17 7	159 10 7
Scone	11 Dec, 1871	42	18	12	48	647 19 10	68	515 2 7	36	292 11 0	870 11 5
Singleton	1 Oct, 1871	313	84	62	335	6,428 8 10	626	4,920 5 4	218	4,149 14 7	7,198 19 7
Sofala	1 Sept, 1874	72	16	15	73	3,056 14 0	102	861 9 4	47	1,121 16 0	2,796 7 4
South Bowenfels	1 Feb, 1875										
Spring Grove	22 Sept, 1879	12	1	1	11	142 1 11	15	90 2 9	3	60 4 8	172 0 0
Stroud	1 Feb, 1875	47	25	18	54	1,628 6 5	122	1,909 14 3	47	1,440 5 5	2,097 15 3
Tamworth	11 Dec, 1871	481	184	198	467	17,736 8 10	1,442	12,421 4 7	650	10,971 17 4	19,185 16 1
Taree	1 Feb, 1875	64	30	15	79	1,403 12 11	188	1,644 13 6	34	802 0 0	2,246 6 5
Temora	8 Oct, 1880	110	120	106	124	6,148 0 8	462	7,783 7 5	347	8,308 17 4	5,622 10 9
Tingha	1 July, 1882		29		20		71	552 6 4	13	89	

F—continued.

Name of Branch.	Date of establishment.	Number of Accounts open at close of 1881.	Number of Accounts opened during 1882.	Number of Accounts closed during 1882.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1882.	Balance on 31st December, 1881.	Total Deposits including interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors at close of 1882.
							Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
Watson's Bay	1 Feb., 1875	34	14	13	35	£ 347 3 2	118	£ 373 1 1	36	£ 388 5 2	£ 331 19 1
Waverley	1 Aug., 1876	132	94	49	167	1,059 16 10	641	1,834 16 8	180	1,224 19 4	1,669 14 2
Wee Waa	11 Dec., 1871	39	11	9	41	703 10 2	52	975 9 10	15	281 5 3	1,397 14 9
Wellington	2 June, 1873	96	40	31	105	2,628 17 4	215	2,398 7 5	140	1,254 18 7	3,772 6 2
West Kempsey	1 Sept., 1874	43	20	13	50	643 12 2	134	866 10 1	32	507 14 7	1,002 7 8
West Maitland	1 Oct., 1871	122	64	45	141	4,718 5 0	370	3,344 16 1	144	3,012 8 10	5,045 12 3
West Tamworth	5 May, 1879	44	15	24	35	1,553 16 11	100	667 0 4	54	1,151 11 7	1,069 5 8
Wilcannia	30	55	31	6	63	475 10 0	167	1,310 5 3	48	618 18 10	1,166 16 5
Willanthy	2 Sept., 1881	8	5	7	6	31 7 2	18	116 15 0	7	71 8 7	76 13 7
Willam-street	11 Aug., 1873	1,224	665	550	1,339	25,796 8 10	4,552	23,301 14 0	1,859	20,562 9 6	29,045 13 4
Windsor	1 Oct., 1871	87	76	48	115	7,233 12 6	307	5,257 5 3	101	6,301 8 8	6,189 9 1
Wingham	11 Dec., 1871	27	9	4	32	369 18 8	63	179 8 2	14	177 11 3	371 15 7
Wiseman's Ferry	1 July, 1882	53	9	44	9	348	348	456 19 1	18	21 2 7	435 16 6
Wollombi	11 Dec., 1871	23	21	9	35	1,045 18 7	91	472 15 11	33	637 9 10	881 4 8
Wollongong	1 Oct., 1871	166	64	57	173	8,130 5 4	354	4,394 13 1	154	5,492 16 7	7,032 1 10
Woolburn	5 May, 1879	14	20	10	24	204 16 0	44	421 1 4	19	189 4 2	436 13 2
Woolahra	8 Feb., 1872	129	52	27	154	1,925 8 6	492	1,791 15 0	99	1,183 17 7	2,533 5 11
Woonona	11 Dec., 1871	82	18	13	87	3,014 7 11	175	1,339 14 4	40	824 6 0	3,529 16 3
Yass	8 Sept., 1872	181	55	46	190	4,279 16 6	352	2,717 18 4	157	2,556 13 2	4,441 1 8
Young	11 Dec., 1871	208	98	67	239	5,300 14 8	436	4,192 8 11	184	3,247 1 1	6,246 2 6
Grand Totals		31,852	20,968	13,967	33,853	971,501 6 10	121,868	930,263 10 11	48,443	743,310 14 5	1,158,454 13 4

G.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1882, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1882.

Balance brought forward from 1881	£ 971,501 6 10	By amount of Repayments during 1882	£ 743,310 14 5
To Cash received from Depositors during 1882	891,199 12 7	Balance as per Savings Bank Ledger	1,154,953 11 3
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1882	39,063 18 4	Unpaid Warrants	3,500 12 1
	£ 1,901,764 17 9		£ 1,158,454 3 4
			£ 1,901,764 17 9

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

To Balance due to all Depositors at close of 1882	£ 1,158,454 3 4	By amount of Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—	£ 296,466 13 11
		New South Wales "Four per Cents"	89,200 0 0
		Cash in hands of Controller	8,582 7 10
		Ditto in Treasury, not invested	748,814 7 4
		Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1882, computed at 4%	27,136 5 11
Balance (Excess of Assets)	13,529 11 8	Interest due on investments to 31st December, 1882	1,784 0 0
	£ 1,171,983 15 0		£ 1,171,983 15 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Departmental Expenses for 1882	£ 2,500 0 0	Balance from preceding Account	£ 12,530 10 9
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1882	39,063 18 4	By amount of Interest on investments in "Four per Cents"	15,426 13 4
Balance	13,529 11 8	Interest due on balance in the Treasury, not invested on 31st December, 1882, at 4%	27,136 5 11
	£ 55,093 10 0		£ 55,093 10 0

F. W. HILL, Controller,
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department,
Sydney, 9th March, 1883.

F. A. WRIGHT,
Postmaster-General.

I certify that the foregoing statement of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1882, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

29th March, 1883.

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor-General.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

ON THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

BEING THAT FOR THE YEAR

1883.

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1884.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

TRANSMITTING THE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883, ON THE POST OFFICE, MONEY ORDER, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the Twenty-ninth Annual Report on the Departments under my Ministerial control.

COMBINED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	<i>Revenue.</i>			1882.			1883.		
Post Office	£	229,910	15 1	£	261,812	16 3			
Electric Telegraph Department		120,265	13 4		134,643	2 4			
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—									
Commission on Money Orders		10,027	9 0		11,370	14 0			
Interest on Investments		42,562	19 3		43,658	14 4			
Total	£	402,766	16 8	£	451,485	6 11			
<i>Expenditure.</i>									
Post Office	£	288,186	9 4	£	326,674	0 5			
Electric Telegraph Department		142,534	13 6		163,328	16 11			
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—									
Salaries and Contingencies		12,273	7 5		14,531	16 6			
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts		39,063	18 4		40,334	14 6			
Total	£	482,058	8 7	£	544,869	8 4			

The above are the particulars of expenditure confined to the amount actually paid from the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal, except in the case of the Government Savings Bank item of "Interest added to Depositors' Accounts," which is specially provided for out of the interest accruing from investment of funds on the same account.

The following are the items of expenditure paid from votes under the control of other Ministers:—

	1882.			1883.		
Stores and stationery	£	6,019	12 11	£	9,715	2 10
Repairs and additions to Buildings		5,974	9 3		8,721	15 1
Furniture (including carriage)		1,727	17 4		1,768	6 7
Printing, bookbinding, Gazette advertisements, Gazettes, &c.		7,337	15 3		9,254	4 5
Printing postage stamps		1,462	10 6		2,300	0 0
Municipal rates		734	19 7		743	7 7
Postage		754	7 2		687	16 2
Advertising in newspapers		1,210	19 1		1,261	10 4
Total	£	25,222	11 1	£	34,452	3 0

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph lines is estimated at £22,572, and the interest on the cost of buildings owned by the Government, and used as Post and Telegraph Offices in various parts of the Colony, is estimated at £12,000, which will make the total expenditure of the Departments under my control £613,893 11s. 4d.

For some few years past my predecessors have endeavoured to procure information as to a large amount of expenditure directly affecting the Postal and Telegraphic Departments which was paid from votes of Parliament under the control of other Ministers than the Postmaster-General. Both the late Mr. S. C. Brown and Mr. F. A. Wright collected a considerable quantity of the information desired,

desired, but they pointed out that they had been unable to obtain all that was needed to make the calculation of the total expenditure complete. By the aid of carefully-prepared estimates of such items as the interest on the cost of Government buildings used as Post and Telegraph Offices, I have been able to furnish in this Report as complete a return of the whole expenditure as it is possible to give.

In the month of May a Postal Conference of Ministerial representatives from the Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, was held in Sydney, at which several resolutions on important matters connected with the Postal and Telegraphic Departments were arrived at; and in November following advantage was taken of the meeting of delegates at the Inter-colonial Convention to refer to the question of telegraphic communication with the mother country.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

The question as to the expediency of the Australasian Colonies joining what is known as the Universal Postal Union was considered at the Conference held in May, and the following Resolutions were arrived at, viz.:—

That this Conference, having had under its consideration the various despatches from the Imperial Government and other memoranda and statistics respecting the Universal Postal Union, is of opinion,—

1. That the Australasian Colonies should apply for admission to the said Postal Union.
2. That the stipulations suggested by the Postmaster-General of England, in the despatch dated 6 November, 1882, as precedent to such entry, be insisted upon.
3. That each of the Australasian Colonies, parties to this agreement, be accorded a separate voice in the affairs of the Union.
4. That each Colony continue the management and responsibility of its existing subsidized line, but that any other Colony using such line shall pay to the subsidizing Colony the full amount of the postage upon all postal matter despatched from such Colony; the subsidizing Colony paying all transit rates on homeward mails, and receiving the proportion of Union transit rates due on outward mails, and any contribution from England in respect of the postal matter carried by each line.
5. That if on annual investigation it be shown that, by adopting Postal Union rates, any such subsidizing Colony incurs a greater loss than it at present incurs (subject, in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, to modification consequent upon the reduced Pacific Mail contract now being entered into), an adjustment shall be made of such excess loss whereby it shall be borne by the subsidizing Colony and the other Colonies using such line, in proportion to the postal matter carried.
6. In the event of New South Wales concluding a contract with the Orient Company it shall be at the risk of that Colony only; but any other Colony transmitting postal matter thereby shall pay the said Company a rate not less than 10s. per pound on letters and 6d. per pound on newspapers and packets transmitted homeward thereby.
7. That no future postal subsidy shall be subject to this agreement except by the unanimous approval of the Colonies assenting hereto.

Amongst the printed papers (page 28), already laid before Parliament, relating to the proceedings at this Conference, will be found an exhaustive report, prepared by Mr. Lambton, the Secretary of the Post Office, giving the history of this matter from the year 1874, when it was first brought under the notice of the Colonies by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and pointing out the difficulties that had hitherto stood in the way of Australasia following the example of other parts of the world, which had already been included in this Union. Mr. Lambton's report also gives particulars of the postal advantages it is believed will be gained by the Australasian Colonies joining the Union. It is therefore not needful to recapitulate these particulars now; and it only remains for me to say what steps have subsequently been taken to give effect to the Resolutions arrived at by the Conference. This can best be done by giving the following copies of correspondence that has taken place, viz.:—

His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship copy of a minute, addressed by the Secretary to the General Post Office of this Colony to the Principal Under Secretary, forwarding for the information of the Secretary of State copy of the proceedings of the Postal Conference, lately held in Sydney, respecting the proposal to join the Universal Postal Union.

Government House, Sydney, 5 June, 1883.

I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOETUS.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 28 May, 1883.

With reference to the circular despatches of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated respectively the 20th December, 1880, and 13th December, 1882, relating to the proposal for the various Australasian Colonies to join the Universal Postal Union, I am directed to state that a Conference, attended by delegates from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, was recently held in Sydney, mainly for the purpose of considering the question of the Colonies entering the Union.

A copy of the proceedings of the Conference is enclosed, and the Postmaster-General is of opinion that the document might be forwarded through His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, special attention being drawn to the resolutions passed by the Conference in regard to the important question of the Australasian Colonies entering the Postal Union.

It might, Mr. Wright thinks, be as well to draw attention not only to the seven resolutions of the Conference on the subject, but to the subsequent telegrams sent to New Zealand and Western Australia, and the resolution in connection therewith; also to the reply received from those Colonies.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord, Downing-street, 10 July, 1883.

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying extract from a letter from the General Post Office, relative to the proposed entry of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, into the International Postal Union, and I have to request that I may be informed of the date at which admission into the Union is desired by the Colony under your Government; and also of the rates of postage which it is proposed to levy therein, and of the equivalents in local currency for the sums of 5 centimes, 10 centimes, and 25 centimes, respectively.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

Extract from a letter from the General Post Office to The Colonial Office, dated 22 May, 1883, No. 92,587.

"I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a copy of a telegram which the Earl of Derby has received from the Governor of New South Wales, from which it appears that the Australasian Colonies, with the exception of Queensland and New Zealand, agree to apply for admission to the Postal Union under the conditions mentioned as desirable in the letter of the 6th of November last from this Department, each Colony having a voice in the affairs of the Union.

Mr. Fawcett observes that the date upon which the Colonies in question desire admission to the Union is not stated, and without information on this point he is unable to take the usual steps in the matter.

The fact that the application is conditional will necessitate an inquiry of the various postal administrations of the Union, whether the conditions are admitted; and it will be necessary to allow for an interval of four months from the time at which the application is submitted with such an inquiry.

It seems desirable, therefore, that, as the 1st of October next would probably be too early, the 1st of January, 1884, should be suggested to the Colonies concerned as the date from which they should apply for admission.

In addition to the date of desired entry it will be necessary to know the rates of postage proposed to be levied in each Colony on Union correspondence, and the equivalents in the currency of each for the typical sums of 5 centimes, 10 centimes, and 25 centimes.

I am to add, for the information of Lord Derby, that, on learning the necessary particulars, the Postmaster-General will immediately proceed in the matter with great pleasure, only regretting that Queensland and New Zealand are not included in the application."

His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales to The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord, Government House, Sydney, 15 September, 1883.

In conformity with the instructions of your Lordship's despatch of 10th July, 1883, I have made the inquiries requested therein, and have now the honor to enclose copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Post Office to the Principal Under Secretary giving the desired information.

2. Your Lordship will see from this communication that the Postmaster-General (with a view to prevent further delay) is willing to leave the date of entry of this Colony into the Postal Union to be fixed by the Postmaster-General in London on the express understanding that such entry is to be subject to the Resolutions agreed to at the Postal Conference, held here in May last, an official report of which for easy reference I have the honor to enclose herewith.

3. From conversation I have had with the Colonial Secretary and Premier, I have gathered that he is opposed to entering the Postal Union without a vote. He considers that as it is the wish of H. M. Government that a voting power should be granted to the Colonies, and that should this not be granted, and that England should be outvoted, it would be better for the Colony to be out of the Union.

I have, &c.,
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1883.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Despatch, dated the 10th July last, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering an extract from a letter from the General Post Office, London, enquiring the date at which admission to the Postal Union is desired by this Colony, and suggesting as a suitable time the 1st January, 1884, also desiring information as to the rates proposed to be levied here on Union Correspondence, and the equivalent in local currency for the typical sums of 5, 10, and 25 centimes, respectively.

The Postmaster-General thinks that it would be better (in order to obviate the possible delay of further reference in the event of the Colonies proposing different dates) to leave the date of entry of this Colony into the Postal Union to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, London, he providing for reasonable notice being given to this Colony, and on the express understanding that such entry is to be subject to the Resolutions agreed to at the Postal Conference held in Sydney in May last.

With regard to the rates of postage to be charged in this Colony, it is proposed, after joining the Postal Union, to levy the rates provided for in the Paris Convention of the 1st June, 1878, these rates being for extra-Colonial correspondence as follow:—

Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5d. per half ounce.
Post cards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½d. each.
Or when sent to or through England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d. "
Newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d. "
Packets (including patterns and printed papers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d. per 2 ounces.
Or when sent to or through the United Kingdom via Brindisi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½d. per 2 ounces.

With regard to local and intercolonial rates, as the present rate for letters is lower than Union rate, and as newspapers are transmitted free, the Postmaster-General believes that under the Paris Convention no alteration is necessary; but in the case of packets on which the present charge is one penny per 2 ounces for inland, and one penny per ounce for intercolonial transmission, it would seem that under the Union the intercolonial packet rates would have to be altered from one penny per ounce to one penny per 2 ounces, unless under the provisions of the Convention the local and intercolonial rates and regulations (as not concerning the Union generally) could be left to the Australasian Colonies themselves to arrange.

The

The following are the current rates on other local and intercolonial mail matter :—

Town letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d. per half ounce.
Inland letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d. "
Intercolonial letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d. "
Newspapers (under local laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free.

It is proposed that the extra charge for registration should be a uniform rate of fourpence.

The equivalent in local currency for the sums mentioned in the concluding portion of the Despatch are as follows :—

5 centimes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½d.
10 centimes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d.
25 centimes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½d.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch of 10th July last, relative to the proposed entry upon certain conditions of the Colony under your Government into the International Postal Union, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a further letter from the General Post Office, stating the steps which have been taken for obtaining the admission of certain of the Australian Colonies into the Union.

Downing-street, 15 August, 1883.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

[Enclosure.]

The General Post Office, London, to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to return, as requested, the original printed documents which you were good enough to send for his perusal, relative to the Postal Conference recently held at Sydney on the subject of the Australian Colonies joining the Postal Union.

In consequence of the decision come to by the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania to enter the Postal Union, provided certain conditions are accorded to them, the Postmaster-General has obtained the authority of the Treasury for making the necessary application diplomatically to the Swiss Government, and he has caused a communication on the subject to be addressed to the Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

The Colonial Office, London, to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

With reference to your despatch, No. 173, of the 15th September, I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, a document specified in the annexed schedule.

Downing-street, 13 November, 1883.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Date.	Description of Document.
6 November, 1883.....	Copy of a letter from the General Post Office with reference to the date of the Colony joining the Postal Union, and as to the rates of postage chargeable on packets passing intermediately between the Australian Colonies.

[Enclosure.]

The General Post Office, London, to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of this month, enclosing copy of the Governor of New South Wales on the subject of the proposed entry of that Colony into the Postal Union.

The Postmaster-General observes that, provided he gives reasonable notice to the Colony, the Colonial Government leaves it to him to arrange the date of the entry of New South Wales into the Union, on the express understanding that such entry is to be made subject to the terms prescribed by the resolution agreed to at a Postal Conference held at Sydney last May.

Mr. Fawcett desires me to state, for the information of the Earl of Derby, that he readily consents to carry out the wishes of the New South Wales Government, but that, as he still awaits the reply of the Swiss Government to the application made to it on behalf of the Australian Colonies desirous of joining the Postal Union, the entry of New South Wales into the Union cannot possibly take place on the 1st January next, as originally proposed, although as early a date as possible shall be fixed after the receipt of the answer of the Swiss Government.

I am to add that the Postmaster-General has no objection to offer to the rates of postage proposed to be adopted by the Government of New South Wales on the entry of the Colony into the Postal Union; while, as regards the rates of postage chargeable on packets passing intermediately between the Australian Colonies themselves, Mr. Fawcett is of opinion that the maintenance of the *status quo* after the entry of the Colonies into the Union would not constitute an infringement of the Union Treaty, inasmuch as the question is not one which affects the parties to the Treaty generally.

I am, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Since the above correspondence a suggestion has been received from the Colony of South Australia in reference to the stipulation as to the voting power of the Australasian Colonies. The following copy of the communication of the Chief Secretary of South Australia will explain the nature of this suggestion :—

The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

With reference to the subject of the entry of the Australasian Colonies into the Universal Postal Union, I have the honor to state that, from recent communications received from Berlin, it appears that the stipulation made at the Postal Conference in Sydney, that each Colony should have a separate vote, is not likely to be agreed to.

In order to facilitate the entry of the Colonies into the Postal Union, it will probably be desirable to modify this stipulation, and this Government therefore suggest that a proposal should be submitted to the effect that the Australian Colonies and New Zealand should have four votes, as follows, viz. :—

South Australia and Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Victoria and Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New South Wales and Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Zealand...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

4

I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly place me in possession of the views of your Government upon the subject at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
J. C. BRAY.

The

The view I took of this proposal is contained in the following letter :—

The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

With reference to the circular letter, dated 26th ultimo, from the Chief Secretary, Adelaide, forwarded by you on the 2nd instant, suggesting, as it appears likely that the stipulation for each Colony to have a separate vote at the Postal Union will not be agreed to, "that the Australian Colonies and New Zealand should have four votes," in order to facilitate the entry of the Colonies into the Postal Union, I am directed to state that, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, this Colony cannot agree to the mode of representation suggested by South Australia. Whether the Colonies have *one* or *more* representatives (if they cannot have *one each*, which Mr. Trickett thinks they should), it is clear to his mind that any representation must be on the basis of such representative or representatives being elected by the joint action of the Colonies, so as to ensure unanimity of action.

The Postmaster-General does not agree to a relaxation of the resolution come to by the late Postal Conference, viz. :— "That *each* Colony should have a representative"; and the matter had therefore, he thinks, better be allowed to stand over until the next Postal Convention, when the question of the entry of the Colonies into the Postal Union will no doubt be fully discussed, and will be determined, by competent authority.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

I have only to add that up to the present time no information beyond what is contained in the preceding correspondence has been received from the Home Government in regard to the date upon which the various Australian Colonies who have consented to join the Universal Postal Union can do so.

UNIFORM PACKET AND PARCEL RATES.

The following resolution on the above subject was agreed to at the Postal Conference held in May :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that uniform packet and parcel postal rates and regulations should be adopted by all the Australasian Colonies, and that Messrs. Todd, C.M.G., Lambton, Jackson, and Packer, be requested to submit draft regulations."

Draft regulations were duly prepared in pursuance of this resolution and forwarded for the concurrence of the Colonies which were unrepresented at the Conference. Some modifications have been proposed therein which are now under consideration. The tendency of the present age is to assimilate as much as possible in all countries the regulations that govern commercial and other operations, and it is very desirable in the matter of the packet and parcel posts that there should be uniformity in the practice of all the Australasian Colonies. The matter may occupy some little time in discussion, but the end aimed at is worthy of the expenditure of the labour involved in accomplishing it.

POSTAL NOTES.

Another matter which was brought under the consideration of the Conference was the question of the introduction of Postal Notes, and the following is the resolution arrived at :—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that a system of Postal Notes, not exceeding 10s. in value, should be introduced and have currency throughout the Australasian Colonies; and that the South Australian Government be requested to prepare a Draft Bill on the subject."

The Draft Bill referred to has, however, not yet been received from the South Australian Government.

CABLE SUBSIDY.

Some difference of opinion having arisen amongst the Colonies as to whether the aboriginal inhabitants should be included in the calculation made on the population basis as affecting the apportionment of the subsidy, the matter was settled at the Conference by the following resolution :—

"That the agreement of May, 1878, in regard to the apportionment between the Australasian Colonies of the subsidy to the Port Darwin Cable, on the basis of *population*, shall be taken to include in such calculation the aboriginal inhabitants of the respective Colonies."

CABLE INTERRUPTION.

The attention of the Conference was directed to the frequent interruption of the cable between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, and the following resolution was passed on the subject :—

"That it is desirable the attention of the Cable Company should be called to their failure to carry out the contract, and to the recent interruptions in the cable, which, were the two cables maintained in working order, in terms of the agreement, would not occur, and that they be required to intimate at what time that portion of the agreement relating to the maintaining of two cables will be carried into effect."

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, London, were accordingly communicated with, and the following reply has come to hand :—

The Chairman, Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, to The Agent-General for New South Wales, London.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited),

Sir,

66, Old Broad-street, E.C., 1 August, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing copy of resolution passed at the late Postal Conference at Sydney, in reference to the maintenance of the cables between Australia and Java.

I now beg to enclose copy of a telegram forwarded to the Colonies on the 19th June.

The

The Company's maintenance ship "Agnes" was on the site of the break endeavouring to put the cables in thorough order from the 26th February to the 2nd May, when, owing to the force of the monsoon rendering it impossible to continue the work, we were obliged to withdraw the vessel without completing the repairs.

Meanwhile we have ordered 400 miles of special cable to replace the portion of the old line on the Sahul Bank, where we have sustained the greatest injury from the action of the teredo, and it will be laid with the least possible delay.

You will therefore see that the Company has spared no expense in order to carry out in its entirety the spirit and letter of the contract with the Colonies, *force majeure* alone being the cause of the present state of things, but I am glad to say that notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to encounter there has been no delay nor serious interruption to the communication between Australia and the mother country.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PENDER,
Chairman.

[Enclosure.]

Extension Company to Taylor, Singapore.

19 June, 1883.

INFORM Todd for all Colonies that we have done everything in our power to put both cables in perfect order, but weather has been against us.

As soon as it moderates ship will be again despatched and not return until the cables are in order.

Are now going to great expense in making new brass-ribbed cable to be laid between Darwin and Sahul Bank, where the teredo has been so troublesome, so that during forced inaction we are making use of interval to provide such a cable as we hope will make interruptions less frequent in the future.

Interruption of the communication having since occurred, complaint was again made to the Company, and further correspondence on the subject, as follows, has taken place:—

The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, to S. Knevett, Esq., Agent at Adelaide for the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 2 Nov., 1883.

It having been brought under notice by the Superintendent of Telegraphs that the cable communication between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie was interrupted on the 22nd October, and subsequently, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to invite your attention to the fact that all telegrams were detained during the interruption in question, and to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, favour him with a full explanation in regard to both cables being useless at the same time.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, to S. Knevett, Esq., Agent at Adelaide for the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1883.

Adverting to my letter dated the 2nd instant, regarding cable interruptions between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, and asking you to favour the Postmaster-General with an explanation of both cables being useless at the same time, I am directed to again refer to the matter. From a paragraph in the *Herald* of the 16th instant it appears that "the repairing steamer "Agnes" left Banjoewangie on the 13th instant to work on the old Darwin cable." On the 19th June last your Company telegraphed to the Colonies that so soon as the weather moderated the repairing ship would again be despatched to repair the old cable, and would not return until the cables were in order; but it is hardly feasible that the weather can have been bad from the 19th June until the 13th November.

The Postmaster-General would be glad if you would favour him with an explanation on the subject, and also intimate when it is likely that the old cable will be in working order.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

S. Knevett, Esq., Agent at Adelaide for the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales.

Sir,

Adelaide, 24 March, 1884.

Referring to your letters, N.B. 83/12,634, of November 2, 1883, and B. 83/12,634, of November 23, 1883, and my telegram to you of November 29, 1883,—

I have the honor to forward you the reply of my Directors herewith, being letter from the Secretary, London, dated February 8, 1884, with enclosures.

Copies have been also handed to the South Australian Government.

Port Darwin reports on the 14th instant: "Laying renewal 420 miles; old cable completed. Both cables to Banjoewangie now in perfect condition."

I have, &c.,
SAMUEL KNEVETT,
Agent to the Company.

The Secretary to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales.

Sir,

66, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 8 February, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of November 2 and November 23, addressed to Mr. Knevett (the Company's agent at Adelaide) in reference to the interruption of cable communication between Java and Australia last year.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the difficulties encountered by the Company's officials in repairing the original cable can hardly be imagined. The repairing ship "Agnes" left Singapore on the 22nd February, and from the time of her arrival on the scene of the break until the 2nd of May made every possible effort to repair the cable. Owing, however, to the close proximity of the new line, which, in several places over a short distance, overlapped, and to the boisterous weather and strong currents that prevailed during the whole time, it was found impossible to complete the repairs.

On the 2nd of August, when the weather was believed to be more favourable, the ship again left Singapore, and from the time of her arrival on the ground until the 19th November, when she was successful in putting both cables in order, she remained on the spot, losing no opportunity of effecting repairs.

As the difficulties are fully described by the Company's electrician in his report just to hand, I send you an extract for your information, together with two tracings showing the position of the cables before and after the repairs. The lines have now been separated as much as possible, and it is not anticipated that we shall experience any further trouble at this spot in the future.

The brass-ribbed cable (400 knots), for renewing the Port Darwin end of the original line, where the teredo has been found so troublesome, is now being conveyed by the s.s. "Seine" to Port Darwin, and will be laid before the receipt of this letter.

The Company have spared no effort or expense to carry out their engagements, but the difficulties they have had to contend against have been quite beyond their control.

I have, &c.,
F. HESSE,
Secretary.

Extract

Extract of a letter from Electrician on board s.s. "Agnes," re "Darwin Repairs," dated 27th December, 1883.

I am indeed glad to be at last able to send you the report of the completion of the repairs to the old Darwin cable, off the Lombok Straits, the difficulties in effecting which were even greater than were anticipated from our previous experiences in attempting the repairs at this spot, and would be hardly credited by one who was not actually engaged on the work. In the diary and charts relating to these repairs, which I enclose, I have endeavoured to explain our work so as to enable you to trace it through clearly from beginning to end, and I think you will see from these that repairs have seldom, if ever, been accomplished under equally difficult circumstances. It was most unfortunate that the working section should have been again interrupted on the 22nd October, in our endeavours to recover the Darwin end of the old cable, but owing to the extreme proximity of one cable to the other the occurrence was almost unavoidable. Although this interruption and consequent loss to the Company was much to be regretted, still it offered the opportunity of joining the new cable through direct the entire distance from Banjoewangie to Darwin (not as it was previously, through on the old from 70 knots from Banjoewangie to Banjoewangie), and also of carrying the new line further north, laying it well clear of the old. By so doing it allowed us afterwards to work at the old cable without fear of further interruption to the new.

The two cables are now laid well clear of each other, and in the event of future repairs to them at this spot there will not be that extreme difficulty in effecting them which we have lately experienced through the cables frequently crossing each other in depths of water up to 600 and 700 fathoms.

The nature of the bottom over which the cables were laid in the vicinity of the Lombok Straits was extremely unfavourable for grappling over, owing to its shelving rapidly from north to south, which does not permit of a fair dredge, but caused the grapnel to jump over the ground instead of covering it entirely; also the frequency of clay-banks, into which the grapnel would take a firm hold, necessitating much delay heaving up grapnel to clear them. Heavy short-prong centipedes were found to be the only grapnels to withstand the strain from these clay-banks, the clay at times being so stiff as to bend and break the prongs off these. The greatest difficulty of all to be contended with in cable-repairing off the Lombok Straits during the south-east monsoon is the current which runs through the Lombok Straits to the southward, with but slight intermission, driving the ship over the ground too rapidly to allow the grapnel to remain on the bottom, and making the lifting of a cable to the surface with safety in that depth of water an extremely risky and difficult operation.

This southerly current was the chief cause of our non-success in recovering the Darwin end of the old cable during the few occasions when the weather was calm enough for grappling, between the 11th August and 19th October. After the latter date the weather remained favourable, and less current was experienced till the completion of the repairs.

The repairs to the Darwin end of the old cable were effected without any difficulty, one total break of 374 knots from Darwin being repaired on 2nd December, which restored communication on the old cable after ten months' interruption.

The next fault was removed on the 4th December, at 65 knots from Darwin. The cable at this position was found to be teeming with insect life, more so than I have seen on any of our cables, not even excepting the old Singapore-Batavia section.

A piece of brass-ribboned cable was picked up at 71 knots from Darwin, which fully exemplifies the great protection that brass ribbon affords from attacks on the core by teredos, for, on opening out the end of the cable for a splice, the jute and tarred cotton tape over the brass ribbon was found to be entirely eaten away by insects, which, on coming to the brass tape, were prevented from doing any further damage. I am now sending home (in a case with faults) some specimens of this brass-ribboned cable for your inspection.

The last fault removed on 7th December at 148 knots from Darwin is, I think, an exceptional one on our cables, it being caused by the bite from some large fish, the tooth of which has penetrated to the conductor, is broken off, and remains embedded in the core. Such faults have frequently occurred in the cables on the north-east coast of Brazil, where fishes' teeth were found embedded in the core in a similar manner.

When the brass-ribboned cable you mention (yours of July 20, 1883) as being manufactured to insert in the Darwin end of the old Darwin cable from Darwin to the edge of the Sahul Bank is laid, there will be little doubt but that the old cable will prove as effective in all respects as the new one.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES ON PRESS TELEGRAMS BY CABLE.

In pursuance of the resolution arrived at in the Conference, viz., That South Australia having intimated her willingness to reduce the charge on Press Telegrams for transmission by Cable by 25 per cent., this Conference is of opinion that the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company should be requested to make a similar reduction,—the Agent-General for the Colony at London was moved to make the desired communication to the Telegraph Companies concerned, and the following replies have been received, viz. :—
The Indo-European Telegraph Company, London, to The Agent-General for New South Wales, London.

The Indo-European Telegraph Co. (Limited), 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.,

Sir,

25 September, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, drawing this Company's attention to a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, referring to a resolution come to by the recent Postal Conference urging a reduction of tariff between India and this country for Press telegrams exchanged with Australia.

In reference to these communications it is necessary to point out that under the International Telegraph Convention no reduction in the telegraph charges for Press messages over the Indo-European Line between this country and India can be come to without the concurrence of all the Governments, interested parties to the Convention, whose territory the Indo-European line passes through or touches.

In the year 1875 this Company proposed, in the case of a leading London newspaper, a reduction in the prices charged between this country and India for Press telegrams to one-fourth of the rate fixed for ordinary telegrams. The Governments interested concurred; and conditions were made that the telegrams should be sent at certain hours of the night, and on Sundays, and in plain language; that they should be published exclusively in the newspaper contracting, and that a minimum number of words should be guaranteed to be sent, producing a revenue of not less than £3,000 per annum. Certain other stipulations, protective of public interests, were inserted, which it is not necessary to mention here.

The objects sought were that the arrangements introduced should not be detrimental to the interests of the Telegraph Service, and that the development of the news supply for the public benefit should be encouraged.

This arrangement was made applicable to any newspaper prepared to avail itself of the large reduction of tariff established upon the conditions stipulated.

The request forwarded on behalf of the Australian Press is for a reduction for Australian Press telegrams of 25 per cent. upon the present tariff between this country and India for ordinary messages.

This Company, however, is of opinion that such a limited reduction would not have for its effect a corresponding increase of news forwarded, which can only be brought about by large reductions under conditions securing at least present revenues, and encouraging emulation between the newspapers for the public benefit.

The messages, as at present forwarded by the agents of the Australian Press, whilst entailing the maximum occupation of the wires, are so condensed as to be almost enigmatical to all but those to whom they are addressed; then again, the one condensed message sent appears to be, editorially, greatly amplified, and published in Australia in numerous papers.

The price of the one transmission only being paid, the cost of this one transmission by the telegraph line cannot fall very heavily upon the whole Australian Press publishing these telegrams. The Australian Press has, of course, a perfect right, as far as this Company is concerned, to make co-operative arrangements in Australia by agencies or otherwise—to make whatever use it pleases of a telegram for which, between this country and India, the ordinary tariff has been paid; but the system above described scarcely establishes a claim for reductions of the telegraph charges, which would probably result merely in a saving to the newspapers without any corresponding advantage to the administrations and the public.

The key to the character of any future engagement for reduced Press tariffs may probably be found in the arrangement already subsisting, namely, that the amount of matter telegraphed by the newspapers shall be so increased as to compensate for the reduction made in the telegraph charges, and that such matter shall be sent in plain language, which it would not require a skilful editor, well versed in the public affairs and events of the world, to interpret, and make comprehensible to the reader.

Upon these conditions a reduction of tariff in larger proportion than that demanded, of 25 per cent., might perhaps be obtained, because there would be security for mutual benefit, or at least that the revenues of the European and other Telegraph Administrations should not be diminished to the exclusive advantage of the Press of Australia.

To secure any practical result an acceptable proposal would have to be submitted to the Administrations; but unless such a proposal were based upon existing arrangements, the prospect of a general measure or agreement being arrived at within any reasonable time by correspondence would not be very encouraging, and the better course may be to bring this question forward for consideration and discussion at the next Telegraph Conference, to be held at Berlin in 1885.

I have, &c.,

W. ANDREWS,
Managing Director.

The Chairman, Eastern Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, to The Agent-General for New South Wales, London.

Sir,

The Eastern Telegraph Co. (Limited), and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China

Telegraph Co. (Limited), 66, Old Broad-street, E.C., 10 September, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th instant, addressed to these Companies, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, together with a resolution adopted at the recent Postal Conference, relating to a reduction of tariff for Press telegrams.

In reply, I have to inform you that the question does not rest with the Eastern or Eastern Extension Company, but with all the Governments interested in the three routes to India.

Some years ago we proposed to allow newspapers to telegraph from India at quarter rates; but one of the Governments concerned refused to accept less than half rates, while this last-mentioned reduction did not meet with the approval of the Companies.

Eventually it was agreed that all newspapers should be offered the same arrangement as a leading London newspaper, namely, quarter rates for messages sent on Sundays and at night, when all the regular traffic had been despatched, such messages to be written in English and in plain language.

Each newspaper receiving such messages to guarantee a minimum payment of £3,000 per annum, and to undertake not to supply the same news to any other journal.

When the Eastern Extension Company agreed, in consideration of a subsidy from the Colonies, to carry Press telegrams at quarter rates, an effort was made to induce the Governments interested to accept the same tariff over the lines on this side of India, such messages, however, being written in plain language and without abbreviation.

When the representatives of the Australian Press in this country were asked if they would submit to the restrictions imposed by the Governments in return for quarter rates, we received no reply, and their arrangements appeared to be such as to negative the acceptance of such conditions.

It is well known that the Australian Press combine for the purpose of getting news, which is supplied to several newspapers, and when published it is padded out to such an extent that the original telegram is scarcely recognizable.

As to the proposition of the Sydney Conference that the present charges for Press messages over the lines on this side of India should be reduced by 25 per cent., this is a new idea, but it is one which the Companies do not view with any favour, as the reduction is not sufficient to encourage the Press to send more matter to recoup the loss which the reduction would necessarily entail.

To show the difficulties with which the Companies have to contend I may mention that the Government of India has up to this time refused to recognize the reduced rates for Government and Press messages already accorded by the Eastern Extension Company.

The Eastern Company and the Indo-European Department are obliged to credit the Indian Government with the full tariff charges on these messages, claiming the difference in London from the Eastern Extension Company.

I am afraid that this question of reduced rates for Press messages must stand over until the next International Convention, at which the Australian Colonies will doubtless be represented.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PENDER,
Chairman.

* INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Conference having considered the subject of reduction of Intercolonial Telegraph Rates, the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania agreed to the following charges, viz. :—

A message of ten words transmitted over the land lines of two Colonies	...	1	0
For each additional word	... ..	0	2
A message of ten words transmitted by the land lines of three Colonies	...	1	6
For each additional word	... ..	0	3

To be divided in equal shares between the Colonies performing the service.

Submarine cable charges additional in all cases where the cable is used.

I regret that it has not been possible as yet to give effect to this reduction, owing to its being necessary to construct an additional wire between Melbourne and Sydney, so that the largely increased business, it is anticipated will be induced by the cheaper rates may be satisfactorily performed. It is expected that this additional wire will in the course of two or three months be completed, delay having arisen in connection with the import of the wire from England.

In accordance with the following resolution, agreed to at the May Conference, viz., "That, as regards telegrams passing between the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand, fifteen letters shall be allowed as the maximum length of each word, instead of ten letters as proposed by the Cable Company," the Department has already adopted the fifteen-letter-word maximum, although the Cable Company have raised some objection to the change in the method of counting.

NEW POSTAL ACT.

It was apparent to me soon after I took office that great need existed for amending the laws that govern the various departments under my control. I found that several of my predecessors had expressed the

the opinion that fresh legislation was necessary in order to enable desirable reforms to be effected, but owing to their time being so fully occupied with the transaction of the ordinary daily business of the establishment, the work of the revision of the present Acts could not be proceeded with. It happened to me, however, that I was prevented attending the office for a few weeks in consequence of an ailment requiring rest at home, and I took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to deal with this important matter. "A Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Post Office, Electric Telegraph Department, Money Order Office, Government Savings Bank, and for other purposes," is now ready to be dealt with by Parliament so soon as the state of the public business will permit. I may here briefly state some of the advantages of this measure: provision is made for a clearer definition of the term "newspaper." This has been found most desirable to meet the attempts that are too frequently made by mere advertisers who announce the goods they have for sale in printed sheets made up in form of a newspaper, with a few scraps of news inserted therein so that they may circulate the matter throughout the Colony without any charge for postage. In the new Bill a newspaper is defined as a publication printed *for sale*, and subjected to clearer conditions than have hitherto appertained to this class of mail matter. Provision is made for the introduction of a parcel post system whenever it shall be deemed expedient so to do. The new Act will provide for all communications on Government business going through the post without charge, and so prevent the waste of time now involved in placing stamps on these letters and keeping accounts thereof. Provision is made that duty stamps can be used for the purposes of the Post Office in the same manner that postage stamps are now available for the purpose of duty stamps. Telegraphic messages will, under the new Act, be sent for transmission by post without extra charge for postage. An important change involving a large saving of time and expenditure is the proposed discontinuance of the practice now adopted of advertising unclaimed letters. These letters cannot be delivered, mainly because the addresses have not been correctly furnished in the first instance by the senders, and under the present system, through this want of care, the Government is put to the expense of advertising, with very little result as regards the ultimate delivery of the letters. To illustrate the case practically, it may be said that the sender of an incorrectly addressed letter pays twopence in the shape of postage, and the cost of clerical labour and advertising may be stated as, at least, one shilling, so that the Government loses tenpence on every letter of this kind. Under the present system a very long time elapses before the sender of an unclaimed letter becomes aware of the fact. To remedy this, it is proposed within a reasonable time to return it to the writer, whenever he expresses on the cover of the letter his desire to have the letter so returned. This change will, I am sure, be largely appreciated by the public. It has been deemed expedient to amend the law by providing for a penalty in regard to masters of vessels conveying mails leaving the port before the expiration of the twenty-four hours' notice they are now required to give. Hitherto there has been no penalty for this conduct, and the department has consequently been powerless in the matter. In the present Act there is no provision made for the postal card system. This has been remedied. Provision is made for the introduction of a system by which small sums of money can be transmitted through the post by means of what are termed postal notes. For the Electric Telegraph Department the new Act provides for the systems of telephones and pneumatic tubes, for which there has hitherto been no legislation. The new Act, besides providing for what I have mentioned above, amends the existing Acts in several minor particulars, so as to enable the departments to be better worked, and to be allowed to develop in conformity with the progress and requirements of this age. All the present Acts are repealed, and one Consolidated Act is substituted, with the various departments arranged under separate parts, thereby facilitating the working of the Act and reference thereto; and in all respects the Act is made as elastic as possible, and many details which are now governed by enactment are henceforth to be the subject of regulations, so that necessary changes can be made from time to time without the needless delay and trouble of passing amending Acts.

CHARGES ON CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN EUROPE AND AUSTRALASIA.

In September, 1883, I devoted some attention to the question of the present high rate of charges made to the public generally for telegrams between Europe and Australasia.

From the papers on the subject I gathered that several Intercolonial Conferences and lengthy interviews and correspondence, chiefly between the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria and the representative of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), and having mainly for their object the duplication of the telegraph cable between Australasia and Europe, took place in the years 1877 and 1878, and resulted in a memorandum of agreement, dated the 4th December, 1878, between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria (on behalf of the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand) and the aforesaid Company, and upon that memorandum of agreement were based the articles of the existing agreement.

The Governments of Queensland and Tasmania refused to become parties to the memorandum of agreement of the 4th December, 1878, while the Governments of the Colonies of South Australia,
Western

Western Australia, and New Zealand acquiesced, but the Parliament of New Zealand afterwards negatived the resolution proposed by their Government to become party to it.

By articles of agreement, dated the 6th May, 1879, and made between Her Majesty the Queen (by authority of the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria) of the one part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), of the other part, providing for the duplication of the before-mentioned cable, and the term of which agreement is twenty years, it is provided by clause 4 that—"The Company will at all times, from and after the date of these presents, transmit by the cable or cables belonging to it, and take all proper and necessary steps for procuring the transmission by the cable or cables or telegraph line or lines belonging to other telegraph Companies or to Governments, of all telegraphic messages between England and the Colonies of New South Wales or Victoria, or any other Australasian Colony or Colonies, as to which it shall at any time hereafter be notified to the Company by the Agent-General that by virtue of any agreement or arrangement with the Governments of the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, it or they is or are entitled to take advantage of the rates fixed hereby, and will not until the subsidy hereinafter mentioned shall finally cease to be payable charge for its own proportion of the charges for such telegraphic messages beyond the rates following, that is to say:—For any Government message, 2s. 10d. per word; for any press message, 1s. 5d. per word; and for any other message, 5s. 8d. per word. And in case the Company shall at any time hereafter reduce its existing tariff of charges below the rate of 5s. 8d. per word, it will not during such reduction charge more than one-half of such reduced rate for any Government message, nor more than one-quarter thereof for any press message. And the Company further agrees that any excess over the above stipulated rates charged at the date of these presents by any telegraph administration on behalf of the Company shall be allowed to the sender of any Government or press message, by way of discount. Any moneys which may be charged for Government or press messages, as hereinafter respectively defined, in excess of the rates hereby agreed upon, may be deducted out of the subsidy hereinafter agreed to be paid."

At the Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney, in May, 1883, the resolution elsewhere alluded to in this report was passed, with a view of obtaining a reduction of the charges for press cablegrams.

The present rates (including the before-quoted charges for cablegrams) for telegrams between this Colony and Europe are:—For any Government message, 8s. per word; for any press message, 6s. 7d. per word; and for any other message, 10s. 10d. per word. And somewhat similar rates prevail in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Notwithstanding these heavy rates of charges, the amount of telegraphic communication between the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand and Europe has been, and is, very large, it being stated that no less than 39,157 messages, representing a sum of £225,567 15s. 1d., were transmitted in the year 1882.

There is no doubt that, if the rates at present charged were considerably reduced, the business would increase to a very large extent, the importance and necessity of telegraph communication at the present day, especially to the mercantile community, being paramount; and it has been found by experience that the reduction of rates for cablegrams between Victoria and Tasmania resulted in a very large increase of business, and consequent gain to the cable Company.

Under the agreement of the 6th May, 1879, the Eastern Telegraph Company is guaranteed a subsidy of £32,400 per annum for the next sixteen years, and is entitled for the same period to adhere to the high rate of charges quoted in clause 14 of the agreement, so that it is not probable it will make any reduction, unless it can be guaranteed, at any rate, as much revenue from messages at reduced rates as is likely to be received under the present high scale of charges. As I thought that the Company might be disposed to reduce the before-mentioned charges, provided that those Colonies that are parties to the agreement of the 6th May, 1879, guarantee the Company against any possible loss that may accrue to it by reason of any reduction in the charges, I addressed the Postmasters-General of the Colonies concerned on the subject, pointing out to them that, owing to the many parties interested, and the terms of the agreement, some considerable delay must elapse before any change can be effected, the necessity for early action being taken, and that as a preliminary step in the direction of a much needed reform, I considered it desirable to communicate with them, with the view of ascertaining if the respective Governments were likely to agree to their Colony bringing the following as joint proposals under the notice of the Company:—First. For a reduction by 50 per cent. of its present charges, upon the understanding that it should receive a guarantee against any possible loss of cable revenue occasioned by such reduction. Second.—That, in the event of its agreeing to do so, would the Company accept from the Government of the Colonies, parties to the agreement of the 6th May, 1879, a guarantee against any such possible loss in the cable revenue? Third.—For what amount such guarantee would be?

In response to my letter, the Postmaster-General of Victoria has stated that he is entirely in accord with my opinion, and that the Government of that Colony is prepared to concur in any suitable action which may be taken to obtain a reduction of the cable charges. With respect to the Colonies that should be asked to co-operate in the matter, the Honorable Graham Berry suggested that the proposal should not be confined to such colonies as are responsible for payment of the annual subsidy for the construction and maintenance of the duplicate cable between Port Darwin and Penang, but that all the Australasian Colonies should be invited to join in the movement. I accordingly communicated with these Colonies. Regarding the amount of loss, if any, to be made good in the event of the desired reduction being conceded, it would necessarily be (Mr. Berry says) the difference between the present receipts and any less sum received after the change of tariff upon messages to and from the Colony.

The following communications that have reached me from the Minister of Education, South Australia, and from the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company will be found to contain much interesting information on the subject:—

The Minister of Education, South Australia, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Sir, Office of the Minister of Education, Adelaide, S.A., November 15, 1883.

I have the honor to reply to your letters of the 18th September and 23rd October, respecting the high rate of charges for telegraphic communication between Europe and the Australian Colonies, and expressing your opinion that steps should be taken with a view, if possible, of having the present charges reduced.

I concur with you that it is very desirable the cable rates should be reduced; but, unless all the Colonies will join in the proposed guarantee, and also pay their share of the subsidy of the £32,400 for the duplicate cable, nothing, I fear, can be done, because it would be unfair that the four Colonies now contributing to the subsidy should undertake additional burthens to secure facilities in which all are interested. Indeed, I cannot but think that the Imperial Government might also be very properly looked to for a share of the guarantee, as the mother country will derive equal benefits in the reduction of the rates.

The four Colonies now pay towards the cable subsidy, as under—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	12,617	1	4
Victoria	14,478	13	10
South Australia	4,805	9	0
West Australia	498	15	10
Total	32,400	0	0

South Australia, in addition to the subsidy paid by her as above, maintains unaided the Overland Telegraph Line at a net loss, including interest on capital outlay, of about £23,000 per annum, or upwards of £27,000, including the subsidy.

The traffic last year was—

	£	s.	d.
Local Messages	4,432	13	3
International Messages	25,424	12	4
Total	29,857	5	7

The working expenses were £30,915 16s. 10d. This shows a loss, exclusive of interest on capital outlay, of £1,058 11s. 3d.

The through rate from Port Darwin to the United Kingdom is 9s. 5d. per word, apportioned as follows:—

	s.	d.
Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. (Port Darwin to Madras)	5	8
Java	0	2½
India	0	7½
Eastern and other Companies (India to United Kingdom)	2	11
Total	9	5

On messages to Java the Eastern Extension Company collect 3s. per word, and to India, 4s. 5d.

Unless the other Administrations will reduce their respective rates the whole of any reduction made would have to be borne by the Eastern Extension Company. The rates paid by the latter for the transmission of Australian traffic between India and England, viz., 2s. 11d. per word, is already 1s. 8d. less than is charged on Indian messages, the tariff on which, west of Chittagong, is 4s. 7d. per word.

To reduce the rate to and from Port Darwin from 9s. 5d. to (say) 4s. 9d. per word, taking last year's business as a basis, and allowing 25 per cent. increase, would involve a loss to the Eastern Extension Company of about £87,000 per annum, which would have to be made good by the contributing Colonies, thus—

Business in 1882 and E. E. Co.'s revenue *approximately* :—

Through Messages :—

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary 360,100 words @ 5/8 =	102,028	6	8
Press 40,000 " " 1/5 =	2,833	6	8
Government 25,000 " " 2/10 =	3,541	13	4
India, &c. 10,000 " " 4/5 =	2,208	6	8
Java 10,000 " " 3/- =	1,500	0	0

Approximate receipts of E. E. Co. £112,111 13 4

Taking the reduced rate and allowing 25 per cent. increase the Co.'s receipts would be—

	£	s.	d.
450,000 words @ 1/-	22,500	0	0
50,000 " " 0/3	625	0	0
31,250 " " 0/6	781	5	0
12,500 " " 1/-	625	0	0
12,500 " " 1/-	625	0	0
Total	£25,156	5	0

Deficiency £86,955 8 4

The Home Government might be asked to pay one-third, and the Colonies two-thirds.

If

If South Australia reduced her rate (say) to 9d. per word, making the through charge 5s. 6d., her loss, taking the same figures, would be over £8,000 a year, or, in other words, the annual deficit, including interest on capital outlay, would be increased to about £30,000, to which must be added the contribution to duplicate cable subsidy—£4,805 9s. It appears to me, therefore, that South Australia cannot afford to pay anything towards the guarantee. On the contrary, if we reduce our rates, we might reasonably expect to be placed upon the same footing as the Eastern Extension Company—the other Colonies making good any deficiency in our revenue caused by the reduced tariff.

I have, &c.,

J. LANGDON PARSONS.

The Superintendent in Sydney of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company to
The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), Sydney, December 14, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, after the interview I had with you and the Honorable Graham Berry on the 10th instant upon the question of a reduction in the present charges for telegrams to Europe, I telegraphed to the Chairman of this Company your views upon the same, viz., that, if a reduction is to be made at all, it should be an universal one, *i.e.*, each Administration should make a proportionate reduction in their present rates.

In reply to my telegram, I am directed to inform you that the present Indian routes already carry the Australian telegrams over their lines at a rate of 25 per cent. less than their own Indian messages, and I am also requested to point out to you that, where there are so many Administrations concerned, any attempt to bring about a further reduction of charges before the meeting of the next International Telegraph Conference, to be held in 1885, would be hopeless; therefore any reduction in the present charges that may be required must, necessarily, come off the Eastern Extension Company's tariff, which the Colonies can control upon an adequate guarantee being given, and the Company allowed any benefit that may arise from an increase of traffic over and above the amount guaranteed, as I have already had the honor of explaining to you.

If South Australia could be induced to reduce her trans-continental tariff she might reasonably ask the Indian Administrations for a lower Australian transit rate before the next International Telegraph Conference is held.

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN.

I have only to add that no definite indication of the intention to co-operate on the part of the other Australasian Colonies has yet been received.

CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND EUROPE, VIA AMERICA.

At the recent Intercolonial Convention held in Sydney, in November last, I submitted a proposal for the construction of a telegraphic cable between Australia and America (the importance and necessity of which, as a means of complete duplication of the telegraphic system to England and Europe, I am deeply impressed with), but, owing to the pressure of other business at that Conference, time did not permit of the subject being fully discussed.

I.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

INLAND SERVICE.

The new postal route opened during the year 1883, as shown in the annexed return, amounted to 1,703 miles, *viz.* :—

In the Western Country.

- From Dubbo to Belarbigill, twice a week.
- „ Dubbo to Ten-mile Reefs, three times a week.
- „ Dungaree to Upper Botobolar, once a week.
- „ Forbes to Marsden's, *via* Wongagong, once a week.
- „ Lowther to Off Flat, twice a week.
- „ Mungunyah to Louth, once a week.
- „ Nyngan to Cannonbar, twice a week.
- „ Nyngan to Nymagee, once a week.
- „ Nyngan Railway Station to Post Office, six times a week.
- „ Parramatta to May's Hill, six times a week.
- „ Raglan to Glanmire, six times a week.
- „ Rylstone to Bylong, twice a week.
- „ Springs to Neurea, six times a week.
- „ Trangie to Dandaloo, twice a week.
- „ Wallerawang Railway Station to Post Office, twelve times a week.
- „ Walli to Canowindra, twice a week.

In the Southern Country.

- From Berrima to Joadja Creek, twice a week.
- „ Bodalla to Wagonga Heads, once a week.
- „ Bookham to Tumut, once a week.
- „ Bowrail Railway Station to Post Office, twelve times a week.
- „ Bulli to Sherbrooke, five times a week.

From

- From Candelo to Wyndham, once a week.
 „ Carrathool to Hillston, once a week.
 „ Clarendon to Cooba, twice a week.
 „ Cochran Creek to Noorong, once a week.
 „ Corowa to Murray Hut, once a week.
 „ Craigie to Mila, once a week.
 „ Fig Tree to Mount Kembla, six times a week.
 „ Gegedzerick to Rocky Plain, once a week.
 „ Golspie to Leighwood, once a week.
 „ Gunning to Wheeo, once a week.
 „ Illabo to Clarendon, twice a week.
 „ Jereelderie to Murray Hut, twice a week.
 „ Liverpool to Hoxton Park, six times a week.
 „ Lowesdale to Middledale, once a week.
 „ Mahonga to Urana, once a week.
 „ Mathoura to Thyra, once a week.
 „ Mittagong Railway Station to Post Office, twelve times a week.
 „ Mossgiel to Paddington, once a week.
 „ Murrumburrah to Young, *via* Ridge Road, three times a week.
 „ Narrandera to Twelve-mile, twice a week.
 „ Narrandera to Waddai, once a week.
 „ Taralga to Laggan, once a week.
 „ Tibooburra to Whompah, once a week.
 „ Wagga Wagga to Pullitop Station, three times a week.
 „ Wollongough to Lake Cudgellico, once a week.

In the Northern Country.

- From Armidale Railway Station to Post Office, seven times a week.
 „ Boat Harbour to Never Never, once a week.
 „ Boggabri to Manilla, once a week.
 „ Boggabri to Narrabri (re-established), once a week.
 „ Glendon Brook to Marrana Creek, twice a week.
 „ Green Hill to Wood Hall, three times a week.
 „ Hawke's Nest to Nelson's Bay, twice a week.
 „ Lunatic Reefs to Pretty Gully, twice a week.
 „ Maryland to Dalveen (Queensland), six times a week.
 „ Meroe to *Burrendoon*, once a week.
 „ Newcastle to Onebygamba, six times a week.
 „ Rawden Vale to Kerepit, once a week.
 „ Seaham to Stewartfield, three times a week.
 „ Singleton to Rix's Creek, twice a week.
 „ Stockton to William Town, three times a week.
 „ Summer Island to Arakoon, twice a week.
 „ Tenterfield to Boorook, twice a week.
 „ Timbarra to *Yulgilbar*, twice a week.
 „ Tintenbar to Brunswick, once a week.
 „ Uralla Railway Station to Post Office, twelve times a week.
 „ Walcha to Orundumbi, once a week.
 „ Warneton to Sherwood, three times a week.
 „ Wee Waa to Pian Creek, once a week.

In the Suburbs of the Metropolis.

- From Burwood to Upper Bankstown, twelve times a week.
 „ Canterbury to Kingsgrove, six times a week.
 „ Kogarah to Sandringham, six times a week.
 „ Lower Botany to La Perouse, twelve times a week.
 „ Redmyre to Concord, twelve times a week.
 „ Ryde to Eastwood, six times a week.
 „ Woniara to Como, six times a week.
 „ Woniara to Sylvania, six times a week.

The postal route abolished, amounting to 464 miles, is shown in the following return :—

Western Roads.

- Between Guntawang and Two-mile Flat, twice a week.
- „ Kelso and Glanmire, six times a week.
- „ Millamurra and Quartz Ridge, once a week.
- „ *Turner's Hotel* and Mount Hope, twice a week.

Southern Roads.

- Between Mittagong and Joadja Creek, six times a week.
- „ Monteagle and Brundah Creek, once a week.
- „ Nanama and Upper Gundaroo, once a week.

Northern Roads.

- Between Armidale and Little Duval, twice a week.
- „ *Coolah Station* and Barraba, once a week.
- „ Grafton and Lionsville, once a week.
- „ *Honeysuckle Point* and Onebygamba, seven times a week.
- „ Iluka and Woodburn, twice a week.
- „ Maryland and Stanthorpe (Queensland), six times a week.
- „ Rainbow Reach and Arakoon, twice a week.
- „ Rawden Vale and Kerepit, once a week.
- „ Tabulam and Tooloom *via* Pretty Gully, once a week.
- „ Tabulam and *Fulgilbar*, twice a week.
- „ Timbarra and Boorook, twice a week.
- „ Tomago and William Town, twice a week.
- „ Wallabadah and Nundle, once a week.

Suburban Roads.

- Between Rookwood and Upper Bankstown, six times a week.
- „ Sydney and Upper Bankstown, six times a week.

Increased accommodation on existing lines was afforded as follows :—

Western Roads.

- Between Bourke and Wilcannia, from once to twice a week.
- „ Canowindra and Goolagong, from once to twice a week.
- „ Emu Plains and Emu, from six to twelve times a week.
- „ Mudgee and Capertee, from six to seven times a week.
- „ Nyngan and Cobar, from once to thrice a week.
- „ Orange and Molong, from six to seven times a week.
- „ Ten-mile Reefs and Bulgandramine, twice to four times a week.
- „ Trunkey Creek and Tuena, from once to thrice a week.
- „ Warren and Quambone, from once to twice a week.

Southern Roads.

- „ Albury and Bowna, from six to eight times a week.
- „ Albury and Mahonga, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Bombala and Delegate, *via* Craigie, from once to twice a week.
- „ Campbelltown and Appin, from six to twelve times a week.
- „ Coolaman and North Berry Jerry, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Eden and Towamba, from once to twice a week.
- „ Foxlow and Hoskin's Town, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Greenfield Farm and Lower Gundaroo, from once to twice a week.
- „ Gunning and Dalton, from thrice to six times a week.
- „ Hay and Balranald, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Milperinka and Tibooburra, from once to twice a week.
- „ Moss Vale and Sutton Forest, from seven to thirteen times a week.
- „ Murrumbateman and Ginninderra, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Murrumbateman and Nanama, from once to twice a week.
- „ Narrandera and Colombo Creek, from twice to four times a week.
- „ Peelwood and Tuena, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Taralga and Golspie, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Tarcutta and Murraguldrie, from twice to thrice a week.
- „ Tocumwall and Murray Hut, from once to twice a week.

Northern

Northern Roads.

- From Boggabri and *Coolah Station*, from once to twice a week.
 „ Camden Haven Punt, and Laurieton, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Ellenborough and Yarras, from once to twice a week.
 „ Frederickton and Summer Island, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Gloucester and Taree, from three to six times a week.
 „ Gunnedah Railway Station and Post Office, from seven to twelve times a week.
 „ Harwood Island and Chatsworth Island, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Hornsby and Peat's Ferry, from once to six times a week.
 „ Monkerai and Langworthy's, from once to twice a week.
 „ Narrabri and Walgett, from three to four times a week.
 „ St. Leonard's and North Willoughby, from six to twelve times a week.
 „ Summer Island and Kinchela Creek, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Tabulam and Killarney (Queensland), from once to twice a week.
 „ Tamworth and Gunnedah, from twice to thrice a week.
 „ Tamworth and Nundle, from three to four times a week.
 „ Tamworth and Warialda, from three to six times a week.
 „ Taree and Kempsey, from three to six times a week.
 „ Taree and Redbank, from two to three times a week.
 „ Taree and Wingham, from three to six times a week.
 „ Uralla Railway Station and Post Office, from twelve to fourteen times a week.
 „ Walcha Road and Walcha, from six to twelve times a week.
 „ Wingham and Woodside, from twice to thrice a week.

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased :—

Western Road.

- Between Warren and Cannonbar, from twice to once a week.

Southern Roads.

- „ Bombala and Delegate, *via* Nicholson's, from twice to once a week.
 „ Upper Gundaroo and Ginninderra, from thrice to twice a week.
 „ Wheeo and Dalton, from twice to once a week.

Northern Roads.

- „ Gunnedah and Mullaley, from five times to thrice a week.
 „ Goodooga and Brenda, from thrice to twice a week.

Suburban Road.

- „ Lower Botany and La Perouse, from twelve to six times a week.

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony on the 31st December, 1883, was 25,162 miles as compared with 23,923 miles traversed in 1882 :—

	1882.	1883.
On horseback	12,682 miles.	13,286 miles.
By coach	9,898 „	10,475 „
By railway	1,328 „	1,379 „
By tramway... ..	15 „	22 „

The extension of mail route by railway during 1883 was as follows :—

Nevertire to Nyngan	36 „
Uralla to Armidale	15 „
	—
	51 „

and by tramway :—

Junction (Liverpool-street) to Botany	7 „
--	-----

A limited mail and passenger express train, established between Sydney and Melbourne on the 20th August, enabled the Postal Department to effect a considerable reduction in the time occupied in the transit of mails between the two Capitals, the mails being delivered in twenty-one hours instead of twenty-seven hours as formerly. By a recent alteration in the Railway Time-table the time has been still further reduced.

The number of miles travelled in the year 1883 was 6,264,300, being an increase of 402,983 miles on the mileage of the previous year.

Official offices (*i.e.*, in charge of persons unconnected with private business) for the transaction of the combined postal and telegraphic business—in some instances, of the Money Order and Government Savings Bank business also—were created at the following places:—

Barmedman	Kelso	Obley
Boat Harbour	Lake Cudgellico	Pelican Flats
Bolivia	La Perouse	South Woodburn
Bungendore	Laurieton	Surry Hills
Girilambone	Mittagong	Tilpa
Gulargambone	Nambucca	Upper Tarago
Ivanhoe	Nelson's Bay	Waterloo
Junee Junction	Nyngan	Wolumla

The number of Post Offices established was 78, viz. :—

Angledool	Hinchinbrook	Rocky Hall
Ballast Siding	Hoxton Park	Rocky Plain
Barney Springs	Hulong	Sandringham
Beaufort	Jerrawa	Sherbrooke
Belarbigill	Killawarra	Sherwood
Bermagui	Kinchela Creek	Silverton
Bimbi	Kingsgrove	South Mount Hope
Blackheath	La Perouse	South Woodburn
Bolivia	May's Hill	Stewartfield
Bondi	Middledale	Surry Hills
Brownsville	Mobb's Hill	Sylvania
Bumberry	Monkey	Tambourine Bay
Camdenville	Moonbi Railway Station	Tarro Railway Station
Castle Mountain	Mount Carmel	Tilpa
Clarevaux	Mount Kembla	Trangie
Clunes	Mullengudgery	Twelve-mile
Colo Vale	Narrabri Railway Station	Upper Botobolar
Como	Nelson's Bay	Upper Tarago
Curlewis	Never Never	Vale of Clwydd
Duramana	Nevertire	Wagonga Heads
Eastwood	Nullamanna	Wanchope
Ferrier's	Oakwood	Waterloo
Garra	Off Flat	Wimbledon
Glennie's Creek	Pian Creek	Woodford
Greenwich	Piper's Flat	Wowagin
Havilah	Rix's Creek	Yalwal

The Post Office at Raglan was re-established.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was 20, viz. :—

Ballast Siding	Hoxton Park	St. Mark's
Beni	Junction Point	Stewartfield
Bourke-street	Little Duval	Talawanta
Callaghan's Gap	Lunatic Reefs	Tankerooka
Clare	Montreal	Wicklow
Clear Creek	Pine Ridge	Willeroon
Eulourie	Quartz Ridge	

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz. :—

Cabbage-tree	to Fairy Meadow
Colo	to Upper Colo
Fairfield	to Krawarree
Hulong	to Whitton
Mobb's Hill	to Carlingford
Parramatta-street	to George-street West
Tambourine Bay	to Riverview
The Mole	to Torington

In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,064 Post Offices in the Colony on the 31st December, 1883. Appendix A.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places, viz. :—

Bang Bang	Noorong
Billy's Lookout	Nubba
Bindogandra	Old Goree
Bogan Gate	Orundumbi
Bungawalbin	Pelican Island
Burrumbuttock	Pretty Gully
Chidowla	Ridge Road
Cobham	Severn
Cooba	Stuart's Point
Cudgen	Tantawanglo
George's Creek	Tathra Road
Giant's Creek	The Bluff
Goangra	Thyra
Holy Flat	Uley
Jingellic	Wallan Billan
Kerepit	Wallangra
Leighwood	Wardry
Marrana Creek	Waverley Station
Maule's Creek	Wingello
Meringlo	Wood Hall
Mitta Mitta	Woola Woola
Nanama	Yarragundry

The Receiving Offices at the following places were re-established :—

Curban	Yarra
Thuddungra	

The Receiving Offices at the undermentioned places were discontinued :—

Billy's Lookout	Kerepit
Boggabilla	New Oriel
Faulconbridge	Taradale
Goangra	Wallan Billan
Goolagong (Flint's)	Waterloo

The Receiving Offices at the following places were converted into Post Offices :—

Angledool	Jerrawa
Bermagui	Kinchela Creek
Blackheath	Nevertire
Bumberry	Rocky Hall
Clarevaux	Tilpa
Duramana	Vale of Clwydd
Ferrier's	Wanchope
Greenwich	Wimbledon
Hulong	Yalwal

The names of the Receiving Offices at Bowna Railway Station and the Quarries were changed to Yambla and North Yanko respectively.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at the close of the year, Appendix B. showing the number to be 188.

182 changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

In the Appendix is given a return showing in what parts of the Colony the Government possess buildings for the transaction of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business, as well as the places where premises are rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during 1883, viz. :— Appendix C.

Araluen	Manly
Campbelltown	Moama
Cowra	Nowra
Hillston	Redfern
Junee Junction	St. Mary's
Lismore	South Grafton
Lithgow	

Three iron pillar newspaper receivers were erected in the following localities:—Paddington (one), at the corner of Begg-street and Old South Head Road; St. Leonard's (one), at the corner of Campbell-street and Lane Cove Road; Newcastle (one), at the corner of Watt and Hunter Streets.

Four iron pillar letter-receivers were erected in the following localities:—One in front of Tramway Library Waiting-room, Elizabeth-street; Balmain (one), at the Callen Park Asylum; Cowra (one); Newcastle (one), at the corner of Watt and Hunter Streets.

Two iron pillar letter-receivers were removed, viz.:—One from the intersection of Raglan and Elizabeth Streets, Waterloo, to the front of the Town Hall, Elizabeth-street; and one from the intersection of Lawson and Beattie Streets to the front of Mrs. Downey's store, Darling Road West, Balmain.

The iron pillar letter-receiver at the corner of Bourke and Chelsea Streets, Redfern was withdrawn.

Small iron letter-receivers were placed as follows:—One on the Argyle Bridge, Princes-street; one in front of Tramway Library Waiting-room, Elizabeth-street; one at the corner of Bourke and Davy Streets; one at the corner of Darling Point and South Head Road; one at the corner of Cleveland and Castlereagh Streets; one at the corner of Abercrombie and O'Connor Streets; one at the corner of Ultimo Road and Harris-street; one on the Government punt, plying between Sylvania and Woniora, George's River; Redfern (one), at the corner of Abercrombie and Vine Streets; Waterloo (one), at the corner of M'Evoy-street and Botany Road; Balmain (three),—viz., one at the corner of Iron Cove and Birchgrove Roads, one at the corner of Wortley and Palmer Streets, and one at the corner of Beattie and Lawson Streets; Newtown (one), at the corner of Holt and Station Streets; Marrickville (one), at the corner of Illawarra and Marrickville Roads; Annandale (one), at the Post Office; Manly (one), on the pier; North Willoughby (two),—viz., one at the corner of Longueville and Burns Bay Roads, and one at the corner of Best and College Streets; Concord (one), at the Police Station; Burwood (one), at the corner of Cheltenham Road and Victoria-street; Parramatta (two),—viz., one at the corner of Wigram and Una streets, and one at the Juvenile Industrial Exhibition; Windsor (one), in front of the School of Arts; Richmond (one), at the corner of Windsor and Chapel Streets; The Valley (one), at the Railway Station; Piper's Flat (two),—viz., one at the Lime Siding and one at the Coal Siding; Bathurst (one), at the corner of Lambert and Stuart Streets; Liverpool (one), at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets; Wollongong (one), at the corner of Wollongong and Gipps Streets; Goulburn (two),—viz., one in Auburn-street near Lithgow-street, and one at the corner of Clinton and Cowper Streets; Gundagai (one), at the corner of Otway and Church Streets; Deniliquin (one), at the corner of Deniliquin and Cressy Streets; Moama (one), at the corner of Warden and Menindie Streets; Newcastle (two),—viz., one at the corner of Terrace and Bingle Streets, and one at Wood's Brewery; Wickham (one), at Islington; Wallsend (one), at the corner of Macquarie and Kenrick Streets; Singleton (one), at the corner of George and Boundary Streets; Hexham (one), at the Punt Wharf on the north side of the River Hunter; Inverell (two),—viz., one in Byron-street, and one near Hindmarsh's, Belgravia; South Grafton (one), in Ryan-street; Lismore (two),—viz., one near Hogan's Store, North Lismore, and one at the corner of Woodlark and Molesworth Streets; one at each of the following Railway Stations:—Granville (Up platform), Narramine, Picton, Hamilton, Scone, Walcha Road; and one in the Railway Guards' Van, running between Morpeth and Maitland.

The small iron letter-receiver at North Yass was removed from in front of a vacant house to Weifort's Hotel.

Six small iron letter-receivers were withdrawn,—viz., one from Union-street, Pyrmont; one from Fox's store, Marrickville; one from the Tramway Library Waiting-room, Elizabeth-street; one from the corner of Waverley Road and Wellington-street, Bondi; one from Croydon Railway Station; and one from the corner of Elizabeth and Macquarie Streets, Liverpool.

A wooden letter-box was placed on the Wallendbeen Railway platform.

On the 31st December the number of iron letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small), was 350; the number of other kinds of receiving-boxes, 19; and the number of newspaper-receivers, 15.

At Bathurst, Deniliquin, Grafton, Hexham, Leichhardt, Macdonald Town, Mudgee, Newtown, Orange, Parramatta, Petersham, Redfern, Richmond Road, St. Leonard's, and Waratah, the letter-receivers are cleared by special messengers, who are respectively paid an annual sum for the performance of this work. At other places this duty is fulfilled by persons regularly attached to the staff of the Department.

The

The number of licenses for the sale of postage stamps issued in 1883 to persons other than post-masters or receiving-office-keepers was 125. In the Appendix is given a list of the persons holding these licenses throughout the Colony. Appendix D.

On the 31st December the number of locked private letter-boxes let at the General Post Office was 668, exclusive of 49, allotted to Public Departments, for which no fees are paid. The system being so much appreciated by the public the Department has been induced to extend it to the following offices, namely:—

Armidale	King-street
Bathurst	Mudgee
Bourke	Narrabri
Braidwood	Newcastle
Cobar	Parramatta
Coonamble	Singleton
Cootamundra	Temora
Dubbo	Tenterfield
Glen Innes	Wagga Wagga
Goulburn	Walgett
Grafton	Wentworth
Hay	West Maitland
Haymarket	

There were 4 additional letter-carriers appointed during the year 1883, all of whom were employed in the city and suburbs. There were, at the end of the year, 137 letter-carriers, distributed throughout the Colony as follows:—

Sydney and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deniliquin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dubbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forbes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hill End	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morpeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mudgee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parramatta Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waratah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wickham and Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wilcannia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Young	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Under special arrangements a free delivery of correspondence is also afforded in the following localities, viz.:—

Anvil Creek	Burwood	Cootamundra
Ashfield	Camden	Croydon
Beaconsfield	Campbelltown	Five Dock
Bega	Casino	Gladesville
Botany	Concord	Glen Innes
Braidwood	Cooma	Granville

Grenfell	Molong	Ryde
Hamilton, Tighe's Hill, and Port Waratah	Muswellbrook	Singleton
Homebush	Narrandera	South Grafton
Hunter's Hill	New Lambton	St. Peter's
Inverell	Onebygamba	Summer Hill
Kiama	Orange	Tenterfield
Lismore	Penrith	The Junction and Glebe (Newcastle)
Lithgow	Petersham	Wallsend
Liverpool	Queanbeyan	Wellington
Macdonald Town	Raymond Terrace	West Tamworth
Manly	Redmyre	Wollongong
Minmi	Richmond	Yass
	Richmond Road	

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department for the year 1883 is as follows:—

Postmaster-General	1
Secretary	1
Chief Clerk, Post Office	1
Superintendent, Mail Branch	1
Accountant	1
Cashier	1
Clerks... ..	84
Ledger-keepers	2
Probationary Clerks	22
Postal Inspectors	4
Mail Guards	15
Railway Mail Sorters	15
Assistant Mail Guards	3
Stampers, Letter-carriers, &c.	224
Postmasters	1,064
Assistant Postmasters	219
Clearing receivers, delivering letters, &c.	113
Detective	1
Receiving-office-keepers	188
	<hr/>
	1,960
Mail Contractors	510
	<hr/>
Total	2,470

The Honorable Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., retired from the position of Postmaster-General on the 5th January, consequent on the resignation of the Ministry of which he was a member, and was succeeded by the Honorable F. A. Wright, M.L.A. On Mr. Wright's acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary for Public Works on the 28th May, I succeeded him as Postmaster-General.

Mrs. Eliza B. Daly, who for thirty years held the office of postmistress at West Maitland, retired on the 8th May, on a pension paid out of the amount provided for superannuation pensions in the Constitution Act.

Two deaths occurred during 1883 amongst the staff attached to the head office, viz., Owen Sheridan and Robert Caldwell, both of whom served the Department efficiently and faithfully for many years.

The conduct of the officers of the Department during the past year has been on the whole favourably reported of; but I regret to have to record that it was found necessary to remove seventeen officials from the Service. Two of these (assistants in the country) were imprisoned for stealing money; a postmaster was convicted of fraudulent insolvency; another postmaster absconded, leaving a deficiency in his accounts; and a third was discharged for irregularities in connection with his Savings' Bank duties. The remainder were dismissed in consequence of intemperance, absence without leave, or unsatisfactory performance of their duties.

The

The Postal Inspectors travelled over and inspected 15,827 miles of mail route, and visited the undermentioned Post Offices:—

†Adelong	†Eauabalong	†Merriwa
Adelong Crossing-place	Edgecliff	Merrygoen
†Albury	†Emmaville	†Miller's Point
*Appin	*Eugowra	†Minmi
Apple-tree Flat	Eurunderee	†Mittagong
†Armidale	†Forbes	Mobb's Hill
Arncliffe	†Germanton	†Molong
†Ashfield	Gerryberryn	Moorwatha
†Balmain	Gilgai	†Morpeth
†Bathurst	*Gilgandra	Morven
Bayview	Ginninderra	†Moss Vale
Belmore	Gladesville	†Mount Hope
Beni	Glenbrook	†Mount Victoria
†Binalong	Glenceoe	†Mudgee
Binnaway	Glendon Brook	Mundooran
Bishop's Ridge	†Glen Innes	Murga
†Blayney	Goombargona	†Murrurundi
*Boggabri	Gordon	†Muswellbrook
Bondi	†Goulburn	Naremburn
*Bowna	†Grafton	†Narrabri
†Bowrall	†Granville (2)	*Narrabri Railway Station
†Braidwood	†Grenfell	Narramine
*Broke	Gulargambone	Nevertire
†Broughton's Creek	†Gulgong	†Newcastle
Buena Vista	†Gundagai	†Newtown
†Bulli	Gundy	North Willoughby
*Bungendore	Gungal	†Nowra
Camberwell	†Gunnedah	*Nyngan
Camdenville	†Gunning	*Obley
*Canowindra	*Guyong	*Old Junee
*Capertee	Guyra	†Orange
†Carcoar	†Hamilton	†Oxford-street (2)
*Cargo	†Harris-street	†Paddington
†Cassilis	*Hartley	†Parkes
Castle Hill	Harwood Island	†Park-street
Cessnock	†Haymarket	†Paterson
Chatswood (2)	†Hill End	Peat's Ferry
†Chatsworth Island	Hornsby	Pennant Hills
Cheeseman's Creek	*Howlong	†Petersham
Clarence River Heads	Hoxton Park	Pian Creek
Cobbora	*Ilford	Prospect
Concord	Iluka	Pyree
*Coolac	†Inverell	†Pymont
†Coonabarabran	†Junee Junction	†Queanbeyan
†Coonamble	Kingsgrove	Quipolly
†Cootamundra	†Leichhardt	†Quirindi
†Corowa	†Lidsdale	*Randwick
†Cowra	†Lismore	†Raymond Terrace (2)
Croydon	†Lithgow	†Richmond
*Cudal	*Little Hartley	†Robertson
*Cudgegong	†Liverpool	†Rylstoné
Culcairn	Lower Botany	†St. Leonard's
Cullen Bullen	†Lower Gundaroo	St. Mark's
†Denman	*Lucknow	†St. Peter's
*Dight's Forest	Lyndhurst	†Scone
†Dubbo	Mahonga	Scott's Flat
Dural	Mandurama	Sedgefield
Eastwood	†Marrickville	Sheet of Bark

†Singleton	*Ten-mile Reefs	Waroo
†Sofala	†Terara	†Waverley
†South Grafton	*The Rock	†Wee Waa
South Gundagai	†Tingha	*Werris Creek
†South Woodburn	Toogong	Westbrook
Spring Ridge	†Tumut	†West Maitland
*Stannifer	*Upper Gundaroo	†West Tamworth
Stockton	*Upper Tarago	Whittingham
Stony Creek	Vacy	†Willanthy
Summer Hill	Vere	†Woodburn
Sutton Forest	†Wagga Wagga (2)	†Woollahra
Sylvania	Walbundrie	†Woonona
†Tamworth (2)	*Wallerawang	Wyrallah
*Tarcutta	Walli	†Yass
Tempe	*Wandsworth	

* Money Order Offices

† Money Order Offices and Government Savings Banks.

The Penny Postage system, which hitherto applied to places within a radius of 10 miles of Sydney, was, on the 1st October, 1883, extended to Parramatta, as well as to places within the same radius of distance from Sydney as Parramatta. Letters posted at any place within this extended area for any other place within the same area are subject to the town rate of postage, namely, one penny per half ounce.

The following are the places in the vicinity of the metropolis now having the advantages of the 1d. post, viz. :—Abattoirs, Annandale, Arncliffe, Ashfield, Auburn, Balmain, Bankstown, Bayview, Beaconsfield, Belmore, Bexley, Biloela, Botany, Botany Road, Bourke-street Redfern, Buena Vista, Burwood, Camperdown, Canterbury, Carlingford, Chatswood, Como, Concord, Croydon, Darlington, Drutt Town, Edgecliff, Enfield, Ermington, Field of Mars, Five Dock, Gladesville, Glebe, Gordon, Granville, Greenwich, Guildford, Homebush, Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Hurstville, Iron Cove Bridge, Kingsgrove, Kogarah, La Perouse, Leichhardt, Lower Botany, Macdonald Town, Manly, May's Hill, Marrickville, Mount Carmel, Naremburn, Newtown, North Willoughby, Paddington, Parramatta, Pennant Hills, Petersham, Randwick, Redfern, Redmyre, Riverview, Rockdale, Rookwood, Ryde, St. Leonard's, St. Mark's, St. Peter's, Smithfield, Stanmore, Summer Hill, Sydney, and its City Branch Offices, Sylvania, Tempe, Upper Bankstown, Waterloo, Watson's Bay, Waverley, West Balmain, Woniara, and Woollahra.

In order to meet the convenience of the public it was decided in October to permit official postmasters to allow any person who might so desire to make use of what accommodation they might be able to afford (it being understood that the public should not have access to the office itself) for the object of writing letters—the Postmasters being allowed the option of supplying paper and envelopes for the purpose at a reasonable charge.

With a view of diminishing the risk of accident to passengers by contract mail coaches, I have found it necessary to intimate that in future the Postmaster-General will not approve of any harness which does not provide breeching for the wheel horse or horses, so as to ensure extra protection in the event of the brake giving way or becoming unmanageable.

In every Postal Department in the world a large amount of time is devoted to the investigation of complaints as to missing letters, &c., and New South Wales forms no exception to the rule; while it is believed that the per-centage rate of irregular transmission of correspondence in regard to the whole number of letters posted is no greater in this Colony than in any other country. It is quite a common occurrence for individuals to write to the press, and sometimes for pressmen themselves, to assail the administration of the Department without giving the officials a chance of placing their version of the matter in juxtaposition with the complaints made, and sometimes without any sufficient cause. This is obviously unfair, and creates a want of public confidence in the management of the Post Office which is not only undesirable but acts discouragingly on those officials who earnestly endeavour to conduct the postal business so that it may yield the best possible results to the public. I need hardly point out that the proper course to adopt in cases of suspected irregularity is for the complainant to represent the matter in the first instance to the Head of the Department, and not to the Press; and I am satisfied that in every case of complaint made the fullest inquiry is instituted, and when irregularity is discovered suitable punishment

punishment is inflicted, and other measures are adopted if required to prevent a recurrence of the irregularity. As an illustration of the manner in which the Department is assailed, I may mention a case that came under my notice in which the following article appeared in one of our city newspapers, viz. :—

POSTAL PECULATION.—The code of morals in the Postal Department in regard to newspapers seems to be about even with the code of morals observed by the general public in respect to umbrellas. If they happen to be wanted they are appropriated. And the worst of it is, that no satisfaction is ever to be obtained. When a complaint is lodged, a week or two elapses, and then the stereotyped reply is furnished that the strictest inquiries have been made, but that nothing has been discovered. Writing from * * * our travelling correspondent says :—“I have had many complaints with reference to the irregular delivery of papers in this district. In some instances persons do not receive half their papers, and I have had one complaint of receiving only one copy during two months.”

It is not the value of the paper we complain of, but the injury, annoyance, and disappointment it occasions. Any postal official, from the presiding genius down to the smallest boy, who feels that the temptation is strong upon him, has only to apply to us and we will furnish him with a free copy ; but let us have some assurance that papers which are bought and paid for will not be intercepted by some aspiring but not over-scrupulous postman. We have no wish to reflect upon the officers as a body. They are, in the main, an intelligent, honest, and courteous class ; but there are, unquestionably, black sheep amongst them, and in the interest of the Department they ought to be caught and shorn. Of course, the whole of the complaints are not due to irregularities in the Post Office. Some arise in the newspaper offices themselves, and sometimes the subscribers complain without cause ; but, allowing for all these, there is a wide margin for which the authorities are responsible. We have no hesitation in saying that if the country were polled to-morrow there would be far more who do not get their newspapers regularly than there are who do. And we may go a step further, and express the opinion that if there were any honest effort made to detect these constant irregularities the Superintendent would not be uniformly obliged to reply “that nothing could be discovered.”

I think it will be admitted that this article is very strong in its terms, and calculated to do much mischief as regards the public sentiment in reference to the Postal Department. I now give “the other side of the case,” submitted by the official whose duty it is to report upon complaints of this nature :—

It is a very simple matter for proprietors of newspapers, when their subscribers complain of the non-delivery of papers, to reply to them by a paragraph charging postal officials with stealing the missing papers. This sort of reply may satisfy credulous subscribers, who are not aware, as postal officials are, that most of the irregularities in the delivery of papers are due to the publishers themselves.

In 1882 the proprietors of this newspaper were rather loud in their complaints of the non-delivery of their paper. A careful watch was kept, and immediately several cases were found in which papers were received here with two wrappers and addresses, and consequently for every paper so posted a subscriber was short ; and when the matter was complained of the Post Office was, of course, blamed. At this time as many as six papers with two addresses were discovered in one week, and in each instance the proprietors were informed.

If so many mistakes are made in the wrapping of papers, what guarantee is there that in many instances the papers are not wrapped or addressed at all ? It frequently appears from inquiries made into complaints that the papers are either incorrectly or not fully addressed. It is clear that the addresses are not carefully checked with the list of subscribers, or the errors in wrapping which have been brought under notice would have been detected. On the other hand, is it impossible for a number of these papers which have been properly addressed to be stolen on the way from the publishing office to the Post Office ? On Friday nights papers are sent to the Post Office in cart-loads, each cart in charge of one man, and numbers of papers could easily be abstracted, before they reach the Post Office, without detection.

Many of the losses of the papers are also due to their being misdirected, or thrown out on the roadside a mile or so from any house, at the request of the addressees, or by being left at places on the road such as wine-shops, and in many other ways.

I hope in a week or so to be able to show with proof some of the causes outside the Post Office which prevent papers being properly delivered in some cases.

The paragraph under notice concludes by stating “and we may go a step further and express the opinion that if there were any honest effort made to detect these constant irregularities, the Superintendent would not be uniformly obliged to reply that nothing could be discovered.” In regard to this, I may say that exhaustive inquiries are made in each instance by reference to every Post Office through which the papers would pass, and by careful search and inquiry in this office ; and in many cases a check is kept on the posting and the receipt of papers which are reported as being irregular in their delivery. I fail to see what more can be done except it is thought that each newspaper posted can be watched to its destination.

And a few days afterwards I was furnished with a further report as follows :—

“These newspaper proprietors having so recently made a direct charge of theft against the Department, and having in the same article stated that no satisfaction could be obtained when complaint was made, it would, to those unacquainted with the reckless manner in which charges are laid against the Department, be a matter of great surprise that on Saturday last three (3) copies of this newspaper (herewith) were found, one having two addresses on one wrapper, and two with two wrappers with separate addresses. Had these errors not been detected one of the subscribers in each case would have gone without his paper, and the Post Office would have been blamed. There is little doubt that similar errors occur every week, and there may have been numbers made on Friday and Saturday last, but of course the limited time allowed for sorting does not permit of anything like a minute examination being made.

It is very clear that no proper check is kept by this publishing office on the newspapers as made up and addressed.

In the case of another journal, a subscriber complained to the Department of the continual irregular receipt of his newspaper, and the Department, after making the usual investigation, suggested to the complainant as the only way out of the difficulty that the papers might have been posted too late by the publishers. This suggestion was based upon our experience of the fact that the weekly newspapers, supposed to be posted before certain hours on Friday, are repeatedly posted too late. The publishers took exception to our statement, and asked to have the matter re-investigated, which was done, with the result that on the very next Friday no less than sixty papers for the same part of the country were sent to the office too late—being mixed up with newspapers for another part of the country, the mails for which did not close till later on.

I will now give a few out of the numerous cases of complaint that have been investigated recently by the Department as showing that it is not always the case that blame is attachable to the postal officials.

In February, 1883, a representation was made to the Department that the messenger of a certain resident in Sydney had accidentally *posted* an unstamped letter containing a sum of money which was intended to have been personally handed by him to a certain business firm in this city. Search was made for this letter but it could not be found in the Post Office. The case was placed in the hands of the Departmental Detective when it was discovered that the messenger's statement was untrue, and that he had dropped the letter in the street where it was found by some stranger and delivered to its owner.

It was alleged by a person who resided in the Colony that a *registered* letter had been posted for her which had never reached its destination. The result of this case was the admission on the part of the alleged sender in England that no such *registered* letter was ever posted.

In March, 1883, it was alleged that a valuable registered packet was posted in England, addressed to Petersham, which had not reached its owner, and the Post Office Department was of course considered to be at fault. On inquiry, however, in England, it was ascertained that the packet had not been sent by post at all but by private hands.

In February, 1883, a case was reported of a missing money letter which was alleged to have been posted at a country Post Office in the Colony; the matter was placed in the hands of the Police, and it transpired that a man in the employ of the sender of the letter had been arrested, who had stolen the letter before it was posted.

A letter, containing a £10 note, was posted in Queensland, insufficiently addressed, to a person in Sydney. It was thought the letter had been delivered to a person of the same name, and for some time it was considered to be lost. A few months afterwards, however, a gentleman called at the General Post Office and stated that he had received the missing letter from a person of the same name in America, who had received the letter from his agent in Sydney, who had obtained it there and re-addressed it to America. The letter, with the £10 note, was of course subsequently delivered to the rightful owner, who became aware of the need for placing full directions on his correspondence—a lesson that might be profitably learned by a large number of persons.

A letter, containing a £1 note, addressed to a lady in Sydney, was said to be missing. Some while afterwards it was discovered that this letter was duly delivered at its address to a servant girl, who placed it in some ornamental article, where it was found some days afterwards.

A letter, containing a £1 note, was said to be missing, addressed to a person residing at Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street, Sydney. In this case it was found that the letter was addressed Duncan-street, near Bathurst. It will be observed in this, as in some other cases, that no care was manifested by the sender as regards registering his money letter or in addressing it.

I shall only add one other case, viz. :—That of three letters said to have been posted in an iron letter-receiver in Sydney, containing, respectively, £21, £13, and £6. Representations were made of the non-receipt of these letters, and full inquiry was made without discovering any trace of them in the Post Office, and the omission to register the letters was pointed out to the sender. Some time afterwards a note was received from the sender intimating that "the missing letters have been received; instead of being posted as stated by the boy, they had got away under a glass case, so further inquiry will be needless."

I may take advantage of this opportunity to allude to a matter that has more or less agitated the public mind for some time, and that is the question of affording an early delivery (say about 8 o'clock) of letters in the city and suburbs. I find that it is through no want of energy or foresight on the part of the Postal officials that this boon has not been conferred, for endeavours have frequently been made to induce the Railway authorities to bring the Southern and Western mail trains into Sydney sufficiently early in the morning to enable the letters to be sorted and sent out for delivery by 8 o'clock; but as yet it has not been found expedient by the Railway authorities to do this; and the Postal Department has preferred, believing it to be in the public interest, to keep the first delivery by carrier fixed at such hour as will secure the receipt by the Sydney public of the Western and Southern correspondence at the same time as the Northern, the City, and Suburban correspondence is delivered. Notwithstanding that this obvious advantage has been frequently pointed out by the Department, representations are still made by the public through the press and in other ways that an 8 o'clock a.m. delivery is desired; and comparison is made with other Colonies and countries where an early delivery of this kind is afforded, the fact being apparently quite lost sight of that in these countries the mails are received at various hours throughout each day, and that there is no such concentration in the arrival of mails as happens to be the case at Sydney; coupled with the fact that most of the country mails do not arrive in Sydney until after 7 a.m. I am, however, desirous of meeting the public wish in this matter as far possible, and with this view am now considering the desirableness of arranging for a portion of the country mails to arrive in Sydney about 11 o'clock, and be delivered by the second delivery at noon, the first delivery taking place at 8 a.m. From what I have gleaned of the subject I must admit there is good argument on both sides of the question, and under all the circumstances perhaps the better plan will be to make the experiment suggested above, and so ascertain whether the change will meet with the public appreciation it is alleged it will.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

The performance by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the Mail Contract between Sydney and San Francisco, during the year 1883, is shown in the following returns :—

Inward.

Name of Steamer.	Due at Sydney.	Arrived at Sydney.	Number of days from San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of Mails between London & Sydney.
	1883.	1883.		
City of Sydney.....	13 January	13 January	25	44
Australia	10 February.....	9 February	23	43
City of New York	10 March	12 March	25	46
Zealandia	7 April	5 April	24	42
City of Sydney.....	5 May	5 May	25	44
Australia	2 June.....	1 June.....	24	43
City of New York	30 June.....	7 July.....	26	49
Zealandia	28 July.....	25 July.....	23	41
City of Sydney.....	25 August	23 August	25	42
Australia	22 September	21 September	25	43
City of New York	20 October	21 October	27	45
Zealandia	17 November	17 November	26	44
City of Sydney.....	20 December	22 December	24	44

Homeward.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch from Sydney.	Due at San Francisco.	Arrived at San Francisco.	Number of days to San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of Mails between Sydney & London.
	1882.	1883.	1883.		
City of New York.....	28 December	25 January.....	22 January.....	26	44
	1883.				
Zealandia	25 January.....	22 February	20 February	26	43
City of Sydney	22 February	22 March	21 March	27	43
Australia	22 March	19 April	19 April	28	45
City of New York	19 April	17 May	17 May	29	46
Zealandia	17 May	14 June	12 June	26	42
City of Sydney	14 June	12 July	9 July	26	43
Australia.....	12 July	9 August	7 August	26	44
City of New York.....	9 August	6 September	7 September	29	48
Zealandia	6 September	4 October	30 September	25	43
City of Sydney	4 October	1 November.....	29 October.....	25	41
City of New York.....	1 November.....	29 November.....	28 November.....	27	45
		1884.			
Zealandia	6 December	2 January.....	31 December	25	44

Average number of days occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London *via* San Francisco :—

<i>Inward</i> —London to Sydney	43½
<i>Homeward</i> —Sydney to London... ..	43½

The Mail Service performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the year 1883 was as follows :—

<i>Inward.</i>				<i>Homeward.</i>			
Name of Steamer.	Date of Arrival of Mail overland from Melbourne.	Date of departure from England, <i>via</i> Brindisi.	No. of days occupied in the transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of overland Mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of Arrival in England, <i>via</i> Brindisi.	No. of days occupied in the transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1883.	1882.			1883.	1883.	
Clyde	11 January ...	1 December..	41	Assam	2 January ...	13 February...	42
Indus	26 "	15 "	42	Ballarat	16 "	27 "	42
Siam.....	8 February...	29 "	41	Clyde	30 "	12 March	41
		1883.		Indus	13 February...	27 "	42
Nizam	21 "	12 January ...	40	Siam.....	27 "	10 April	42
Parramatta.....	6 March	26 "	39	Nizam	13 March	23 "	41
Australia	22 "	9 February...	41	Parramatta.....	27 "	7 May	41
Shannon	3 April	23 "	39	Australia	10 April	22 "	42
Rosetta	19 "	9 March	41	Shannon	21 "	6 June.....	46
Carthage	1 May	23 "	39	Rosetta	5 May	18 "	44
Ballarat	18 "	6 April	42	Carthage	19 "	2 July	44
Rome	28 "	20 "	38	Ballarat*.....	2 June.....	22 "	50
Indus	12 June.....	4 May	39	Rome*	16 "	6 August.....	51
Siam	26 "	18 "	39	Indus	30 "	14 "	45
Pekin	10 July	1 June	39	Siam.....	14 July	28 "	45
Cathay.....	24 "	15 "	39	Pekin	28 "	11 September	45
Australia	8 August	29 "	40	Cathay.....	11 August.....	25 "	45
Assam	21 "	13 July	39	Australia.....	25 "	7 October ...	43
Rosetta	3 September	27 "	38	Assam	8 September	25 "	47
Clyde	18 "	10 August	39	Rosetta	22 "	9 November	48
Mirzapore	4 October	24 "	41	Clyde	9 October	21 "	43
Thames	17 "	7 September	40	Mirzapore	23 "	6 December..	44
Ballarat	31 "	21 "	40	Thames	6 November	20 "	44
Indus	14 November	5 October ...	40			1884.	
Rome	27 "	19 "	39	Ballarat	20 "	2 January ...	43
Shannon	12 December..	2 November..	40	Indus	4 December..	16 "	43
Parramatta.....	26 "	16 "	40	Rome	18 "	1 February...	45

*These steamers went *via* Plymouth.

Average time occupied in the conveyance of Mails to and from Sydney and London, *via* Galle and Melbourne:—

Inward—London to Sydney 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Homeward—Sydney to London 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ „

STATEMENT showing the dates of receipt of the Mails by Steamers not employed under any Mail Contract, during the year 1883.

Name of Steamer.	Date of arrival of Mail overland from Melbourne.	Date of departure from England, <i>via</i> Plymouth.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of arrival of Mail overland from Melbourne.	Date of departure from England, <i>via</i> Plymouth.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1883.	1882.			1883.	1883.	
John Elder ...	2 January ...	17 November..	46	Cuzco	3 July	18 May	46
Sorata	17 „ ...	1 December..	47	Liguria	14 „ ...	1 June	43
Cuzco	5 February...	15 „ ...	52	Iberia	31 „ ...	15 „ ...	46
Liguria	13 „ ...	29 „ ...	46	Potosi	10 August.....	29 „ ...	42
		1883.		Orient	30 „ ...	13 July.....	48
Cephalonia ...	5 March	12 January ...	52	Garonne	10 September..	27 „ ...	45
Iberia	12 „ ...	26 „ ...	45	Lusitania	27 „ ...	10 August.....	48
Garonne	7 April	9 February...	57	John Elder ...	6 October ...	24 „ ...	43
Potosi	10 „ ...	23 „ ...	46	Chimborazo ...	25 „ ...	7 September..	48
Orient	21 „ ...	9 March	43	Sorata	1 November..	21 „ ...	41
Lusitania	5 May	22 „ ...	44	Cuzco	20 „ ...	5 October ...	46
John Elder ...	24 „ ...	6 April	48	Liguria	1 December..	19 „ ...	43
Chimborazo ...	5 June.....	20 „ ...	46	Iberia	17 „ ...	2 November..	45
Sorata	18 „ ...	4 May	45	Potosi	27 „ ...	16 „ ...	41

STATEMENT showing the dates of despatch of the Mails by Steamers not employed under any Mail Contract, during the year 1883.

Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of overland mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England, <i>via</i> Naples.	Date of arrival in England, <i>via</i> Plymouth.	No. of days occupied in the transit of mails between Sydney and London.
	1883.	1883.	1883.	
Chimborazo	8 January	19 February.....	1 March	42
John Elder	22 „ ...	6 March	11 „ ...	43
Sorata	5 February.....	17 „ ...	22 „ ...	40
Cuzco	19 „ ...	3 April	9 April	43
Liguria	5 March	12 „ ...	18 „ ...	38
Cephalonia	19 „ ...	1 May	7 May	43
Iberia	2 April	11 „ ...	16 „ ...	39
Garonne	16 „ ...	29 „ ...	4 June.....	43
Potosi.....	23 „ ...	31 „ ...	5 „ ...	38
Orient.....	7 May	15 June.....	20 „ ...	39
Lusitania	28 „ ...	*	22 July	55
John Elder	11 June.....	*	29 „ ...	48
Chimborazo	25 „ ...	11 August	18 August.....	47
Sorata	9 July.....	*	22 „ ...	44
Cuzco	23 „ ...	*	11 September ...	50
Liguria	6 August	*	20 „ ...	45
Iberia	20 „ ...	*	2 October	43
Potosi.....	3 September ...	18 October .....	.....	45

* These steamers did not call at Naples in consequence of the Quarantine Regulations in force.

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from London and Sydney, by these vessels:—

London to Sydney 46 days.
 Sydney to London 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

The following resolutions were adopted by Parliament in April, 1883, in regard to the renewal of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:—

(1.) That, subject to the Imperial Government agreeing to continue to convey the Mails to San Francisco as heretofore, the contract between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand with the Pacific Mail Company be extended for a period not exceeding two years from the expiry of the present contract in November next, at an annual subsidy not exceeding £50,000, of which the portion falling upon this Colony shall not exceed £18,750, and subject to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

That it shall be optional for this Colony to withdraw from such extended contract at the end of twelve months, on giving three months' previous notice, in the event of the Pacific Mail Company not having obtained from the United States Government, or from other sources, a contribution equal to one-third of the total annual subsidy for such extended contract, and in diminution of the contribution payable by the contracting Colonies respectively.

That the service shall be performed with the acceleration upon the present contract time of at least twenty-four hours on each voyage to and from Sydney and San Francisco during the first year, and during the second year at least forty-eight hours, subject to the same terms, conditions, premiums, and penalties as heretofore; with this exception—that the Company be relieved from keeping a fourth steamer, but that such shall not absolve them from the penalties for any failure.

(2.) That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

The

The first mail under the new contract left London on the 8th November, and the first one from Sydney was despatched on the 6th December.

In accordance with arrangements entered into with the Imperial Postal Authorities, the rates of postage chargeable on letters and packets for Costa Rica, *via* Brindisi, were reduced from the 1st January.

An arrangement was introduced in January under which unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters posted in New South Wales, and addressed to foreign countries or colonies for which correspondence is usually sent by way of Great Britain, are included in the mails for London, the postage (6d. per ½ ounce letter) being collected on delivery and credited to this Colony.

Arrangements were entered into with the United States postal authorities in February, under which letters prepaid to the extent of a single rate of postage are exchanged with Canada, *via* the United States—such letters being chargeable with the deficient postage on delivery.

An agreement for regulating the postal relations between (1) France and her Colonies, and (2) Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, by means of English and French packets, came into operation on the 1st February, and enabled the department to reduce the rates of postage on correspondence for France and other places.

Amended rates of postage on newspapers and printed matter for France came into operation in August.

In August a contract was concluded with the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the conveyance of mails, fortnightly, between this Colony and the mother country, to alternate with that of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The particulars of this contract will be found in the subjoined correspondence :—

The Manager in Australia of the Orient Steam Navigation Company to The Postmaster-General,
New South Wales.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 August, 1883.

Referring to your letter of 17th instant, and to our interview of to-day, about the Postal Contract between your Government and the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), I have now the honor to recapitulate the terms of the Contract as, I understand, they are finally agreed to by your Government.

- 1st. A mail service to be maintained by the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), to and from Sydney and England, *via* Melbourne, at least fortnightly, both ways, to alternate with that of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
- 2nd. The overland portion, to and from Melbourne, to be undertaken by the New South Wales Government.
- 3rd. The time-table out and home to be arranged between the New South Wales Government and the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).
- 4th. The Orient Company to provide mail rooms, and the master to take charge of mails, and to be responsible for the safe custody of and delivery of all mails delivered to his charge, and to make the usual declarations required for the Postmaster-General, and to furnish, if required, to the Postmaster-General, abstracts of the log, and such certificates, showing prompt and due delivery of the mails to the proper authorities, as the Postmaster-General, or his nominee, may require.
- 5th. All commanding and other officers of the steamers shall punctually attend to the orders of the Postmaster-General in matters regarding the mails.
- 6th. No letters shall be received on board, except under this agreement.
- 7th. Payment to the Orient Company to be on the mail matter conveyed to and from New South Wales, at the following rates, namely :—

- For letters, 12s. (twelve shillings) per lb.
- „ packets, 1s. (one shilling) per lb.
- „ newspapers, 6d. (sixpence) per lb.

- 8th. Accounts to be kept, and payments made quarterly.
- 9th. The postage chargeable in this Colony on correspondence forwarded by the Orient Company's steamers to be as follows :—

- Letters, 6d. (sixpence) per half-ounce.
- Packets, 1d. (one penny) per ounce.
- Newspapers, 1d. (one penny) each.

- 10th. The vessels performing this service shall have the same privileges and exemptions as the San Francisco mail steamers, in the matter of pilotage, tonnage, light-house, harbour dues, and dock dues ; but it is distinctly understood that this exemption is not to extend to wharf dues or wharfage.
- 11th. Any moneys payable by other Colonies using the service to be paid through the New South Wales Government.
- 12th. The time to be allowed for the performance of the voyage between Melbourne and London, and *vice versa*, to be 39 (thirty-nine) days. Premiums for earlier arrival at either Melbourne or London, as the case may be, to be at the rate of £5 (five pounds) per hour, and penalties for later arrival, at either port of destination, £4 (four pounds) per hour : Provided always that the Orient Company shall not be mulcted in penalties unless incurred when the mails are in the Company's custody, and in that case the Postmaster-General of New South Wales shall have the power to remit all or any part of said penalty of £4 per hour, if he shall be satisfied that the delay in conveying the mail was attributable to causes over which the Orient Company had no control ; but the penalties must in all cases be imposed, and the proof of any such exemption, as claimed, must rest with the Company.
- 13th. The steamers shall start from and terminate their voyage at a port of New South Wales, either Sydney or Newcastle.
- 14th. Should the Orient Company fail to despatch a steamer to convey the mails in accordance with this contract, they shall pay the Postmaster-General the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, and the further sum of fifty pounds for every successive twenty-four hours which shall elapse between the time at which the mail shall be appointed to leave the port and the time at which the vessel conveying the same shall leave the port : Provided always that the Postmaster-General shall have power to remit or reduce any of the sums thus payable, if he shall be satisfied that such default was attributable to causes over which the Company had no control ; and provided also, that in no case shall the fines and (or) penalties exceed the estimated earnings of the steamer under this agreement for that particular voyage ; or in event of non-payment of fines and penalties within a reasonable time, or the contract not being *bonâ fide* performed, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to put an end to the contract, in manner provided by clause 25 of the contract with the Pacific Mail Company, dated 29th November, 1878.

15th.

- 15th. Any disputes, questions, differences, or controversies, under this agreement, re the said service, shall be referred to arbitration, in the same manner as provided for in the aforesaid Pacific Mail Company's contract, by clauses 32 to 43.
- 16th. The service shall commence with the Company's steamer to leave Melbourne on 21st September next; and onwards, with the steamer leaving Plymouth on the 30th November—(that is, the mails leaving London on the 7th December)—the contract remaining in force till the 30th November, 1886.
- 17th. The contract to be subject to reconsideration and alteration in the event of this Colony joining the Postal Union.
- 18th. The English Government having agreed to convey the mails to and from Suez on same terms as Victorian mails from Colombo, the Orient Company will receive and deliver the mails at Suez, unless otherwise authorized by the English Mail Agent at or for Suez.
- 19th. It is understood that mail matter, not superscribed for any special route, will be forwarded by the official conveyance which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, will afford quickest delivery at destination.

A contract on the above terms to be prepared and signed, if required, by either the New South Wales Government or the Orient Company.

The above to be subject to the approval of the New South Wales Parliament.

I have, &c.,
G. SKELTON YUILL,
Manager in Australia,
The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

The Secretary to the Post Office, New South Wales, to The Manager in Australia of the Orient Steam Navigation Company.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1883.
I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23rd instant, intimating the terms of the postal contract which the Orient Steam Navigation Company are prepared to enter into with the Government of this Colony, and to state that the Government agrees to these terms.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

The following resolutions ratifying the contract were agreed to by the Legislative Assembly on the 25th October, and by the Legislative Council on the 8th November:—

(1.) That this House approves of the contract made by the Government with the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), providing for a Mail Service once a fortnight to and from Sydney and England, payment to be made at the following rates on the mail matter conveyed, viz. :—

For letters, twelve shillings per lb.
,, packets, one shilling ,,
,, newspapers, sixpence ,,

And on the conditions specified in the letter of the Manager in Australia of the Company aforesaid, dated 23rd August, 1883, and laid upon the Table of this House on the 9th October, 1883.

(2.) That the foregoing Resolution be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

The contract entered into with the Orient Steam Navigation Company has not only given the public the benefit of another recognised Mail Service with England, but—combined with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service—a regular weekly mail to and from England has been secured; and it is satisfactory to state that arrangements have been made whereby the former 8d. rate of postage by the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been reduced, so that the public now enjoy the benefit of a uniform rate of 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. by both the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

Another important feature in the contract made with the Orient Steam Navigation Company is that the Government pays no fixed subsidy for mail matter conveyed, a fair payment per pound being made to the Company, thus showing that the system of paying large subsidies for the conveyance of ocean-going mails will be a thing of the past.

Particulars of the weight of the mails conveyed by the steamers under the new contract are given in the annexed return, likewise the dates of arrival and departure of the steamers, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers transmitted thereby.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch from Sydney.	Date of arrival in London.	Time occupied in conveyance of mails between Sydney and London.	Letters.		Packets.		Newspapers.	
				Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
	1883.	1883.			lbs. ozs.		lbs. ozs.		lbs. ozs.
Orient	20 September	30 October ...	40	11,777	283 0	397	124 2	10,087	2,526 12
Garonne	4 October ...	12 November	39	6,751	186 3	162	35 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,325	1,426 6
Lusitania ...	18 " "	28 " "	41	11,725	294 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	394	105 9	10,957	2,735 13
John Elder...	1 November	10 December..	39	7,247	204 5	532	93 2	4,335	1,057 9
Chimborazo..	15 " "	26 " "	41	14,600	420 10	1,687	199 12	10,766	2,692 5
		1884.							
Sorata	29 " "	9 January ...	41	17,619	440 4	895	202 9	13,748	3,447 8
Cuzco	13 December..	22 " "	40	9,089	233 3	442	94 3	6,202	1,553 3
Liguria	27 " "	4 February...	39	12,018	295 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	503	103 7	15,655	3,920 8

LETTERS,

In 1,190 unregistered letters which were opened in the Dead Letter Branch during the year 1883, there were found valuable enclosures representing £14,989. This amount included coin, Bank notes, cheques, drafts, stamps, money orders, and promissory-notes.

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1882 and 1883 was as follows :—

	1882.	1883.
Unregistered letters	5,538,192	6,305,458
Registered letters	36,188	52,425
Books	48,040	49,248
Newspapers	903,110	912,001

As an illustration of the increase in the business of the Department which the practice of exchanging cards of greeting at the Christmas season creates, the following return showing the number of letters delivered by the City and Suburban Letter Carriers on the 17th and 18th, as compared with the number delivered on the 24th and 25th December, will be of interest :—

17 December... ..	22,285	
18 „	20,294	
		42,579
24 „	45,735	
25 „	39,656	
		85,391
Increase		42,812

The increase in the amount of correspondence despatched from the Head Office, in closed mails, at the same period, was also very large.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1883 was 272,887, against 254,377 in 1882, giving an increase of 18,510.

NUMBER OF MAILS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following Return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Office during the years 1882 and 1883 :—

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the Office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1882.....	93,378	11,308	85,048	6,217	195,951
1883.....	106,478	11,882	90,421	7,050	215,831
Increase	13,100	574	5,373	833	19,880

The number of written communications received from the public during 1883, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was 14,505, against 11,965 in 1882.

The number of communications addressed to the Department, relating to the extension and improvement of the Service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transit of letters, &c., through the post, and recorded in the year 1883, was 32,561, against 29,812 in 1882.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1883.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.					
	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of postage stamps	264,539	0 0				Salaries		
Fees for private boxes	1,536	0 5				Conveyance of mails <i>via</i> San Francisco	41,080	9 8
Postage on unpaid letters	5,257	14 5				„ Melbourne and Galle	22,599	9 4
Miscellaneous receipts	199	3 0				„ Torres Straits	76	4 2
Postage from the United Kingdom	8,400	0 0				„ between Sydney and Levuka	600	0 0
Contributions from Colonies and the United States of North America on account of the San Francisco service	5,880	18 5				„ per horse, coach, &c.	100,342	3 1
			285,812	16 3		„ Government Railways	30,090	11 5
Less amount transferred to Stamp Duties as the approximate value of postage stamps used as duty stamps during the year			24,000	0 0		„ Steam and sailing vessels	14,008	12 9
			261,812	16 3		Contingencies*		
Balance of expenditure over revenue			64,861	4 2				
			£ 326,674	0 5				
								95,117 5 8
								208,797 10 5
								22,759 4 4
								£ 326,674 0 5

* Comprising the cost of fuel, light, rent, repairs, furniture, forage, carts, horses, uniforms, stamps and seals, receivers, travelling expenses, overtime—sorting English mails, extra clerical aid, servants' wages for cleaning General Post Office, and incidental expenses.

In 1882 the collections amounted to £253,910 15s. 1d., and the expenditure to £288,186 9s. 4d., showing for the year 1883 an increase in the collections of £31,902 1s. 2d., and in the expenditure of £38,487 11s. 1d.

The items under the head of expenditure are confined to the amounts actually paid from the votes of Parliament, directly at the disposal of the Postmaster-General.

The following Return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps issued at the General Post Office during the years 1882 and 1883:—

Number.		Description.	Value.	
1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.
			£	s. d.
14,428,400*	16,245,970†	Penny	60,118	6 8
17,834,090‡	19,502,950§	Two-penny	148,617	8 4
38,240	47,720	Three-penny	478	0 0
257,700	262,380	Four-penny	4,295	0 0
1,468	1,284	Five-penny	30	11 8
616,200	696,600	Six-penny	15,405	0 0
116,035	131,615	Eight-penny	3,867	16 8
2,000	2,880	Nine-penny	75	0 0
624	540	Ten-penny	26	0 0
143,040	158,980	Shilling	7,152	0 0
6,866	8,358	Five-shilling	1,716	10 0
100	6,722	Newspaper wrappers	0	8 4
159,225	181,000	Envelopes—one-penny	716	10 3
31,100	37,000	Envelopes—two-penny	279	18 0
222,840	259,440	Post-cards	928	10 0
8,170	19,560	Registered-letter envelopes—four-pence	136	3 4
.....	3,460	Reply post-cards		
			£243,843	3 3
				£269,794 17 8

* Includes 18,300 envelopes, received from the public to be impressed with a penny stamp.

† Includes 27,250 envelopes, received from the public to be impressed with a penny stamp.

‡ Includes 26,500 envelopes, received from the public to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.

§ Includes 49,750 envelopes, received from the public to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.

Reply post-cards, that is double cards, each half of which has a penny stamp impressed thereon, one half being intended for use by the sender and the other by the addressee in transmitting a reply, were introduced in January.

The following Return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps exchanged for the public for cash, less a discount of 5 per cent., during the year 1883:—

Number.	Description.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
57,981	One-penny	241	11	9
133,993	Two-penny	1,116	12	2
35	Three-penny	0	8	9
1,358	Four-penny... ..	22	12	8
4,048	Six-penny	101	4	0
25	Eight-penny	0	16	8
6	Ten-penny	0	5	0
734	One-shilling	36	14	0
43	Five-shilling	10	15	0
Total		£1,531	0	0
Less 5 per cent.		76	11	0
		£1,454 9 0		

In the year 1883 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail Conveyance was about 5d. against $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., the price per mile paid in the year 1882. The increase is owing in a large extent to the extra charge made by the Commissioner for Railways for the conveyance of mails by Railway—the price paid from the 1st January, 1883, being £25 per mile on lines where mail-vans are used, and £12 per mile on lines where the mails travel in the railway vans, whereas the price formerly paid was £12 10s. per mile on all lines. The particulars as to the Mail Contracts for the Conveyance of Inland Mails will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix E.

Ocean Mail Services.

The following statements show the approximate net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco, Colombo-Brindisi, and Torres Straits Services:—

San Francisco Service.

<i>Dr.</i>	
Subsidy to Pacific Mail S.S. Company	£38,365 6 2
Half-share of premiums for arrival of Mails under contract time	2,561 0 0
Cablegrams	56 10 8
	£40,982 16 8
<i>Cr.</i>	
Amounts chargeable to—	
United Kingdom	£7,132 0 0
Queensland	£1,167 5 3
Victoria	3,242 18 5
South Australia	914 19 6
Western Australia	62 10 8
Tasmania	387 9 10
Fiji (estimated)	760 0 0
	6,535 3 8
Less half-share due to New Zealand	3,267 11 10
	£3,267 11 10
Estimated postages collected in the Colony	8,307 0 0
	£18,706 11 10
Net cost to the Colony	£22,276 5 0
The estimated net cost for 1882 was	£20,232 19 4

Colombo-Brindisi

Colombo-Brindisi Service.

<i>Dr.</i>						
Amount payable to Victoria	£18,376	12	11			
Do. do. for overlanding by special trains, &c. ...	1,021	10	6			
					£19,398	3 5
<i>Cr.</i>						
Postages from London	£6,660	0	0			
Do. collected in the Colony	7,225	0	0			
					£13,885	0 0
Net cost to the Colony					£5,513	3 5
The estimated net cost for 1882 was					£4,737	0 0

Torres Straits Service.

<i>Dr.</i>						
Amount payable to Queensland					£60	0 0
<i>Cr.</i>						
Postages from London, &c.	£7	0	0			
Do. collected in the Colony	32	0	0			
					£39	0 0
Net cost to the Colony					£21	0 0
The estimated net cost for 1882 was					£27	0 0

II.—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

On the 1st July, 1883, the Money Order system was brought into operation between this Colony and Canada. San Francisco is the office of exchange between the two countries, and advices both to and from Canada are subject in every respect to the terms of the convention between the New South Wales and the United States Departments, the former Department consenting to accept from Canada Money Orders expressed in dollars and cents, the relative advices exhibiting the amount in sterling money to be paid.

During the year the following new offices were established, namely:—

Barmedman	Ivanhoe	South Woodburn
Boat Harbour	Jerrewa	Surry Hills
Bowraville	Lowesdale	Ten-mile Reef
Canadian Lead	Maryvale	Tibooburra
Deepwater	Mogil Mogil	Upper Tarago
Frederickton	Mount M'Donald	Wallendbeen
Goodooga	Mulwala	Waterloo
Greenwell Point	Narrabri Railway Station	Whillen]
Harden	Nyngan	

The following offices were discontinued, namely:—

Avisford	Cookardinia	Red Range
Ben Lomond	Jerrawa	St. Mark's
Bourke-street	Montreal	Wellingrove.
Callaghan's Gap		

The number of Money Order offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1883, was 416, being 16 in excess of the previous year.

The number of Orders issued during the year was 275,592, amounting to £963,698 8s. 8d., against 247,716, amounting to £883,523 14s. 5d., for 1882, the difference showing an increase for the year of 27,876 in the number and £80,174 14s. 3d. in the amount.

The number of Orders paid was 239,595, amounting to £829,770 0s. 5d., against 218,354, amounting to £772,026 6s. 1d., for 1882, being an increase of 21,741 in number and £57,743 14s. 4d. in the amount.

The

The amount of Revenue received as commission on Money Orders was £11,370 14s., being £1,343 5s. in excess of the amount received in 1882.

The following return will show the business transacted during the year —

Issued in New South Wales and payable	Issued in 1882		Issued in 1883		Increase in 1883		Decrease in 1883	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount.
In the United Kingdom	19,834	£ 81,282 6 9	24,622	£ 101,223 11 6	4,788	£ 19,941 4 9		£ s. d.
Germany	206	824 1 1	326	1,348 8 11	120	524 7 10		
New South Wales	195,530	685,625 6 11	212,982	726,065 5 9	17,452	40,439 18 10		
New Zealand	2,288	9,364 12 0	2,589	10,604 15 1	301	1,240 3 1		
Queensland	3,534	13,436 11 11	4,443	17,599 3 11	909	4,162 12 0		
South Australia	1,886	7,131 8 5	2,186	8,255 17 8	300	1,124 9 3		
Tasmania	1,113	4,453 7 7	1,215	4,831 13 6	102	378 5 11		
Victoria	22,489	76,630 15 10	26,072	87,949 17 0	3,583	10,719 1 2		
Western Australia	58	213 19 0	58	127 12 4				86 6 8
Hong Kong	329	2,598 9 6	435	2,937 18 10	106	339 9 4		
India	31	140 19 11	36	112 17 0	5			28 2 11
United States	407	1,765 15 0	577	2,975 4 3	170	1,209 9 3		
Cape of Good Hope	11	56 0 6	32	155 12 9	21	99 12 3		
Canada			19	110 10 2	19	110 10 2		
Totals	247,716	883,523 14 5	275,592	963,698 8 8	27,876	80,289 3 10		114 9 7

Payable in New South Wales and issued	Issued in 1882		Issued in 1883		Increase in 1883		Decrease in 1883	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
In the United Kingdom	2,311	£ 9,938 6 8	2,738	£ 11,290 11 1	427	£ 1,352 4 5		£ s. d.
Germany	24	141 15 6	62	559 0 5	38	417 4 11		
New South Wales	194,883	683,014 15 2	212,467	725,215 12 2	17,584	42,200 17 0		
New Zealand	3,477	12,179 9 4	3,457	12,699 1 1		519 11 9	20	
Queensland	7,259	28,358 16 2	8,486	34,871 18 7	1,227	6,513 2 5		
South Australia	1,376	5,230 6 11	1,664	6,100 17 0	288	870 10 1		
Tasmania	1,242	4,811 8 8	1,545	5,959 12 5	303	1,148 3 9		
Victoria	7,385	26,324 11 1	8,776	31,310 10 5	1,391	4,985 19 4		
Western Australia	163	560 15 11	148	478 2 5			15	82 13 6
Hong Kong	29	168 11 8	34	202 17 8	5	34 6 0		
India	50	294 8 0	51	238 17 7	1			55 10 5
Cape of Good Hope	16	98 4 4	18	107 19 6	2	9 15 2		
United States	119	739 0 11	125	630 18 1	6			108 2 10
Canada			24	104 2 0	24	104 2 0		
Totals	218,334	771,860 10 4	239,595	829,770 0 5	21,296	58,155 16 10	35	246 6 9

Appendix A.

In the Appendix will be found a return showing the total number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid at each office for the year.

III.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

It is highly satisfactory to find that this branch of the Government service has not lost ground during the year, the number of depositors having been increased by 6,868 and the balance at their credit by £25,065 0s 5d., as will be seen on reference to the following returns. This increase, in the face of the general depression that has been felt in all monetary institutions, shews, in a marked manner, the high estimation in which the Post Office Savings' Bank is held by the general public.

The following new offices have been opened, namely.—

Bowral	Kiandra	South Woodburn
Carroll	Maryvale	Surry Hills
Forster	Pambula	Urana
Hamilton	St. Albans	Waterloo
Harden	South Grafton	Wentworth

The number of deposits was 147,627, and the amount £922,803 14s. 5d., being an increase of 25,759 in the number and £31,604 1s. 10d. in the amount on the business of the year 1882.

The withdrawals for the year were 59,475, for £938,073 8s. 6d., being 11,032 in number, and £194,762 14s. 1d. in amount, greater than the previous year. This has been caused not only by the larger amount of interest offered for fixed deposits by the Banks, but by the higher rate of interest given by the Savings' Bank of New South Wales

The deposits, together with the interest added to depositors' accounts, increased the balance at the credit of depositors from £1,158,454 3s. 4d. in 1882, to £1,183,519 3s. 9d. on 31st December, 1883.

The amount of interest at 4 per cent. added to depositors' accounts was £40,334 14s. 6d.

The

The average amount of each deposit was £6 11s. 11½d., and of each withdrawal, £15 15s. 5¼d. The average amount at the credit of each depositor's account at the close of the year was £25 17s. 8½d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings Bank system, from 1st September, 1871, to 31st December, 1883 :—

Year.	Number of deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.		Amount of Deposits.		Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.		Balance at Credit of Depositors.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1871	2,103	52	5 4	15,730	5 0	205	1,555	17 5	14,226	12 11
1872	8,415	1,633	6 3	93,533	16 4	2,058	23,450	7 11	80,943	7 7
1873	15,000	5,033	3 8	184,817	19 2	3,694	64,724	13 0	206,069	17 5
1874	25,186	9,372	6 9	232,522	7 1	7,530	144,851	8 4	303,113	2 11
1875	34,043	12,067	18 3	268,079	3 8	11,497	228,831	1 11	354,429	2 11
1876	38,592	13,364	5 1	285,039	12 0	14,694	251,535	8 3	401,297	11 9
1877	47,948	15,413	13 2	329,273	11 6	17,871	278,532	5 7	467,452	10 10
1878	59,932	16,999	18 2	360,704	10 2	22,594	365,132	1 9	480,024	17 5
1879	67,444	17,544	4 10	393,771	19 2	27,612	379,983	18 6	511,357	2 11
1880	76,402	19,091	0 0	457,778	13 11	30,342	401,730	13 10	586,496	3 0
1881	98,270	27,511	1 5	833,191	2 2	35,159	475,696	19 9	971,501	6 10
1882	121,868	39,063	18 4	891,199	12 7	48,443	743,310	14 5	1,158,454	3 4
1883	147,627	40,334	14 6	922,803	14 5	59,475	938,073	8 6	1,183,519	3 9
Total to 31 Dec., 1883	742,830	217,481	15 9	5,268,446	7 2	281,174	4,302,408	19 2	.....	.....

The following return will show the increase in the business of the Government Savings' Bank for the year 1883, compared with the transactions of the year 1882 :—

Year.	Number of Government Savings' Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, including Interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec.			
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1883 ...	248	25,009	18,141	45,721	147,627	974,003	8 8	59,475	938,073	8 6	1,183,519	3 9
1882 ...	233	20,968	13,967	38,853	121,868	930,263	10 11	48,443	743,310	14 5	1,158,454	3 4
Increase	15	4,041	4,174	6,868	25,759	43,739	17 9	11,032	194,762	14 1	25,065	0 5

A detailed return showing the business transacted at each branch in the Colony will be found in the Appendix, as also a statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor-General's certificate thereon.

Appendix F.
Appendix G.

The expenditure of the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department for salaries was £7,114 19s. 1d.; for contingencies, £7,416 17s. 5d.; total, £14,531 16s. 6d. The following are particulars of the staff employed :—

The number of persons employed in connection with the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department is as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Superintendent and Controller. | 4 Savings' Bank Ledger-keepers. |
| 1 Chief Clerk and Examiner. | 8 Clerks. |
| 1 Teller. | 12 Probationers. |
| 1 Examiner. | 1 Storekeeper. |
| 2 Assistant Examiners. | 1 Messenger. |
| 1 Assistant Teller. | 1 Housekeeper. |
| 4 Money Order Ledger-keepers. | |

During the year one officer resigned.

IV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following return shows the extent of the Electric Telegraph Lines, and the number of Stations in the Colony on the 31st December, 1883; also the Revenue and Expenditure of the Department for the year 1883, including receipts and expenditure on account of the Telephone system, as compared with similar information for 1882 :—

Year.	Extent of Electric Telegraph wire in actual use.	Number of Stations.	Revenue for Year.		Expenditure (exclusive of interest on cost of construction of Lines.)	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1882	Miles chs. links. 15,901 47 13	345	120,265	13 4	†142,534	13 6
1883	17,272 41 35	368	*134,643	2 4	†163,328	16 11
Increase	1,370 74 22	23	14,377	9 0	20,794	3 5

* This includes £6,804 6s. 8d. Telephone Revenue.

† This includes £14,343 cable subsidies—British-Australian and New Zealand.

‡ This includes £11,530 19s. 3d. for British-Australian Cable Subsidy, and £2,500 for New Zealand Cable Subsidy.

The number and value of Telegrams transmitted from New South Wales and the places to which they were sent, and the number of Telegrams issued, and the places from whence they came; also the proportion due to New South Wales on each class of business, are shown in the following Return:—

TELEGRAMS TRANSMITTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales.		Foreign.		New Zealand.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Total.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,855,313	86,514 19 7	7,188	43,791 15 4	6,482	3,237 11 6	131,252	16,558 14 7	3,742	863 1 9	27,296	3,975 8 7	684	205 12 6	75,381	10,129 11 0	2,107,288	165,276 14 10

TELEGRAMS ISSUED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales.		Foreign.		New Zealand.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Total.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,855,313	86,514 19 7	6,240	34,140 18 4	6,266	3,756 7 0	116,711	16,038 16 2	3,510	817 3 8	25,776	4,323 10 0	882	165 6 10	87,346	13,338 0 6	2,102,044	159,095 2 1

New South Wales Receipts:—

	£ s. d.
On local and Intercolonial (exclusive of New Zealand) business	122,891 0 7
On New Zealand business	1,898 15 1
On International business	3,049 0 0
Total.....	£127,838 15 8

The Lines of Electric Telegraph completed during the year 1883 were the following —

Name of Line	New Line			Additional Wire			Cost of Construction		
	Miles	chains	links	Miles	chains	links	£	s.	d.
Dubbo to Warren Road	63	0	0	63	0	0	4,500	9	6
Cannonbar to Lawson's and Girilambone	20	33	0	15	58	0	942	13	9
West Maitland to Gloucester				75	0	0	911	7	2
*Werris Creek to Armidale	15	60	0	73	0	0	523	17	4
Redfern to Goulburn	62	0	0	204	0	0	5,850	9	2
Werris Creek to Singleton				106	0	0	1,549	8	10
Bega to Wolumla				12	0	0	130	2	0
Fernmount to Boat Harbour	3	25	0				121	16	3
Blacktown to Richmond				16	40	0	139	1	7
Nevertire to Nyngan	36	0	0	36	0	0	2,485	11	5
Rocky Mouth to Chatsworth and Harwood	3	16	0	4	0	0	360	10	4
Sydney to Wallerawang				103	0	0	1,060	3	3
Dubbo to Nyngan				99	0	0	708	7	8
Wellington to Dubbo				30	0	0	329	12	6
Temora to Barmedman	23	6	0				769	14	9
Newcastle to Pelican Flat and Cooranbong	24	60	80	15	0	0	994	13	10
Belmont to Pelican Flat				4	22	40	43	8	6
Kynamboon to Brunswick River Heads	22	17	83				970	13	5
Wollongong to Dapto				9	0	0	121	13	0
Mogo to Tomakin	4	51	20	7	3	20	295	17	0
Albury to Wodonga Bridge	1	40	0	3	0	0	105	14	11
Along Railway Lines									
City Extensions (Telegraph and Telephone)	21	77	33	205	43	46	5,001	2	11
Total number of miles of line completed during the year	301	67	16						
Total number of miles of additional wire erected during the year				1,081	7	6			
Total number of miles of wire erected during the year				1,382	74	22	27,916	9	1
Old line and wire dismantled—									
Line		3	miles						
Additional wire			9	miles					
The total cost of the whole extent of Electric Telegraph communication in the Colony on 31st December, 1883, 17,272 miles 41 chains 35 links, was							564,315	19	4

* Material, freight, &c., already charged against line from Cockburn Bridge to Armidale, completed in 1882

Stations were opened at the following places —

Aberdeen (Railway Station)	Dapto	Nyngan
Armidale (do.)	Girilambone	Pelican Flat
Barmedman	Gulargambone	Redfern
Blandford (do.)	Ivanhoe	Singleton (Railway Station)
Bolivia	Leichhardt	South Woodburn
Boat Harbor	Maryvale (Railway Station)	Tarago
Bundanoon (do.)	Moonbi (do.)	Yerong Creek (Railway Station)
Crown-street	Nevertire (do)	

The lines in course of construction during the year 1883, and the estimated length thereof, are shown in the following return:—

Name of Line	Estimated Distance					
	New Line			Additional Wire		
	m	chs	lks	m	chs	lks
Boohgal to Wilcannia	200	0	0			
Capertee to Rylstone and Mudgee	54	0	0	54	0	0
Nyngan to Nymagee	67	0	0			
Sydney to Milton				173	0	0
Paterson to Gresford	16	0	0			
Castle Hill to Wollombi				74	0	0
Castle Hill <i>via</i> Ryde to Callan Park	17	0	0	120	0	0
Albury to Jindera	15	0	0			
	369	40	0	421	0	0

The Staff attached to the Electric Telegraph Department for the year 1883, is as follows, viz. —

1 Superintendent	20 Booking Clerks	1 Clerk in charge of Stores.
1 Assistant Superintendent.	2 Receiving Clerks.	2 Assistants in Store.
1 Accountant.	1 Mechanician.	2 Battery-men.
1 Manager	4 Instrument Fitters.	3 Stablemen
1 Assistant Manager.	2 Assistant Instrument Fitters.	1 Office Keeper
1 Continental Clerk.	5 Inspectors	1 Overseer of Telephones.
1 Cable Clerk	317 Station Masters	1 Assistant Overseer.
1 Ledger-keeper.	273 Operators	9 Switch-board Attendants.
1 Cashier.	33 Line Repairers.	
1 Telegraph Instructor.	3 Messengers' Overseers.	910
9 Clerks.	211 Messengers.	—

To

To meet the convenience of the public it was arranged during the year that telegraphic messages posted at any Post Office (which is not also a telegraph station) or posting receptacle in the Colony can be forwarded by first mail to the nearest telegraph office, and transmitted thence by wire to destination, provided unobliterated postage stamps are affixed to the form on which the message is written (in the place provided for the purpose), sufficient in value to defray the cost of the message, and that the message be enclosed in an envelope prepaid with the requisite amount of postage, and directed to the Station-master at the nearest Telegraph Station.

All telegrams for post must be written in a clear and legible manner on the form specially provided, and in accordance with the printed instructions on such form.

Telegrams addressed to Post Towns to which there is no telegraphic communication, are transmitted by wire to the nearest Telegraph Station, and forwarded thence to destination by first post without additional charge.

In order to afford as much advantage as possible at the Suburban Telegraph Stations, instructions were issued that they should remain open to the public up to 8 p.m., from the 1st April, 1883; but it was subsequently deemed expedient to modify this direction, as regards the offices at Darlington, Glebe, King-street, Miller's Point, Park-street, and Tattersall's, which, from the 1st June, 1883, were closed at 6 p.m. instead of 8 p.m.

From the 1st March, 1883, arrangements were made for sending telegraphic messages marked "Delayed," and handed in at any local station during business hours at half the ordinary rates within the Colony, such messages being transmitted to destination after the close of the day's business.

In September telegraphic Messages were transmitted from this Colony to Tasmania at the reduced rate of three shillings (3s.) for ten words, and threepence (3d.) for each additional word; and in November the rate chargeable on telegrams transmitted between Mulwala and Tocumwal (Border Towns), and any part of the Colony of Victoria, was reduced to one shilling for ten words.

In 1880 the telephone system was introduced into the Colony and has proved a valuable agency in the speedy transaction of business. The number of persons that have taken advantage of this system is 405. The following are the regulations which during the year 1883 were framed for the guidance of the telephone system:—

- (1.) Applications for connection with the telephone system, through the Central Exchange or otherwise, should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, General Post Office, Sydney, when estimates of the cost of connection will be duly furnished.
- (2.) The work will be carried out by the Government at the expense of the applicant, who will also have to bear the cost of the instrument or instruments, which must, in all cases, be of the manufacture recommended by the Department.
- (3.) Each subscriber will be required to pay, *in advance*, a maintenance fee at the rate of £5 per mile, or fraction thereof, per annum.
- (4.) With a view to facilitate business and for the better conduct of the system, telephone messages containing unbecoming expressions must be refrained from, and language of an obscene nature or of a character calculated to provoke a breach of the peace is strictly forbidden. Any violation of this Regulation will render the offenders liable to have their Telephone Instruments disconnected from the Telephone Exchange, and their lines dismantled.

Arrangements have been made for keeping the Central Telephone Exchange open all night for the convenience of subscribers and communication is maintained throughout the day and night, between the Central Exchange and the Central Fire Brigade Telephone Exchange, at the Town Hall, the latter being also in communication with the various Fire Brigade Stations in the city and its suburbs.

In conclusion, I am pleased to notice the general progress of the Colony which is manifested in the growth of the Departments which have been under review in this Report, and to add my congratulations upon the advance which has been made.

I have, &c.,

W. J. TRICKETT,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 16th April, 1884.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing names of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations. Salaries paid, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Money Orders issued and paid, and Revenue received from each Office during the year 1883

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph Messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	* Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d				£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Abbotons	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0	2,085	799					8 15 6	40 15 10
Aberdeen	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	13,029		218	576 1 3	51	195 11 3	156 0 0	
Acacia Creek	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,566						16 11 6	
Adaminaby	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	104 0 0	139 0 0	9,492	1,049	503	1,474 10 1	50	200 11 8	117 19 6	70 16 9
	Assistant	24 0 0		24 0 0								
Adamstown	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,387						15 12 0	
Adelong	Post and Telegraph Master	60 0 0	150 0 0	210 0 0	28,262	3,102	797	2,496 5 1	410	1,551 19 5	526 10 0	189 7 3
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Adelong Crossing place	Postmaster	34 0 0		34 0 0	4,479							
Albion Park	Postmistress	40 0 0		40 0 0	11,349						93 12 0	
Albury	Postmaster	273 0 0		273 0 0	240,126	166,676	1,750	4,835 11 10	1,486	5,339 8 0	2,229 19 6	1,164 4 8
	do 1st Assistant	200 0 0		200 0 0								
	do 2nd do	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	do 3rd (emergency) Assistant	125 0 0		125 0 0								
	do 4th Assistant	104 0 0		104 0 0								
	do Junior Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Letter carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	do	108 0 0		108 0 0								
	do	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		250 0 0	250 0 0								
	2 Operators, at £150 per annum each		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Allynbrook	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	2,985						29 5 0	
Alma	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	543						1 19 0	
Alstonville	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	3,249						40 19 0	
Amosfield	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,403						17 11 0	
Angledool (1)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0							15 12 0	
Annandale	do	35 0 0		35 0 0	24,438						248 12 6	
Anvil Creek	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	11,901	678	361	1,419 10 2	139	397 10 11	160 17 6	38 6 7
	Telegraph Station master		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Letter carrier and Telegraph Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0								
Appin	Postmistress	57 0 0		57 0 0	10,928	945	428	1,125 15 9	45	153 12 2	589 17 6	53 0 7
	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Apple tree Flat	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,429						15 12 0	
Arakoon	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0	1,044	457	78	152 8 3	6	36 4 6	9 15 0	29 14 4
Araluen	do	13 0 0	175 0 0	188 0 0	16,401	1,203	595	1,809 10 9	439	1,272 0 9	167 14 0	73 18 1
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
Argent's Hill	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	477						48 15 0	
Argoor	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,595						5 17 0	
Armidale	Postmaster	247 0 0		247 0 0	340,572	18,771	2,925	11,110 0 0	1,378	5,073 4 3	1,266 2 0	1,261 9 8
	do 1st Assistant	65 0 0		65 0 0								
	do 2nd do	55 0 0		55 0 0								
	do 3rd do	77 0 0		77 0 0								
	Letter carrier	108 0 0		108 0 0								

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue	
		Postal.	Telegraph	Total.	Letters posted	Telegraph Messages	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armidale—(contd.)	Telegraph Station-master		250 0 0	250 0 0								
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Arncliffe	do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,100					20 9 6		
Arthurville	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,128					19 10 0		
Ashfield	Post and Telegraph-mistress	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0	230,661	2,947	475	1,616 10 11	491	1,628 17 6	282 15 0	190 0 6
	Letter-carrier	96 0 0		96 0 0								
	do	84 0 0		84 0 0								
	Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
Ashford	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	3,213		148	669 14 3	11	64 9 6	14 12 6	
Attunga	do	24 0 0		24 0 0	7,711						22 8 6	
Attunga Springs	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,037						5 17 0	
Auburn	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,314						11 14 0	
Avisford (2)	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	782		7	19 4 6			7 16 0	
Baker's Swamp	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,752						11 14 0	
Balala	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,419						9 15 0	
Ballalaba	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	1,078						5 17 0	
Ballina	Postmistress	30 0 0		30 0 0	29,226	7,215	962	3,845 9 5	194	935 11 10	351 0 0	415 1 4
	Assistant and Telegraph-master	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0								
Balman	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Postmistress	161 0 0		161 0 0	107,847	4,016	1,420	5,268 1 3	1,537	5,955 5 8	511 17 6	207 0 3
	Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0								
	do do	37 10 0	37 10 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	2 Letter-carriers, at £120 each	240 0 0		240 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	96 0 0		96 0 0								
	Mail-boy	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Post and Telegraph Master	17 0 0	180 0 0	197 0 0	48,645	4,746	697	3,320 3 8	155	566 3 8	700 1 0	477 3 11
Bahanal	1st Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0								
	2nd Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Bandon Grove	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,655						29 5 0	
Bankstown	do	22 0 0		22 0 0	2,550						21 9 0	
Bannaby	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,005						21 9 0	
Baradine	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	4,107	1,261	252	752 15 10	13	52 4 6	16 11 6	86 19 11
Bargo	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	651						4 17 6	
Barmedman (3)	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	12,126	601	285	934 10 7	25	92 6 9	47 15 6	40 11 8
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Banney Springs (4)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	321						5 17 0	
Barraba	Post and Telegraph Master	38 0 0	150 0 0	188 0 0	20,688	1,376	608	1,536 11 5	72	338 18 6	247 13 0	83 17 9
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Barragon	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	552						11 14 0	
Barranjoey	Post and Telegraph Master	11 0 0	104 0 0	115 0 0	1,803	561					11 14 0	21 0 7
	Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0								
Barrengarry	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,212						68 5 0	
Barrington	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,538						21 9 0	
Baringun	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	180 0 0	190 0 0	9,541	4,352	376	1,926 11 2	37	192 8 0	163 16 0	415 14 9
Barwang	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	873							
Bateman's Bay	Postmaster	34 0 0		34 0 0	7,598	1,456	430	1,377 10 11	85	411 6 8	58 10 0	80 18 10

Bateman's Bay	Telegraph Station-master	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	388,466	15,399	3,735	11,879 15 3	4,553	13,486 8 7	654 9 0	1,061 6 6
Bathurst	Postmaster	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0								
	do 1st Assistant	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0								
	do 2nd do	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0								
	do 3rd do	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do 4th do	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0								
	do	108 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0								
	do	78 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0								
	4 Operators @ £120 p annum each	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0								
	2 do £104 do	208 0 0	208 0 0	208 0 0								
	Operator	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Line-repairer	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0								
Baulkham Hills	Postmaster	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	3,288						24 7 6	
Bayview	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,021						19 10 0	
Beaconsfield	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,892						23 8 0	
	Letter-carrier	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0								
Beaufort (5)	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	102							
Bega	Post and Telegraph Master	80 0 0	150 0 0	230 0 0	77,283	10,063	1,880	7,150 16 6	445	1,540 9 3	1,140 15 6	733 15 8
	Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0								
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0								
Belarbigull (6)	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,098							
Belford	Postmistress	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	2,181						39 0 0	
Bellbrook	Telegraph Station-master		150 0 0	150 0 0		357						21 2 5
Bell's Creek	Postmistress	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	2,085							
Belmont	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	3,333		97	314 2 11	578	3,889 5 1	27 6 0	
Belmore	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,221						11 14 0	
Bendemeer	Post and Telegraph Master	58 0 0	104 0 0	162 0 0	6,855	597	278	698 13 11	43	197 18 10	82 17 6	34 8 5
	Assistant	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0								
	Postmistress	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	2,013						16 11 6	
Bendolba	Postmaster	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	6,320						163 16 0	
Ben Lomond (7)	do	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	3,741						27 6 0	
Bergaha	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,185						22 8 6	
Bermagui (8)	do	63 0 0	52 0 0	115 0 0	20,347	643	493	1,115 12 0	265	610 17 9	172 11 6	38 13 5
Berrima	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	5,443		302	770 5 2	28	98 19 4	112 2 6	
Bethungra	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,353						12 13 6	
Bexhill	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,464						10 14 6	
Bexley	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	6,993						48 15 0	
Bibbenluke	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,635							
Bigga	Postmaster	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	1,788						31 4 0	
Big Hill	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	6,129						17 11 0	
Biloela	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,037						13 13 0	
Bimbi (9)	Postmaster	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	12,600		645	2,141 14 11	108	322 5 2	231 1 6	
Binalong	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0								
	Assistant	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	6,678		242	568 11 11	36	170 14 7	24 7 6	
Binda	Postmaster	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	13,476	2,321	591	2,049 13 7	173	936 1 2	360 15 0	158 13 10
Bingera	Post and Telegraph Master	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Assistant	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	4,149						68 5 0	
Binnaway	Postmaster	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	1,188							
Bishop's Bridge	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9,477						81 18 0	
Blackheath (10)	do	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0								
	Assistant	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	2,895		69	112 5 4	4	13 10 0	14 12 6	
Black Springs	Postmaster	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	12,213						90 13 6	
Blacktown	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	5,157		206	535 17 8	16	54 3 2	82 17 6	
Blackville	do											

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph Messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.			£ s. d		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Blackwall	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	5,877	1,145					66 15 0	
Blakney Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	849					9 15 0		
Blandford (11)	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	26 0 0	51 0 0	9,069	271				152 2 0	17 14 10	
Blayney	do do	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	59,577	3,796	1,238	4,099 13 2	425	1,536 4 5	642 14 6	
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0							232 17 7	
	Assistant and Telegraph Messenger	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0								
Blowering	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,722					0 19 6		
Blue gum Flat	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,608					19 10 0		
Boat Harbour (12)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	15 0 0	40 0 0	55 0 0	4,745	549	192	669 7 4	20	84 12 1	49 14 6	
Bobundarah	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,795					9 15 0	34 17 7	
Bodalla	Post and Telegraph Master	39 0 0	104 0 0	143 0 0	11,307	1,248	367	1,066 12 9	66	280 16 6	97 10 0	
	Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0							82 3 4	
Boggabri	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	150 0 0	179 0 0	17,111	2,074	713	1,823 0 11	90	362 9 3	234 19 6	
	Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0							126 15 1	
Boggy Flat	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	912					8 15 6		
Bolivia (13)	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	8,580	1,186				115 1 0	89 5 6	
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Bomadary	Postmaster	23 0 0		23 0 0	7,950					23 8 0		
Bombala	Post and Telegraph Master	65 0 0	180 0 0	245 0 0	33,168	5,799	930	3,239 6 6	288	1,026 2 2	617 3 6	
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0							409 9 9	
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Bomen	Postmaster	30 0 0		30 0 0	2,382		59	170 5 3	5	14 10 0	22 8 6	
Bondi (14)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0							13 13 0	
Bonshaw	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	2,874					33 3 0		
Bookham	do	34 0 0		34 0 0	20,328					77 0 6		
Boolambayte	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	642					5 17 0		
Boolgal	Post and Telegraph Master	4 0 0	180 0 0	184 0 0	48,777	2,136	323	1,062 8 5	49	243 15 6	258 7 6	
	Assistant and Operator	50 0 0	70 0 0	120 0 0							162 16 10	
	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,368					24 7 6		
Boomey	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,986					23 8 0		
Booral	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	3,240		65	221 4 0	14	81 5 10	34 2 6	
Boorook	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	8,694					97 10 0		
Booorban	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,451					26 6 6		
Boothtown	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,406					34 2 6		
Borenoie	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,395					17 11 0		
Boro	do	38 0 0		38 0 0	7,596		187	532 0 11	146	608 15 11	81 18 0	
Botany	Letter carrier	104 0 0		104 0 0								
Bourke	Post and Telegraph Master	5 0 0	300 0 0	305 0 0	108,906	23,604	2,359	11,943 9 9	523	2,500 8 7	1,660 14 6	
	1st Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0							2,148 14 6	
	2nd do	130 0 0		130 0 0								
	Operator		175 0 0	175 0 0								
	2 Operators, at £150 each		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Bourke street, Redfern	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	16,935					84 14 0		
Bowenfels	do	57 0 0		57 0 0	11,991		181	640 9 7	62	204 1 1	73 2 6	
Bowling Alley Point	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	4,767					75 1 6		
Bowna	Post and Telegraph Master	12 0 0	104 0 0	116 0 0	4,272	534	82	230 12 6	19	88 0 10	107 5 0	
Bowning	Postmaster	48 0 0		48 0 0	8,502		394	1,073 13 3	79	209 1 10	170 12 6	
	Assistant	12 0 0		12 0 0							35 14 7	
Bowral	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	61,659	2,860	871	2,177 2 8	252	1,033 17 4	639 2 6	
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							168 4 8	
Bowraville (15)	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,883		97	362 8 0	11	45 9 10	25 7 0	

Box Ridge	Postmistress	11	0	0	11	0	0	942						16	11	6												
Braidwood	Post and Telegraph Master	30	0	0	180	0	0	210	0	0	59,524	5,198	1,421	4,822	5	7	942	2,730	11	7	759	18	9	338	7	7		
	Assistant and Messenger	26	0	0	26	0	0	52	0	0																		
	do and Letter-carrier	78	0	0				78	0	0																		
	2 Operators, at £104 each				208	0	0	208	0	0																		
Branxton	Post and Telegraph Master	47	0	0	75	0	0	122	0	0	22,575	1,163	638	2,347	10	0	333	1,468	9	6	192	1	6			76	1	0
Breadalbane	Postmaster	39	0	0				39	0	0	6,939																	
Breza	Post and Telegraph Master	42	0	0	26	0	0	68	0	0	6,486	1,078	466	1,425	7	11	32	136	9	9	93	12	0			63	8	10
Brewarrina	do do	75	0	0	150	0	0	225	0	0	44,331	11,370	800	3,770	18	1	149	864	8	4	473	17	0			772	2	4
	Assistant and Operator	52	0	0	104	0	0	156	0	0																		
	Line-repairer				150	0	0	150	0	0																		
	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0																		
Brewongle	Postmaster	44	0	0				44	0	0	24,177																	
Bridgeman	Postmistress	14	0	0				14	0	0	1,599																	
Bringley	Postmaster	27	0	0				27	0	0				123		241	0	8	17		65	12	8					
Broadwater	do	15	0	0				15	0	0																		
Brocklehurst	Postmistress	10	0	0				10	0	0																		
Brogo	Postmaster	12	0	0				12	0	0	3,342																	
Broke	Post and Telegraph Master	35	0	0	104	0	0	139	0	0	6,629	582	87	183	7	10	18	60	6	11	73	2	6			33	6	10
	Assistant	27	0	0				27	0	0																		
Brookfield	Postmistress	15	0	0				15	0	0	2,385																	
Brooman	Postmaster	10	0	0				10	0	0	816																	
Broughton's Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	35	0	0	150	0	0	185	0	0	25,440	1,655	566	1,771	18	10	96	344	18	1	327	16	6			92	13	7
	Assistant and Messenger	26	0	0	26	0	0	52	0	0																		
Brownlow Hill	Postmistress	14	0	0				14	0	0	3,810																	
Brown Mountain	Postmaster	15	0	0				15	0	0	4,014																	
Brown's Creek	do	12	0	0				12	0	0	3,039																	
Brownsville (16)	do	10	0	0				10	0	0	1,968																	
Brundah Creek	Postmistress	10	0	0				10	0	0	768																	
Brungle	do	13	0	0				13	0	0	711																	
Brunswick	Postmaster	10	0	0				10	0	0	2,496																	
Brushgrove	Post and Telegraph Master	26	0	0	104	0	0	130	0	0	12,172	1,557	333	963	3	1	71	385	16	2	119	18	6			95	15	4
Buchanan	Postmistress	13	0	0				13	0	0	1,581																	
Buckley's Crossing-place	Postmaster	17	0	0				17	0	0	6,864																	
Budgee Budgee	do	17	0	0				17	0	0	957																	
Buena Vista	Postmistress	10	0	0				10	0	0	1,251																	
Buggil	Postmaster	14	0	0				14	0	0	768																	
Bukkulla	Postmistress	15	0	0				15	0	0	1,857																	
Bulahdelah	Post and Telegraph Master	20	0	0	104	0	0	124	0	0	6,723	894	296	1,048	17	4	29	103	18	6	97	10	0			58	19	8
	Assistant and Messenger	26	0	0	26	0	0	52	0	0																		
Bulgandramine	Postmaster	23	0	0				23	0	0	7,311																	
Bulli	Post and Telegraph Master	75	0	0	60	0	0	135	0	0	20,532	2,610	620	1,698	18	8	149	391	7	6	219	13	6			152	18	9
	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0																		
Bull Plain	Postmaster	10	0	0				10	0	0	1,269																	
Bumberry (17)	do	14	0	0				14	0	0	861																	
Bundanoon	do	31	0	0				31	0	0	8,770			329		880	12	11	43		118	10	8			97	10	0
Bundarra	Post and Telegraph Master	25	0	0	150	0	0	175	0	0	19,125	2,086	550	1,860	16	4	83	398	15	7	243	15	0			133	10	2
	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0																		
Bundella	Postmistress	15	0	0				15	0	0	2,226																	
Bungendore	Post and Telegraph Master	29	0	0	104	0	0	133	0	0	20,738	2,042	766	2,118	6	5	143	431	8	4	245	14	0			126	4	9
	Messenger				26	0	0	26	0	0																		
Bungonia	Postmistress	38	0	0				38	0	0	8,829			127		286	3	8	33		139	7	3			69	4	6
Bungowannah	Postmaster	14	0	0				14	0	0	2,403																	
Bungwall Flat	Post and Telegraph Mistress	26	0	0	52	0	0	78	0	0	5,779	642	298	675	3	8	19	75	4	11	60	9	0			44	5	10
Bunnan	Postmaster	11	0	0				11	0	0	4,092																	
Burraga	do	15	0	0				15	0	0	8,316			372		1,353	7	7	27		154	2	5			83	17	0
Burragorang	Postmistress	13	0	0				13	0	0	4,187																	
Burrawang	Post and Telegraph Master	19	0	0	104	0	0	123	0	0	14,403	675	330	826	11	10	98	341	5	2	125	15	6			37	15	5
	Assistant	26	0	0				26	0	0																		
Burrendong	Postmaster	13	0	0				13	0	0	3,654																	
Burrier	do	12	0	0				12	0	0	1,533																	

Cassilis	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	180 0 0	195 0 0	28,953	1,474	387	1,111 7 11	162	692 10 4	214 10 0	100 16 2
	Line Repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Castle Hill	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	3,759						122 17 0	
Castle Mountain (21)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,235						16 11 6	
Castlereagh	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,013						11 14 0	
Cathcart	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	5,751						39 0 0	
Cavan	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	456						5 17 0	
Cedar Party Creek	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	816						14 12 6	
Central Colo	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	459						1 19 0	
Central M'Donald	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,395						40 19 0	
Cessnock	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,894						14 12 6	
Charlestown	Postmistress	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,218		97	256 18 7	17	43 7 5	19 10 0	
Charleyong	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,170						14 12 6	
Chatswood	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,136						13 13 0	
Chatsworth Island	do	29 0 0		29 0 0	11,567		213	647 13 6	49	166 17 9	176 9 6	
Cheeseman's Creek	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,271						23 8 0	
Clarence River Heads	Post and Telegraph Mistress	28 0 0	104 0 0	132 0 0	4,635	2,108					59 19 6	101 10 7
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Clarence Town	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	13,664	1,605	642	2,346 12 2	120	444 13 3	133 11 6	89 10 11
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Clarence Tunnel	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,857						8 15 6	
Clarendon	Postmistress	18 0 0		18 0 0	5,913						80 18 6	
Clarevaux (22)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	549						8 15 6	
Clarkson's Crossing	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,601		232	672 1 5	12	30 19 9	60 9 0	
Clifton	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	7,500		293	658 10 10	52	188 8 1	87 17 0	
Clunes (23)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	363						7 16 0	
Cobar	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	71,922	14,313	2,222	10,282 6 2	374	1,836 0 4	772 19 0	1,086 16 6
	Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	Operator		175 0 0	175 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Cobargo	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	104 0 0	134 0 0	18,159	1,769	435	1,176 3 0	108	448 9 0	266 7 6	106 8 4
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0								
Cobbadah	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,594						18 10 6	
Cobbitty	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	3,792						74 2 0	
Cobbora	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0	5,997	766					113 2 0	43 15 4
Codrington	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,946						27 8 0	
Coldstream	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	501							
Collarenebri	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	660						21 9 0	
Collector	Postmistress	26 0 0		26 0 0	6,258		132	299 9 11	37	103 1 8	29 5 0	
Collie	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	4,449		82	145 14 5	3	25 0 0	19 10 0	
Colly Blue	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,686		51	189 10 4	4	13 6 5	15 12 0	
Colombo Creek	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,788						16 11 6	
do	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	732							
Colo Vale (24)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,968						30 4 6	
Como (25)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,014						11 14 0	
Comobella	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	10,071						112 2 6	
do	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	3,741						35 2 0	
Conargo	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	35,832	4,484	629	2,397 1 11	173	761 8 3	375 7 6	298 7 2
Concord (26)	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0								
Condobolin	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Conjola	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,821						25 7 0	
Cookardinia (27)	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	3,021		2	0 15 0			42 18 0	
Coolac	do	25 0 0		25 0 0	5,193		114	385 2 2	8	25 14 6	60 9 0	
Coolah	Post and Telegraph Master	32 0 0	120 0 0	152 0 0	9,183	1,660	330	1,113 19 1	72	351 2 9	132 12 0	109 8 5
Coolaman	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	5,946						10 14 6	
Coolongolook	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,410						18 10 6	
Cooma	Post and Telegraph Master	55 0 0	180 0 0	235 0 0	98,943	6,468	1,307	4,817 4 2	532	1,779 11 0	1,001 6 6	491 1 8
	1st Assistant	175 0 0		175 0 0								
	2nd do	100 0 0		100 0 0								

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph Messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d				£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.
Cooma—contd	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Letter carrier	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Coonabarabran	Post and Telegraph Master	57 0 0	150 0 0	207 0 0	28,869	3,102	706	2,682 9 1	159	624 4 9	367 15 6	209 14 8
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
Coonamble	Post and Telegraph Master	42 0 0	200 0 0	242 0 0	76,278	11,549	1,147	4,551 8 3	270	1,455 2 3	830 14 0	837 8 9
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Cooperbrook	Postmaster	24 0 0		24 0 0	6,660						49 14 6	
Cooranbong	Post and Telegraph Master	23 0 0	104 0 0	127 0 0	6,901	1,000	323	938 5 9	57	254 19 1	117 19 6	64 19 10
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Cootamundra	Post and Telegraph Master	75 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	77,910	8,837	1,640	4,948 8 11	756	2,389 2 0	1,053 0 0	588 1 8
	1st Assistant and Operator	68 0 0	52 0 0	120 0 0								
	2nd Assistant	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Cooyal	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,284						16 11 6	
Copeland North	Post and Telegraph Master	55 0 0	150 0 0	205 0 0	16,625	1,597	723	2,157 9 2	284	815 5 9	190 2 6	99 2 6
	Assistant and Messenger	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0								
Copeland South	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,389							
Copmanhurst	Post and Telegraph Master	14 0 0	104 0 0	118 0 0	5,418	957					100 8 6	63 13 5
Coraki	do	21 0 0	150 0 0	171 0 0	14,589	3,432	443	1,577 2 9	62	290 9 8	175 10 0	205 14 9
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Corangula	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,806							
Coree	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	2,109						15 12 0	
Corowa	Post and Telegraph Master	46 0 0	150 0 0	196 0 0	88,638	4,830	464	1,274 8 7	247	732 18 9	694 4 0	303 5 9
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0								
	Letter carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0								
Corrowong	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	3,582						41 18 6	
Corunna	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,890		127	328 0 6	27	141 14 2	21 9 0	
Cow Flat	do	32 0 0		32 0 0	4,731		63	216 1 6	53	317 15 11	34 2 6	
Cowra	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	53,010	3,860	728	2,375 19 3	186	647 19 9	546 0 0	245 16 10
	Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	104 0 0	156 0 0								
	Receiver clearer and Messenger	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0								
Cox's River	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	978						17 11 0	
Cranbury	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	891						23 8 0	
Croki	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0	6,906	1,227	273	696 0 1	168	781 1 2	68 5 0	69 2 0
Crookwell	do	35 0 0	150 0 0	185 0 0	22,872	1,394	507	1,524 1 3	102	367 15 1	319 16 0	81 17 9
	Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
Cross Roads	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,437						22 8 6	
Croydon	Postmistress	50 0 0		50 0 0	25,113						131 12 6	
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
Crudine	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	1,761						27 6 0	
Cudal	Post and Telegraph Master	16 0 0	120 0 0	136 0 0	15,630	1,559	367	939 10 11	74	259 16 7	191 2 0	92 5 0
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Cudgegong	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	3,792		69	140 0 10	12	36 18 11	56 11 0	
Cugong	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	747						2 18 6	
Culcan	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	6,771						195 19 6	
Cullenbone	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,314						11 14 0	
Cullen Bullen	do	42 0 0		42 0 0	3,120						204 15 0	

Cullinga	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	936						21 9 0	
Cumnock	Postmistress	13 0 0	13 0 0	2,499							
Cundletown	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	150 0 0	9,869	1,276	350	1,003 7 0	73	215 5 1	185 5 0	77 3 7
Cungegong	Postmaster	20 0 0	20 0 0	1,116						11 14 0	
Cunningham	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	5,232						43 17 6	
Curlewis (28)	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	435							
Currabubula	do	21 0 0	21 0 0	3,798		190	462 7 8	28	83 11 7	78 19 6	
Currawang	Postmistress	17 0 0	17 0 0	2,889		79	182 16 0	88	333 4 10	27 6 0	
Curraweela	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,443						17 11 0	
Dalmonion	Postmistress	19 0 0	19 0 0	3,156		96	330 18 6	10	37 10 7	34 2 6	
Dalton	Postmaster	21 0 0	21 0 0	7,374		154	323 19 11	19	71 1 10	96 10 6	
Dandalo	do	26 0 0	26 0 0	25,923		230	922 13 7	16	45 15 8	121 17 6	
Dapto	do	42 0 0	42 0 0	4,962		166	327 1 10	52	297 6 6	53 12 6	
Darby's Falls	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	768						11 14 0	
Darlington	Post and Telegraph Mistress	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	1,472	333	1,208 3 3	188	612 2 5	195 0 0	82 7 0
Darlington Point	Postmaster	52 0 0	52 0 0	30,450		207	631 11 10	43	204 14 0	106 5 6	
Darlington Railway Station	do	22 0 0	22 0 0	2,244						76 1 0	
Davies Creek	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,107							
Daysdale	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	2,097							
Deepwater (29)	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	104 0 0	119 0 0	1,303	174	701 7 10	7	31 9 6	97 10 0	80 18 11
Delegate	do do		104 0 0	104 0 0	1,513	306	866 13 4	28	113 4 6	117 19 6	110 16 11
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							
Deniliquin	Postmaster	250 0 0	250 0 0	259,224	9,618	843	2,408 10 8	754	2,355 1 6	1,628 5 0	817 6 0
	1st Assistant	225 0 0	225 0 0								
	2nd do	125 0 0	125 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0	132 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer	48 0 0	48 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		300 0 0	300 0 0							
	Operator		175 0 0	175 0 0							
	2 Operators, at £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0							
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0							
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0							
	1 Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0							
Denison Town	Postmaster	32 0 0	32 0 0	5,784						46 16 0	
Denman	Post and Telegraph Mistress	36 0 0	104 0 0	140 0 0	1,130	350	853 0 9	62	349 14 8	219 7 6	70 17 9
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0							
Dight's Forest	Postmaster	31 0 0	31 0 0	5,706		76	211 13 2	3	3 1 6	34 2 6	
Dingo Creek	do	14 0 0	14 0 0	1,479						12 13 6	
Douglas	do	20 0 0	20 0 0	8,676						21 9 0	
Drake	Postmistress	12 0 0	12 0 0	2,652						9 15 0	
Druitt Town	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	4,279						29 5 0	
Dry Plam	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,269							
Dubbo	Post and Telegraph Master	95 0 0	135 0 0	230 0 0	21,682	3,159	11,375 16 6	1,723	6,861 11 3	2,188 10 0	1,343 8 1
	1st Assistant	150 0 0	150 0 0								
	2nd do	100 0 0	100 0 0								
	3rd do	75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0							
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0							
	Letter-carrier	108 0 0	108 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							
Dunbar's Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	741						8 15 6	
Dundee	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	5,610		246	957 3 2	15	73 16 9	57 10 6	
Dungaree	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	14,694		294	985 18 3	21	60 9 10	73 2 6	
Dungog	Post and Telegraph Master	38 0 0	150 0 0	188 0 0	1,948	373	1,033 3 9	136	501 16 9	380 5 0	114 17 4
	Assistant	52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0							
Dungowan	Postmaster	14 0 0	14 0 0	2,205						38 0 6	
Dunkeld	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	951						11 14 0	
Dural	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	2,439						9 15 0	

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
Duramana (30)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	249						3 18 0	
Eastern Creek	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,690						15 12 0	
East Kangaloon	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,090						20 9 6	
East Kempsey	do	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,080						43 17 6	
East Matland	Post and Telegraph Master	100 0 0	124 0 0	224 0 0	68,019	4,141	56	157 3 11	5	24 15 0	599 12 6	
	Assistant and Operator	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0			919	3,536 16 11	608	2,071 9 0	236 15 6	
	Letter carrier	108 0 0		108 0 0								
	do	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
East Raleigh	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,875						9 15 0	
East Wardell	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	2,610						58 10 0	
Eastwood (31)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,194						10 14 6	
Eauabalong	Post and Telegraph Master	75 0 0	100 0 0	175 0 0	14,226	1,554	218	751 8 3	61	316 9 10	167 14 0	
	Assistant										114 2 4	
Ebenezer	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	945						11 14 0	
Eccleston	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	1,290						24 7 6	
Eden	Post and Telegraph Master	6 0 0	150 0 0	156 0 0	10,892	2,949	1,032	6,825 1 2	154	845 4 1	138 13 0	
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0							182 18 3	
Eldershe	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,245						11 14 0	
Edgecliff	Post and Telegraph Mistress	32 0 0	104 0 0	136 0 0	34,512	3,500					363 2 0	
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0							198 4 1	
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Ellalong	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	3,474						86 15 6	
Ellenborough	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,941						14 12 6	
Elsmore	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,613						42 18 0	
Emmaville	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	150 0 0	190 0 0	40,740	6,025	1,750	8,716 19 4	274	1,289 17 7	546 0 0	
	Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0							424 16 7	
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							...	
Emu	Postmaster	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,167		66	256 12 4	147	420 9 6	41 18 6	
Emu Plains	do	36 0 0		36 0 0	9,237		73	262 10 7	40	82 7 1		
Enfield	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	4,263							
Enngonia	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,645							
Ennis	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,360						37 1 0	
Erina	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,140						5 17 0	
Ermington	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	3,309						26 6 6	
Esiom	do	26 0 0		26 0 0	8,590							
Essington	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	873						11 14 0	
Eugowra	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	10,071	750	325	801 13 10	64	321 2 0	126 15 0	
Eurobodalla	Postmaster	30 0 0		30 0 0	3,807						29 5 0	
Eurunderee	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,130						15 12 0	
Euston	Post and Telegraph Master	3 0 0	150 0 0	153 0 0	11,707	1,237	315	1,486 17 9	14	69 5 9	115 1 0	
	Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0							102 14 9	
Evans' Plains	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	960						15 12 0	
Fairy Meadow	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	3,210						21 9 0	
Farley	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,944						11 14 0	
Feinmount	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	9,405	3,245	515	1,966 4 9	55	272 4 7	148 4 0	
	Assistant		26 0 0	26 0 0							213 11 1	
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Ferrier's (32)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,968						28 5 6	
Field of Mars	do	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,868						23 8 0	
Fig tree	Postmistress	25 0 0		25 0 0	7,284							
Firefly Creek	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,290						16 11 6	
Fish River Creek	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,401						3 18 0	

Fitzgerald's Valley	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,120								5 17 0	
Five Dock	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	8,415								1 19 0	
	Letter carrier	100 0 0	100 0 0										
Forbes	Post and Telegraph Master	68 0 0	180 0 0	248 0 0	109,110	10,760	1,353	4,366	2 0	888	3,317 8 9	1,199 5 0	732 19 4
	Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0									
	Letter carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0									
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0									
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0									
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0									
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0									
Forest Reefs	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	5,283		238	657	2 8	49	229 13 8	54 12 0	
Forster	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	75 0 0	104 0 0	6,030	1,280	189	490	1 2	30	103 15 4	79 19 0	69 9 2
Foxlow	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,129							29 5 0	
Frederickton (33)	Postmistress	17 0 0		17 0 0	11,907	1,529	158	455	2 9	24	168 19 11	27 6 0	86 1 11
	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0									
Freemantle	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	732							8 15 6	
Frogmoor	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	5,685		332	1,060	13 3	21	91 13 0	82 17 6	
Fullerton	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,302							26 6 6	
Gabo Island	Telegraph Station master		52 0 0	52 0 0									
Garah	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,565							43 17 6	
Garra (34)	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	333								
Gegedzerick	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	9,099		145	468	18 3	7	36 10 6	68 5 0	
George's Plains	do	35 0 0		35 0 0	8,562							62 8 0	
George-street West	do	180 0 0		180 0 0	103,286	2,965	1,053	3,618	3 0	299	1,018 14 2	477 15 0	159 19 2
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0									
	do		52 0 0	52 0 0									
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0									
German's Hill	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	813							9 15 0	
Germananton	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	31,185	2,019	394	1,118	7 7	98	393 4 6	357 16 6	134 4 0
	1st Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0									
	2nd do	25 0 0		25 0 0									
Gerogery	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	6,138		188	536	0 2	62	214 14 11	90 13 6	
Gerrungong	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	26 0 0	76 0 0	16,389	871	415	1,461	9 11	37	128 12 6	107 5 0	49 1 4
Gerrymbelwyn	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	903							5 17 0	
Ghinn Ghinn	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	1,698							34 2 6	
Gilgai	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	780							13 13 0	
Gilgandra	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	180 0 0	195 0 0	11,734	1,429	304	849	15 11	29	124 3 6	162 16 6	95 18 8
Gilgunna	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,485							39 0 0	
Gilmore	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,238								
Gingkin	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,878							29 5 0	
Ginnadeira	Post and Telegraph Master	22 0 0	75 0 0	97 0 0	6,456	694						24 7 6	47 8 1
Gulambone (35)	do	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	2,168	2,899	671	2,898	2 3	74	359 12 9	268 2 6	191 16 8
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0									
Gladesville	Postmistress	27 0 0		27 0 0	24,531							85 16 0	
	Letter carrier	40 0 0		40 0 0									
Gladstone	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0	5,238	571	208	624	5 7	29	154 19 1	49 14 6	31 1 3
	Telegraph Station master		26 0 0	26 0 0									
Glanmire	Postmistress	42 0 0		42 0 0	2,289							408 10 6	
Glasston	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,136							26 6 6	
Glebe	Post and Telegraph Mistress	32 0 0	75 0 0	107 0 0	62,577	3,445	616	2,195	16 0	813	2,533 11 2	317 17 0	178 12 7
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0									
Glebeland	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	6,135		285	819	6 3	51	109 11 2	87 15 0	
Glen Alice	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,329							24 7 6	
Glenbrook	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,351							52 13 0	
Glencoe	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,264							60 9 0	
Glendon Brook	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,617							11 14 0	
Glen Innes	Post and Telegraph Master	57 0 0	180 0 0	237 0 0	106,881	15,538	2,129	9,199	2 10	735	2,610 12 11	1,257 15 0	929 11 10
	Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0									
	Letter carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0									
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0									

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Glen Innes.....	2 Operators, at £104 each.....		208 0 0	208 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Morrison	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 7 6	.....
Glennie's Creek (36).....	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Glenoak	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 2 0	.....
Glen William	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 12 6	.....
Gloucester	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	6,813	635	.....	.....	.....	27 6 0	36 10 4	
	Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gnalta.....	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golspie	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	3,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gongolgon	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	180 0 0	190 0 0	6,285	1,658	345	1,507 14 1	24	162 8 6	70 4 0	117 5 5
Good Hope.....	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 14 6	.....
Goodooga (37)	Post and Telegraph Master	4 0 0	180 0 0	184 0 0	20,175	4,505	124	702 14 7	9	52 0 0	275 18 6	350 12 10
Goolagong	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	4,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 1 0	.....
Goolma	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 13 6	.....
Goombargona	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 15 0	.....
Goonoo Goonoo.....	do	30 0 0		30 0 0	5,526	.....	126	323 9 8	23	85 16 4	72 3 0	.....
Goorangoola	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 2 0	.....
Gordon	Postmistress.....	22 0 0		22 0 0	4,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 19 6	.....
Gosford	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	120 0 0	170 0 0	28,314	3,838	705	2,286 12 8	141	604 11 1	289 15 6	252 7 0
	Assistant	30 0 0		30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn	Postmaster	300 0 0		300 0 0	526,347	22,547	5,313	16,555 15 7	5,866	17,699 12 7	1,522 16 6	1,515 10 8
	1st Assistant	225 0 0		225 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	175 0 0		175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3rd do	125 0 0		125 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4th do	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5th do	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6th do	52 0 0		52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	120 0 0		120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Letter-carriers, at £108 each	216 0 0		216 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Telegraph Station-master		300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 Operators, at £104 each.....		520 0 0	520 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	76 0 0	200 0 0	276 0 0	415,854	19,515	2,376	9,923 12 4	1,140	4,120 9 2	1,488 3 0	1,355 1 2
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	108 0 0		108 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Receiver-clearer	39 0 0		39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Operators, at £150 each.....		450 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 do at £104 do		208 0 0	208 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do		39 0 0	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	2,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 19 6	.....
Grahamstown	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 8 6	.....
Granville	Postmistress	104 0 0		104 0 0	28,640	1,297	290	749 3 2	278	807 1 2	273 0 0	73 14 11
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d				£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Hay	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Haydonton	Postmistress	48 0 0		48 0 0	10,952	2,171					236 18 6	122 0 9
	Telegraph Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Haymarket	Postmaster	225 0 0		225 0 0	442,638	16,549	4,276	16,343 17 2	2,958	9,660 5 11	2,209 10 9	974 6 9
	1st Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	2nd do	90 0 0		90 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	do		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Hermitage Plains	Postmaster	40 0 0		40 0 0	3,039							
Hexham	do	42 0 0		42 0 0	5,673	213	185	584 9 2	178	737 12 10	62 8 0	10 3 11
	Telegraph Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Receiver clearer	5 0 0		5 0 0								
Hill End	Post and Telegraph Master	43 0 0	150 0 0	193 0 0	22,065	1,142	860	2,502 16 7	496	1,800 10 11	275 3 0	70 5 7
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0								
	Letter carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Hillston	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	150 0 0	230 0 0	86,428	5,561	622	2,684 5 5	209	874 4 2	487 10 0	427 2 3
	Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Hinchbrook (43)	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	3,960						77 0 6	
Hinton	Postmaster	33 0 0		33 0 0	9,975						104 0 6	
Homebush	Post and Telegraph Master	77 0 0	104 0 0	181 0 0	9,894	2,520	128	418 19 4	22	48 12 1	73 2 6	172 0 7
	Assistant	5 0 0		5 0 0								
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13 0 0	26 0 0	39 0 0								
Home Rule	Postmaster	52 0 0		52 0 0	5,487		190	481 18 1	110	457 16 7	93 12 0	
Hornsby	do	30 0 0		30 0 0	3,966						41 18 6	
Hoskins Town	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,022		94	148 15 10	22	86 17 11	23 8 0	
Howe's Valley	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,104						13 13 0	
Howlong	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	120 0 0	149 0 0	11,856	1,528	375	1,558 9 2	43	157 13 10	146 5 0	91 19 9
	Assistant and Messenger	13 0 0	13 0 0	26 0 0								
Hungerford	Postmaster	50 0 0		50 0 0	4,278						22 8 6	
Hunter's Hill	Post and Telegraph Mistress	65 0 0	52 0 0	117 0 0	28,275	2,267					209 12 6	96 19 0
	Letter carrier	96 0 0		96 0 0								
	2 Messengers, at £26 each		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Huntingdon	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,680						34 2 6	
Hurstville	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	5,976		146	462 11 4	18	58 2 4	112 2 6	
Huskisson	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,113						2 18 6	
Icely	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	744						18 10 6	
Idaville	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	978						7 16 0	
Iford	do	46 0 0		46 0 0	11,601		289	820 8 11	67	395 7 9	85 16 0	
Ilabo	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	3,648						57 12 6	
Iluka	do	23 0 0		23 0 0	3,205						52 13 0	
Inverell	Post and Telegraph Mistress	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	119,451	11,318	1,701	6,856 12 6	718	3,245 18 7	1,018 17 6	813 11 6
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Letter carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Ironbarks	Postmaster	36 0 0		36 0 0	9,501		638	2,390 2 9	95	365 3 10	214 10 0	
Iron Cove Bridge	do	27 0 0		27 0 0	8,649						43 17 6	

Ivanhoe (44)	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0	19,893	1,691	53	152 6 7	3	7 15 10	238 17 6	141 10 11
Jamberoo	do	44 0 0	26 0 0	70 0 0	32,286	532	232	543 12 7	53	170 2 4	156 0 0	29 15 0
Jerr	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,635						26 18 6	
Jembacumbene	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,104						19 10 0	
Jereelderne	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	55,530	2,672	358	948 10 11	80	400 1 8	518 14 0	208 18 4
	Assistant and Messenger	75 0 0	26 0 0	101 0 0								
Jerrawa (45)	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,899						39 0 0	
Jerrong	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	795						15 12 0	
Jerry's Plains	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	120 0 0	160 0 0	8,046	1,321	203	549 0 0	42	202 10 7	115 1 0	79 1 11
	Assistant and Messenger	25 0 0	26 0 0	51 0 0								
Jervis Bay	Telegraph Station master		26 0 0	26 0 0		264						11 12 5
Jimenbuan	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,593						43 17 6	
Jindabyne	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	5,103						46 16 0	
Joadja Creek (46)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,748							
Jugiong	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,370		158	469 13 6	19	126 19 1	63 7 6	
Junee	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0		4,418						278 19 8
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Junee Junction	Postmaster	104 0 0		104 0 0	16,443		1,280	3,979 13 7	225	853 9 7	409 14 0	
Kangaloon	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,573						34 2 6	
Kangaroo Creek	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	969						7 16 0	
Kangaroo Valley	do	29 0 0		29 0 0	14,172		289	749 0 8	31	120 17 3	146 5 0	
Katoomba	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	15,330		519	1,526 7 3	71	260 7 2	180 19 6	
Kayuga	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	861						8 15 6	
Keepit	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	2,289						16 11 6	
Kelso	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	24,258	681	205	663 19 3	65	245 4 7	365 12 6	40 5 0
	Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	85 0 0	120 0 0	205 0 0	29,478	7,299	1,003	4,451 5 3	293	1,034 12 2	430 19 0	518 8 8
	Assistant and Messenger	50 0 0	52 0 0	102 0 0								
Kentucky	Postmaster	27 0 0		27 0 0	5,472						2 18 6	
Kerabee	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,313						23 8 0	
Khancoban	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	387						12 13 6	
Kiama	Post and Telegraph Master	76 0 0	180 0 0	256 0 0	119,466	6,030	1,245	4,011 13 7	379	1,154 0 6	709 18 6	376 7 3
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Letter carrier and Messenger	25 0 0	26 0 0	51 0 0								
Kiandra	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	9,708	2,149	589	2,497 13 4	23	60 19 8	136 10 0	159 15 4
Killawarra (47)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	579						9 15 0	
Kimbriki	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	879						15 12 0	
Kinchela Creek (48)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,680						17 11 0	
Kincumber	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,845		73	216 0 1	8	37 16 3	19 10 0	
Kingsgrove (49)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	976						15 12 0	
King's Plains	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	411							
Kingstown	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,304						23 8 0	
King street	Postmaster	190 0 0		190 0 0	352,956	22,091	2,106	9,627 9 8	208	777 7 6	2,792 3 9	1,474 2 6
	Assistant	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Kioia	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	630						2 18 6	
Kogarah	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,597						32 3 6	
Krawarree	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,749						18 10 6	
Kunopia	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0	1,089						17 11 0	
Kurrajong	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	6,711						92 12 6	
Kurrajong Heights	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	4,428						46 16 0	
Kyamba	Telegraph Station master		120 0 0	120 0 0		400						26 9 7
Laggan	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	9,678						61 10 6	
Laguna	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,077						46 16 0	
Lake Cudgellico	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	10,251	1,897	441	1,887 8 2	63	337 8 4	128 14 0	137 4 0
	Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0								
Lambton	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	39,270	1,569	867	2,611 12 11	429	1,256 3 5	394 17 6	76 15 7

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
Lambton	Letter carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do	45 10 0		45 10 0								
Landsdown	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,305					13 13 0		
Langworthy's	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	3,252					24 7 6		
La Perouse (50)	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	1,872	17,807				5 17 0	23 1 9	
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
Laigs	Postmistress	24 0 0		24 0 0	8,538					43 17 6		
Laurieton	Post and Telegraph Master	14 0 0	104 0 0	118 0 0	3,526	814				54 12 0	45 17 4	
Lawrence	do do	36 0 0	104 0 0	140 0 0	16,632	2,772	438	1,365 11 9	79	285 6 0	110 3 6	
Leichhardt	Post and Telegraph Mistress	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	46,353	820	267	700 18 0	273	1,161 18 7	109 8 0	
	Letter carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0							42 19 2	
	do	108 0 0		108 0 0								
Lidsdale	Postmaster	31 0 0		31 0 0	3,372		57	111 16 11	29	103 12 5	37 1 0	
Limeburner's Creek	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	5,070						67 5 6	
Limekilns	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,056						14 12 6	
Lincoln	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,404						17 11 0	
Lionsville	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	2,145		52	126 2 6	4	9 19 8	24 7 6	
Lismore	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	82,194	11,251	1,601	6,476 15 8	533	2,286 10 6	736 2 6	
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Letter carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Lithgow	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	72,264	3,685	1,947	6,038 7 0	987	3,119 11 6	906 15 0	
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Receiver-cleaner	5 0 0		5 0 0								
Little Billabong	Postmistress	41 0 0		41 0 0	9,097						41 18 6	
Little Hartley	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	2,733		125	352 6 8	7	23 9 3	49 14 6	
Liverpool	do	175 0 0		175 0 0	52,398	3,103	1,066	3,559 17 0	476	1,463 16 1	478 14 6	
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
Lochinvar	Postmaster	42 0 0		42 0 0	18,558	744	170	419 1 1	242	1,197 11 4	156 0 0	
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Locksley	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	396						7 16 0	
Long Reach	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	3,642						17 11 0	
Long Swamp	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,689						2 18 6	
Lord Howe Island	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	75						2 18 6	
Lostock	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,935						29 5 0	
Louth	Post and Telegraph Master	12 0 0	180 0 0	192 0 0	8,946	3,652	421	2,546 13 10	33	150 7 7		
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0							322 19 1	
Lower Botany	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10 0 0	104 0 0	114 0 0	6,474	693					66 6 0	
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							47 9 8	
Lower Gundaroo	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	9,714	781	309	784 8 10	40	133 19 4	102 7 6	
	Assistant	12 0 0		12 0 0								
Lower Hawkesbury	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	741						11 14 0	
Lower Portland	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,112						17 11 0	
Lower Temora	do	25 0 0		25 0 0	2,886						8 15 6	
Lowesdale (51)	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,025		7	17 4 6	2	3 5 0	16 11 6	
Lowther	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,683						9 15 0	
Lucknow	Post and Telegraph Master	24 0 0	26 0 0	50 0 0	4,880	394	154	251 2 4	55	184 5 4	63 7 6	
Luddenham	Postmistress	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,370						32 3 6	
Lyndhurst	Postmaster	26 0 0		26 0 0	4,661						36 1 6	

Macdonald Town	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	26,172		51	202 8 9	137	384 6 11	258 7 6	
	Letter-carrier	75 0 0		75 0 0								
Mahonga	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,283						10 14 6	
Major's Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0	7,594	493	226	518 9 6	174	483 11 11	62 8 0	30 7 2
Mandurama	Postmistress	30 0 0		30 0 0	9,960						29 5 0	
Mangrove Creek	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,196						17 11 0	
Manilla	Post and Telegraph Master	17 0 0	120 0 0	137 0 0	10,635	719	399	845 4 2	75	328 12 10	55 11 6	41 19 6
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
Manly	Post and Telegraph Mistress	68 0 0	75 0 0	143 0 0	57,444	3,986	367	1,068 7 3	190	735 6 1	380 5 0	239 6 11
	Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
March	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,722						7 16 0	
Marengo	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	9,153	858	214	593 13 11	35	72 14 0	141 7 6	52 0 4
Marlee	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,378						12 13 6	
Marickville	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	79 0 0	104 0 0	20,964	843	209	554 7 5	174	659 11 5	68 5 0	56 3 6
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	do	104 0 0		104 0 0								
	do	50 0 0		50 0 0								
Marsden's	Post and Telegraph Master	39 0 0	104 0 0	143 0 0	10,209	1,359	382	1,027 8 0	16	53 5 4	134 11 0	91 18 4
Marshall Mount	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	696						9 15 0	
Marulan	Postmaster	55 0 0		55 0 0	23,766		638	1,549 0 7	215	664 19 7	266 3 6	
Maryland	do	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,754		90	221 3 1	24	158 8 4	26 6 6	
Maryvale (52)	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,856	74	70	133 8 11	5	13 10 0	36 1 6	4 3 0
	Telegraph Station-master		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Mathoura	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	15,306		130	313 4 6	22	49 17 4	98 15 6	
Maude	do	27 0 0		27 0 0	4,647						50 14 0	
Mayfield	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	891						7 16 0	
McDonald's Hole	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,662						19 10 0	
May's Hill (53)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,998						6 16 6	
Meadow Flat	do	28 0 0		28 0 0	2,061						73 4 6	
Menangle	do	30 0 0		30 0 0	6,204						169 13 0	
Menindie	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	180 0 0	220 0 0	24,156	2,943	320	1,183 1 3	25	115 2 5	346 2 6	291 16 10
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Meranburn	Postmaster	30 0 0		30 0 0	5,814		145	345 18 3	13	43 4 5	92 16 6	
Merimbula	Post and Telegraph Master	75 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	15,566	1,491	212	537 17 7	48	207 18 2	111 3 0	65 1 10
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Merindee	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,604						10 14 6	
Meroe	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	3,450						11 14 0	
Merrilla	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	1,080						7 16 0	
Merriwa	Post and Telegraph Mistress	25 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	23,295	2,350	389	1,465 13 7	269	498 16 9	273 19 6	149 8 5
	Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0								
Merrygoen	Postmistress	17 0 0		17 0 0	5,529						70 4 0	
Michelago	do	29 0 0		29 0 0	6,969	783	282	810 3 5	27	109 13 7	105 6 0	50 7 5
	Telegraph Station-master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Middle Arm	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,562						11 14 0	
Middledale	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	729						9 15 0	
Millamurra	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,467						22 8 6	
Miller's Forest	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,193						24 7 6	
Miller's Point	do	180 0 0		180 0 0	55,176	2,819	1,437	7,212 11 6	204	573 8 3	521 1 0	207 5 2
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Millfield	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,509						15 12 0	
Millie	Post and Telegraph Master	26 0 0	104 0 0	130 0 0	13,854	1,575	210	712 3 1	25	141 11 10	145 5 6	106 10 0
Milperinka	Postmaster	100 0 0		100 0 0	6,741		213	775 4 11	15	63 9 9	147 4 6	
Milton	Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	150 0 0	190 0 0	33,972	2,549	548	1,603 2 3	201	725 14 5	350 0 6	159 10 8
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Minmi	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	75 0 0	105 0 0	12,141	722	640	2,429 17 9	170	418 18 6	168 13 6	43 18 10
	Assistant and Messenger	13 0 0	13 0 0	26 0 0								

Name of Office	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Minnu	Letter-carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0								
Mitchell's Creek	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,161					101 8 0		
Mitchell's Island	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,163					18 10 6		
Mittagong	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	120 0 0	170 0 0	36,090	2,173	902	2,719 5 1	411	1,174 8 4	394 17 6	
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0							126 7 0	
Moama	Post and Telegraph Master	34 0 0	180 0 0	214 0 0	47,682	1,355	271	521 18 6	152	599 19 6	199 17 6	
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0							89 1 9	
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	13 0 0	26 0 0	39 0 0								
Mogilla	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	990						10 14 6	
Mogil Mogil (54)	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	7,839	1,618	240	1,030 9 5	11	51 1 7	94 11 6	
Mogo	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	3,723						18 10 6	
Moira	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,943						17 11 0	
Molong	Post and Telegraph Master	7 0 0	150 0 0	157 0 0	108,153	2,704	1,022	2,792 14 11	393	1,631 7 11	565 10 0	
	Assistant and Messenger	75 0 0	39 0 0	114 0 0							168 4 6	
	Letter-carrier	39 0 0		39 0 0								
Molonglo	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	4,749	517	199	419 0 5	6	23 11 0	43 17 6	
	Telegraph Station-master		104 0 0	104 0 0							35 13 4	
Monga	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,526		119	365 1 0	26	111 2 7	9 15 0	
Monkerai	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,059						34 2 6	
Monkey (55)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	4,599						24 7 6	
Monteagle	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	966							
Montefiores	do	27 0 0		27 0 0	5,269						53 12 6	
Monwonga	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,683						15 12 0	
Moonan Brook	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,088						117 0 0	
Moonbi	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,497		56	129 8 9	13	53 0 0	17 11 0	
Moonbi Railway Station (55a)	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,840	1,397					76 1 0	
	Telegraph Station-master		26 0 0	26 0 0							74 14 9	
Moor Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	753						41 18 6	
Moorilda	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,535						68 5 0	
Moorwatha	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	4,326						11 14 0	
Morangarell	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	4,905	808						
	Telegraph Station-master		104 0 0	104 0 0							50 2 3	
Moree	Post and Telegraph Master	7 0 0	150 0 0	157 0 0	50,448	5,666	666	2,833 11 10	130	591 19 9	663 0 0	
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0							424 9 7	
	Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Morpeth	Post and Telegraph Master	92 0 0	104 0 0	196 0 0	60,636	5,505	577	2,135 8 10	457	1,646 18 2	471 0 6	
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0							314 9 1	
	Letter-carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Morton's Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,998						38 0 6	
Moruya	Post and Telegraph Master	67 0 0	120 0 0	187 0 0	34,950	3,950	1,093	3,950 16 1	480	1,569 13 10	429 0 0	
	Assistant and Messenger	62 0 0	52 0 0	114 0 0							248 15 5	
Morven	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,420						22 8 6	
Mossiel	Postmistress	30 0 0		30 0 0	29,217	2,767	305	1,218 16 1	42	244 13 3	226 4 0	
	Telegraph-master		150 0 0	150 0 0							239 7 3	
Moss Vale	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	104 0 0	139 0 0	54,252	3,516	1,043	3,268 3 1	366	1,307 10 6	412 8 6	
	1st Assistant	120 0 0		120 0 0							199 2 3	
	2nd do	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Moulamein	Post and Telegraph Master	87 0 0	120 0 0	207 0 0	11,064	971	63	129 8 7	32	107 6 5	165 15 0	
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0							75 0 7	
Mount Adrah	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	588							
Mount Carmel (56)	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	8,370						58 10 0	
Mount Gipps	Postmaster	30 0 0		30 0 0	8,121						45 16 6	

Mount Harris	do	25 0 0		25 0 0	4,362						16 11 6	
Mount Hope	do	50 0 0		50 0 0	13,266	647	3,110 1 11	59	321 7 6		175 10 0	
Mount Keira	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,755						20 9 6	
Mount Kembla (57)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	549						6 16 6	
Mount Macquarie	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,412						32 3 6	
Mount M'Donald (58)	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	10,731	1,485	433	1,339 11 7	58	253 15 4	172 11 6	98 15 4
Mount Victoria	do	29 0 0	180 0 0	209 0 0	16,257	2,880	589	2,447 7 2	178	565 11 0	273 0 0	166 8 10
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Mount Vincent	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,822	95	215 7 3	29	150 6 9		45 16 6	
Mount Wilson	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,572							
Mudgee	do	220 0 0		220 0 0	150,519	11,399	2,421	8,070 15 4	1,413	4,625 12 3	1,584 11 6	800 5 3
	Assistant	125 0 0		125 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer	13 0 0		13 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		250 0 0	250 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Mulgoa	Postmistress	18 0 0		18 0 0	4,895						52 13 0	
Mulgrave	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,510						23 8 0	
Mullaley	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	3,084						21 9 0	
Mullenderre	do	26 0 0		26 0 0	2,235						12 13 6	
Mullengudgerly (59)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	88							
Mulhon Creek	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	8,448						23 8 0	
Mulloon	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	885						16 11 6	
Mulwala (60)	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	11,082	584	166	399 0 2	9	22 1 3	143 10 6	45 1 4
	Telegraph-master		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Mummell	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,572						10 14 6	
Mundooran	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	12,648	684					122 17 0	46 11 4
Mungindi	do do		180 0 0	180 0 0	2,760	1,205					72 5 0	82 1 4
Mungunyah	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,131						9 15 0	
Murga	do	23 0 0		23 0 0	4,911						24 7 6	
Murraguldrie	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,469						12 13 6	
Murray Hut	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	3,189						14 12 6	
Murrumbateman	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,710						24 7 6	
Murrumbidgee	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,462						41 18 6	
Murrumburrah	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	37,845	3,701	1,529	4,668 11 1	285	1,000 5 6	699 1 6	222 9 10
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Murrungundy	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,614							
Murrurundi	do	178 0 0		178 0 0	68,397	2,745	1,214	3,084 11 8	483	1,244 8 11	383 7 6	181 15 10
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		200 0 0	200 0 0								
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Murwillumbah	Post and Telegraph Master	45 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	14,427	2,076	627	2,061 7 11	38	191 9 7	209 12 6	168 13 8
Muswellbrook	Postmaster	170 0 0		170 0 9	94,278	5,290	1,089	3,466 12 8	616	2,226 13 0	663 0 0	334 15 0
	Assistant	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Telegraph Station-master		180 0 0	180 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Muttama Reef	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,420						10 14 6	
Mutton's Falls	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	1,743						43 17 6	
Myrtleville	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,698						13 13 0	
Nambucca	Post and Telegraph Master	18 0 0	120 0 0	138 0 0	7,827	1,388	401	1,403 14 2	35	183 18 7	46 16 0	90 15 10
Nambucca Heads	do do	10 0 0	26 0 0	36 0 0	2,538	785					24 7 6	43 4 6

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total.	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d				£ s d.		£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d.
Nana Creek	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,980						2 18 6	
Narellan	Postmaster	40 0 0		40 0 0	10,847						99 9 0	
Naremburn	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,218						8 15 6	
Narrabri	Post and Telegraph Master	53 0 0	180 0 0	233 0 0	113,058	17,699	2,169	8,874 15 5	798	3,148 1 0	963 6 0	1,142 17 9
	1st Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	2nd do and Operator	26 0 0	120 0 0	146 0 0								
	3rd do	84 0 0		84 0 0								
	2 Operators, at £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Narrabri Railway Station (61)	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	26 0 0	46 0 0	25,098	3,179	169	601 11 8	4	9 3 6	236 18 6	163 14 5
Narramine	Postmaster	24 0 0		24 0 0	8,970						109 4 0	
Narrandera	Post and Telegraph Master	56 0 0	120 0 0	176 0 0	83,208	10,358	2,510	9,300 3 6	446	1,600 8 4	1,247 0 6	716 8 2
	1st Assistant	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	2nd do	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Nellgen	Post and Telegraph Master	23 0 0	140 0 0	163 0 0	7,656	831	411	1,169 1 7	74	362 2 8	115 1 0	45 8 5
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Nelson's Bay (62)	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	558	740					8 17 6	38 3 5
Nelson's Plains	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,446						18 10 6	
Nerriga	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,580						16 11 6	
Nerrigundah	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	2,199		93	416 13 9	10	57 0 6	39 0 0	
Neurea	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	3,360						13 13 0	
Never Never (63)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	259							
Nevertire (64)	do	52 0 0		52 0 0	16,663						192 1 6	
Newbridge	do	35 0 0		35 0 0	6,243						149 3 6	
	Assistant	20 0 0		20 0 0								
Newcastle	Postmaster	330 0 0		330 0 0	623,946	41,778	5,400	20,534 13 0	4,716	16,335 0 1	3,512 10 6	2,989 11 1
	1st Assistant	200 0 0		200 0 0								
	2nd do	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	3rd do	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	4th do and Emergency Railway sorter	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	Letter carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	do	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do	108 0 0		108 0 0								
	Mail boy	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	2 Operators, at £150 each		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	3 do at £120 each		360 0 0	360 0 0								
	1 do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Instrument fitter		200 0 0	200 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	2 do at £39 each		78 0 0	78 0 0								
	2 do at £26 each		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Newpark	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	720						17 11 0	
Newton Boyd	Telegraph Station master		120 0 0	120 0 0		610						
Newtown	Postmaster	150 0 0		150 0 0	181,731	8,304	1,741	5,706 0 0	1,694	5,459 17 7	1,537 15 6	35 17 8
	1st Assistant	125 0 0		125 0 0								448 19 1
	2nd Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	120 0 0	145 0 0								
	Receiver clearer	5 4 0		5 4 0								
	do	32 10 0		32 10 0								

	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0										
Nimitybelle	Post and Telegraph Master	29 0 0	120 0 0	149 0 0	7,617	1,503	363	926 11 10	36	144 1 5	97 10 0	100 13 5		
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0										
North Berry Jerry	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	2,295						61 8 6			
North Gobarralong	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	766						11 14 0			
North Richmond	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0	6,207						67 5 6			
North Willoughby	do	22 0 0		22 0 0	5,163						70 4 0			
Nowendoc	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	861						29 5 0			
Nowra	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	104 0 0	154 0 0	43,005	2,154	881	2,534 17 0	219	819 2 10	431 18 6	132 12 8		
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0										
Nullamanna (65)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	108									
Numba	do	27 0 0		27 0 0	4,366		225	825 5 6	39	118 0 3	35 2 0			
Numeralla	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	570						8 15 6			
Nundle	do	30 0 0		30 0 0	10,749	732	498	1,753 0 0	97	369 13 4	126 15 0	45 10 4		
	Telegraph Master		180 0 0	180 0 0										
Nymagee	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	180 0 0	230 0 0	29,871	8,257	1,737	8,931 9 1	179	910 3 5	318 16 6	613 6 3		
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0										
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0										
Nyngan (66)	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	53,919	12,250	642	2,551 11 2	232	1,289 19 11	693 4 6	796 15 3		
	Assistant	125 0 0		125 0 0										
	2 Operators, at £120 each		240 0 0	240 0 0										
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104 0 0	104 0 0										
Nyngan	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	612						2 18 6			
Oaks	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	6,222						91 13 0			
Oakwood (67)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	513						6 16 6			
Oban	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	615						11 14 0			
Oberon	Post and Telegraph Master	22 0 0	104 0 0	126 0 0	13,680	962	850	2,612 18 11	98	365 18 9	167 14 0	58 19 1		
Obley	do	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	4,293	668	272	700 10 9	33	144 8 8	63 17 6	45 9 9		
O'Connell	Postmistress	22 0 0		22 0 0	9,066		157	410 13 6	107	385 3 2	92 1 0			
Off Flat (68)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	360						5 17 0			
Old Junee	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	13,902		208	588 14 6	18	105 7 11	159 18 0			
Onebygamba	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	8,658		129	391 3 4	32	101 4 6	209 12 6			
	Letter-carrier	39 0 0		39 0 0										
Ophir	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	555						11 14 0			
Orange	Post and Telegraph Master	52 0 0	200 0 0	232 0 0	246,813	13,753	3,016	9,813 3 4	2,008	7,241 1 10	1,096 17 6	887 11 8		
	1st Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0										
	2nd do	52 0 0		52 0 0										
	3rd do &c.	120 0 0		120 0 0										
	Letter-carrier	104 0 0		104 0 0										
	Receiver-clearer	18 4 0		18 4 0										
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0										
	3 do at £104 each		312 0 0	312 0 0										
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0										
Oxford-street	Postmaster	217 0 0		217 0 0	155,298	10,747	2,088	6,945 11 1	2,041	6,090 12 11	2,300 0 6	644 18 9		
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0										
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0										
	do		75 0 0	75 0 0										
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0										
	do		39 0 0	39 0 0										
Oxley Island	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,797						21 9 0			
Paddington	do	132 0 0		132 0 0	90,651	5,447	1,062	3,553 16 11	1,002	3,617 7 2	730 5 6	278 10 6		
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0										
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0										
Pallamallawa	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,687						16 11 6			
Palmer's Island	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	100 0 0	135 0 0	9,719	1,920	396	1,028 3 4	99	394 7 3	78 0 0	107 13 3		
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0										
Palmer's Oakey	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	801						11 14 0			
Pambula	Post and Telegraph Master	34 0 0	104 0 0	138 0 0	7,665	1,321	413	1,459 4 0	48	214 8 0	110 3 6	84 1 1		
Parkes	Post and Telegraph Master	63 0 0	150 0 0	213 0 0	37,638	3,360	913	2,910 14 7	540	2,455 6 1	497 5 0	222 4 5		
	Assistant and Operator	26 0 0	78 0 0	104 0 0										

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Parkes ..	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Park-street	Postmaster	190 0 0		190 0 0	442,169	15,308	2,647 9,920 16 9	1,303 3,191 6 2	2,437 10 0	971 16 0		
	Assistant	90 0 0		90 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Park Village	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0		2,640			39 19 6			
Parramatta	Post and Telegraph Master	250 0 0		250 0 0	311,376	11,040	1,929 6,517 9 3	2,335 7,813 5 1	1,824 3 0	644 19 6		
	1st Assistant	200 0 0		200 0 0								
	2nd do	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	2 Letter-carriers, at £132 each	264 0 0		264 0 0								
	2 do at £120 do	240 0 0		240 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer	39 0 0		39 0 0								
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	do		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Paterson	Post and Telegraph Master	19 0 0	150 0 0	169 0 0	14,670	1,208	272 689 18 6	93 377 4 7	191 2 0	77 10 6		
	Assistant and Messenger	39 0 0	13 0 0	52 0 0								
Peat's Ferry	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0		3,153			39 19 6			
Peel	Postmistress	40 0 0		40 0 0		7,689			65 6 6			
Peelwood	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0		4,992			50 14 0			
Pejar	do	10 0 0		10 0 0		930			21 9 0			
Pelican Flat (69)	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	104 0 0	119 0 0		5,340	179 190 582 0 8	150 552 12 1	47 15 6	10 12 5		
Pennant Hills	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0		3,681			37 1 0			
Penrith	Post and Telegraph Master	200 0 0		200 0 0	49,329	3,897	1,073 3,065 11 4	564 1,877 15 9	711 15 0	232 1 4		
	Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Perricoota	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0		2,274			11 14 0			
Perth	do	15 0 0		15 0 0		4,248			41 18 6			
Petersham	Post and Telegraph Mistress	82 0 0	78 0 0	160 0 0	106,932	3,145	619 2,045 16 0	840 3,252 3 0	388 1 0	202 7 7		
	Letter-carrier	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	do	90 0 0		90 0 0								
	do &c.	75 0 0		75 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Pian Creek (70)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0		108						
Picton	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	33,390	1,868	851 2,406 6 9	306 1,012 8 6	419 5 0	108 6 2		
	Assistant and Operator	26 0 0	52 0 0	78 0 0								
Pillga	Post and Telegraph Master	17 0 0	150 0 0	167 0 0	20,124	2,408	448 1,816 5 10	55 140 6 0	178 14 6	149 16 9		
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
Piper's Flat (71)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0		873			28 5 6			
Pitt Town	do	23 0 0		23 0 0		6,708			52 13 0			
Pokolbin	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0		2,784			14 12 6			
Ponto	do	11 0 0		11 0 0		1,611			14 12 6			
Pooncarie	Post and Telegraph Master		150 0 0	150 0 0		8,164	1,719 173 592 10 4	26 146 4 2	52 13 0	158 17 6		
	Assistant	12 0 0		12 0 0								
Port Macquarie.....	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	200 0 0	225 0 0	33,944	4,280	826 2,910 12 2	224 914 9 5	424 4 6	274 16 9		
	Assistant	30 0 0		30 0 0								
	do and Messenger	52 0 0	26 0 0	78 0 0								
Prospect	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0		5,556			48 15 0			
Putty	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0		1,293						

Pyree	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	3,762						22 8 6	
Pyrmont	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	34,125	2,621	444	1,405 19 8	459	1,318 18 0	248 12 6	159 18 0
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
Quambone	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	11,157						125 15 6	
Queanbeyan	Post and Telegraph Master	145 0 0	120 0 0	265 0 0	77,124	4,722	1,237	3,314 7 1	440	1,412 11 7	637 17 0	295 1 4
	Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Qurpolly	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,530						15 12 0	
Qurindi	Post and Telegraph Master	50 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	44,595	3,352	1,402	3,807 1 11	319	1,061 17 11	547 19 0	189 12 6
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Raglan	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	3,711						51 13 6	
Rambow Reach	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,933						25 7 0	
Randwick	Post and Telegraph Mistress	29 0 0	104 0 0	133 0 0	49,140	2,007	445	1,585 3 8	485	973 13 8	274 19 0	100 1 2
	Letter-carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Rankin's Springs	Postmaster	35 0 0		35 0 0	4,035						16 11 6	
Ravensworth	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	3,852						128 14 0	
Rawden Vale	do	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,608						30 4 6	
Rawdon Island	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,569						19 10 0	
Raymond Terrace	Post and Telegraph Master	91 0 0	104 0 0	195 0 0	42,588	2,414	466	1,470 12 7	383	1,408 4 8	316 17 6	138 18 10
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13 0 0	26 0 0	39 0 0								
Redbank	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,611						14 12 6	
Redfern	Postmaster	168 0 0		168 0 0	191,295	2,502	1,599	5,556 6 1	1,567	5,059 6 3	735 3 0	136 0 7
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	144 0 0		144 0 0								
	do	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	Receiver-clearer	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Redhead	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,036						13 13 0	
Redmye	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	19,818						30 4 6	
	Letter-carrier	65 0 0		65 0 0								
Red Range (72)	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,077		4	3 19 8			8 15 6	
Reedy Flat	do	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,150		67	129 3 5	15	53 3 5	39 0 0	
Reidsdale	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,932						11 14 0	
Reid's Flat	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,319						27 10 0	
Richmond	Post and Telegraph Master	80 0 0	130 0 0	210 0 0	80,754	6,347	577	1,736 19 4	405	1,325 11 4	487 10 0	313 0 6
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	Letter-carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Riverstone	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0	5,409						35 2 0	
Riverview (73)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	3,246						16 19 6	
Rix's Creek (74)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	441							
Robertson	Post and Telegraph Master	16 0 0	104 0 0	120 0 0	14,133	586	267	522 17 1	42	186 10 4	131 12 6	35 17 0
Rob Roy	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,503							
Rockdale	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,109						58 10 0	
Rockley	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	15,696	758	497	1,294 18 0	88	416 13 7	215 9 6	48 5 0
	Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0								
Rocky Glen	Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0	3,999						7 16 0	
Rocky Hall (75)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,206						5 17 0	
Rocky Mouth	Post and Telegraph Master	55 0 0	150 0 0	205 0 0	31,192	5,384	896	3,155 1 2	191	639 16 4	372 9 0	349 6 9
	Assistant and Operator	40 0 0	52 0 0	92 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Rocky Plain	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,395						23 8 0	
Rocky River	do	19 0 0		19 0 0	1,983						19 10 0	
Rolland's Plains	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	2,925						40 19 0	

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
Rookwood	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 40 0 0	£ 75 0 0	£ 115 0 0	12,429	526	123	£ 316 10 1	94	£ 392 13 10	£ 93 12 0	£ 30 3 8
Rooty Hill	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	8,226						84 16 6	
Rosedale	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,488						26 6 6	
Rothbury	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	3,321						35 2 0	
Rouchell Brook	do	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,406							
Rous	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,547						31 4 0	
Rouse Hill	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	4,287						67 5 6	
Royal Hotel												
Rydal	Postmaster	60 0 0		60 0 0	10,002		294	£ 799 18 9	60	£ 186 5 5	£ 97 10 0	
Ryde	do	39 0 0		39 0 0	25,404	1,262	420	£ 1,687 1 1	146	£ 576 1 2	£ 114 1 6	£ 112 7 7
	Letter carrier	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Rye Park	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	2,943						73 2 6	
Rylstone	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	30,861	2,555	1,018	£ 3,167 5 8	185	£ 688 8 2	£ 494 6 6	£ 169 6 8
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Sackville Reach	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,862						43 17 6	
St Alban's	Post and Telegraph Master	12 0 0	104 0 0	116 0 0	3,318	375	197	£ 505 12 3	22	£ 106 14 3	£ 30 4 6	£ 20 6 11
St. Clair	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	932						13 13 0	
St. Leonard's	do	175 0 0		175 0 0	209,094	4,389	830	£ 2,659 16 3	638	£ 2,157 9 0	£ 848 13 0	£ 230 7 9
	Assistant and Operator	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0								
	Letter carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	do	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do	108 0 0		108 0 0								
	do	78 0 0		78 0 0								
	Receiver clearer	96 0 0		96 0 0								
	do	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	do	13 0 0		13 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
St Mary's	Post and Telegraph Mistress	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0	22,056	718	356	£ 1,062 11 0	203	£ 661 13 6	£ 74 2 0	£ 40 19 6
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
St Peter's	Post and Telegraph Mistress		26 0 0	26 0 0	21,441	866	486	£ 1,486 13 5	231	£ 648 14 1	£ 117 19 6	£ 56 3 9
	Letter carrier	104 0 0		104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Salt Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	3,108	374					27 8 0	£ 36 8 2
Sandringham (76)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	399						3 18 0	
Scone	do	159 0 0		159 0 0	27,819	2,415	1,316	£ 3,783 17 7	282	£ 1,098 17 3	£ 565 10 0	£ 144 15 7
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Scott's Flat	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	699						2 18 6	
Seal Rocks	Telegraph Station master		52 0 0	52 0 0		78						3 11 7
Seaham	Postmistress	19 0 0		19 0 0	4,443						30 4 6	
Sebastopol	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	999						2 18 6	
Sedgefield	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,083						11 14 0	
Seven Hills	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	6,777						29 5 0	
Sheet of Bark	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	1,992						4 17 6	
Shellharbour	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	26 0 0	56 0 0	12,048	894	180	£ 429 1 0	42	£ 125 4 1	£ 136 10 0	£ 48 15 6
Shepard's Town	Postmistress	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,556						16 11 6	
Sherbrooke (77)	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	1,194						1 19 0	
Sherwood	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	645						28 5 6	
Silverton (78)	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	449						12 13 6	
Singleton	Post and Telegraph Master	111 0 0	120 0 0	231 0 0	120,134	6,462	2,054	£ 7,068 16 5	1,666	£ 5,135 11 9	£ 1,337 15 0	£ 431 4 8

I-509	Singleton	Assistant	120 0 0	120 0 0																	
		Letter-carrier	120 0 0	120 0 0																	
		do	78 0 0	78 0 0																	
		2 Operators, at £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0																
		Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0																
		do		26 0 0	26 0 0																
		Smithfield	Postmaster	32 0 0	32 0 0	12,798															
		Smith Town	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	4,578	1,879	265	898 3 10	21	117 15 8	186 4 6	57 10 6	111 6 0						
			Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0															
		Sofala	Post and Telegraph Master	47 0 0	104 0 0	151 0 0	16,350	634	443	1,090 15 1	166	571 1 6	201 16 6	34 6 7							
			Assistant	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0															
		Somerton	Postmistress	19 0 0	19 0 0	5,919		109		152 7 5	12	64 17 10	48 15 0								
		South Bowenfels	Postmaster	23 0 0	23 0 0	6,729		156		376 19 10	51	247 15 2	54 12 0								
		Southgate	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,689							11 14 0								
		South Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	120 0 0	145 0 0	27,726	3,235	450	1,471 3 10	260	1,249 0 11	214 10 0	184 8 1							
		Assistant	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0																
		Letter-carrier and Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0																
	South Gundagai	Postmaster	33 0 0	33 0 0	5,269																
	South Head	Telegraph Station-master		52 0 0	52 0 0		819														
	South Mount Hope (79)	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,947																
	South Woodburn (80)	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	6,399	902	117	372 7 1	6	29 10 0	57 10 6	51 7 9								
		Assistant	76 0 0	76 0 0	76 0 0																
	Spicer's Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,350																
	Spring Grove	do	35 0 0	35 0 0	7,068			242	717 7 4	42	154 5 4	102 7 6									
	Spring Hill	do	21 0 0	21 0 0	4,893																
	Spring Ridge	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	2,553																
	Springs	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	4,371																
	Springside	Postmistress	16 0 0	16 0 0	1,938																
	Springwood	Postmaster	26 0 0	26 0 0	7,029																
	Stanborough	Postmistress	22 0 0	22 0 0	1,881																
	Stannifer	Post and Telegraph Master	15 0 0	104 0 0	119 0 0	10,623	1,195	312	1,180 3 8	31	121 7 0	87 15 0	76 11 1								
	Stockton	Postmistress	40 0 0	40 0 0	7,170																
	Stony Creek	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,665																
	Stroud	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	120 0 0	155 0 0	18,834	1,341	420	1,195 4 4	147	495 5 1	239 19 0	77 9 10								
		Assistant	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0																
		Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0																
	Summer Hill	Postmaster	33 0 0	33 0 0	30,882																
		Letter carrier	78 0 0	78 0 0																	
	Summer Island	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	2,416			131	436 4 6	11	35 12 0	31 4 0									
	Surry Hills (81)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	19,803	773	191	639 2 1	62	231 10 5	84 16 6	44 15 1								
	Sutton Forest	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	16,142	1,286														
		Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0																
	Swallow's Nest	Postmaster	13 0 0	13 0 0	1,566																
	Swan Bay	do	15 0 0	15 0 0	3,408																
	Swan Vale	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,055																
	Sylvania (82)	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,422																
	Tabulam	Postmaster	22 0 0	22 0 0	5,088	585															
		Assistant	10 0 0	10 0 0																	
		Telegraph Station-master		150 0 0	150 0 0																
	Tallewang	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,947																
	Tally Ho	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	507																
	Tambaroora	do	65 0 0	65 0 0	6,516			169	521 9 9	93	227 8 7	78 0 0									
	Tambar Springs	do	20 0 0	20 0 0	5,997			150	515 12 0	9	41 9 6	58 10 0									
	Tamworth	Post and Telegraph Master	66 0 0	200 0 0	266 0 0	346,818	15,281	2,176	8,127 17 0	2,759	8,746 16 3	1,816 14 6	1,028 8 5								
		Assistant	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0																
		do and Operator	52 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0																
		Letter-carrier	132 0 0	132 0 0	132 0 0																
		do	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0																
		Assistant Letter-carrier	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0																
		Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0																

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid.		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d				£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
Tamworth .	3 Operators, at £104 each		312 0 0	312 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
Tangmangaroo	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0	2,706					39 0 0		
Tanja	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	816							
Tarago	do	36 0 0		36 0 0	10,101							
Taralga	Post and Telegraph Master		150 0 0	150 0 0	17,247	1,091	418	1,095 0 11	114	450 15 7	172 11 6	65 15 11
	Assistant and Messenger	19 10 0	19 10 0	39 0 0								
Tarana	Postmaster	39 0 0		39 0 0	8,577		275	802 0 9	132	763 18 5	69 4 6	
Tarcutta	Postmistress	50 0 0		50 0 0	7,474	464	195	428 17 7	31	180 12 0	168 13 6	31 0 6
	Telegraph Station master		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Taree	Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	31,206	4,539	720	2,236 0 8	223	926 18 10	394 17 6	272 0 10
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	39 0 0	65 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
Tarlo	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	3,405						22 8 6	
Tarro Railway Station (83)	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,617						29 5 0	
Tatham	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,262						8 15 6	
Tatha	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	1,875	940					29 5 0	43 19 2
Tattersall's	Telegraph Station master		104 0 0	104 0 0		5,552						411 0 11
Telegraph Point	Postmistress	25 0 0		25 0 0	4,026						26 6 6	
Temora	Post and Telegraph Master	190 0 0		190 0 0	65,781	6,573	1,447	4,508 12 10	440	1,689 16 0	695 1 0	418 7 0
	Assistant	170 0 0		170 0 0								
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Receiver clearer and Messenger	13 0 0	26 0 0	39 0 0								
Tempe	Postmistress	36 0 0		36 0 0	7,620						53 12 6	
Tenandra	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	2,334						4 17 6	
Ten-mile Reefs (84)	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	4,335		37	144 11 6	9	48 19 10	41 18 6	
Tenterfield	Post and Telegraph Master	23 0 0	300 0 0	323 0 0	62,436	124,146	1,055	3,712 19 0	316	1,312 5 6	838 10 0	526 11 8
	Assistant	130 0 0		130 0 0								
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
	2 Operators, at £150 each		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Tent Hill	Postmistress	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,634						23 8 0	
Terara	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	120 0 0	145 0 0	14,214	2,350	591	1,826 8 3	134	436 1 11	166 14 6	139 14 10
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Thackaringa	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	4,595						7 16 0	
The Bulga	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,178						34 2 6	
The Exchange	Postmaster	175 0 0		175 0 0	232,513	38,662	639	1,995 7 3	39	93 3 8	4,275 19 6	3,410 9 0
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0								
	Telegraph Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0								
The Gulf	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	564						9 15 0	
The Junction	do	18 0 0		18 0 0	4,473						23 8 0	
	Letter carrier	52 0 0		52 0 0								
The Lagoon	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0	954						10 14 6	
The Reefs	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	786						5 17 0	
The Rock	Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	10,299		196	384 8 6	6	18 17 6	102 7 6	
The Valley	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,139						20 9 6	
Thurgoona	Postmaster	25 0 0		25 0 0	2,399						49 14 6	
Tibooburra (85)	do	40 0 0		40 0 0	5,238		112	415 8 4	3	10 8 0	97 10 0	....

Tighe's Hill	do	22 0 0	22 0 0	5,160	181	478 15 0	54	96 0 8	87 15 0	
Tilba Tilba	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	2,616					39 19 6	
Tilpa (86)	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	104 0 0	4,546	1,066				29 5 0	88 0 1
Timbarra	Postmistress	15 0 0	15 0 0	2,079					24 7 6	
Timbilica	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,269					20 9 6	
Timbriebungie	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	4,308					35 2 0	
Timor	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	786					19 10 0	
Tingha	Post and Telegraph Master	35 0 0	150 0 0	33,915	4,663	1,483	8,928 3 3	290	1,594 6 2	422 3 6
	Assistant	100 0 0	100 0 0							323 16 3
Tinonee	Post and Telegraph Master	46 0 0	104 0 0	150 0 0	10,389	1,249	328	1,143 19 10	39	131 19 9
	Assistant	20 0 0	20 0 0							159 18 0
Tintenbar	Postmaster	16 0 0	16 0 0	5,562						75 19 0
Tintin Hull	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	903						72 3 0
Tirrania	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	177						
Tocumwall	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0	13,029	1,086	465	2,206 10 9	24	110 10 1
Tomago	Postmistress	17 0 0	17 0 0	1,506						145 13 6
Tomakin	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 9	729						8 15 6
Tomerong	do	25 0 0	25 0 0	4,152						8 15 6
Toogong	Postmistress	23 0 0	23 0 0	4,560						28 5 6
Tooleybuc	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	2,925						
Tooom	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,740						35 2 0
Tooma	do	16 0 0	16 0 0	5,673						64 7 0
Torington	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	954						
Towamba	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	3,006						50 14 0
Towrang	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,837						32 3 6
Trangie (87)	do	12 0 0	12 0 0	4,218						46 16 0
Trevallyn	Postmistress	17 0 0	17 0 0	5,610						36 1 6
Trunkey Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0	11,379	509	338	1,329 2 8	77	272 19 3
	Assistant	20 0 0	20 0 0							163 18 0
Tuena	Post and Telegraph Master		150 0 0	150 0 0	6,351	539	271	888 19 8	111	514 12 1
Tullimbar	Postmaster	12 0 0	12 0 0	3,439					9	30 14 1
Tumberumba	Post and Telegraph Mistress	36 0 0	104 0 0	140 0 0	21,328	1,992	447	1,407 2 9	89	421 16 3
	Assistant	50 0 0	50 0 0							390 0 0
Tumbulgum	Postmistress	19 0 0	19 0 0	4,611					29	162 8 2
Tumut	Post and Telegraph Master	90 0 0	150 0 0	240 0 0	56,278	5,075	691	2,071 11 11	341	1,299 4 2
	Assistant and Operator	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0						74 2 0
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0						741 0 0
Turee Creek	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	330						338 12 3
Tweed Heads	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	1,743	655				6 16 6
Twelve-mile (88)	Postmaster	10 0 0	10 0 0	165						5 17 0
Two-mile Flat	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	2,112						47 3 6
Tyndale	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	966						9 15 0
Uarbry	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,749						18 10 6
Ulladulla	Post and Telegraph Mistress	23 0 0	26 0 0	4,596			111	318 8 5	36	150 11 1
Ullmarra	Post and Telegraph Master	42 0 0	104 0 0	146 0 0	21,606	2,287	371	1,218 18 8	67	281 5 5
	Assistant	50 0 0	50 0 0							180 7 6
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0						139 9 8
Ultimo	Postmaster	30 0 0	30 0 0	43,693						
Unanderra	Postmistress	32 0 0	32 0 0	7,561						258 13 6
Underbank	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,890						5 17 0
Unumgar	do	23 0 0	23 0 0	519						50 14 0
Upper Bankstown	do	13 0 0	13 0 0	1,083						3 18 0
Upper Bingera	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	633						
Upper Botobolar (89)	Postmistress	10 0 0	10 0 0	357						
Upper Burragorang	do	10 0 0	10 0 0	660						14 12 6
Upper Colo	Postmaster	15 0 0	15 0 0	897						48 15 0
Upper Gundaroo	do	26 0 0	26 0 0	9,936			124	293 16 6	12	37 6 11
Upper Manilla (90)	Postmistress	20 0 0	20 0 0	2,286						77 0 6
Upper Myall	Postmaster	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,116						20 9 6
Upper North Creek	do	11 0 0	11 0 0	1,308						11 14 0
Upper Pyramul	do	18 0 0	18 0 0	2,056			64	173 7 11	4	6 6 1
							29	65 2 3	14	58 14 10
										19 10 0

Name	Office	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
			Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Upper Tarago (91)		Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	104 0 0	114 0 0	9,171	1,459	168	576 10 4	13	38 6 11	117 19 6	90 0 0
Upper Turon		Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,158						15 12 0	
Uralla		Post and Telegraph Master	40 0 0	150 0 0	190 0 0	29,343	4,505	948	3,449 1 9	382	1,353 6 3	608 16 0	260 13 7
		Assistant and Operator	52 0 0	75 0 0	127 0 0								
		Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Urana		Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	49,730	3,555	497	1,809 5 9	144	510 10 2	525 10 6	309 14 4
		Assistant and Operator	78 0 0	52 0 0	130 0 0								
		Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Urangeline		Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,659						19 10 0	
Urawilkie		do	20 0 0		20 0 0	903							
Uriarra		do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,038						19 10 0	
Vacy		Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	10,032						63 7 6	
Vale of Clywdd (92)		Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,998						20 9 6	
Vere		Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,155						9 15 0	
Vittoria		do	14 0 0		14 0 0	1,392						20 9 6	
Wagga Wagga		Postmaster	280 0 0		280 0 0	321,334	21,342	3,200	11,818 18 9	1,565	5,306 15 9	2,151 3 0	1,629 11 8
		1st Assistant	225 0 0		225 0 0								
		2nd do	200 0 0		200 0 0								
		3rd do	120 0 0		120 0 0								
		Temporary Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								
		2 Letter-carriers, at £108 each	216 0 0		216 0 0								
		do	84 0 0		84 0 0								
		Telegraph Station-master		300 0 0	300 0 0								
		Operator		175 0 0	175 0 0								
		2 do at £150 each		300 0 0	300 0 0								
		1 do		120 0 0	120 0 0								
		1 do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
		Line-repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0								
		3 Messengers, at £52 each		156 0 0	156 0 0								
		1 do		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Wagonga		Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,861						19 10 0	
Wagonga Heads (93)		Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	291						7 16 0	
Wagra		Postmistress	18 0 0		18 0 0	7,692		36	87 2 1	4	21 8 8	43 17 6	
Walbundrie		Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	5,763						87 15 0	
Walcha		Post and Telegraph Master	30 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	27,696	1,992	640	2,283 7 5	105	425 3 1	453 7 6	129 0 8
		Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
		Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
Walcha Road		Postmaster	22 0 0		22 0 0	18,267						119 18 6	
Walgett		Post and Telegraph Master	55 0 0	200 0 0	255 0 0	109,602	13,789	1,608	8,149 10 8	254	1,008 11 7	1,006 4 0	988 1 4
		Assistant	104 0 0		104 0 0								
		do and Operator	26 0 0	75 0 0	101 0 0								
		do do	26 0 0	75 0 0	101 0 0								
		Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
Wallabadah		Postmistress	36 0 0		36 0 0	13,361		314	709 7 11	52	244 8 10	97 10 0	
Wallarobba		do	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,386							
Walla Walla		Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,758						34 2 6	
Wallendbeen (94)		do	30 0 0		30 0 0	11,217		40	99 11 1	10	20 7 6	216 9 0	
Wallerawang		Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	32,256	1,659	501	1,244 9 11	145	490 11 7	231 1 6	96 4 3
		Assistant	25 0 0		25 0 0								
Walli		Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,478						46 16 0	
Wallsend		Post and Telegraph Master	133 0 0	75 0 0	208 0 0	79,929	3,873	1,363	4,706 2 9	582	1,610 0 0	370 10 0	191 6 3
		Assistant and Operator	70 0 0	26 0 0	96 0 0								
		Letter-carrier	100 0 0		100 0 0								
		do	80 0 0		80 0 0								

Wambelal	Postmaster	12 0 0		12 0 0	942							12 13 6	...
Wanaaming	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	9,528							57 10 6	...
Wanchope (95)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,683							21 9 0	...
Wandella	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	675								...
Wandsworth	do	17 0 0		17 0 0	4,512		90	364 6 9	6	20 2 2		41 18 6	...
Wanganella	Postmistress	26 0 0		26 0 0	10,113							48 15 0	...
Wangat	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,851							27 6 0	...
Waratah	Post and Telegraph Master	68 0 0	52 0 0	120 0 0	19,575	1,023	426	1,355 0 0	290	924 6 5		163 0 6	64 14 5
	Letter-carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0									
	Receiver clearer	15 0 0		15 0 0									
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0									
Wardell	Post and Telegraph Master	20 0 0	104 0 0	124 0 0	13,398	2,960	602	1,927 14 1	120	547 7 9		170 12 6	183 11 2
Wairalda	do	35 0 0	150 0 0	185 0 0	41,343	3,050	572	2,276 16 11	173	617 3 6		555 15 0	226 16 3
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0									
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0									
	Line repairer		120 0 0	120 0 0									
Waikworth	Postmistress	28 0 0		28 0 0	13,056	490						90 13 6	27 2 9
	Telegraph Station mistress		52 0 0	52 0 0									
Waive	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	4,425							83 17 0	
Warneton	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	1,707							24 7 6	
Waroo	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	975								
Warrah Ridge	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,323							11 14 0	
Warren	Post and Telegraph Master	36 0 0	180 0 0	216 0 0	38,910	3,151	773	3,160 11 2	163	861 8 11		615 4 6	329 9 2
	Assistant	52 0 0		52 0 0									
	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0									
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0									
Waterloo (96)	Post and Telegraph Master		104 0 0	104 0 0	14,985	2,203	250	720 18 9	85	282 13 10		2 18 6	120 14 9
	Letter carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0									
	Postmistress	26 0 0		26 0 0	8,904		167	263 9 7	18	57 7 8		49 14 6	
Watson's Bay	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	690								
Wattamolla	do	33 0 0		33 0 0	8,226		264	806 6 9	134	520 6 0		103 7 0	
Wattle Flat	Post and Telegraph Mistress	60 0 0	104 0 0	164 0 0	83,922	2,918	396	1,076 6 5	367	1,494 0 1		329 11 0	135 11 9
Wavelley	Assistant and Operator	37 10 0	37 10 0	75 0 0									
	Letter carrier	120 0 0		120 0 0									
	do	96 0 0		96 0 0									
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0									
Wee Waa	Post and Telegraph Master	25 0 0	104 0 0	129 0 0	12,648	1,389	370	1,316 3 10	34	115 7 8		160 17 6	94 14 8
	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0									
Wellington (97)	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	2,166		2	0 17 0	1	5 0 6		24 7 6	
Wellington	Post and Telegraph Master	64 0 0	180 0 0	244 0 0	55,620	6,009	1,357	4,059 5 0	590	2,165 8 0		791 16 6	350 0 1
	Assistant and Operator	77 0 0	52 0 0	129 0 0									
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0									
	Letter carrier and Messenger	39 0 0	39 0 0	78 0 0									
Wentworth	Post and Telegraph Master	26 0 0	300 0 0	326 0 0	88,539	50,718	914	3,402 2 4	199	803 19 10		1,047 3 0	807 15 9
	Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0									
	Operator		175 0 0	175 0 0									
	2 Operators, at £104 each		208 0 0	208 0 0									
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0									
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0									
Weirambi	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1 167							14 12 6	
Werris Creek	Postmaster	16 0 0		16 0 0	5,439	1,800	242	558 14 4	38	111 13 3		118 1 6	100 11 8
	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0									
	Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0									
West Balmain	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	21,801							204 15 0	
Westbrook	Postmistress	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,629								
West Cambewaria	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	774							15 12 0	
West Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	5 0 0	200 0 0	205 0 0	17,556	3,658	579	2,182 6 1	143	480 15 9		210 12 0	258 18 8
	Operator		52 0 0	52 0 0									
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0									
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0									
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0									...

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		Revenue	
		Postal	Telegraph	Total	Letters posted	Telegraph messages	No	Amount	No	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d				£ s d		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
West Maibland	Postmaster	300 0 0		300 0 0	439,985	22,304	2,246	6,996 16 5	4,921	15,912 9 3	358 6 0	1,554 13 6
	1st Assistant	150 0 0		150 0 0								
	2nd do	125 0 0		125 0 0								
	Letter carrier	132 0 0		132 0 0								
	do	120 0 0		120 0 0								
	do	108 0 0		108 0 0								
	Telegraph Station master		300 0 0	300 0 0								
	Operator		150 0 0	150 0 0								
	4 Operators, at £104 each		416 0 0	416 0 0								
	2 do at £75 each		150 0 0	150 0 0								
West Tamworth	3 Messengers, at £52 each		156 0 0	156 0 0	30,354	1,439	284	878 11 8	174	582 0 5	209 12 6	77 17 6
	Post and Telegraph Master	80 0 0	75 0 0	155 0 0								
	Assistant	15 0 0		15 0 0								
	Messenger		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Postmaster	11 0 0		11 0 0								
	Whealbah do	13 0 0		13 0 0								
	Wheeo Postmistress	29 0 0		29 0 0								
	Wheerol Flat Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0								
	Whinstone Valley do	11 0 0		11 0 0								
	Whiteman Creek Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0								
White Rock	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	21,774	1,267	645	1,995 17 5	143	360 6 3	273 0 0	72 0 1
	Whittingham do	25 0 0		25 0 0								
	Whitton (98) Postmaster	15 0 0		15 0 0								
	Wickham Post and Telegraph Master	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0								
	Letter carrier	108 0 0		108 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0								
	Post and Telegraph Master	70 0 0	180 0 0	250 0 0								
	1st Assistant	100 0 0		100 0 0								
	2nd Assistant	16 0 0	104 0 0	120 0 0								
Wilberforce	Letter carrier	108 0 0		108 0 0	171,744	17,911	1,480	6,200 3 10	335	1,560 13 4	1,993 17 6	2,186 9 10
	Operator		130 0 0	130 0 0								
	do		120 0 0	120 0 0								
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0								
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0								
	do		39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0								
	Willanthry do	13 0 0		13 0 0								
	William street do	190 0 0		190 0 0								
	Assistant	75 0 0		75 0 0								
Wilham Town	Operator		104 0 0	104 0 0	166,794	9,409	2,216	8,078 8 7	1,191	3,661 13 0	1,787 3 6	568 14 0
	do		75 0 0	75 0 0								
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0								
	Postmaster	20 0 0		20 0 0								
	Willow Tree do	24 0 0		24 0 0								
	Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0								
	Wilson do	10 0 0		10 0 0								
	Wilton do	20 0 0		20 0 0								
	Wimbledon (99) do	10 0 0		10 0 0								
Windellama	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	90,774	5,937	1,154	4,227 0 11	756	2,588 13 5	967 6 0	354 8 10
	Postmaster	19 0 0		19 0 0								
	Post and Telegraph Master	200 0 0	75 0 0	275 0 0								
	Assistant	40 0 0		40 0 0								
	Letter carrier	144 0 0		144 0 0								
	Postmaster	975		975								
	Willow Tree do	7,254		7,254								
	Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0								
	Postmaster	6,843		6,843								
	Wilson do	1,575		1,575								
Wilton do	5,109		5,109									
Wimbledon (99) do	672		672									
Windellama Postmistress	1,704		1,704									
Windeyer Postmaster	5,295		5,295									
Post and Telegraph Master	90,774		90,774									
Assistant												
Letter carrier												

Windsor	Receiver cleaner	48 0 0		48 0 0															
	do	6 10 0		6 10 0															
	Operator		75 0 0	75 0 0															
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0															
	Messenger		52 0 0	52 0 0															
Wingen	Postmaster	18 0 0		18 0 0	5,802	245										91 13 0		14 4 5	
	Operator		26 0 0	26 0 0															
Wingham	Post and Telegraph Master	48 0 0	104 0 0	152 0 0	20,769	1,495	568	1,340 18 10	110	430 8 2	204 15 0	104 17 4							
	Assistant and Messenger	26 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0															
Wiseman's Ferry	Postmistress	15 0 0		15 0 0	5,163	857	297	1,059 14 2	24	97 11 2	65 6 6	46 15 9							
	Telegraph Station master		180 0 0	180 0 0															
Wollar	Postmistress	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,509		109	482 12 4	8	29 15 10	21 9 0								
Wollombi	Post and Telegraph Master		180 0 0	180 0 0	12,315	1,298	464	1,827 2 2	151	960 15 5	79 19 0	79 8 5							
	Assistant and Operator	28 0 0	26 0 0	54 0 0															
	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,993											38 0 6			
	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,035											11 14 0			
Wollomombi	Post and Telegraph Master	86 0 0	180 0 0	266 0 0	119,019	7,075	1,692	5,460 7 1	721	2,094 10 2	851 16 0	359 14 8							
Wollongbar	1st Assistant	45 0 0		45 0 0															
Wollongong	2nd do and Operator	26 0 0	75 0 0	101 0 0															
	Letter carrier	100 0 0		100 0 0															
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0															
	Postmaster	21 0 0		21 0 0	3,087											2 18 6			
Wollongough	Post and Telegraph Master	10 0 0	104 0 0	114 0 0	11,640	1,040	196	552 17 4	48	185 4 0	32 3 6	55 17 7							
Wolumba	Postmaster	32 0 0		32 0 0	5,079		98	232 1 4	26	92 10 3	72 3 0								
Wombat	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	5,480											25 7 0			
Womira	Post and Telegraph Master	45 0 0	104 0 0	149 0 0	16,086	2,762	531	1,665 12 7	121	574 19 10	136 10 0	180 15 2							
Woodburn	Assistant	50 0 0		50 0 0															
	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	888											17 11 0			
Woodford (100)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,298											17 11 0			
Woodfordleigh	Postmaster	17 0 0		17 0 0	3,939											68 5 0			
Woodhouselee	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	768											10 14 6			
Woodlands	do	13 0 0		13 0 0	2,289											27 6 0			
Woodside	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	4,683											63 7 6			
Woodville	do	39 0 0		39 0 0	44,340		362	1,190 9 5	372	1,192 9 9	351 0 0								
Woollahra	do	28 0 0		28 0 0	3,717											31 4 0			
Woomargama	Postmistress	35 0 0		35 0 0	6,891		185	578 16 4	68	151 15 2	118 19 0								
Woonona	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	3,465											24 7 6			
Woore	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	390											11 14 0			
Wowagin (101)	Postmistress	11 0 0		11 0 0	1,604											19 10 0			
Wybong	Postmaster	14 0 0		14 0 0	2,592											39 0 0			
Wyndham	Postmistress	12 0 0		12 0 0	2,823														
Wyong Creek	do	15 0 0		15 0 0	5,634											133 11 6			
Wyrallah	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,250											14 12 6			
Yalwal	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	1,674											28 5 6			
Yammatice	do	16 0 0		16 0 0	3,672											62 8 0			
Yandarlo	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	1,269	826										15 12 0		33 18 1	
Yarrapinni (Macleay Heads)	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	819											29 5 0			
Yarramalong	Postmaster	13 0 0		13 0 0	1,800											11 14 0			
Yarraman	Postmistress	10 0 0		10 0 0	2,943											15 12 0			
Yarras	Postmaster	200 0 0		200 0 0	107,202	5,683	1,731	4,797 11 6	928	2,827 13 9	1,012 1 0	397 11 1							
Yass	Assistant	26 0 0		26 0 0															
	Letter carrier	78 0 0		78 0 0															
	Telegraph Station Master		200 0 0	200 0 0															
	Operator		120 0 0	120 0 0															
	do		104 0 0	104 0 0															
	Line repairer		150 0 0	150 0 0															
	Messenger		39 0 0	39 0 0															
Yatteyatah	Postmistress	20 0 0		20 0 0	3,057											24 7 6			
Yeoval	Postmaster	10 0 0		10 0 0	4,701											20 9 6			
Yerong Creek	do	10 0 0		10 0 0	7,191											172 11 6			
Yetholme	do	20 0 0		20 0 0	1,614											27 6 0			

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Revenue.	
		Postal.	Telegraph.	Total.	Letters posted.	Telegraph messages.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yetman	Postmaster	23 0 0	.....	23 0 0	4,581	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 4 6	47 6 8
Young	Telegraph Station-master .....	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Post and Telegraph Master	42 0 0	200 0 0	242 0 0	128,096	7,594	1,535	5,026 12 8	835	2,461 15 10	1,310 8 0	550 16 0
	Assistant	104 0 0	.....	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	132 0 0	.....	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator .....	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger .....	.....	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yullundry (102)	Postmistress	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	2,055	.....	31	59 17 8	2	8 0 0	24 7 6	.....
Yurrunga	Postmaster	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 14 6	.....

- (1) Established 16th July. (2) Money Order Office closed 1st March. (3) Money Order Office established 1st March. Telegraph Office opened 10th September. (4) Established 1st September. (5) Established 1st October. (6) Established 1st March. (7) Money Order Office closed 1st March. (8) Established 16th July. (9) Established 16th March. (10) Established 1st February. (11) Telegraph Office opened 14th June. (12) Money Order Office established 1st March. Telegraph Office opened 1st April. (13) Post and Telegraph Office opened 30th April. (14) Established 1st October. (15) Money Order Office established 1st March. (16) Established 16th September. (17) Established 16th October. (18) Established 16th October. (19) Money Order Office established 1st March. (20) Established 1st July. (21) Established 7th March. (22) Established 16th April. (23) Established 16th August. (24) Established 16th November. (25) Established 16th May. (26) Re-established 1st July. (27) Money Order Office closed 1st March. (28) Established 9th December. (29) Money Order Office established 3rd September. (30) Established 1st September. (31) Established 1st November. (32) Established 16th April. (33) Money Order Office established 1st March. (34) Established 1st November. (35) Telegraph Office opened 31st March. (36) Established 15th February. (37) Money Order Office established 3rd September. (38) Money Order Office established 3rd September. (39) Established 16th August. (40) Telegraph Office opened 30th April. (41) Money Order Office established 3rd September. (42) Established 16th August. (43) Established 1st August. (44) Money Order Office opened 3rd September, and Telegraph Office on 5th February. (45) Post Office established 16th May, and Money Order Office on 3rd September. (46) Re-established 1st May. (47) Established 15th February (48) Established 16th March. (49) Established 15th June. (50) Established 7th May. (51) Money Order Office established 1st March. (52) Money Order Office established 1st March, and Telegraph Office on 30th July. (53) Established 16th May. (54) Money Order Office established 1st March. (55) Established 1st February. (55a) Established 16th January. (56) Established 1st June. (57) Established 1st October. (58) Money Order Office established 1st March. (59) Established 15th December. (60) Money Order Office established 1st March. (61) Post and Telegraph Office established 19th February, and Money Order Office on 3rd September. (62) Established 1st September. (63) Established 1st September. (64) Established 8th February. (65) Established 16th October. (66) Telegraph Office opened 7th June, and Money Order Office on 3rd September. (67) Established 16th April. (68) Established 1st August. (69) Telegraph Office opened 10th September. (70) Established 1st September. (71) Established 16th April. (72) Money Order Office closed 1st March. (73) Established 1st May. (74) Established 1st June. (75) Established 1st May. (76) Established 1st October. (77) Established 1st May. (78) Established 1st December. (79) Established 1st March. (80) Post and Telegraph Office opened 1st July, and Money Order Office on 3rd September. (81) Post and Telegraph Office opened 15th September. (82) Established 1st August. (83) Established 1st September. (84) Money Order Office established 3rd September. (85) Money Order Office established 1st March. (86) Established 20th March. (87) Established 16th March. (88) Established 1st October. (89) Established 16th July. (90) Re-established 7th August. (91) Post Office established 1st June, and Money Order Office on 3rd September. (92) Established 16th May. (93) Established 1st June. (94) Money Order Office established 3rd September. (95) Established 7th May. (96) Post and Telegraph Office opened 11th June, and Money Order Office on 25th June. (97) Money Order Office closed 1st March. (98) Post Office established 16th May, and Money Order Office on 3rd September. (99) Established 1st September. (100) Established 16th May. (101) Established 15th February. (102) Money Order Office closed 15th August.

* The Postal revenue in the above return only includes the amount actually collected by each Postmaster. In many townships there are licensed vendors of postage stamps, and the sales by them of course affect the amount that would otherwise be accounted for by the Postmaster in each case.

B.

LIST of Receiving Offices on the 31st December, 1883.

Names of Receiving Offices.	Annual Salary.	Names of Receiving Offices.	Annual Salary.	Names of Receiving Offices.	Annual Salary.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aberglassyn	5 0 0	Gillenhah	5 0 0	Old Goree	5 0 0
Altcar	5 0 0	Glenariff	5 0 0	Orundumbi	5 0 0
Baerami	5 0 0	Glenbog	5 0 0	Ournie	5 0 0
Bald Nob	5 0 0	Goonambil	5 0 0	Parkesbourne	5 0 0
Ballanafad	5 0 0	Graman	5 0 0	Pelican Island	5 0 0
Bang Bang	5 0 0	Gregra	5 0 0	Pretty Gully	5 0 0
Barber's Creek	5 0 0	Grogan	5 0 0	Puddledock	5 0 0
Bedgerebong	5 0 0	Gullen	5 0 0	Pulpite Hill	5 0 0
Bellbrook	5 0 0	Halton	5 0 0	Ridge Road	5 0 0
Bellmount Forest	5 0 0	Hatfield	5 0 0	Rock Flat	5 0 0
Berrellan	5 0 0	Hickey's Creek	5 0 0	Rocky Ponds	5 0 0
Berrina Colliery	5 0 0	Hillas Creek	5 0 0	Rosebrook	5 0 0
Bindogandra	5 0 0	Hobby's Yards	5 0 0	Rosewood	5 0 0
Bogan Gate	5 0 0	Holt's Flat	5 0 0	Salisbury Plains	5 0 0
Bolaro	5 0 0	Holy Flat	5 0 0	Sally's Flat	5 0 0
Booroolong	5 0 0	Hopefield	5 0 0	Sandy Creek	5 0 0
Borambil	5 0 0	Invergowrie	5 0 0	Sassafras	5 0 0
Botany Road	5 0 0	Jingellic	5 0 0	Selmes'	5 0 0
Bow	5 0 0	Kaiser	5 0 0	Severn	5 0 0
Bowman	5 0 0	Kangarooie	5 0 0	Shaw	5 0 0
Brawlin	5 0 0	Kangaroo Camp	5 0 0	South Casino	8 0 0
Bredbo	5 0 0	Kilgin	5 0 0	Spring Plains	5 0 0
Brenda	5 0 0	Kilrush	5 0 0	Stammore	5 0 0
Brodie's Plains	5 0 0	Knorrit Flat	5 0 0	Stuart's Point	5 0 0
Brucedale	5 0 0	Kyamba	5 0 0	Sutton	5 0 0
Bumble	5 0 0	Lahey's Creek	5 0 0	Tantawanglo	5 0 0
Bungawalbin	5 0 0	Lamb's Creek	5 0 0	Tathra Road	5 0 0
Burns	5 0 0	Larbert	5 0 0	Telegerry	5 0 0
Burrumbuttock	5 0 0	Laurel Hill	5 0 0	Terra Bella	5 0 0
Burslem's	5 0 0	Lawson	5 0 0	Tharwa	5 0 0
Cabramatta	5 0 0	Leighwood	5 0 0	The Albert	5 0 0
Camden Haven	5 0 0	Little Bombay	5 0 0	The Bluff	5 0 0
Carabost	5 0 0	Little Plain	5 0 0	Thuddungra	5 0 0
Carrawobity	5 0 0	Lower Tarcutta	5 0 0	Thyra	5 0 0
Cataract	5 0 0	Luntsvale	5 0 0	Timbery Range	5 0 0
Cave Creek	5 0 0	Manar	5 0 0	Tomboy	5 0 0
Chidowla	5 0 0	Mangopla	5 0 0	Tuggranong	5 0 0
Clybucca	5 0 0	Maracket	5 0 0	Turlinjah	10 0 0
Cobham	5 0 0	Marrana Creek	5 0 0	Uley	5 0 0
Cochran Creek	5 0 0	Maule's Creek	5 0 0	Upper Lostock	5 0 0
Cockle Creek	5 0 0	Meringlo	5 0 0	Uranquinty	5 0 0
Coff's Harbour	5 0 0	Middle Adelong	5 0 0	Waddai	5 0 0
Collingullie	5 0 0	Milburn Creek	5 0 0	Wallangra	5 0 0
Cooba	5 0 0	Minto	5 0 0	Wardry	5 0 0
Cowan's	5 0 0	Mitta Mitta	5 0 0	Ward's River	5 0 0
Cowper	5 0 0	Morago	5 0 0	Warkton	5 0 0
Coolongolook Gold-field	5 0 0	Morongla Creek	5 0 0	Waverley Station	5 0 0
Craigie	5 0 0	Mount Aubrey	5 0 0	Williamsdale	5 0 0
Cuddell	5 0 0	Mount Pleasant	5 0 0	Wingello	5 0 0
Cudgen	5 0 0	Mullengandra	5 0 0	Wiseman's Creek	5 0 0
Cundambul	5 0 0	Murrangang	5 0 0	Womboo (Rogers's)	5 0 0
Curban	5 0 0	Murrumbah	5 0 0	Womboota (Edwards's)	5 0 0
Deep Creek	5 0 0	Nangus	5 0 0	Woodhall	5 0 0
Doughboy Hollow	5 0 0	Nanama	5 0 0	Woodstown	5 0 0
Downside	5 0 0	Narrawa	5 0 0	Woolgoolga	5 0 0
Doyle's Creek	5 0 0	Newlands	5 0 0	Woolla Woolla	5 0 0
Dry River	5 0 0	Nicholson's	5 0 0	Wyagdon	5 0 0
Dunoon	5 0 0	Noorong	5 0 0	Yambla	5 0 0
Emigrant Creek	5 0 0	North Yanko	5 0 0	Yarra	5 0 0
Eureka	5 0 0	Norton	5 0 0	Yaragundry	5 0 0
George's Creek	5 0 0	No. 2 West Bogan	5 0 0	Yarrara	5 0 0
German Creek	5 0 0	Nubba	5 0 0	Y. Water	5 0 0
Giant's Creek	5 0 0	Numbugga	5 0 0		

C.

RETURN showing where the Government have erected or possess buildings, and where buildings are leased or otherwise provided, for Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Government possess Buildings at the following places :—

Abattoirs.	Booligal.	Coonabarabran.
Albury (Post Office).	Bourke.	Coonamble.
Do. (Telegraph Office).	Braidwood.	Cooranbong.
Arakoon.	Brewarrina.	Cootamundra.
Araluen.	Burrowa.	Copeland North.
Armidale (Post Office).	Camden.	Corowa.
Do. (Telegraph Office).	Campbelltown.	Cowra.
Balranald.	Candelo.	Deniliquin (Post Office).
Barraba.	Cannonbar.	Do. (Telegraph Office).
Bathurst (Post Office).	Carcoar.	Dubbo.
Do. (Telegraph Office).	Casino.	Dungog.
Bega.	Cassilis.	East Maitland.
Bingera.	Clarence Town.	Euston.
Blayney.	Cobargo.	Forbes.
Boggabri.	Coolah.	Glen Innes.
Bombala.	Cooma.	Gosford.

The Government possess Buildings at the following places :—

Goulburn. Grafton. Grenfell. Gulgong. Gundagai. Gunnedah. Gunning. Hay. Hill End. Hillston. Inverell. Jereelderie. Jerry's Plains. June Junction. Kiama. Lawrence. Lismore. Lithgow. Liverpool. Major's Creek. Manly. Menindie. Merriwa. Milton. Molong. Moree. Morpeth. Moulamein.	Mount Victoria. Mudgee (Post Office). Do (Telegraph Office). Murrumburrah. Murrurundi (Telegraph Office). Muswellbrook (Post Office). Do (Telegraph Office). Narrabri. Narrandera. Newcastle (Post Office). Do (Telegraph Office). Newtown. Nowra. Orange. Parke. Parramatta. Penrith. Port Macquarie. Queanbeyan. Raymond Terrace. Redfern. Richmond. Rockley. Rylstone. St. Mary's. Scone. Singleton. Sofala.	South Grafton. Sydney. Tamworth. Tarcutta. Taree. Tenterfield. Trunkey Creek. Tumut. Ulmarra. Urana. Wagga Wagga. Walgett. Wallsend. Waratah. Warialda. Warren. Wellington. Wentworth. West Kempsey. West Maitland (Post Office). Do (Telegraph Office). Wilcannia. Windsor. Wollongong. Yass (Telegraph Office). Young.
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Office accommodation is provided at the following Railway Stations, also the property of the Government :—

Aberdeen. Anvil Creek. Armidale. Ashfield. Auburn. Bethungra. Binalong. Blackheath. Blacktown. Blandford. Bomen. Bowenfells. Bowna. Bowning. Breadalbane. Breeza. Brewongle. Bundanoon. Burwood. Cabramatta. Capertee. Carrathool. Clarence Tunnel. Colo Vale. Coolaman. Croydon. Culcairn. Curlewis. Currabubula. Darlington. Doughboy Hollow. Douglas. Emu Plains. Fairfield. Farley. George's Plains. Gerogery.	Glenbrook. Granville. Grong Grong. Hanging Rock. Harden. Harefield. Haydonton. Hexham. Homebush. Illabo. Ironbarks. Jerrawa. Jordan's Crossing. Junece. Katoomba. Kentucky. Lawson. Lochinvar. Marulan. Maryvale. Menangle. Minto. Moonbi. Mount Wilson. Mulgrave. Mullion Creek. Murrumbidgee. Narrabri. Narramine. Nevertire. Newbridge. North Yanko. Old Junece. Perth. Piper's Flat. Petersham. Raglan.	Ravensthorpe. Redfern. Redmyre. Riverstone. Rocky Ponds. Rookwood. Rooty Hill. Rydal. Seven Hills. Singleton. Spring Grove. Spring Hill. Springs. Springwood. Stammore. Tarana. Tarro. The Quarries. The Rock. The Valley. Towrang. Trangie. Uranquinty. Walcha Road. Wallendbeen. Warne. Werris Creek. Whitton. Willow-tree. Wimbleton. Wingello. Wingen. Woodford. Yambla. Yerong Creek.
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Office accommodation provided at Pilot Stations :—

Barrenjoey. Boat Harbour. Clarence River Heads. Green Cape. Harrington.	Jervis Bay. Macleay Heads. Manning River Heads. Nambucca Heads. Nelson's Bay.	Port Stephens. Seal Rocks. South Head (light-house). Tweed Heads. Ulladulla.
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Office accommodation provided free of charge for rent :—

Blackwall. Bolivia. Bowna. Bungwall Flat. Croki (Manning River). Dapto. Deepwater. Engowra. Germanton. Gerringong.	Ginninderra. Gladesville. Jamberoo. Kiandra. Kyamba. Laurieton. Lower Gundaroo. Lucknow. Michelago. Molonglo.	Nyngan. Royal Hotel. Salt Creek. Shellharbour. Stannifer. Tarago. Tattersall's The Exchange (Telegraph Office). Wolumla.
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Office accommodation provided by guarantors of Telegraph Lines :—

Cargo.		Tilpa.		Tumberumba.	
PREMISES RENTED.					
Office.	Annual Rent.	Office.	Annual Rent.	Office	Annual Rent.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adaminaby	30 0 0	Gulargambone	40 0 0	Paterson	40 0 0
Adelong	70 0 0	Hamilton	26 0 0	Pelican Flat	20 16 0
Appin (Telegraph Office) ..	26 0 0	Haymarket (Branch Office)	300 0 0	Pictou	40 0 0
Ballina	36 0 0	Howlong	39 0 0	Pilliga	52 0 0
Balmain (Branch Office).....	60 0 0	Hunter's Hill	65 0 0	Pooncarie.....	50 0 0
Baradine	40 0 0	Ivanhoe	50 0 0	Pymont	100 0 0
Barmedman	52 0 0	Kelso	20 0 0	Quirindi	52 0 0
Barrington	78 0 0	Kempsey	50 0 0	Randwick	90 0 0
Bateman's Bay (Telegraph Office)	30 0 0	King-street *	130 0 0	Robertson	20 0 0
Bega (Offices)	56 0 0	King-street (Branch Office)	208 0 0	Rocky Mouth.....	60 0 0
Do (Residence)	40 0 0	Lake Cudgellico (Telegraph Office)	52 0 0	Ryde.....	20 0 0
Bellbrook (Telegraph Office)	35 0 0	Lambton	39 0 0	St. Alban's	39 0 0
Bendemeer	36 0 0	Leichhardt	65 0 0	St. Leonard's (Branch Office)	130 0 0
Berrima	40 0 0	Louth	50 0 0	St. Peter's	40 0 0
Bodalla	26 0 0	Lower Botany.....	39 0 0	Smithtown	25 0 0
Bowral	36 8 0	Manilla	35 0 0	South Woodburn	40 0 0
Branxton	26 0 0	Marengo	20 0 0	Stroud	25 0 0
Broke	25 0 0	Marrickville	66 6 0	Surry Hills	130 0 0
Broughton's Creek.....	10 0 0	Marsden's	26 0 0	Sutton Forest.....	26 0 0
Brunswick River Heads (Telegraph Office) ..	25 0 0	Marsden's	26 0 0	Tabulam (Telegraph Office)	20 0 0
Brushgrove	31 4 0	Merimbula	30 0 0	Tambaroora (Post Office)...	26 0 0
Bulahdelah	40 0 0	Merimbula Point (Branch Office)	156 0 0	Tamworth (Offices)†	182 0 0
Bulli	24 0 0	Millie	40 0 0	Do (Postmaster's Residence)†	100 0 0
Bundarra	40 0 0	Minmi	26 0 0	Taralga.....	45 0 0
Bungendore	65 0 0	Mittagong	50 0 0	Tathra	26 0 0
Burrawang	20 0 0	Moama	60 0 0	Telegraph Stables, York-st.	480 0 0
Camperdown	80 0 0	Mogil Mogil	35 0 0	Telegraph Stores, Clarence-street	250 0 0
Canowindra	26 0 0	Morangarell (Telegraph Office)	26 0 0	Telegraph Stores, Kent-street	250 0 0
Clifton	33 0 0	Moruya	50 0 0	Temora.....	60 0 0
Cobar	156 0 0	Moss Vale	100 0 0	Terara	40 0 0
Cobbora	20 0 0	Mount M'Donald	45 0 0	The Exchange (Post Office)	100 0 0
Condobolin	75 0 0	Mulwala	30 0 0	Tingha	52 0 0
Copmanhurst	28 0 0	Muldooran	45 0 0	Timonee	26 0 0
Coraki (Richmond River)...	50 0 0	Mungindi	35 0 0	Tocumwall	52 0 0
Crookwell.....	50 0 0	Murrurundi (Post Office)...	54 0 0	Tuena	30 0 0
Cudal	20 0 0	Murwillumbah	33 16 0	Uralla	30 0 0
Cundletown.....	26 0 0	Nambucca (Telegraph Office)	12 0 0	Walcha	30 0 0
Darlington	75 0 0	Nelligen	20 0 0	Wallerawang	40 0 0
Delegate	15 0 0	Newcastle (Telegraph Workshops)	26 0 0	Wardell	40 0 0
Denman	30 0 0	Newton Boyd.....	13 0 0	Warkworth.....	15 12 0
Eauabalong	40 0 0	Nimitybelle.....	35 0 0	Waterloo.....	85 0 0
Eden	50 0 0	Nundle (Telegraph Office)	28 0 0	Waverley.....	83 0 0
Edgecliff	84 0 0	Nymagee.....	52 0 0	Wee Waa.....	40 0 0
Emmaville	52 0 0	Oberon.....	35 0 0	Wentworth.....	104 0 0
Fernmount	26 0 0	Oxley	30 0 0	West Tamworth.....	65 0 0
Forster	30 0 0	Oxford-street (Branch Office)	290 0 0	Wickham.....	50 0 0
Frederickton (Telegraph Office)	10 0 0	Paddington (Branch Office)	104 0 0	William-st. (Branch Office)	200 0 0
George-street West	130 0 0	Palmer's Island	20 0 0	Wingham.....	26 0 0
Gilgandra	45 10 0	Pambula	25 0 0	Wiseman's Ferry	50 0 0
Girilambone.....	52 0 0	Park-street (Branch Office)	169 0 0	Wollombi	30 0 0
Gladstone.....	5 4 0			Woodburn	30 0 0
Glebe.....	72 0 0			Yass (Post Office).....	90 0 0
Gloucester	26 0 0			Yctman (Telegraph Office)	50 0 0
Gongolgon	39 0 0				
Goodooga	30 0 0				
Greenwell Point.....	13 0 0				

* Sublet at same rental.

† Rented during alterations to Government buildings.

List of Stamp-sellers on the 31st December, 1883.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Aaron, T. C.	75, Elizabeth-st., Waterloo	15 July, 1882	Bullard, William	342, George-street	7 Aug., 1879
Abbott, Elizabeth	107, Oxford-street	21 June, 1873	Burnett, S.	92, Queen-street, Woollahra	12 Dec., 1882
Abrahams, Joseph	Eveleigh	19 Oct., 1881	Burrell, Reuben	62, Hunter-street	17 Nov., 1882
Abrahams, M. C. & Co.	340 & 342, Elizabeth-street	13 June, 1882	Burton, H. J.	Dean-street, Albury	6 May, 1881
Adams, George	Banner Office, Albury	17 Mar., 1881	Butler, Thomas	163, York-street	22 Dec., 1870
Adams, Eliza	91, Macquarie-street South	3 June, 1882	Byrne, Miss W.	152, Old South Head Road	27 Jan., 1883
Ah How, James	Prince-street, Grafton	16 Sept., 1882	Cahir, James	Corner of Clifford & Cowper Streets, Goulburn.	30 April, 1883
Albrecht, George	12, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.	22 Mar., 1880	Callaghan, M. J.	Mort-street, Balmain	16 June, 1874
Alexander, James	William-street, Bathurst	17 Oct., 1883	Callaghan, Owen	North Yass	11 June, 1883
Alexander, Samuel	241, George-street West	23 May, 1883	Callaway, R.	140, King-street	4 Oct., 1877
Allwood, John	81 & 86, Castlereagh-street	26 Oct., 1882	Campbell, J. B.	Yass	4 Jan., 1882
Anderson, P.	153, Lower George-street	8 Sept., 1882	Cannon, Miss Julian E.	Vickery-street, Waverley	8 June, 1883
Ardill, G. E.	277, Pitt-street	26 Oct., 1882	Canterill, John	235, Oxford-street	20 Jan., 1882
Armstrong, E. A.	Tintaldra, Victoria	6 Dec., 1876	Canty, John M.	137, Regent-street	18 Mar., 1880
Arnold, A.	Newtown	24 Mar., 1879	Castlemane, Mrs. R.	Noumea, New Caledonia	30 Dec., 1872
Asser, N. F.	Scone	3 Mar., 1863	Cash William	11, George-street West	12 May, 1880
Bailey, F. W.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	28 Feb., 1882	Casperson, Mrs. L.	Tumut	29 May, 1871
Baker, F. E.	53, Liverpool-street West	29 July, 1882	Cassidy, P.	85, Walker-street, Redfern	2 Dec., 1881
Bale, Mary	Woollahra	11 May, 1870	Castner, J. L.	Redfern Railway Station	10 Feb., 1875
Ball, E.	Goulburn	30 Dec., 1862	Causton, H. W. L.	Clarence-street	22 Mar., 1881
Bamford, Ellen	29, Pitt-street, Redfern	7 Jan., 1882	Caught, W. W.	Enmore	6 June, 1881
Brancroft & Son	Regent-street, Redfern	29 Dec., 1882	Christmas, J. F.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	17 Aug., 1883
Barby, Mrs. Elizabeth	66, Hunter-street	6 June, 1881	Chudleigh & Caudle	Summer Hill, Ashfield	13 Aug., 1880
Barden, E.	Enmore Road, Newtown	31 July, 1880	Clamp, J.	781, George-street	15 July, 1880
Barker, F. J.	85, Sussex-street	23 June, 1870	Clark, C. M.	High-st., West Maitland	14 Feb., 1876
Barnett, J. J.	Lower Township, Temora	17 Aug., 1880	Clark, Henry	116, Regent-street, Redfern	20 Mar., 1883
Barratt, Mrs. M.	152, King-street	14 Jan., 1878	Clark, James	Marrickville Road, Marrickville.	15 Nov., 1883
Barrett, George	Spring's Bldgs., Waverley	14 Aug., 1882	Clarke, Henry	Stanmore Road, Petersham	21 Feb., 1879
Barton, John	Corner of Buckingham and Rutland Sts., Strawberry Hills.	13 May, 1882	Clarke, J. W. R.	5 & 6, Market-buildings, George-street.	14 May, 1879
Bass, Thomas	Church-street, Parramatta	20 Sept., 1881	Clarke, E.	193, Oxford-street	24 Dec., 1868
Beales, C.	Regent-street, Redfern	15 July, 1882	Clarke & Tait	Clifford and Cowper Streets, Goulburn.	14 Oct., 1882
Beare, J. C.	192, William-street	25 June, 1868	Coates & Tost	60, William-street	27 April, 1872
Beavis, Miss Sarah	187, Cleveland-st., Redfern	17 Dec., 1881	Cohen, Sydney	408, George-street	8 July, 1880
Beck, Miss Eliza	Burrowa East	29 Nov., 1878	Colburt, Charles	Grafton-street, Goulburn	25 May, 1882
Bell, Francis	Codrington-st., Darlington	14 July, 1883	Cole, E. R.	394, George-street	22 Oct., 1867
Bell, George	Station-street, Penrith	13 Aug., 1883	Cole, J.	Enmore Road, Newtown	6 Feb., 1875
Bellbridge, W. C.	Darling-street, Balmain	11 May, 1880	Coleman, Mrs. A.	High Holborn & Cleveland Streets, Surry Hills.	20 Mar., 1882
Bennett, G. M.	135, King-street	17 Sept., 1869	Collins, Charles	Narrabri	11 Aug., 1880
Bennett, Alfred	Evening News Office, 148 & 150, Pitt-street.	29 Sept., 1869	Colwell, J.	88, Gipps-street, Surry Hills	5 Nov., 1875
Bent, Chas.	368, George-street	13 Aug., 1869	Compton, F.	4, Oxford-street	2 Sept., 1882
Bentley, Mrs. Eliza J.	190, William-street	14 May, 1881	Conlon, M.	Cooma-street, Yass	1 Nov., 1879
Berry, W. H. C.	Menindie	10 Feb., 1879	Connelly, Mrs. Bessy	Glenmore Road	6 April, 1881
Billbrough, William	Dean-street, Albury	17 Oct., 1880	Cook, Chester T.	Tamworth	18 Sept., 1879
Bingham, Miss E. A.	Morris-street, Summer Hill	23 Sept., 1880	Cook, Samuel	Narrabri	31 Jan., 1882
Black, J. M.	Ayrdale, Merimbula	4 Dec., 1874	Cookes, Mrs. Caroline	Bombala	9 Dec., 1882
Blair, Robert	West Maitland	6 Dec., 1877	Coombes, R., & Son	55, George-street, Redfern	2 Feb., 1883
Blake, C. E.	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	3 Feb., 1883	Corderoy, Thomas	Ilford	15 Mar., 1882
Bluhdorn, Mrs. Catherine	159, Phillip-street	15 July, 1880	Cornish, J. C.	165, George-st. West, Sydney	29 July, 1882
Bobrowski, Miss Amelia J.	Stewart-street, Bathurst	31 May, 1881	Correy, Mrs. E.	229, Devonshire-st., Surry Hills.	14 Feb., 1883
Bohrsmann, M. C.	39, Oxford-street	10 May, 1869	Corrigan, Thomas	Marshall-street, Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880
Bonnor, Mrs. Elizabeth	Harris-street, Ultimo	24 Feb., 1881	Coull, W.	Picton	27 Aug., 1864
Boore & Long	35 & 37, Market-street	30 Nov., 1881	Cox, Fred.	Bourke-street, South Goulburn.	9 Aug., 1883
Borradale, Henry	Buckland & Garden Streets, Alexandria.	22 Dec., 1882	Cox, Samuel	Crookwell	15 Aug., 1880
Boughton, John	"The Lion" Stores, Balmain	9 Aug., 1882	Cox, William G.	Goulburn	2 Feb., 1880
Bowtell, Charles	204, Devonshire-st., Surry Hills.	28 May, 1883	Craig & Aitken	680, George-street	26 Aug., 1882
Bowyer, George	410, Elizabeth-street South	26 May, 1865	Crawford, J. T.	Corner of Morehead and Redfern Streets, Redfern.	15 Sept., 1883
Boxhall, Mr.	Crown-street, Wollongong.	10 Jan., 1883	Crewes, Charles F.	120, King-street	23 June, 1881
Breckenridge, Robt.	Newcastle	14 Aug., 1876	Crofts, John	95, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 May, 1882
Brett, James	Blane-street, Newcastle	15 July, 1880	Daines, Alfred	Tichbourne, near Forbes	28 Feb., 1882
Bridge, H. H.	Cobargo	12 June, 1883	Dalby, James	Anson-street, Orange	24 July, 1877
Brooks, John	108, Alfred-street, Milson's Point, North Shore.	22 Oct., 1880	Dall, A. W.	Mullens-street, Balmain	16 Sept., 1881
Brown, Alexander	25, Old Newtown Road, Darlington.	9 June, 1881	Davidson, A. W.	Lawrence	29 Dec., 1880
Brown, Arthur	202, Elizabeth-street	11 Nov., 1881	Davies, James	Brilliant-street, Bathurst	26 April, 1882
Brown, Mrs.	4, Argyle-place	17 April, 1879	Davis, E.	Parramatta	22 Mar., 1871
Brown, Charles	Crown-street, Wollongong.	8 Mar., 1883	Davis, Mrs. L.	32, Kent-street	17 Jan., 1878
Brown, P.	Corner of Elizabeth & Market Streets.	14 Sept., 1883	Dawson, Mrs. Margt	28, Sussex-street	9 June, 1879
Brown, T.	Corner of Denham & Glebe Streets, Glebe.	6 Nov., 1883	Day, Phillip	Corner of Carlton & Irving Streets, Chippendale.	4 July, 1881
Brown & Shaw	321, Pitt-street	13 Nov., 1880	Deacon, Thomas	Milson's Point, St. Leonards	1 July, 1869
Bruce, W. L.	Railway Store, North Wagga.	19 June, 1879	Decaux, William	Gunnedah	24 Feb., 1881
Brunton, William	Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle.	8 Jan., 1880	Dempster, Annie Elizabeth.	Enmore Road, Newtown	15 May, 1883
Bucknell, Miss Sarah	Enmore Road	18 July, 1883	Dettmer, E. C.	Foveaux-street, Surry Hills	1 April, 1880
Buist, H.	113, King-street	13 June, 1870	Deemer, W.	Darling Road, W. Balmain	10 July, 1880
			Dickson, R. W.	102, Princes-street	22 June, 1882
			Dignam, W. J.	Reynolds-street, North Goulburn.	31 Jan., 1882

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Dimmock, Thomas	General Printing Office, West Maitland.	13 Aug., 1880	Greenstreet, Thomas	Myrtle Creek, on the Lawrence and Casino Road.	31 Oct., 1883
Dixon, Thomas	Parramatta	31 May, 1870	Greisin, Martin	260, George-street	16 Feb., 1871
Dixon, E.	Greta, Anvil Creek	2 Aug., 1875	Guild, John	St. Mary's, South Creek	6 Sept., 1880
Dodd, A.	Grey-street, Glen Innes	23 Feb., 1877	Guinery, A.	1, Argyle-st., Miller's Point	17 Aug., 1870
Dole, James	Glebe Road	2 June, 1865	Gulliver, John	Newcastle	30 June, 1869
Donald, George	Hamilton	28 May, 1883	Hall & Son	62, King-street West	6 Mar., 1883
Donovan, John J.	31, Bent-street	18 Aug., 1883	Hall, E.	Bentinck and Lambert Sts. and William-st., Bathurst	9 Mar., 1882
Downes, R.	281, Pitt-street	20 Aug., 1877	Hall, William	Mudgee	24 Oct., 1879
Downey, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	Darling Road, Balmain	27 July, 1883	Hallett, Mrs. Jane	Morpeth	17 May, 1883
Downey, George, jun.	254, Harris-street, corner of Allen-street, Pyrmont.	19 Aug., 1882	Halloran, John	29, Foveaux-street, Albion Estate.	5 Jan., 1881
Drake, Henry	Hercules-street and Liverpool Road, Ashfield.	22 Jan., 1879	Hamilton, Miss G. D.	Lyndhurst-street, Glebe	15 Mar., 1883
Drew, Thomas C.	Corner of Ocean and Queen Streets, Woollahra.	18 July, 1881	Hammond & Co.	Bridge Road, Pyrmont	13 Sept., 1882
Dugdale, T. W.	Taree	4 Jan., 1876	Hardie, Thomas	Morehead-street, Redfern	7 April, 1879
Dumolo, J. T.	2, Pitt-street, Waterloo	1 Aug., 1882	Hardwick Brothers	Linsley-street, Cobar	5 April, 1883
Dunbar, J. R.	26, Botany-st., Surry Hills	8 Dec., 1882	Hardy, R. E.	303, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street.	9 Mar., 1882
Duncan, Robert	Parramatta Road, Petersham	2 April, 1883	Harney, Richard	65, Elizabeth-street	25 May, 1882
Dunn, Patrick	Mulwala	8 Dec., 1864	Harper W.	65, Upper William-st. South	24 June, 1869
Dyason, E. B.	Paddington	9 June, 1880	Harris, Samuel	Newcastle	30 Jan., 1880
Eames, W. D.	14, Oxford-street	28 Jan., 1864	Harris, Simon	Jereelderie	23 June, 1881
Eathorne, John R.	21, Sydney Arcade	22 June, 1883	Harrison, M.	93, Castlereagh-street	20 Aug., 1875
Edridge, Herbert	420, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills.	23 Mar., 1882	Harry, H.	Toothill-street and Denison Road, Petersham.	3 Aug., 1882
Edward, W. T.	135, George-street West	26 Feb., 1883	Harvey, T. F.	Pitt & Wells Sts., Redfern	25 June, 1878
Edwards, L. F.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	10 Feb., 1883	Hawes & Swanson	Ryde	20 Sept., 1882
Elder, James	71, King-street	21 May, 1880	Hawkins, A. A.	Darling Road, Balmain	22 June, 1883
Ellis, Richard	Catherine-st., Forest Lodge	21 Oct., 1882	Hawkins, John	189, King-street, Newtown	2 July, 1883
Emert, William F. Colyton.	Mount Druitt, near Rooty Hill.	9 Feb., 1882	Hayes, C. H.	Sec., Sydney Exchange	30 June, 1880
Enemark, —	Corner of Old South Head Road and Queen-street, Woollahra.	16 Dec., 1882	Hayes, John J.	63, Market-street	21 Mar., 1882
Engelen, J. B.	Gundagai	15 Aug., 1881	Hearle, F. A.	80½, Princes-street	3 Aug., 1883
Ethell, Percy	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	4 April, 1883	Heather, A.	113, George-street North	5 July, 1879
Eve, Jas.	159, Pitt-street	13 Nov., 1877	Henderson, P. & J.	Mount Vernon-st., Forest Lodge.	8 Oct., 1883
Fairbairn, Mrs. C. L.	Addison Road, Marrickville	4 Aug., 1882	Herrick, J. & E.	Lithgow	6 Oct., 1880
Fairfax, H. J.	Redmyre	17 April, 1883	Heyes, William H.	Curtis Road, Balmain	18 Oct., 1882
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter and Pitt Streets	15 April, 1864	Hickey, W.	115, George-street	7 June, 1877
Farey & Co.	Harris-street, Ultimo	25 Feb., 1880	Hill, George	796, George-street	13 Feb., 1877
Farrell, Kate	798, George-street South	31 Oct., 1882	Hill, George	150, Cleveland-st., and 15, Wattle-st., Chippendale.	6 Feb., 1882
Fawcett, Dr. B.	Piper-street, Bathurst	21 Sept., 1881	Hill, George	44, Gloucester-street	22 June, 1883
Field, J. P.	Orange	13 Feb., 1883	Hill, J.	792, George-street	16 June, 1888
Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864	Hill Brothers	130, William-street	19 Oct., 1877
Filz, Mrs. Josephine	Evans-street, Balmain	23 Jan., 1883	Hinchliffe, S. A.	Waterloo	2 Aug., 1875
Fitzosborne, James	Howick-street, Bathurst	12 Nov., 1878	Hinder, E. J.	Glebe Road	10 Oct., 1877
Fitzpatrick, Mary A.	35, King-street	17 May, 1873	Hirsch, Mrs. Bertha	Auburn-st. South, Goulburn	3 Sept., 1883
Flagg, E. H.	King and Nelson Streets, Newtown.	25 Aug., 1882	Hoare, James	Darling-street, Balmain	22 May, 1882
Flanagan, E. F.	586, George-street	28 June, 1864	Hodgkinson, James	242, South Head Road, Paddington.	15 Feb., 1882
Flatman, Henry	Canterbury Rd., Petersham	12 Oct., 1880	Holt, S. L.	Hunter-street, Newcastle	14 Nov., 1883
Foot, H. B.	Yass	21 Mar., 1868	Hordern, J. L.	211, Pitt-street	17 Mar., 1877
Ford, Eliza	Ocean-street, Woollahra	8 Feb., 1871	Hudson, G.	St. John's Road, Forest Lodge	30 Nov., 1883
Fortier, Wm.	89, Sussex-street	14 Nov., 1866	Hunt, Mrs. F. R.	Victoria Road, Marrickville	14 Mar., 1882
Foster, H. N.	144, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	5 July, 1880	Hunter, W. C.	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869
Foster, Mrs. Sarah	48, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.	14 Nov., 1883	Ingham, Benjamin	24, Goulburn-street	17 July, 1882
Fowler, H. V.	309, Castlereagh-street	17 Feb., 1869	Ireland, A.	115, Harbour-street	14 April, 1882
Fowler, Percy	Hordern-street, Newtown	14 Sept., 1882	Ives, E.	169, Regent-street, Redfern	13 Feb., 1883
Fowles, Geo.	Buckland-street, Waterloo	27 Mar., 1876	Jackson, William	Burritt-st., Leichhardt	11 May, 1881
Foxall, W. S.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	14 Feb., 1877	Jacob, G. L.	Nyngan	19 June, 1883
Foxall, William	92, Oxford-street	28 Feb., 1881	Jacobs, S. H.	Dowling-street, Moore Park	9 June, 1883
Frazer, George E.	83, George-street North	1 Nov., 1881	James, John	Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge.	9 Sept., 1882
French, W.	17, Bennett-st., Surry Hills	5 Oct., 1880	James, D.	41, Oxford-street	27 April, 1870
Fry, T. H.	Waverley Station, Crudine	23 April, 1883	James & Co.	515, George-street	17 May, 1877
Fryer, Thomas	Kemp-street, Wallsend	19 July, 1879	James, S. L.	86, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 Sept., 1883
Fuller, Mrs. Fanny D.	Stanmore Road, Petersham	3 June, 1881	Jamieson, Robert	Hunter-street, Newcastle	5 July, 1880
Gazzard, Moses	Church-street, Parramatta	8 Aug., 1876	Jansen, F.	78, Market-street	29 Sept., 1877
Gibb, James	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	15 Feb., 1878	Jarvis, Thomas	Croydon Road, South Ashfield.	17 Feb., 1883
Gibbs, James	Corner of Alt and John Streets, North Ashfield.	7 Nov., 1882	Jaye, James	Lawson-street, Balmain	13 May, 1882
Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	70, Pitt-street	17 Aug., 1868	Jennings, R.	129, Elizabeth-st., Redfern	30 April, 1883
Gibson, Henry W.	23, Sydney Arcade	20 Dec., 1881	Jennett, M.	151, Liverpool-street	23 Aug., 1883
Gilbert Brothers	George-street, Parramatta	8 Sept., 1882	Johns, Franz	Blue's Point Road, North Shore.	21 Mar., 1881
Goddard, Henry	133, Oxford-st., Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880	Johnson, James	298, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	6 July, 1883
Goddard, A., & Co.	Narrabri	24 Feb., 1883	Jones, Mrs. A.	117, King-street, Newtown	6 Oct., 1882
Goldstein, Albert	24, Hunter-street	14 July, 1880	Jones, A.	46, George-street West	2 Dec., 1868
Good, Edward	Bourke	13 June, 1883	Jones, C.	356, Harris-st., Pyrmont	25 April, 1881
Gordon & Gotch	357, George-street	8 April, 1865	Jones, J. R.	Bathurst	1 Oct., 1862
Gorrel, F.	98, Queen-st., Woollahra	17 Sept., 1881	Jones, Robert	Harden	7 Aug., 1882
Grattan, O. L.	284, George-street	19 Aug., 1881	Jones, Samuel	Glebe Store, Glebe, Newcastle.	25 May, 1876
Graveur, E.	196, George-street	17 April, 1883	Jones, W. G.	Ashfield	10 Aug., 1880
Green, James	Burwood Road, Burwood	19 May, 1882	Jones, J. P.	Blayney	1 June, 1880
Gregory, William	Corner of Cowper-st. and Old South Head Rd., Waverley.	14 Aug., 1882	Joseph, Charles	Howick-street, Bathurst	16 Oct., 1883
			Kaufman, M.	Corner of Nithsdale and Goulburn Streets.	14 Sept., 1882
			Kavanagh, M.	Liverpool and Harbour Sts.	2 Aug., 1877

Name	Residence	Date of Appointment	Name	Residence	Date of Appointment
Kay Ty	Anvil Creek	15 Mar , 1882	Marshall, J S	124, Market street	19 June, 1880
Kearney, Matthew	Lyndhurst and Cottingham Streets, Glebe.	9 July, 1883	Martin & Co	Corner of Bouike and Fitzroy Streets, Surry Hills	13 Oct , 1881
Kerr, A A	Goulburn	13 June, 1872	Mathews, William	Tamworth	8 Dec , 1883
Keil, Wernei	Stanmore Road, Petersham	27 July, 1881	Matthews, Charles	19, George street West	16 Dec , 1880
Kilborne, M L.	George street, Bathurst	10 Jan , 1883	May, William	Legislative Assembly	11 July, 1879
King, E F	544, Bouike st , Surry Hills	14 July, 1880	Meads, Mrs Catherine	231, William street	23 May, 1881
Kingcott, J.	Kingston, Newtown	14 Aug , 1876	Meehan, P J	Abercrombie and O'Connor Streets, Chippendale	27 Mar , 1883
Kirby, Mrs S. S.	190, Pitt street	11 Oct , 1878	Meeke, James	20, Pitt st , Circular Quay	20 May, 1881
Kline, J.	Campbell's Hill, West Matland	9 June, 1875	Meldrum, Alexander	Sec , Sydney Coffee Palace	27 Oct , 1880
Kluge, Charles	47, William street	7 Oct , 1880	Menser, L	Church street, Parramatta	16 Feb , 1877
Knaggs & Co	Newcastle	29 June, 1865	Merrick, Samuel	Victoria and Liverpool Sts , Darlinghurst	20 Aug , 1880
Knowles, E H	209, Sussex street	2 Nov , 1874	Metcalf, J	Laura and Hawkins Streets, Camdenville, Newtown	10 Dec , 1883
Knox, Joseph	Hereford st , Forest Lodge	8 Dec , 1881	Miller, Mrs	57, New Pitt street	4 Dec , 1874
Kollas, Kemos	Victoria st , Darlinghurst	14 Dec , 1882	Milligan & Crowley	Nyngan	14 Sept , 1883
Kurton, Mr.	Corner of Pitt and Wellington Streets, Redfern	18 June, 1881	Mills, A	31, Cleveland st , Darlington	6 Aug , 1880
Lamond, J J	2, Macquarie street South	27 May, 1882	Milne, W A	53, Pitt street	20 Feb , 1882
Lang, J & A	Woodburn	22 April, 1882	Moller, John G	Lithgow	24 Jan , 1882
Lang, William	12, Carlton terrace, Irwin street, off Abercrombie street.	23 June, 1881	Montgomery, John	149, Bathurst st	15 Mar , 1882
Lansdown, John	Goulburn	7 Dec , 1878	Montgomery, Hugh	Marulan	17 Sept , 1867
Larkin, J	Campdown	2 Mar , 1883	Montgomery, William	Cook's River Rd , St Peter's	23 Nov , 1883
Lassetter & Co	417, George street	4 Oct , 1882	Mooney, M	136, Oxford street	23 Aug , 1878
Laughton, J R	Howick street, Bathurst	26 Sept , 1883	Moore, Mrs	William street Bathurst	17 Dec , 1877
Laughton & Co , Messrs J R	194, Elizabeth street	27 May, 1881	Moore, H Byron	Exchange, Melbourne	3 June, 1881
Lawrence, Richard	Paddington	9 Sept , 1882	Moore, Mrs H	554, George street	23 July, 1856
Lawrence, Richard	66, Oxford street	13 Feb , 1877	Morgan, Mrs Francis	18, Myrtle st , Darlington	5 Sept , 1883
Layton, Robert	South Grafton	4 Dec , 1883	Mouison, F W	Regent street, Newtown	16 Mar , 1877
Lee & Ross	53, Macquarie street	14 June, 1879	Moss, M M	85, King street	23 Feb , 1883
Leigh, S T & Co	66, Pitt street	1 July, 1880	Mountford, Martha	257, Oxford street	29 June, 1880
Leslie, W C	Darling Road, Balmain	22 Aug , 1881	Murphy, Sidney	230, George street	11 Aug , 1871
Lessels, Robert & Son	Orange	13 July, 1880	Murphy, Felix	Elizabeth and King Streets	16 Aug , 1876
Levy, Mrs	47, George street West	4 Mar , 1881	Murphy, Dora	Bourke and Fitzroy Streets	30 Jan , 1879
Levy Brothers	George street, Bathurst	30 Jan , 1882	Murray, P	265, Pitt street	23 Aug , 1883
Lewis Brothers	Tamworth	14 July, 1880	Murray, George	Cowra	28 June, 1879
Lewis, Mrs Emily	St Mark's	24 Nov , 1883	Murray, Miss M E.	Erskineville Road, Macdonald Town	20 Jan , 1880
Lightfoot, William	Jesmond, Lambton	25 June, 1880	Nagle, J H	25, Albert street, Circular Quay	10 Nov., 1880
Lillyman, Mrs. H M	379, Dowling street, Surry Hills	20 Jan , 1883	Nash, F	West Matland	2 June, 1873
Lloyd, H	New South Wales Railway Bookstall Company, Railway Stations, Redfern, Newcastle, Parramatta, and Granville	7 Jan , 1882	Nash, William	Old South Head Road, Paddington	2 Feb , 1883
Love, Daniel	Rountree street, Balmain	10 July, 1883	Nolan, Martin	649, George street	20 Jan , 1873
Love, James R.	502, George street	15 Mar , 1880	Nelson, Olla	Old Newtown Road, Darlington	26 Mar , 1881
Lowe, J	Elizabeth and Redfern Sts , Redfern.	21 Sept., 1881	Nelson and Lawson, Mesdames	41, Upper William st North	3 Sept , 1883
Lowe, Walter	Prince street, Grafton	23 Oct , 1882	Neale and Fulton, jun	Howick street, Bathurst	17 Mar , 1880
Lucas, John	157, King street, Newtown	14 Dec , 1882	Neuman, Mrs E M	Penrith	3 May, 1880
Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tarcutta	19 Jan , 1871	Neumann, J H	George street, Bathurst	18 Oct , 1878
Luscombe, Richard	482, Bouike st , Surry Hills	22 Sept , 1880	Noake, John	659 1/2, George street	2 Sept , 1882
Lynch, Miss Hannah	158, Elizabeth street	6 Aug , 1880	Norrie, W J	320 & 446, George street	14 Feb , 1872
M'Cann, Charles	Corner of Crown and Goulburn streets, Surry Hills	26 Sept., 1883	Norwood, W J	Forest Lodge, Glebe	22 July, 1873
M'Comiskey & M'Kenzie.	Narrabri	10 Jan , 1883	Nutter, E	Bathurst	12 April, 1876
M'Crea, —	Nelson-street, Plattsburg, Wallsend	21 Nov , 1883	O'Brien, Wm	97, Elizabeth street	15 Aug , 1883
M'Culloch, Alexander	Middle Township, Temora	31 Aug , 1880	O'Neil, Miss	324, Castlereagh street	18 July, 1879
M'Donald, A. D	High-street, West Matland	22 July, 1882	O'Neill, Robert T	"Albion House," Manaro-street, Queanbeyan.	16 Feb , 1882
M'Donald, E.	Corner of Burwood Road, Burwood	28 Feb , 1883	O'Neill, Mrs H	Pitt street, Redfern	17 Sept., 1880
M'Donald, Mrs Jane	Goulburn	17 July, 1883	Orton, John	Falcon street, St Leonards	10 Sept , 1883
M'Donnell, Mrs	Tichborne, near Parkes	31 Jan , 1881	Page, G W	Lithgow	2 June, 1881
M'Glew, Mrs E A	Enmore Road, Newtown	10 July, 1883	Page, Richard	537, George street	21 Dec., 1876
M'Farland, John	Darlington Road, Darlington	17 Oct , 1883	Paul, T J	Coogee Bay	2 Oct , 1882
M'Knight, Mrs	Lower Fort st	23 Mar , 1881	Pattison, John D.	Nelson st ,North Annandale	28 April, 1882
M'Ilveen, George	192, Cumberland street	12 July, 1881	Pauchane, John	124, Pitt street	7 July, 1882
M'Kean, Elizabeth	169 and 171, Regent street, Redfern.	19 Nov , 1881	Pearce, Thomas	72, Cooper st , Surry Hills	17 July, 1882
M'Manus, J.	111, King street	6 Mar , 1883	Pearson, W	Railway Porter, Summer Hill	24 July, 1880
M'Neil, J.	70, Sussex street	20 Mar , 1860	Pemberton, F. M.	41, Pitt street, Waterloo	2 Dec , 1882
M'Phail, Emma	90, William-street	3 Dec , 1872	Penberthy, J.	80, Oxford street	18 April, 1883
Mackie, John D.	Ferry Road, Glebe Point	18 May, 1883	Percival, Norman	General News Agency, Paddington.	12 Oct., 1880
Macready, Hugh	King street, Newtown	20 July, 1880	Phillips, Alfred F	74, Oxford st , Paddington	19 Dec , 1883
Maddock, W.	381, George street	6 Aug , 1863	Phillips, Joel	Regent street, Redfern	26 Sept , 1879
Mahler, Jacob	45, King street West	2 June, 1880	Phillips, W H.	60, Market street	10 July, 1880
Mahony, Jeremiah	39, Nithdale street	3 Nov , 1881	Pickett, Mrs	182, Harris street, Ultimo	22 Aug , 1883
Mainstone, A.	Corner of Elizabeth and Windsor Sts., Paddington	28 Sept , 1883	Plowman, R	86, Quay street, Darling Harbour	10 Feb., 1882
Mallam, H. G.	Beardy street, Armidale	9 Feb , 1877	Poole, R. L.	March and Hill Streets, Orange	7 Dec., 1878
Manning, Mrs	8, Oxford street	10 Aug , 1880	Poppenhagen, F.	Bolton-street, Newcastle	8 June, 1878
Manson, Mrs Mary	Henderson Rd , Alexandria	10 Nov , 1880	Porter, Robert	Refreshment Rooms, Railway Station, Redfern.	15 Nov., 1880
Mappin, M	90, Market street	23 Aug , 1881	Potts, W. E	Lee street, Wellington	28 Feb., 1881
Marcus, Lous	62, Botany street	4 Nov , 1880	Poulton, Joseph	Tamworth South	20 Nov., 1878
Marshall, J , & Vincent H. S.	Glen Innes	19 June, 1882	Poulton, W T.	161, Pitt street	12 Nov., 1880
			Pratt, William	West Matland	30 Nov., 1881
			Price, Granville	Petersham	22 Mar., 1880
				Forster and Wattle Streets, Leichhardt.	11 Dec , 1880

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Prince, C.	149, King-street	19 June, 1880	Strong, A.	Elgin-st., West Maitland	28 Sept., 1878
Pring James	New Canterbury Road, near Livingstone-street, Marrickville.	4 July, 1882	Strong, H.	Rous	24 July, 1882
Prior, James	Crystal-street, Petersham	11 May, 1881	Stuart, Henry	Ashfield	21 Feb., 1880
Pritchard, H.	Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	23 Nov., 1881	Sweeney, T. F.	562, George-street	4 Aug., 1879
Pullen, W. T.	Cowper, near Bushgrove	18 Oct., 1880	Swinney, Mrs. Elizabeth	Paddington Library, South Head Road.	5 Jan., 1881
Pullin, John	336, Castlereagh-street	2 Aug., 1880	Syer, G. C.	Grafton	24 Oct., 1882
Purchase, Edward	Central Temora	23 Sept., 1880	Tait, James A.	Middle Temora	29 Sept., 1880
Rae, J. B.	Mullens-street, Balmain	7 Feb., 1881	Taylor, Thomas C.	Armidale	27 Dec., 1882
Read, Mrs. J.	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	24 Dec., 1881	Taylor, S.	12, Bridge-street	22 Aug., 1870
Reay, F. W.	Plattsburg, Wallsend	9 Aug., 1877	Thomas, Edward	Waverley	10 May, 1880
Redgate, Wm.	292, Bourke-street	25 Feb., 1873	Thomas, G.	107, Glebe Road, Glebe	24 Aug., 1880
Reeve, Charles	113, King-street, Newtown	11 Oct., 1882	Thompson, James	46, Erskine-street	6 Sept., 1880
Reeve, J. W. A.	Church-street, Parramatta	8 July, 1880	Thomson, John	72, Pitt-street	22 Aug., 1871
Reilly, P.	2, Macquarie-street South	8 April, 1863	Thornthwaite & Co.	8, Hunter-street	20 Aug., 1881
Reynolds, P. E.	410, George-street	13 July, 1876	Thornton, R.	413, Crown-st., Surry Hills	6 June, 1881
Rice, Mrs. Honora	Corner of Harris and Union Streets, Pymont.	8 Feb., 1882	Thornton, R.	Corner of Gipps & Crown Sts.	24 June, 1881
Richardson, Jane	Merrygoen	17 May, 1869	Thornan, Michael	Ross-street, Forest Lodge	26 Oct., 1881
Riley, W. R.	Goulburn	27 Nov., 1862	Tierney, Miss Mabel	554, George-street South	27 July, 1880
Riordan, James	Union Club	21 Jan., 1879	Tilbury, Mrs. C.	93, George-street West	17 Sept., 1883
Risbey, Mrs. Sarah	King-street, Newtown	31 Aug., 1880	Tisdale, James	Queen-street, Woollahra	7 Feb., 1879
Roberts, A. C.	57, King-street	24 Jan., 1883	Toose, James C., Telegraph Station-master.	Nulla Nulla	31 July, 1880
Roberts, James	Craigie, near Delegate	4 Aug., 1871	Topham, Thomas J.	108, Woolloomooloo-street	18 Oct., 1883
Roberts, T. F.	Yass	10 Mar., 1881	Torr, Mrs. Eliza	Evans-street, Balmain	28 Feb., 1880
Roberts, W.	Hargrave-st., Paddington	4 Aug., 1882	Truck, Thomas	503, Crown-st., Surry Hills	26 April, 1882
Robertson, F.	122, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo	30 Sept., 1880	Tusswell, Henry	Durham-street, Bathurst	13 April, 1880
Robertson, G.	361, George-street	13 Aug., 1878	Tunk, George, senr.	Parramatta North	1 Aug., 1882
Robinson, John S.	Corner of Myrtle and Shepherd Streets, Darlingtown.	13 April, 1883	Turnbull, Mrs. Ellen	Crown-street, Surry Hills	6 June, 1882
Rofe, James	King-st. South, Newtown	21 Sept., 1880	Turner & Henderson	16 & 18, Hunter-street	9 Dec., 1864
Rogers, John	90, King-street	9 Sept., 1882	Tweedie, C. L.	Bombala	31 May, 1880
Rossiter, F. R.	University-st., Camperdown	11 April, 1881	Vaughan, T. H.	Darling-street, Balmain	10 Aug., 1880
Rowley, William	King-st. South, Newtown	5 July, 1881	Veness, Charles H.	Tamworth	22 July, 1882
Rowling, Mr.	Corner of William and Bay Streets, Double Bay	13 Sept., 1883	Venteman, Mary	57, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo	29 June, 1883
Rowling, Thomas	William-st., Double Bay	8 July, 1879	Vermont, Mrs. Maria	25, Bent-street, Sydney	3 Nov., 1882
Ryan, John	Lower George-street, Parramatta	12 Jan., 1883	Vial, Emma	302, Riley-street	21 Jan., 1876
Ryan, Miss M.	38, Francis-street	17 Sept., 1883	Vincent, Robert	Corner of Elizabeth-street, Paddington.	7 Aug., 1883
Rynn, John	473, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	3 June, 1882	Volkers, H. A.	Prince-street, Grafton	25 Sept., 1876
Salmons, Charles	Tamworth	28 April, 1880	Wade, John	Moss Vale	11 Jan., 1882
Salier, J. J.	63, Botany-st., Surry Hills	7 Feb., 1868	Wagner, P. H.	Woodlark-street, Lismore	3 June, 1882
Salmon, J.	King-street, Newtown	21 Oct., 1878	Walker & Thompson	Pymont & Union Sts., Pymont	10 Mar., 1882
Sandon, C. T.	310, George-street	16 Feb., 1887	Wallace, Geo.	125, King-street	30 April, 1873
Sands, Robert	374, George-street	25 Sept., 1873	Wallace, W. M.	496, George-street	4 Nov., 1882
Sanford, Thomas	131, George-street West	11 June, 1883	Waller, E. N.	27, Wells-st. West, Redfern	8 Oct., 1883
Savage, F. J.	Narrandera	26 April, 1866	Walsh, John	Goulburn	25 May, 1864
Saywell, T. R.	6, Park-street	7 April, 1863	Walton, John	21, Sydney Arcade	20 Dec., 1881
Scott, John	22, Bond-street	1 Sept., 1883	Ward, Harrison	Lodge-street, Forest Lodge	16 June, 1881
Scriven, E.	West Maitland	15 April, 1875	Watson, G.	Ashfield	5 Jan., 1881
Scurr, W. J., junr.	Yass	4 Jan., 1882	Watson, R. A.	Alfred & Castlereagh Sts.	17 April, 1868
Shaw, Robert T.	New Ballarat, Wallsend	10 Mar., 1881	Watson, David	Grahamstown, near Adelong	5 July, 1881
Sheedy, P. M.	Church-st., Parramatta	30 June, 1882	Watt, Bros.	Kidman's Block, George-st.	3 Feb., 1883
Sheils & Sullivan	Anderson Road, Alexandria	6 June, 1882	Watters, Thomas	Blue's Point, St. Leonards	12 July, 1878
Sigmont, F. M.	Park and Pitt Streets	13 June, 1874	Webb, E., & Co.	George-street, Bathurst	16 Aug., 1879
Simmons, Dan.	696, George-street	1 Mar., 1882	Webb, William	135, George-street West	5 Jan., 1883
Simmons, Gabriel	King-st. North, Newtown	19 Nov., 1881	Weber, Mrs.	45, Pitt-street	12 Oct., 1878
Simpson, John	118, Cumberland-street, Sydney	10 Aug., 1883	Weber, P.	Araluen	14 Feb., 1870
Simpson, Leslie C.	Bayless' Buildings, Enmore Road	27 Sept., 1881	Webster, Edward	54, Glebe Road	1 Feb., 1882
Sippel Bros.	520, George-street	7 July, 1871	Welch James	Castlereagh and Cleveland Streets, Redfern.	6 June, 1883
Sippel Bros.	Young	1 Nov., 1862	Welch, J.	104, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Hills.	27 Feb., 1880
Slack, Charles	Anson-street, Orange	11 Jan., 1881	Wells, Henry	95 & 97, King-st., Newtown	15 Sept., 1882
Small, W. J.	Darling Road, Balmain	29 Nov., 1880	West, R. A., & Co.	King-street, Newtown	28 Sept., 1880
Smee, F. A.	Cowper-street, Waverley	8 Dec., 1881	Whalan, G.	Howick-street, Bathurst	29 Mar., 1881
Smith, Alfred	Erskineville & George Sts., Macdonald Town.	21 Feb., 1883	Whiting, Joseph	Taralga	19 July, 1866
Smith, E. T.	Darling Road, Balmain	7 April, 1881	Wilkins, A. K.	Market-street	12 Jan., 1883
Smith, G. W.	Liverpool Road, South Ashfield	7 June, 1883	Wilkinson, W. M.	Grafton	14 Nov., 1876
Smith, J. F.	Gilgandra	30 Dec., 1880	Williams, James F.	Conadilly-street, Gunnedah	7 June, 1881
Smith, Thos. L.	399, George-street	28 Jan., 1879	Williams, A.	81, Castlereagh-street	14 June, 1881
Smith, James	167, George-street North	5 July, 1879	Williams, Thomas	Victoria Stores, corner of Miller & Ridge Streets, Upper North Shore.	3 June, 1882
Smith, D.	187, George-street	10 Aug., 1872	Williams, Walter W.	439, Crown-street	10 June, 1882
Smith, T. C.	Faulkner-street, Armidale	23 Feb., 1880	Willis, John	192, Princes-street	16 Jan., 1879
Smith, Thomas	Railway Station Refreshment Rooms, Bathurst.	22 Nov., 1883	Wilshire, W. J.	"Royal Hotel," Sydney	30 Dec., 1875
Smith, W. E.	28 & 30, Bridge-st., Sydney	23 May, 1883	Wilson, C. M.	108, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	31 Aug., 1880
Smyth & Wells	Hunter and Phillip Streets	28 Mar., 1859	Wilson, E. S.	St. George's Parade Waterloo	21 June, 1877
Solomons, H. B.	West Maitland	18 Sept., 1879	Wilson, Mrs. Mary	98, Phillip-street	6 Sept., 1881
Soul & Son	177, Pitt-street	13 Aug., 1874	Winmill, H.	147, King-street, Newtown	22 Mar., 1883
Spring, G. W.	Cooma	2 Mar., 1880	Wintou, E. S.	Myall Creek, Bingera	18 Aug., 1875
Spragg, John E.	125, Oxford-street	9 Aug., 1880	Wiseheart, A. C.	St. Leonards	11 Aug., 1870
Stallwood, R.	54, Castlereagh-street	20 April, 1875	Wood, H.	662, George-street, Sydney	19 Dec., 1883
Steenbom, A. M.	94, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo	3 Nov., 1881	Wood, S. E.	Charing Cross, Waverley	17 Feb., 1883
Stelter, John Peter	Tenterfield	23 Nov., 1883	Woodhill & Murray	Cobar	6 Aug., 1880
Stenning, W. A.	Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay	7 Dec., 1882	Worley, J. E. S.	Clarendon House, Burwood	5 Aug., 1880
Stevens, Joseph	Milson's Point, North Shore	2 Feb., 1878	Yeo, T. R.	East Gosford	22 Sept., 1879
Stevens, George	Orange	28 Oct., 1880	Young, Robert M.	183, Pitt-street	24 Sept., 1874
Stewart, J. B.	George-st. West, Bathurst	7 Dec., 1881	Young, T. G.	West Maitland	22 Mar., 1882
Stitz F.	Barker-street, Casino	13 Aug., 1883		97, Queen-street, Woollahra	29 June, 1883

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails from 1st January, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND NORTHERN ROADS.						
1 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Ilford and Rylstone.....	Six.....	2 or 4-horse coaches.	9,925 0 0† (See footnote.)	31 Dec., 1885.
		Gulgong, Tallewang, Denison Town, and Coolah.	Two ...			
		From Railway Station, Blayney, to Post Offices, Blayney and Carcoar	Six.....			
		Railway Station, Blayney, and Post Offices, Blayney, Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Sheet of Bark, and Cowra.	Six.....			
		Cowra and Grenfell	Three ..			
		Orange, Kangarooie, and Molong	Seven ..			
		Forbes, Carrawobity, Bedgerebong, Monwonga, Borambil, and Condobolin.	Two ...			
		Forbes, Waroo, Newlands, and Condobolin, along the south bank of the Lachlan River.	Two ...			
		Forbes and Parkes	Three ..			
		*Warren, Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobar, via Pine Ridge.	One ...			
		Bourke and Hungerford, via Ford's Bridge, Yantabullabulla, and Brindigabba.	One ...			
		Bourke, Louth, Tilpa, Tankerooka, and Wilcannia, travelling on either side of the Darling River. (Should a bi-weekly mail be granted, the subsidy to be increased by a sum at the rate of £400 per annum).	One† ...			
		Cobar and Louth	One ...			
		Railway Station, Cootamundra, Post Office, Cootamundra, Receiving Office, Brawlin, Muttama Reef, Coolac, Gundagai, South Gundagai, Adelong Crossing-place, Hillas Creek, Lower Tarcutta, and Tarcutta.	Six.....			
		Tarcutta, Kyamba, Little Billabong, Garryowen, and Germanton.	Three ..			
		Little Billabong, Carabost, Rosewood, and Tumberumba.	Three ..			
		Tumberumba, Burns, Tooma, <i>Welaregang Station</i> , Tintaldr (Victoria), <i>Welaregang Station</i> , Ournie, Jingellic, Maracket, Wagra, Bowna, and Albury, via Camberoona, Dora Dora, Talmalmei, and Ournie Diggings (main road to be travelled between Camberonna and Wagra).‡	Two ...			
		Railway Station, Culcairn, and Post Offices, Morven and Germanton. (Contractors to convey mails on either side of the Billabong Creek in times of flood).	Six.....			
		Germanton, Woomargama, Mullengandra, Bowna, Thurgoona, and Albury	Six.....			
		Tamworth, Attunga, Manilla, Upper Manilla, Barraba, Cobbadah, Bingera, and Warialda, via Barker's North Bingera. (Should a six times a week mail be granted, the subsidy to be increased by a sum at the rate of £550 per annum).	Three†			
Armidale, Guyra, "Ben Lomond Hotel," Glencoe, and Glen Innes.	Six.....					
Glen Innes, Dundee, Deepwater, and Tenterfield.	Six.....					
Tenterfield, Willson's Downfall, Sugarloaf (Queensland), and Stanthorpe (Queensland).	Six.....					
WESTERN ROADS.						
§1 John Parsons, sen... (Transferred to John Parsons from 30 July, 1883.)	Parramatta	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Four times or oftener daily.	Cart	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Arrangements made with Contractors to convey mails to and from Nevertire Railway Station and Post Offices, Nevertire, Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobar, instead of to and from Warren via Pine Ridge, from 1st March, 1883.

† Contractors instructed to commence twice a week service between Bourke and Wilcannia, and six times a week service between Tamworth and Warialda, from the 1st March, 1883, from which date their subsidy will be increased by the sum of £950 per annum, in terms of contract.

‡ Whenever floods prevent the mails from being conveyed between Welaregang and Tintaldr, contractors are required to leave the Tintaldr mail at Welaregang Station (Gray's), and proceed on their journey without waiting for the flood to subside, and on their return to Tintaldr, from either Tooma or Bowna, to bring the mail on if it has not in the meantime been conveyed to its destination by other means.

§ Contractor died, 29th July, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
2	William Griffiths ...	Nelson, near Rouse Hill.	Parramatta Railway Station and Post Offices, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Rouse Hill.	Six.....	Horseback	£ 90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
3	Thos. Thompson ...	Pennant Hills ...	Parramatta, Field of Mars, Ermington and Pennant Hills.	Six.....	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
4	D. P. Horwood	Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, and Dural	Six.....	Horseback	62 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
5	Richd. Wall	Blacktown	Blacktown, Prospect, and Boothtown...	Six.....	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
6	Richard Wall ...	Blacktown	From Prospect to Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill and Blacktown, via Rooty Hill Public School.	Six.....	.....	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
7	Patrick Ryan	Windsor	Railway Station and Post Office, Windsor.	Fourtimes a day.	Waggonette, 2 horses.	9 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
8	H. J. Kirwan	Richmond Road, Windsor.	Clearing Letter-receiver on Richmond Road, and delivering correspondence to residents in same locality.	Twelve ...	.....	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
9	Thos. F. Reynolds	Wilberforce	Windsor and Wilberforce	Six	Horseback	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
10	Thomas Thompson..	Pitt Town	Windsor and Pitt Town	Six	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
11	Thos. F. Reynolds..	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	Three ...	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
12	Henry Everingham (Transferred to William Everingham from 21 February, 1883.)	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland ...	Three ...	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
13	Thomas Everingham	Central Colo.....	Lower Portland and Central Colo.....	One	Horseback	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
14	Thomas Thompson..	Pitt Town	Pitt Town, Wiseman's Ferry, Central M'Donald, and St. Albans.	Two	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
15	John Fuller (Transferred to John T. Chapman from 1 April, 1883.)	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek	One .....	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
16	Thomas Preston ...	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Lower Hawkesbury.	One	Horseback	14 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
17	Daniel James Walters.	St. Alban's	St. Alban's and Laguna	One .....	.....	25 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
18	Arthur Powell	Kurrajong Heights.	Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong.	Six.....	Three times a week by coach, and three times a week on horseback, but also substituting coach at any time should passengers require it.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
19	Thos. Caterson	Upper Colo	Kurrajong and Upper Colo	Two	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
20	Clement Houghton	Richmond	Kurrajong and Kurrajong Heights	Six.....	Horseback three times a week, and 4-wheeled conveyance three times a week.	35 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
21	David Hayman.....	Upper Colo	Upper Colo, Putty, and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
22	John Worthington	St. Mary's	Railway Station, South Creek, and Post Office, St. Mary's.	Eighteen.	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
23	Alfred Colless	Penrith.....	Penrith Post Office and Railway Station, Penrith.	Three times or oftener daily.	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
24	William G. Durbin	Castlereagh	Penrith and Castlereagh.....	Six.....	Horseback	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
25	John Freeburn	Luddenham	Penrith, Mulgoa, and Luddenham, via Main Road.	Six.....	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
26	Charles Hoy	Hartley.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Mount Victoria; and Railway Station, Mount Victoria, and Post Offices, Mount Victoria, Little Hartley, Hartley, and Hartley Vale.	Twice or oftener daily } Seven }	.....	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
*27	David Burke	Yorkey's Creek, near Hartley.	Hartley and Lowther	Two	Horseback	18 9 0	31 Dec., 1884.
28	Charles Orchard ...	South Bowenfells	Bowenfells and South Bowenfells.....	Six.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
29	James Shervey	Capertee	Capertee Railway Station and Post Office.	Six or more	1-horsebuggy or 2 horses if required.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†30	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Railway Station, Capertee, and Post Offices, Capertee, Ilford, Cudgegong, Apple-tree Flat, and Mudgee.	Six.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	898 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
31	Samuel Nicholson...	The Nile, Glen Alice.	Capertee, Glen Alice, and Rylstone, via Gallagher's, Coco, the Crown, and Bogie.	Two .....	.....	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
32	John Larkins.....	Capertee	Capertee and M'Donald's Hole (Contractor to travel to and from the present site of the M'Donald's Hole Post Office, or wherever it may at any future time be placed).	Two	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1883. (Contract to terminate on the opening of the Railway to M'Donald's Hole.)
33	Thomas Larkin.....	Ben Bullen, near Cullen Bullen.	Ben Bullen Railway Station and Cullen Bullen.	Two	Horseback	49 8 0	31 Dec., 1884. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)

* Contractor allowed £19 per annum extra to extend contract to Off Fiat, from 1 August, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to convey mails on Saturdays from Mudgee to Capertee, from 16 June, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
34	Thomas Corderoy...	Ilford	Ilford, Crudine, and Sofala	Two	Horseback	£ 65 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
35	Thomas Corderoy...	Ilford	Ilford and Callaghan's Gap.....	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
36	John Knowles	Dungaree	Rylstone, Dungaree, and Mudgee.....	Three .....	.....	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
37	Patrick Ryan..... (Transferred to Mrs. Dinah L. Ryan from 1 November, 1883.)	Campbell's Creek Windeyer.	Mudgee, Avisford, Hargraves, Windeyer, Pure Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek, Upper Pyramul, and Crudine.	Two	Horseback	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
38	Martin Nash	Mudgee.....	Mudgee, Cullenbone, and Guntawang...	Two .....	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
39	John Pauling.....	Collingwood, Mudgee.	Mudgee, Merindee, Burrendong, and Ironbarks.	Two	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*40	Wm. Kellett, jun.	Mudgee.....	Mudgee, Stony Creek, Cooyal, Wollar, and Barragon.	Two	Horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
41	John O'Neill	Cassilis	Mudgee, Budgee Budgee, and Cassilis...	Two	Horseback	108 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
42	John Randell..... (Transferred to Cobb & Co. from 1 April, 1883.)	Mudgee.....	Mudgee, Erunderee, Home Rule, and Gulgong (Contractor to convey a bag from Mudgee to Gulgong on Mondays, and from Gulgong to Mudgee on Saturdays.)	Six.....	2-horse covered in coach.	215 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
43	Francis Kearns..... (Transferred to John Moverly and Thomas Smith from 1 May, 1883.)	Canadian Lead	Home Rule and Canadian Lead.....	Six.....	.....	18 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
44	John G. Barry	Nugal, Mudgee	Gulgong, Lahey's Creek, and Cobbora, via Goodaman's.	Two	Once a week on horseback and once a week by 2-horse buggy.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
45	John G. Barry	Nugal, Mudgee	Cobbora, Merrygoen, Mundooran, and Gilgandra.	Two	Once a week on horseback and once a week by conveyance.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
46	Edward Braggett...	Cassilis	Mundooran, Merrygoen, and Coolah, via Queensborough Flat, Bothero, Digilah, and Dunikimini.	One .....	.....	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
47	Francis Klumma..... (Transferred to Samuel Maguire from 1 May, 1883.)	Mundooran	Mundooran and Baradine, via Bundella, Yarragren, Bearbong, Bidden, Youlbong, Tunderbrine, Gumin Gumin, Tenandra, Panta, Windgadgen, and Goorianawa.	Two	Horseback	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
48	Thomas Baker	Meadow Flat ...	Rydal, Meadow Flat, Mitchell's Creek, and Yetholme.	Three	Horseback	99 19 0	31 Dec., 1883.
49	John T. Franks.....	Palmer's Oakey	Mitchell's Creek and Palmer's Oakey's	Two .....	.....	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
50	John B. Keen	Oberon	Tarana, Mutton's Falls, and Oberon ...	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
51	L. P. Hanrahan ...	Campbell's River, Black Springs.	Oberon and Black Springs; and Black Springs and Jerrong.	Two .. } One .. }	Horseback	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
52	Joshua Hughes	Gingkin	Oberon and Gingkin	Two	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
53	James Graham	Fish River Creek	Oberon and Fish River Creek	Three	Horseback	15 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
54	George Roberts.....	O'Connell	Brewongle and O'Connell	Six	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
55	Wm. Bailey	O'Connell	O'Connell, Wiseman's Creek, and Essington.	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
56	John Davison	Browne Hill, Glanmire.	Railway Station, Raglan, and Post Office, Glanmire.	Six.....	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
57	Jas. E. Marsden ...	Kelso.....	Railway Station, Kelso, and Post Office, Kelso.	Twelve ..	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
58	Richard J. Oldfield	Bathurst	Railway Station and Post Office, Bathurst.	Twelve or more.	Vehicle or cart, 1-horse.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
59	John T. Jardine ...	Esrom	Bathurst and Esrom; and Esrom, Dunkeld, Evans' Plains, and Fitzgerald's Valley.	Six..... } Three.. }	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
60	Matthew Walsh ...	Bathurst	Bathurst and Freemantle	One	Horseback	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
61	Cobb & Co.	Sydney.....	Bathurst, Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat, and Sofala.	Six.....	Coach and 2 horses.	295 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
62	Richard J. Oldfield	Bathurst	Bathurst and Hill End, via the Brindle Track.	Three	Horseback	195 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
63	Andrew Wolfe	White Rock.....	Bathurst and White Rock	Six.....	Horseback	44 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
64	Mary A. D'Aran ...	Peel	Peel, Clear Creek, and Limekilns.....	Two	Horseback	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
65	Joseph Hall	Milamurra	Peel, Duramana, and Millamurra.....	Two .....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
66	John T. Franks.....	Palmer's Oakey	Sofala and Upper Turon (junction of Palmer's Oakey Creek with Turon River), via main road past Wilde's.	Two .....	.....	34 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
67	William Cole.....	Box Ridge	Sofala and Box Ridge	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
68	Henry Grose	Bathurst	Sofala, Sally's Flat, and Hill End	Three	2-horse coach.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
69	Thomas Cox	Tambaroora	Hill End and Tambaroora	Six.....	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
70	William Pilley	Hargraves	Hill End, Tambaroora, and Hargraves	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
71	John Costello	Rockley	George's Plains Railway Station, and Post Offices, Cow Flat, and Rockley.	Six.....	2-horse coach.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
72	Fanny Whelan	The Lagoon	Cow Flat and the Lagoon	Two	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
73	William H. Warby ..	Swallow's Nest	Rockley, Swallow's Nest, and Burraga, via Sewell's and Warby's Eagle Vale.	Two	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
74	Cobb & Co.	Sydney.....	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Offices, Moorilda, Hobby's Yards, and Trunkey Creek.	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
75	Arthur W. Mackie ..	Caloola.....	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Office, Caloola.	Three	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra in consequence of removal of the Stony Creek Post Office, from 16 April, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
76 John Walsh	Trunkey Creek	Trunkey Creek and Long Swamp.....	No of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 12 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
77 Geo. Hemsworth ...	Trunkey Creek	Trunkey Creek and Tuena.....	Three ...	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
78 Stephen Donnellan	Blayney	Blayney and Brown's Creek	Three ...	Horseback	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
79 Mary J. B. Lee.....	King's Plains ...	Blayney and King's Plains.....	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
80 Stephen Donnellan	Blayney	Blayney and Vittoria	Two	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
81 Henry Thoroughgood.	Mount Macquarie.	Blayney, Norton, Shaw, and Mount Macquarie, via Five Islands.	Three ..	Horseback	68 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
82 John Fagan	Carcoar.....	Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three ..	.....	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*83 George Hemsworth (Transferred to John Hade from 16 May, 1883.)	Trunkey Creek	Mandurama, Walli, and Canowindra, via Egan's, Cliefden, and Belmore. (Contractor to travel via Tenandra, instead of via Belmore, if required).	Two	Horseback	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
84 Edwin Grant.....	Canowindra.....	Sheet of Bark and Canowindra, via "The Islands."	Three ...	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
85 James Lynch..... (Transferred to Thomas Neville and Lawrence Purcell from 1 April, 1883.)	Sheet of Bark...	Sheet of Bark, <i>Wood's Flat</i> , Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	92 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
86 James Lynch..... (Transferred to Thomas Neville and Lawrence Purcell from 1 April, 1883.)	Sheet of Bark...	Milburn Creek and Darby's Falls.....	One	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
87 Frederick L. Richardson.	Forbes	Cowra, Goolagong, Goolagong (Flint's), and Forbes.	Three ...	2-horse coach.	193 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
88 Joseph Marks	Grenfell	Grenfell and Goolagong, via Warraderry Creek and Tin Pot.	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
89 Harley G. Evans ..	Spring Grove ...	Spring Grove Railway Station and Post Office, Gyong.	Three ...	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
90 James Kelly.....	Forest Reefs ...	Spring Grove and Forest Reefs; and Forest Reefs and Cadia.	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
91 Harley G. Evans ...	Spring Grove ...	Guyong, Byng, and Icely	Three ...	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
92 William Walsh ...	Orange	Railway Station and Post Office, Orange	Six or more.	1-horse spring-cart	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
93 Edward St. George	Orange	Orange and Lucknow	Six.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
94 William S. Stabback	Orange	Orange, German's Hill, Cave Creek, Cargo, Canowindra, and Cowra.	Three ...	4-wheeled coach and 2 horses.	26 710 0	31 Dec., 1884.
95 William Walsh.....	Orange ...	Orange and Ophir, via Lewis' Ponds.	Two	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1884
96 Edward St. George	Orange	Orange, Springside, Cadia, and Carcoar, via Burnt Yards.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
97 Cobb & Co	Sydney.....	Orange, Borenore, Cheeseman's Creek, Cudal, Toogong, Murga, Eugowra, and Forbes.	Six.....	4-horse conveyance	1,150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
98 William Walsh.....	Orange	Orange and March	Two	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
99 John Holmes.....	Canoblas	Orange and Canoblas	Two .....	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
100 R. P. King.....	Goolagong ...	Canowindra, Nyrang, and Goolagong...	Two	Horseback	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
101 Martin Kelly.....	Meranburn	Meranburn, Gregra, and Cheeseman's Creek.	One	Horseback	34 12 6	31 Dec., 1885.
102 Edward Hogan.....	Cargo	Toogong, Cranbury, and Cargo.....	Two	Horseback	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
103 James Bardsley (Transferred to John Gilchrist, from 10 February, 1883.)	Forbes	Forbes and Dandaloo, via Blowclear, Gunningbland, The Troughs, Gobondry, Burra Burra, Mumble Plains, Block H., Woodlands Homestead, and Albert Waterholes.	One	Horseback	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†104 Frederick L. Richardson.	Forbes	From Forbes to Marsden's via Bundaburra and the Gap, returning from Marsden's to Forbes via Battery, Boyd, Green Hills, Dog and Duck, Bundaburra Creek, and Wongagong. (Contractor to perform the service as follows namely, to and from Forbes and Marsden's via Bundaburra and the Gap, twice a week; and to and from Forbes and Marsden's, via Wongagong, Bundaburra Creek, Dog and Duck, Green Hills, Boyd, and Battery, once a week if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £143 per annum).	Three ...	Horseback or 2-horse coach.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
105 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Condobolin, Cugong, and Eauabalong, along the north side of the Lachlan River.	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor allowed £67 per annum extra to convey mails by coach, from 16 May, 1883.

† Contractor paid at the £143 per annum rate from 26 March, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
106 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Condobolin and Eauabalong, along the south side of the Lachlan River.	Two	Vehicle, 2 or 4 horses.	£ s. d. 135 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
107 William Budd	Lake Cudgellico	Eauabalong and Lake Cudgellico	Two	Coach 2 or more horses	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
108 A. W. Robertson and J. Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Eauabalong, Willanthry, Hillston, Whealbah, and Booligal.	Two	4 wheeled coach.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*109 John Buckley	Eauabalong	Eauabalong, Nymagee, and Cobar, via Welsh's, Dine Dine, Eremeran, Nangribone, Conley's, Overflow's, Babinda, Rosett's, Rock Holes, and Limekilns; and Eauabalong and Nymagee, via Welsh's, Dine Dine, Eremeran, Nangribone, Conley's, Overflow's, Babinda, and Rosett's.	One ... One ...	4-horse coach.	360 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
110 Richard Thomas	Wicklow	Nymagee and Wicklow	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
111 William Budd	Lake Cudgellico	Willanthry and Mount Hope	Two	Coach 2 or more horses	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
†112 Thos. J. Grace	Hillston	Hillston, Merribung, Gilgunnia, and Cobar, via Roto, Maroopa, Mummuon, "Hermes' Hotel," M'Kellar's, M'Donald's, Summon's, Priory, Gwynn's, Hurley's, and "Shearlegs Hotel."	Two	Coach 4 or more horses	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
113 Thomas J. Grace	Hillston	"Turner's Hotel," Mount Hope, and Gilgunnia.	Two	Buggy ...	120 0 0	28 Feb., 1883.
114 Edward Hogan ... (Transferred to David Croxford, from 1 March.)	Cargo	Molong, Boomey, and Ironbarks	Three ...	Horseback	128 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
115 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Molong, Meranburn, Bumberry, and Parkes.	Six	2 or 4 horse conveyance	545 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
116 James M'Cormack	Cumnock	Molong, Cumnock, Yullundry, Yeoval, and Obley, via Bridgewater and the Gap, keeping the main road.	Three ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or 4 horses	186 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
117 Peter Harris	Arthurville	Molong, Baker's Swamp, Neurea, and Wellington.	Two	Horseback	118 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
118 Matthew Lynch	Parkes	Parkes and Bulgandramine, via Ginnaniguy and Coradgery.	Two	Horseback	109 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
119 Frederick L. Richardson.	Forbes	Parkes and Condobolin, via Watkin's Gunning Bland Head Station, Bogan Gate, Old Gunning Bland, and Burrawang.	One	Horseback	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
120 George Cooper	Obley	Obley, Ten-mile Reefs, Bulgandramine, and Dandaloo. (Contractor to travel once a week via Wanda Wondong, and once a week via Graham's Dillederry.)	Two	Horseback	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
121 George Furney, jun.	Bunglegumbie, Dubbo.	Obley and Dubbo, via Wanbangalang, The Springs, and The Meadows. (Contractor to carry out a once a week service if required by the Postmaster-General for a sum at the rate of £52 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
122 Henry T. Pratt	Cannonbar	Dandaloo, Nyngan, and Cannonbar.....	Two	Horseback	234 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
123 Robert A. Stace	Wellington	Railway Station and Post Office, Wellington.	Seven or more.	1-horse buggy.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
124 John Reidy	Sarsfield Pass, Wellington.	Wellington, Ponto, Terra Bella, and Dubbo, via Willandra Bridge.	Two	Horseback	109 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
125 John Randell.....	Mudgee.....	Wellington, Kaiser, Lincoln, Spicer's Creek, Goolma, Two-mile Flat, Guntawang, and Gulgong.	Two	2 horse covered coach.	195 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
126 Joseph E. Black	Yeoval	Wellington, Yeoval, Mount Aubrey, and Parkes.	Two	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
127 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Wellington, Montefiores, Comobella, Murrungundy, Cobbora, Merrygoen, Binnaway, and Coonabarabran, via Luckey's, Caigan, Mobala, and Belar..	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	480 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
128 George Montgomery	Coonabarabran ..	Coonabarabran and Tambar Springs, via Bradley's, at Baby Creek, Clay Holes, and Saltwater Creek.	One	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
129 Thomas Porton	Ponto.....	Ponto and Arthurville, via Terra Bella.	One	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
130 Patrick Kelly	Alma	Lincoln and Alma (Woolaman).....	One	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
131 Mrs. Jane Thompson.	Dubbo	Railway Station and Post Office, Dubbo.	Twice a day.	Waggonette, 2 horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
132 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, Burslem's, and Gilgandra, via Coal Boggie Creek, Talbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
133 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, Burslem's and Gilgandra, via Coal Boggie Creek, Talbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor permitted to convey mails once a week only between Eauabalong and Nymagee, from 5 July to 30 September, 1883, at a reduced subsidy of £285 per annum.

† Contractor permitted to convey mails once a week only from 10 June to 18 October, 1883, at a reduced subsidy of £350 per annum.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
134	George Furney, jun.	Dubbo	Dubbo, Beni, Murrungundy, and Cob-bora.	Two	Horseback	£ 100 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
135	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Gilgandra, Curban, Gulargambone, and Coonamble.	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	650 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
136	William Rowley ...	Gilgandra.....	Gilgandra, Collie, Tenandra, and Quam-bone, via Merigal, Bundella, and Won-bobbie.	One	Horseback	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
137	William Rowley ...	Gilgandra.....	Gilgandra and Collie	One	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*138	Edward S. Don-nelley.	Gulargambone...	Gulargambone, Quambone, and Carinda, via M'Quade and Flynn's Stations.	Two	+Horseback	210 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
139	Cobb & Co	Sydney	Coonamble, Buggil, and Walgett, via Yowee, Bundy, Wingadee, and Nugal.	Two	Coach 4 horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
140	John Colwell.....	Billeroy, near Coonamble.	Coonamble, Urawilkie, and Baradine, via Nebea, Billeroy, Terembone, and Teridgerie.	One	Horseback	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
141	William C. Smith...	Coonamble	Coonamble and Carinda, via Tooloom, Narrowway, Nelgourie, Ningy, Coonim-bin, Pier Pier, and Gongolman.	One	Horseback	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
142	Henry T. Pratt.....	Cannonbar	Narramine, Timbriebungie, and Warren.	Two	Horseback	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
143	John Connell	Wellington	Timbriebungie and Tenandra, via Bur-roway, Bundemar, Reak's, and Won-bobbie.	Two	Horseback	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
144	Cobb & Co	Sydney	Railway Station, Nevertire, and Post Office, Warren; Warren, Cannonbar, Willeroon, Gon-golgon, and Bourke.	Six..... } Two ... }	2 or 4 horse coach.	2,750 0 0	Date of opening of Railway to Nyngan. (8 June, 1883.)
145	Michael Browne ... (Transferred to David Robertson from 1 July, 1883.)	Warren.....	Warren, Mount Harris, and Carinda ...	Two	Horseback	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
146	William Wilson ...	Warren	Warren and Tenandra.....	One .....	.....	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
147	Henry Rimmer	Woodburn, Bo-gan River, via Nyngan.	Nyngan and No. 2 West Bogan.....	Two .....	.....	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1883. (Contract to ter-minate at three months' notice on either side.)
148	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Nyngan, Glenariff, Girilambone, and Bourke, via Dulley's Public-house, "Bye Rock Hotel," Bye Rock Station, Kenilworth, and Mulga Creek Station (Cooper's).	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	465 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
149	James Yates	Girilambone.....	Nyngan and Girilambone	One .....	.....	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
150	Edward F. Rielly...	Yarrawin, Marra Creek, Wille-roon.	Monkey and Brewarrina (to travel along the left bank of the Marra Creek).	One	Horseback	112 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
151	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Gongolgon and Brewarrina.....	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
152	John Nowlan.....	Brewarrina	From Brewarrina to Enngonia, via the "Horse and Jockey Hotel" (Biree), Biree Station, Cocklerina, Kinbiri, Col-less', Corella, Leadnapper, Colless' Springs, and Shearer's Garari Station, returning to Brewarrina via Nellie's Springs and Cooning. (Contractor to return by former route, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One .....	.....	145 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
†153	John Dacey	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, <i>Willawillingbah</i> , and Goodooga, via Moorabilla, Bundabulla, Willah, Muckerawah, Bumble, and Bree Police Station.	One	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
§154	Patrick Gilmartin	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, Talawanta, Brenda, and Goodooga, via Bundabulla, Llangboyde, on the Biree, Weilmoriugh Station, on the Culgoa, Tatala, Guomery, and the Biree Stations.	One	Horseback	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
155	Henry Boran..... (Transferred to Cobb & Co. from 1 April, 1883.)	Bourke	Bourke, Mungunyah, Enngonia, and Barringun, via West Bourke, Gedia Camp, Lake, Box-holes, Native Dog Spring, Lila, and Belahie.	One	Coach, 4 horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
156	Henry Boran..... (Transferred to Cobb & Co. from 1 April, 1883.)	Bourke	Bourke, Cobar, and the Cornish, Scot-tish, and Australian Copper Mines.	One	Coach, 4 horses.	267 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
157	Charles J. Conway..	Mungunyah	"Mungunyah Hotel," on the Warrego River, and Yantabullabulla Springs, via Lagoon Station, Wapwailah, Irrira, and Brewarra, on the Cuttaburra Creek.	One	Horseback	148 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
158	Patrick Fitzgerald..	Mungunyah	Mungunyah and Louth, via Lila Springs, Pirillie, Ford's Bridge, Winabrina, and Kernie.	One	Horseback	147 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Contractor absconded. Sureties (L. A. Chambers and John M'Lean, of Quambone), paid for performance of service from 5 September, 1883.

† Contractor allowed to convey mails by coach between Gulargambone and Quombone, provided they are delivered in accordance with time-table.

‡ Contractor allowed £60 per annum extra to convey mails by four-horse coach from 1 July, 1883.

§ Contractor died, 13th September, 1883. Service performed by his widow from 14 September, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
SOUTHERN ROADS.						
1 A. W. Robertson & John Wagner.	Melbourne, Victoria.	Railway Station, and Post Office, Deniliquin.	No. of times per week. Twelve or more.	Waggonette, 1 or more horses.	£ s. d. 3,829 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
		Deniliquin, Morago, Moulamein, and Balranald, via Moolpar.	Two	2 or 4 horse American coach.		
		Hay, Gunbar, and Hillston	One	4-horse American coach.		
		Moama and Perricoota; and Perricoota, Wombota (Edwards's), and Womboo (Rogers's), with a branch mail to and from a point on the Moama and Perricoota line and Altcar Receiving Office.	Six	Waggonette, 2 horses.		
		Balranald, Tooleybuc, and Swan Hill ...	Two .....				2-horse American coach.
		Balranald, Hatfield, Clare, and Ivanhoe, via Darling Block D, Til Til, and Killera Station, with a branch mail to and from Clare and Manfred.	Two	4-wheeled American coach.		
		Wilcannia, Yandarlo, Cobham, Milperinka, The Albert, and Tibooburra, via Mena Murtie, Tarella, Kayrunnera, Morden, and Yanderberry.	Two .....				4-horse American coach.
		Deniliquin, Wanganella, Boorooban, and Hay.	Six	4-horse American coach.		
		Hay and Booligal	Three ..			
		Booigal, Mossiel, Ivanhoe, and Wilcannia.	Three ..			
3 James Milner	Belmore	Canterbury and Belmore (Contractor to convey mails on horseback, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £50 per annum.)	Six	Coach ...	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
4 Albert Allen	Druitt Town ...	Homebush and Druitt Town	Six	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
5 Daniel Braithwaite	Liverpool	Liverpool, Denham Court (on return by Kemp's Creek), and Bringelly.	Six	Horseback	94 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*6 Charles Marsden ...	Liverpool ...	Liverpool and Hoxton Park (No. 10 section.)	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
7 Thos. H. Skinner...	Shancomore, Bringelly.	Bringelly and Greendale, via Greendale Public School and Greendale House.	Six	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
8 James Waterworth	Camden	Railway Station and Post Office, Campbelltown.	Five times or oftener daily.	Horseback or vehicle if required	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
9 James Waterworth	Camden	Railway Station, Campbelltown, and Post Offices, Campbelltown, Appin, Bulli, Woonona, Cabbage Tree, and Wollongong.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
10 James Waterworth	Camden	Narellan Tramway Platform and Post Office.	Four times or oftener daily.	.....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
11 Thomas Cummings	Cobbitty	Narellan and Cobbitty	Six	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
12 Jane T. Wasson ...	Brownlow Hill..	Camden and Brownlow Hill	Six	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
13 Mrs. Catherine Cuthel.	Werombi	Brownlow Hill and Werombi	Three	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Jan., 1883.
14 James Crawford ...	Bulli	Bulli and Clifton	Six	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
15 William Bucket ...	Robertson	Wollongong, Fig-tree, Unanderra, Dapto, Albion Park, Shellharbour, and Kiama.	Six	3-horse covered coach.	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
16 Edward Woods.....	Garden Vale, Wollongong.	Wollongong and Mount Keira	Six	Horseback	20 16 0	31 Dec., 1884.
17 John Taylor	Dapto	Dapto and Marshall Mount	Three	Horseback	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
+18 James Jones	Albion Park	Albion Park and Jamberoo	Three	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
19 Mrs. Sarah White...	Wilton	Douglas, Cataract, and Wilton	Six	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
20 Francis Gray	Picton	Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton.	Two or three times daily.	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
21 Francis Gray	Picton	Picton and Bargo	Two	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
22 Francis Gray	Picton	Picton and Oakes	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
23 Philip Reilly	Lacey's Creek, via Burragorang	Oaks and Burragorang	Three	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
24 P. J. O'Reilly	Cox's River	Burragorang and Cox's River	Three	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
25 John B. Carlon	Burragorang	Burragorang and Upper Burragorang ..	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
26 William Bucket ...	Robertson	Bowral, Kangaloon, East Kangaloon, and Robertson.	Three	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
27 William Bucket ...	Robertson	Bowral, Kangaloon, and East Kangaloon.	Three	Horseback	51 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor allowed 2s. 6d. per week extra in consequence of the removal of the Hoxton Park Post Office from 1 August, 1883.

† Contractor died, 3 April, 1883. Sureties (James Smith and William Harnen, of Albion Park) paid for performance of service from 1 April, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
28	Timothy Hegarty...	Moss Vale.....	Bailway Station and Post Office, Moss Vale.	No. of times per week. Fifteen or oftener.	Horseback and 1-horse vehicle when required.	£ 58 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
29	Timothy Hegarty...	Moss Vale.....	Post Offices, Moss Vale and Berrima ...	Twelve ...	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
30	Timothy Hegarty...	Moss Vale.....	Moss Vale and Sutton Forest.....	Seven ...	Horseback	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
31	Timothy Hegarty...	Moss Vale.....	From Moss Vale to Sutton Forest, on arrival of the morning train from Sydney.	Six.....	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*32	William Raftery ...	Kiama	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, Jam-beroo, and Kiama.	Six.....	4-wheeled vehicle.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
33	Edward Potter and Job Coles.	Moss Vale.....	Moss Vale, Yurrunga, Barrengarry, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, and Nowra.	Six.....	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
34	Timothy Hegarty...	Moss Vale.....	Sutton Forest and Cross Roads.....	Four	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†35	William Bucket ...	Robertson	Kiama, Gerringong, and Broughton's Creek.	Six.....	2-horse covered coach.	104 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
36	Thos. Hetherington	Broughton's Creek.	Kangaroo Valley and Broughton's Creek.	Six.....	.....	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
37	John Ingram..... (Transferred to George Ulrick from 1 July, 1883.)	Wattamolla	Kangaroo Valley and Wattamolla	Two .....	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
38	James Thurgate ...	Bomadary	Broughton's Creek and Nowra	Three	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
39	William Kennedy...	Bomadary	Nowra and Bomadary.....	Six.....	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
40	Benjamin Wooden...	Burrier	Nowra and Burrier	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
41	Peter M'Lean	Wandandian, near Nowra.	Nowra, Tomerong, <i>Wandandian</i> , Conjola, Yattheyatah, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
42	Peter M'Lean	Wandandian, near Nowra.	Nowra, Tomerong, <i>Wandandian</i> , Conjola, Yattheyatah, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Three.....	Coach, 5 horses.	154 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
43	Chas. M. Bindon ...	Terara	Nowra, Terara, and Numba, via Green Hills.	Six.....	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
44	William Kennedy...	Bomadary	Nowra, Berrellan, Pyree, and Greenwell Point.	Six.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
45	William Kennedy...	Bomadary	Bomadary and <i>Coolangatta</i>	Six.....	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
46	Edward Fletcher ..	Yalwal	Burrier and Yalwal	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
47	James Tyrrell, sen.	Tomerong	Tomerong and Huskisson	Two .....	.....	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
48	John Connolly	Conjola	Conjola and Redhead	One	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†49	John J. Sproxton ...	Nelligen	Milton, Brooman, Nelligen, and Bateman's Bay, via Currawang.	One	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses. §	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
50	Thomas Mooney ...	Moruya.....	Bateman's Bay, Mogo, Mullenderree, and Moruya; and From Bateman's Bay to Mogo, Mullenderree, and Moruya. ||	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback & coach, 4 horses.	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
51	John Hollands	Tomakin	Mogo and Tomakin	One	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
52	Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan and Bungonia	Seven ...	Buggy once a week or oftener, if required, and on horseback.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
53	Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan, Long Reach, and Big Hill ...	Three .....	.....	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
54	Thomas Brown	Marulan	From Marulan to Murrumbah, via Wangello Park, returning from Murrumbah to Marulan by Main Road.	Two .....	.....	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
55	Thomas Noble	Bungonia	Bungonia and Windellama.....	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
¶56	Mrs. M. M'Mahon	Long Reach	Long Reach and Greenwich Park.....	Three	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
57	Thomas Small	Goulburn	Railway Station and Post Office, Goulburn.	Twelve or more.	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
58	St. Thomas Corby... (Transferred to William M'Donald, jun., from 1 March, 1883.)	Crookwell.....	Goulburn and Crookwell.....	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
59	St. Thomas Corby... (Transferred to William M'Donald, jun., from 1 March, 1883.)	Crookwell.....	Goulburn, Woodhouselee, Laggan, and Crookwell.	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
60	William Gay	Gullen	Goulburn, Mummell, Gullen, and Wheeo; with a branch mail to and from Corbet's near the new bridge over the Wollondilly, and Woore. (Contractor to convey letters, &c., on mail-days to and from the Wheeo Post Office, Selmes' Receiving Office, and the Wesleyan Chapel at Wheeo).	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
				Three .....	.....	
61	Andrew Larkin.....	Chatsbury, near Goulburn.	Goulburn, Tarlo, Myrtleville, and Taralga, via Chatsbury.	Three	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Contract cancelled, 15 November, 1883.

† Contract cancelled, 15 December, 1883.

‡ Contractor died, 23 April, 1883. Surety, James Guy, of Nelligen, paid for performance of service from 1 April, 1883. Contract cancelled, 31 July, 1883.

§ Contractor allowed to convey mails on horseback temporarily.

|| It is clearly understood that the mails shall leave Bateman's Bay immediately after the arrival there of the steamer from Sydney, and shall leave Moruya in time to meet the steamer leaving Bateman's Bay for Sydney, the Contractor finding adequate means for both requirements.

¶ Contract terminated, 31 May, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
62 Arthur Pooley and Philip Pooley.	Queanbeyan	Goulburn, Tarago, Boro, Manar, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya; with a branch mail to and from Braidwood and Reidsdale.	No of times per week. Six..... Two ... }	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	£ 800 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
63 John Kenny	Currawang	Goulburn and Currawang	Three	Horseback	62 8 0	31 Dec., 1884.
64 John Millane, jun... 65 James S. Morgan ...	Goulburn	Goulburn and Middle Arm	Two	Horseback	59 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
	Laggan	Laggan, Peelwood, and Tuena	Three	4-wheeled conveyance 2 or more horses.	239 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
66 Wm. Ritchie, sen... 67 Jeremiah Tierney...	Fullerton	Laggan and Fullerton	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
	Crookwell.....	Crookwell, Binda, Junction Point, and Tuena.	Three	Coach and horseback	184 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
68 Fredk. M'Guiness..	Bigga	Binda, Bigga, and Reid's Flat. (Contractor to travel via new Government road between Binda and Bigga.)	Two .....	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
69 Isaac Hailstone..... 70 Thomas M'Millen... *71 John M'Sorley	Bigga..... Pejar..... Wheeo	Bigga, Greenmantle, and Lyndhurst ... Woore and Pejar	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Wheeo, Narrawa, Reid's Flat, Graham, and Cowra. (Contractor to travel from Graham to Cowra, via Harris's, Bennett's Springs, returning to Graham, via Darby's Falls.)	Two	Horseback	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Wheeo Post Office and Narrawa Receiving Office.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
72 John Walsh	Wheeo	Wheeo Post Office and Narrawa Receiving Office.	One	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
73 Jeremiah G. Webster.	Taralga.....	Taralga and Golspie.....	Three	Horseback	52 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
74 Ann Lillis	Taralga.....	Taralga and Bannaby	Two	Horseback	28 9 0	31 Dec., 1884.
75 Wm. M'Cullough...	Curraweela	Taralga and Curraweela; and Curraweela and Jerong.	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
76 James Carey	Taralga.....	Taralga and Laggan, via Wowagin. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £61 per annum.)	One	Horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
77 F. W. Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone.	Queanbeyan.....	Tarago or Boro, Bungendore and Queanbeyan.	Three	4-wheeled conveyance 1 or more horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
78 Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mulloon	Three	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
79 Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mayfield	Two	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†80 James Donoghoe ... 81 James Donoghoe ... 82 James O'Neill	Molonglo	Bungendore, Molonglo, and Foxlow.....	Three	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
	Molonglo	Queanbeyan, Molonglo, and Foxlow ...	One	Horseback	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
	Queanbeyan.....	Queanbeyan and Uriarra, via Yarralumla.	One	Horseback	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
83 James O'Neill	Queanbeyan.....	Queanbeyan, Tuggranong and Tharwa, via Lanyon.	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses, or horseback	58 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
84 F. W. Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone.	Queanbeyan.....	Queanbeyan, Williamsdale, Michelago, Bredbo, and Cooma.	Six.....	2 or more horse coach	728 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
85 Thomas Smith	Foxlow	Foxlow and Hoskin's Town; and from Foxlow to Hoskin's Town.	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
86 William Goodwin... (Transferred to William Hughes from 13 May, 1883.) ‡87 Edward Ivill	Cranky Davis Flat, near Cooma	Foxlow, Ballanafad, Whinstone Valley, Numeralla, and Cooma.	One	Horseback	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
	Buckley's Crossing-place.	Cooma, Gegedzerick, and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Woolway.	Two	2-horse conveyance.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
88 F. W. Pooley, John Pooley, and John Malone.	Queanbeyan.....	Cooma, Rock Flat, Nimitybelle, Holt's Flat, Bibbenluke, and Bombala.	Four	2-horse 4-wheeled vehicle.	693 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
89 William Hughes ... 90 O'Bryan M'Mahon..	Cooma	Cooma and Bobundarah	Two	Horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
	Adaminaby	Cooma, Dry Plain, Adaminaby, and Kiandra, via Dairyman's Plains, Wambrook, Queengallery, and Bolera.	One	Horseback	129 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
91 O'Bryan M'Mahon..	Adaminaby	Cooma, Adaminaby, Russell's, and Kiandra, via Middling Bank.	One	Horseback	109 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
92 Robert Williams ...	Jindabyne	Gegedzerick and Jindabyne	Two	Horseback once a week, and vehicle once a week	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
93 Robert Williams ...	Jindabyne	Gegedzerick, and Mr. J. James Patrick's, of Rocky Plain.	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
94 John Crisp	Jimenbuan	Buckley's Crossing-place and Jimenbuan	One .....	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
95 Patk. Quinlivan ..	Numbugga, Bega	Nimitybelle, Brown Mountain, Numbugga, and Bega, via Benbooka Station.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Bombala, Craigie, and Delegate	One	4-wheeled vehicle.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
§96 John Kennedy	Bombala	Bombala, Nicholson's and Delegate; and Bombala and Mila, via Mahratta	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback		

* Contractor authorized to return from Cowra to Graham via Bennett's Springs, omitting Darby's Falls, from 1 October, 1883.

† Sureties, John Donoghoe and John M'Mahon, of Bungendore, paid for performance of service from 13 May, 1882.

‡ Sureties, Joseph Day and Thos. Sheils, paid for performance of service from 1 to 16 January, and Mark Rollason from 17 January to 26 February, 1883. Contract cancelled, 17 March, 1883.

§ Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to travel twice a week, via Craigie, and once a week only via Nicholson's, from 1 July, 1883; also allowed £10 per annum extra to extend Bombala and Mila service to Craigie, via Mr. George Stevenson's, at the Bog, from 16 July, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
97	Chas. J. Dudley	Bombala	Bombala, Cathcart, Rocky Hall, Wyndham, and Pambula.	Two	Horseback	£ 132 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
98	Joseph W. Twyford	Merimbula	Bombala, Cathcart, Candelo, Wolumla, and Merimbula.	One	Horseback	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
99	Henry Seears	Ironmongy, via Bobundarah.	Bobundarah, Timbery Range, and Bombala, via Gunningrah, and Buckalong.	One	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
100	John Collins	Corrowong	Delegate and Corrowong	Three	Horseback	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*101	George R. Gailey	Meringlo, Bega	Candelo, Kameruka, and Brown Mountain, via Benbooka Station.	One	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
102	George R. Gailey	Meringlo, Bega	Candelo, Mogilla, and Brown Mountain, via Tantawanglo Public School.	One	.....	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
103	John Collins, jun.	Mogilla	Candelo and Mogilla	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
104	Alex. A. M'Keahnie	Rosedale	Adaminaby and Rosedale	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
105	Wm. J. Hush	Charleyong	Braidwood, Charleyong, Tomboy, Nerriga, Sassafras, and Nowra.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
106	Michael Doyle	Braidwood	Braidwood and Monga. (Contractor to perform service by vehicle whenever the mails are sufficiently heavy to require its use.)	Two	Horseback or 1 or 2 horse buggy.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
+107	John J. Sproxtton	Nelligen	Braidwood and Nelligen	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
108	James Allen	Little Bombay	Braidwood and Little Bombay	One	.....	9 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
109	Patrick O'Hare	Jembaicumbene	Braidwood, Jembaicumbene, and Major's Creek (Contractor to perform the service by vehicle whenever the mails are sufficiently heavy to require its use.)	Three	Horseback or 1 or 2 horse buggy.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
110	John Stephens	Larbert	Braidwood and Larbert	Two	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
111	Joseph M. Ellis	Major's Creek	Major's Creek and Ballalaba	Two	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
112	Thomas Stuart	Major's Creek	Major's Creek and Fairfield	One	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
113	Michael N. O'Connell	Stony Creek, Braidwood.	Ballalaba and Fairfield, via Jerrabat Gully.	One	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
114	Michael N. O'Connell	Stony Creek, Braidwood.	From Ballalaba to Braidwood, and from Braidwood to Ballalaba and Fairfield, via Stony Creek.	One	Horseback	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
115	Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Moruya and Kiora	Two	Horseback	14 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
116	Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Moruya, Bergalia, Turlinjah, Bodalla, Eurobodalla, Cobargo, Dry River, Brogo, and Bega.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	537 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
117	Wm. Murphy	Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah	Two	Horseback	29 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
118	Charles Brice	Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla and Wagonga	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
119	George E. Harper	Corunna	Wagonga and Corunna	Two	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
120	R. M. Bate	Tilba Tilba	Cobargo and Tilba Tilba	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
121	David Dunsmore	Cobargo	Cobargo and Bermagui	Two	Horseback or 2-wheeled conveyance.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
122	David Dunsmore	Cobargo	Cobargo and Wandella	Two	Horseback	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
123	Michael Flood	Bega	Bega, Wolumla, Merimbula, Pambula, and Eden.	Two	Horseback or coach.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
124	Charles Peisley	Bega	Bega and Candelo	Four	Coach, 2 or more horses.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
125	Michael Flood	Bega	Bega and Tanja	One	Horseback	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
126	William Rixon	Bega	Merimbula, Wolumla, and Bega, or Tathra, Wolumla, and Bega, on arrival and departure of steamers.	.....	4-horse coach.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
127	Joseph W. Twyford	Merimbula	Merimbula Wharf, and Post Offices, Merimbula and Pambula.	One	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
128	William Sharpe	Candelo	Merimbula and Candelo, on arrival of steamer at Merimbula.	On arrival of steamer at Merimbula	Coach, 4 horses.	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
‡129	Donald Laing	Towamba	Eden and Towamba	One	.....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
130	John Hopkins	Eden	Eden and Timbilica	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
131	George Crowther	Collector	Breadalbane and Collector	Three	Horseback & vehicle	34 10 0	31 Mar., 1883.
132	David Field	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Gurrundah	One	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
133	David Field	Breadalbane	Breadalbane, Parkesbourne, and Merrill	Three	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
134	Mrs. Fanny C. Lawliss.	Gunning	Railway Station, Gunning, and Post Office, Gunning.	Seven	Buggy, 1 horse.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
			Railway Station, Gunning, Post Office, Gunning, Receiving Office, Bellmount Forest, and Post Offices, Lower Gundaroo, Upper Gundaroo, Sutton, and Queanbeyan.	Three	2-horse coach.		
§135	Mrs. Fanny C. Lawliss.	Gunning	Railway Station, Gunning, Post Office, Gunning, Receiving Office, Bellmount Forest, and Post Offices, Lower Gundaroo and Upper Gundaroo.	Three	Horseback	312 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
136	Richard Sherriff	Gunning	Gunning and Dalton	Six	Horseback or buggy	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
137	John M'Sorley	Wheeo	Gunning and Wheeo; and Dalton and Wheeo.	One	Horseback	54 19 0	31 Dec., 1883.
138	Joseph Bolton	Ginninderra	Upper Gundaroo and Ginninderra	Two	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Contractor allowed £13 per annum extra to travel via Meringlo Public School, from 1 June, 1883.

† Contractor died, 23 April, 1883. Sureties, P. P. J. Clinton and S. Richardson, of Nelligen, paid for performance of service from 1 April, 1883.

‡ Contractor allowed £26 per annum extra to convey mails twice a week, from 21 May, 1883.

§ Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to convey mails from Gunning to Upper Gundaroo once a week by buggy, from 1 November, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
139	William T. Randell	Rye Park	Dalton and Rye Park	One	Horseback	£ 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
140	Henry Douglass	Dalton	Dalton and Bevendale (Blakney Creek), via Byrneville.	One	.....	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
141	William T. Randell	Rye Park	Rye Park and Burrowa	Two	Horseback	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
142	Henry J. Sampson	Yass	Yass Railway Station and Post Office, Yass, including the clearing of the Letter Receiver at North Yass.	Seven or more.	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*143	Patrick Carey (Transferred to John Carey, from 19 March).	Gum Flat, Cavan	Yass and Cavan, via Brassel's Inn, Warro, and the Cavan Homestead.	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
144	Alex. Dyce	Lower Gundaroo	Yass, Greenfield Farm, and Lower Gundaroo.	Two	Horseback	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
145	William Dawes	Good Hope	Yass and Good Hope, via Spring Creek	Two	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
146	Patrick J. Barry	Yass	Yass, Murrumbateman, Jeir, Giuninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan.	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	285 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
147	Thomas Larkin	Nanama, Murrumbateman.	Murrumbateman and Nanama	Two	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
148	Wm. J. Grogan	Tangmangaroo	Bowning and Tangmangaroo	Three	.....	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
149	Wm. Wall	Bowning	Bowning and Bookham	Three	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
150	William Carter and John Carter.	Binalong	Railway Station, Binalong, and Post Offices, Binalong and Burrowa; and Burrowa, Marengo, and Young.	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	220 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
				Three	Buggy, 1 or more horses.		
151	Patrick Ryan	Burrowa	Burrowa and Frogmoor; and Frogmoor and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek and Phil's Creek.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 horse.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
				One	Horseback		
152	William Coffey	Care of Mr. G. Couch, Burrowa	Burrowa, Morongla Creek, and Cowra, via Narellan and Breakfast Creeks.	One	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
153	Edward Morgan	Marengo	Marengo and Cowra, via Bang Bang, Watemandra, and Crowther.	Two	2-horse coach.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
154	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Railway Platform, Murrumburrah, and Post Offices, Murrumburrah, Wombat, Young, and Grenfell.	Seven	2 or 4 horse coach.	730 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
155	William Hunt	Barwang	Murrumburrah and Barwang	Three	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
156	Thos. Hancock	Young	Young, Morangarell, and Marsden's, via Balabala.	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
157	Wm. H. Oldfield (Transferred to Denis O'Brien from 1 May, 1883, and to J. W. A. H. Porter from 1 October, 1883).	Temora	Young, Grogan, West Temora (The Rock), and Temora, via Milong.	Three	4-wheeled conveyance, 1, 2, or 3 horses.	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
158	George A. Cranfield	Young	Young and Monteagle, via 5-mile and 10-mile.	Two	1 or 2 horse waggone	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
159	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Grenfell and Forbes	Three	Coach, 3 or 4 horses.	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
160	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Grenfell and Forbes	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
161	Thos. M'Farland	Grenfell	Grenfell and Marsden's	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
162	James Buckman	Mitten's Creek, Grenfell.	Grenfell and Brundah Creek	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
163	James Simpson	Emu Creek, Grenfell.	Grenfell, Morangarell, and West Temora, via Moonbuca and Narraburra.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
164	Samuel Pawsey	Euroka, Morangarell.	Morangarell and Barmedman, via Tarangalay.	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†165	John Connelly and Martin Cafe (Transferred to A. F. Weakley from 16 Sept., 1883).	Marsden's	Marsden's and Wollongough, via Tallabong.	Two	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
166	George Morrow	Cullinga	Wallendbeen and Cullinga	Two	Horseback	23 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
167	John F. Goodwin	Buggan Buggan, via Cootamundra.	Cootamundra, Kilrush, and Jugiong, via The Grove, Cullinga Creek, Grovesend, Templemore, Cowong, Kyron, Rathden, Jereleamby, and Sandy Creek.	One	Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
168	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Cootamundra, Cowan's, and Temora, via Combaning.	Seven	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	495 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
169	David White	Stockinbingal, Cootamundra.	From Cootamundra to West Temora, via Dacey's, Geraldra, Grogan, and Narraburra Stations, returning to Cootamundra, via North Gundibindyal, Woodstown, Gundibindyal, and Stockinbingal.	Two	.....	124 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
‡170	William H. Oldfield.	Temora	Temora and Lower Temora	Seven	On foot or horseback if required.	38 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Contractor instructed to travel by the main road, crossing the river at Bloomfield instead of Cavan Homestead, from 21 September, 1883.

† Contractors allowed £15 per annum extra to travel via Billy's Lookout, from 14 May to 31 August, 1883.

‡ Service performed by sureties (J. B. O'Rourke and B. Courtney) from 6 April, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
*171 William H. Oldfield.	Temora.....	Temora and Barmedman.....	No. of times per week. Three.....	4-wheeled conveyance, 1, 2, or 3 horses.	£ s. d. 69 10 0	31 Dec., 1885. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
172 John Carberry.....	North Gobarralong.....	Coolac and North Gobarralong.....	Two.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
173 Charles Bonnett.....	Jugiong.....	Coolac and Jugiong.....	Three.....	Horseback	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
174 George Passlow.....	Cooba Creek, Clarendon.	Gundagai, Nangus, and Clarendon, via Kimo, Tenandra, Wantabadgery, and Cooba.†	Two.....	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
175 Ewen M'Kinnon.....	Brungle.....	Gundagai and Brungle.....	Two.....	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
176 Edwin Leary.....	Gundagai.....	Gundagai and Tumut, via the marked-tree line.	Three.....	4-wheeled carriage, 2 horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
177 Peter J. M'Alister.....	Wagga Wagga.....	Clarendon and Wagga Wagga, via Oura and Eunonyhareenyha.	Two.....	Horseback	92 15 0	31 Dec., 1884.
178 Cobb & Co.	Sydney.....	Adelong Crossing-place, Grahamstown, Shepard's Town, Adelong, Gilmore, and Tumut.	Six.....	2 or 4 horse vehicle.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
179 Andrew M'Glynn, sen.	Tumberumba.....	Adelong, Reedy Flat, Laurel Hill, and Tumberumba, via Hastedt's, Parrot Hill, and M'Bowling's of Upper Tumberumba; and	One.....	Horseback	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Taradale, Bago Station, and Tumberumba.	One.....			
180 Francis B. Bradford.	Hillas Creek.....	Adelong and Mount Adrah.....	One.....	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
181 Thomas Bridle.....	Tumut.....	Tumut, Blowering, and Kiandra.....	One.....	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
182 John Archer.....	Tarcutta.....	From Tarcutta to Murraguldrrie via Oberne, returning to Tarcutta via Hartnett's and Nugent's, on the south side of the Tarcutta Creek.	Three.....	Horseback	43 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
183 B. O'B. Hackett.....	Tooma.....	Tooma and Khancoban, via Opossum Point.	One.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†184 William H. Smith.....	Yammatree.....	Bethungra and Yammatree.....	Two.....	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
185 Alex. M'Donald.....	Clarendon.....	Illabo Railway Station and Clarendon...	Two.....	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
‡186 Peter J. M'Alister.....	Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga Post Office, and Travelling Post Office, Railway Station, South Wagga.	Six or more	Covered conveyance 1 or more horses.	60 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
187 Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga and Tarcutta.....	Three.....	2-horse coach.	234 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
188 William Hyland.....	Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga and Narrandera.....	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
189 Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga.....	From Wagga Wagga to Downside, Marrar, The Rocks (M'Donald's), Mimosa, Quandary, Broken Dam and Ariaah, returning to Wagga Wagga, via Warri, Murril Creek, Cowabee, Kindra, and Downside; with a branch mail to and from Broken Dam, Mandamah, Wallandry, and Wollongough.¶	One.....	2 or more horse vehicle.	264 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
190 Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga.....	From Wagga Wagga, via Houlaghan's Creek (Downside), Kindra, Cowabee, Murril Creek, Warri, Ariaah, Broken Dam, Quandary, Mimosa, The Rocks, Marrar, and Downside, to Wagga Wagga.¶	One.....	Horseback or 1 or more horse vehicle.	154 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
191 James Clarke.....	Brucedale.....	Wagga Wagga and Brucedale.....	Two.....	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
192 Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga and Mangopla.....	Three.....	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
193 Peter J. M'Alister..	Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga and Collingullie.....	Three.....	Horseback	67 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
194 William Cox.....	Livingstone Gully, via Wagga Wagga.	Wagga Wagga and Pullitop Station, via Lake Albert, Gregado, Big Springs, and Livingstone.	Three.....	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
195 Cobb & Co.	Sydney.....	Railway Station, The Rock, Receiving Office, Ferrier's, and Post Office, Urana, via Broogong.	Four.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	700 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
196 Michael Charters... (Transferred to Robertson & Wagner, from 1 July, 1883.)	Hay.....	Urana, Jereelderie, Coree, Conargo, and Deniliquin.	Four.....	2-horse coach.	1,650 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
197 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Albury.....	Urana, Goonambil, Daysdale, Lowesdale, and Corowa; and	Two.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
		Jereelderie and Daysdale.....	One.....			
198 Phillip Davidson... (Transferred to Edmund Fletcher, from 1 April, 1883.)	Jereelderie.....	Jereelderie, Wilson, Spring Plains, Argoon, Waddai, and Darlington Point, via Kulki.	Two.....	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
¶199 Phillip Davidson...	Jereelderie.....	Jereelderie and Broome.....	Two.....	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Surety (B. Courtney) paid for performance of service, from 1 April, 1883. Contract cancelled, 31 August, 1883.

† Contractor permitted to travel as follows, viz.:—Gundagai, Nangus, Clarendon, and Cooba, via Kimo, Tenandra, and Wantabadgery.

‡ Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to travel via Mitta Mitta, from 1 July, 1883.

§ Contract cancelled, 31 December, 1883.

¶ Contractor permitted to travel by surveyed road between Cowabee and Kindra, subject to revision, should complaint be made.

¶ Contractor died, 24 November, 1883. Transferred to Thomas Davidson, from 25 November, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addressess.						
200	Henry Smith..... (Transferred to Edmund Fletcher, from 16 May, 1883.)	Jereelderie	Jereelderie, Murray Hut, and Tocumwall. (Contractor to convey mails once a week if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £80 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	£ 100 s. 0 d. 0	31 Dec., 1885.
201	John Nelson	Middledale	Lowesdale and Mr. F. Beasley's, of Granville (Middledale).	One	Horseback	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
202	J. G. Howard	Corowa	Corowa, Mulwala, and Tocumwall	Two	1 or 2 horse buggy or coach.	190 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
203	James Nagle	Corowa	Corowa, Bull Plain, and O'Brien's, Victoria Park, via Redlands School and Sandy Ridges.	One	Horseback	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
204	James Nagle	Corowa	Corowa, Hopefield, and Carnsdale, via Tyrone School, and Oil-tree, or Kentucky Station. (Contractor to carry out the service by waggonette, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £65 per annum.)	One	Horseback	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
205	William Thompson	Corowa	Corowa and Wahgunyah. (Contractor is required to provide proper means for crossing the river Murray when the bridge is flooded.)	Twelve ...	1-horse cab.	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
206	Arthur T. Medcalf	Cookardinia.....	Morven and Cookardinia	Three	Horseback or 1-horse buggy, if required.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
207	James Crichton...	Germanton	Germanton and Yarrara	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
*208	H. A. Crawford & Co.	Albury	Railway Station, Albury, and Post Office, Albury. (Contractors to convey all mails, irrespective of their origin or destination, as required by the Postmaster-General.)	Seven or more.	.....	150 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
209	H. A. Crawford & Co.	Albury	Railway Station, Albury, and Post Office, Albury.	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	51 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
210	Stephen Ryan	Walbundrie.....	Albury, Dight's Forest, <i>Burrumbuttock</i> , Walbundrie, and Mahonga.	Two	2-horse coach between Albury and Walbundrie, and on horseback between Walbundrie and Mahonga.	133 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
211	William Spears.....	Corowa	Albury, Bungowannah, Howlong, and Corowa.	Two	Coach or buggy.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
212	Walter Woltersdorff	Dight's Forest...	Dight's Forest, <i>Ebenezer</i> , and Walla Walla Station.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
213	Stephen Ryan	Walbundrie.....	Mahonga and Urangeline	One	Horseback	53 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
214	William Smith.....	Howlong	Howlong, Moorwatha, and Goombargona, via the "Brocklesby Hotel."	Two	Horseback	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
215	J. G. Howard	Corowa	Tocumwall and Deniliquin.....	Two	1 or 2 horse buggy or coach.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
216	Richard Kenna.....	Howlong	Goombargona and Carnsdale	One .....	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
217	Thos. Egan	The Reefs.....	Old Junee, The Reefs, and Sebastopol, via Wholahan's Creek and Erinvale.	One	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†218	Benjn. Heaslip ...	North Berry Jerry.	Coolaman Railway Station and North Berry Jerry.	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
219	Frederick J. Savage	Narrandera	Railway Station and Post Office, Narrandera.	Twelve or more.	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
220	H. A. Crawford & Co.	Albury	Narrandera, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico, via Medium Mumbledoon, Barellan, North Gogeldra, Binya, Ballandra, and Coonapara.	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	584 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
221	H. A. Crawford & Co.	Albury	Narrandera, Gillenbah, Cuddell, Colombo Creek, and Urana, via Cundle Township, Yarrabee, Widgiewa, Coonong, and Urana Stations.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	275 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
‡222	Phillip Davidson...	Jereelderie	Narrandera, Colombo Creek, and Jereelderie, via Bundure Head Station and Yanko Station.	Two	Once a week on horseback, and once a week by 2-horse coach.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
223	John F. Jones	Darlington Point	Narrandera and Darlington Point.....	Three	Horseback	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
224	M. H. Enright	Wollongough ...	Rankin's Springs and Wollongough, via Eurathra, Malonga, Nariah, Wallandry, Bulygulman, and Meringham.	One	Horseback	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
225	Joseph Sheldon.....	Lake Cudgellico	Wollongough and Lake Cudgellico, via Wollongough Station, Youngara, Monument Flats, Bygolorie, Gorman's Hill West, Dundoo Hills South, Boorobil, and Gainbill Stations.	One	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
226	George A. M'Gowan	Hay	Darlington Point and Hay, travelling on the south side of the river.	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	248 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contract terminated, 13 June, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £20 per annum extra to convey mails thrice a week, from 1 November, 1883.

‡ Contractor died, 24 November, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
227 James Fitzgerald ...	Darlington Point	Darlington Railway Station and Darlington Point Post Office, near the river.	Six.....	1-horse buggy.	£ 79 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
223 Maurice Parker.....	Hay	Hay Railway Station and Post Office ...	Once or oftener per day.	American waggon, 1 horse or more if required.	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*229 George H. Donohoe	Hay	Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald, via Paika. (Contractor to travel once a week, when practicable, via Gilam and Nap Nap mail-box, which is on the north side of the river.)	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	399 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
230 Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Mathoura, Moira, Moama, and Echuca.	Six or more	Railway	900 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
†231 Chas. T. Whatley..	Deniliquin	Deniliquin and Cochran Creek, via Cobran and North Wakool.	One	Waggonette, 2 horses.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
232 Z. and S. Burton ...	Swan Hill, Victoria.	Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth.....	Two	Coach, 3 horses.	695 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
233 Z. and S. Burton ...	Swan Hill, Victoria.	Wentworth, Pooncarie, Menindie, and Wilcannia. (Contractors to convey mails twice a week if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £1,780 per annum.)	‡One	4-horse coach.	1,180 0 0 (See foot-note)	31 Dec., 1885.
234 W. H. Morrison ...	Tankerooka	Wilcannia, Wanaaring, and Hungerford	One	4-horse coach.	750 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
235 Henry H. Church...	Menindie	Menindie and Mount Gipps	One	Horseback	159 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
236 William H. Morrison	Tankerooka	Tarella, Gnalta, and Mount Gipps	One	Horseback	386 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
NORTHERN ROADS.						
1 James Ritchie	St. Leonard's ...	St. Leonard's and Buena Vista	Once a day	2-horse waggonette	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
2 Richard Porter, jun.	Gordon	St. Leonard's, Chatswood, Gordon, and Hornsby.	Six	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
§3 James Cole.....	Peat's Ferry.....	Hornsby and Peat's Ferry	One .....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
4 Peter F. Fagan	Sussex-street, Sydney.	Peat's Ferry and Gosford	One .....	.....	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
5 C. E. Jeanneret ...	Sydney	Manly and Newport, via Brady's, Jenkins' and Boulton's; and Newport, Barrenjoey, Blackwall, Kincumber, and Gosford.¶	Two	Coach } Steamer }	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
6 M. J. Woodbury ...	Wyong Creek ...	Gosford, Blue Gum Flat, Wyong Creek, and Cooranbong.	Two	Horseback	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
7 J. E. S. Worley ...	Gosford.....	Gosford, Erina, and Wamberal.....	Two	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
8 W. N. Cain	Gosford.....	Gosford and Kincumber	One .....	.....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
9 Simon White	Wyong Creek ...	Wyong Creek Post Office and Yarramalong.	One .....	.....	8 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
10 Patrick O'Leary ...	Cooranbong	Cooranbong and Wallsend	Three ...	Horseback	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
11 Edward Hooley ...	Newcastle	Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus.	Fourteen or more.	2-wheeled carts, 1 horse.	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
¶12 Hannah Rinker ...	Stockton	Newcastle and Stockton	Thirteen or more.	Boat or steamer.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
13 Edmund Doherty...	Lambton	Newcastle, Glebeland, The Junction, and Charlestown.	Six.....	Horseback	49 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
14 Hugh Kerr.....	Stockton	Stockton and Williamtown	Three ...	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
15 Mungo Penman.....	Charlestown	Charlestown, Belmont, and Pelican Flat	Three ...	Horseback	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
16 Edwin Brown	Lambton	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Office, Waratah.	Six or seven.	.....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
17 Edwin Brown	Lambton	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Offices, Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend.	Six.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	44 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
18 Peter James	Onebygamba ...	Wallsend and Minmi	Six.....	Coach and 2 horses.	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
19 Charles M'Intyre...	Raymond Terrace.	Hexham Railway Station and Raymond Terrace; and Raymond Terrace, Limebner's Creek, Booral, Stroud, Telegerry, Langworthy's, Ward's River, and Gloucester.	Seven } Six..... }	Coach, 4 horses.	700 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
20 Henry Findlay	Raymond Terrace.	Raymond Terrace and Nelson's Plains...	Six.....	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
21 Patrick Casey	Bulahdelah	Booral and Bulahdelah	Three ...	Horseback	90 19 0	31 Dec., 1883.
22 John Burke	Myall River, Bulahdelah.	Bulahdelah, Upper Myall, Firefly Creek, Clarkson's Crossing, Tinonee, and Taree, via Bunyah Station and Waterloo	One	Horseback	79 19 0	31 Dec., 1885.
23 Patrick O'Neill.....	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Boolambayte, Bungwall Flat, and Forster, via M'Rae's Sawmills and Burruduc.	Two	Horseback	121 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
24 Patrick O'Neill.....	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah and Hawke's Nest	Two	Horseback	78 18 0	31 Dec., 1883.
25 Patrick O'Neill.....	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah and Coolooloolook	One	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contract cancelled, 30 June, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £40 per annum extra to extend contract to Noorong, from 1 June to 31 December, 1883.

‡ Contractors instructed to commence bi-weekly service on 1 March, 1883, from which date they will be paid at the rate of £1,780 per annum, in terms of contract.

§ Contractor allowed £101 per annum extra to convey mails six times a week, from 15 September, 1883.

¶ In the event of bad weather preventing the steamer from crossing the bar, Contractor is required to convey the mails on horseback between Gosford and Patonga on the same day as despatched from Manly or Gosford. Contractor is also required to bring the mails from Gosford and places en route on from Manly to Sydney on the same evening as they are received at Manly.

¶ Contractor married on 6 April, 1883, to Mr. T. H. Carter.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
26 Daniel Platts.....	Coolongolook ...	Coolongolook and Coolongolook Gold-field	No of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 7 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
27 John H. Single	Gloucester	Gloucester, Barrington, Copeland North, and Copeland South.	Six.....	Coach.....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
(Transferred to W. G. Phillips, from 1 April, 1883.)						
28 H. G. Tuck and H. J. Adams.	West Maitland..	Gloucester, Tinonee, and Taree.....	Three ...	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
29 John H. Single	Taree.....	Gloucester, Tinonee, and Taree. (Contractor to convey mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £150 per annum.)	Three ...	4-horse coach.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
30 Samuel Brazel	St. Leonard's, Walcha.	Gloucester, Nowendoc, and Walcha.....	One	Horseback	113 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*31 Neil M'Innes.....	Barrington	Barrington and Rawden Vale; and Rawden Vale and Kerepit.	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback	67 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
32 Edward Lambe.....	Copeland North.	Copeland North and Bowman, via the Left-hand Branch of Back Creek and Criterion Machine.	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
33 John Thomson	Taree.....	Manning River Steamers and Post Offices, Taree and Wingham, and Taree and Tinonee, as required.	.....	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
34 Thos. Murray	Kimbriki	Tinonee and Kimbriki, via Martin's Latimer's, Monk's, Chapman's, Moore's, Murray's, Weatherley's, Mossman's, and Smith's.	Two	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†35 Alex. M'Gilvray ...	Wingham.....	Taree and Wingham, via Woolla Woolla	Three ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or 2 horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
36 Patrick Keough ...	Kempsey	Taree, Cundletown, Ghinni Ghinni, Croki, Coopernook, Camden Haven Punt, and Port Macquarie.	Three ...	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses	480 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
‡37 John Wearin and Wm. Hy. Wearin	Redbank	Taree and Redbank	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
§38 Wright Hampson ...	Port Macquarie.	Taree and Forster.....	One	Horseback	52 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side. 31 Dec., 1884.
||39 James Brown.....	Woodside.....	Wingham and Woodside, Upper Manning.	Two	Horseback	41 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
40 Alex. M'Gilvray ...	Wingham.....	Wingham and Cedar Party Creek (W. Baines's).	Two	Horseback	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
41 Alex. M'Gilvray ...	Wingham.....	Wingham, Dingo Creek, and Marlee ...	Three ...	Horseback	54 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
42 Daniel Brislane	Nowendoc	Woodside, Knorrit Flat, and Nowendoc, via Cooplacurripa.	One	Horseback	42 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
43 James M'Pherson...	Dingo Creek ...	Dingo Creek and Wherrol Flat. (Contractor to travel via Dingo Creek Bridge in times of flood.)	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
44 Samuel Gallaway ...	Cundletown.....	Cundletown and Landsdown	Two .....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
45 John Robson, sen...	Cundletown.....	Cundletown, Oxley Island, and Mitchell's Island.	Two .....	.....	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
¶46 Michael Williams...	Camden Haven..	Camden Haven Punt, Camden Haven, and Laurieton.	Two .....	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
47 Thos. Curran.....	Ellenborough ...	Port Macquarie, Wanchope, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers.	Two .....	.....	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
48 Patrick Keough ...	Kempsey	Port Macquarie, Telegraph Point, East Kempsey, and Kempsey.	Three ...	Coach, 2 or more horses	128 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
**49 George H. Rowsell	Telegraph Point.	Port Macquarie, Ennis, and Rawdon Island, via Fernbank Creek; and Ennis and Morton's Creek (Beechwood).	Three } Two ... }	Horseback	89 16 8	31 Dec., 1883.
50 Thos. Curran.....	Ellenborough ...	Ellenborough and Yarras; and Yarras and Walcha, via Lahey, Yarrawitch, Lia Liara, Waterloo, Europambola, and Ohio.	One ... }	Horseback	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
51 Wm. Webber	Wilson's River, Port Macquarie	Telegraph Point and Rolland's Plains...	Three ...	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
52 Christopher Felten..	Kempsey	Kempsey, West Kempsey, Greenhill, Warneton, and Sherwood.	Three ...	Horseback	60 0 0	21 Dec., 1883.
53 Christopher Felten..	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Smith Town, Gladstone and Summer Island, via Seven Oaks. (Mails to be conveyed between Kempsey, Frederickton, and Gladstone by boat in times of flood).	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
54 Geo. Henderson ...	Nambucca	Kempsey, Frederickton, Clybucca, Nambucca, Nambucca Heads, Deep Creek, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour.	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
55 John Borger	Greenhills, West Kempsey.	West Kempsey and Corangula	One	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
56 Samuel Elliott	Rainbow Reach..	Summer Island and Rainbow Reach.....	Two	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor authorized to discontinue travelling to Kerepit from 3 July, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £50 per annum extra to convey mails six times a week, from 12 March, 1883.

‡ Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra to convey mails three times a week, from 16 May, 1883.

§ Contract cancelled 15 May, 1883

|| Contractor allowed £16 per annum extra to call at Killawarra, from 15 February, 1883; and an additional £21 per annum to convey mails three times a week from 1 June, 1883.

¶ Contractor allowed £7 per annum extra to convey mails three times a week between Camden Haven Punt and Camden Haven, from 1 March, 1883; and an additional £20 per annum to extend tri-weekly mail to Laurieton, from 16 October, 1883

** Contractor authorized to travel, from 16 June, 1883, as follows:—From Port Macquarie to Rawdon Island (via Craig's), Ennis, and Morton's Creek, returning by same route.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
*57 John Cox and Fred. Cox.	Rainbow Reach..	Rainbow Reach and Arakoon	No. of times per week. Two	Horseback and boat	£ s. d. 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
58 George Henderson..	Nambucca	Nambucca and Bowraville	Two .....	.....	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†59 George Henderson..	Nambucca	Bowraville and Argent's Hill	One	Horseback	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side. 31 Dec., 1883.
‡60 William J. Hall ..	Nambucca River Frederickton.	Fernmount and East Raleigh	Two	Horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
61 Henry Fry	West Maitland..	East Maitland, Largs, and Paterson, travelling via Belmore Bridge in times of flood; with a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.	Seven ...	4-wheeled coach, drawn by 2 or 3 horses.	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
62 Denis M'Earnearney..	Buchanan	East Maitland, Buchanan, and Mount Vincent.	Three	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
63 Henry Fry	West Maitland..	Paterson, Vacy, Trevallyn, and Gresford	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or 3 horses.	87 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
64 Henry Fry	West Maitland..	Paterson, Wallarobba, and Dungog	Three	4-wheeled coach, 2 or 3 horses.	132 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
65 Ralph Turner, jun.	Lostock	Gresford and Lostock	Three	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
66 James Cook	Eccleston	Gresford, Allynbrook, Halton, and Eccleston.	Three	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
67 Treacy Dawson	Hinton	From Morpeth to Hinton; and from Hinton to Morpeth.	Fourteen } Seven ... }	2 or more horse coach or on horseback.	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
68 Lachlan Haviland ..	Miller's Forest...	Morpeth and Miller's Forest Post Offices (or 1 mile beyond the present site of Miller's Forest Post Office, in case of the removal of that office.)	Six	Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
69 Henry Fry	West Maitland..	Hinton, Seaham, Glenoak, Clarence Town, Brookfield, Newpark, and Dungog. (If floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, Contractor must travel via West Maitland and the Belmore and Dunmore Bridges.)	Three .....	.....	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
70 Charles Leonard ..	Glen William ..	Clarence Town and Glen William	Six .....	.....	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
71 James Levey	Bandon Grove...	Dungog, Bendolba, and Bandon Grove...	Three	Horseback	38 15 0	31 Dec., 1884.
72 John Eagleton	Monkerai	Dungog and Monkerai	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
73 John Irwin	Bandon Grove...	Bendolba and Underbank	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
74 James Levey	Bandon Grove...	Bandon Grove and Underbank	One	Horseback	16 5 0	31 Dec., 1884.
§75 James Levey	Bandon Grove...	Bandon Grove and Wangat (Little River)	One	Horseback	15 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side. 31 Dec., 1885.
||76 John Eagleton	Monkerai	Monkerai and Langworthy's	One .....	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
77 Tobias Miller	West Maitland..	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	Six or more times a day, as required.	2-horse omnibus, or 1-horse van.	- 55 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
78 George Brown	Cessnock	West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, Millfield, and Wollombi; with a branch mail to and from Cessnock and Ellalong.	Three }	Coach.....	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
79 Michael Murphy ..	Rutherford via West Maitland	West Maitland, Aberglasslyn, Rosebrook, Lamb's Creek, and Elderslie, calling at Hillsborough, Irishtown, and Stanhope.	Two	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
80 George Sternbeck, jun.	Ulmarra	Wollombi and Laguna	Three	Horseback	14 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
81 Charles Read	Lochinvar	Railway Station and Post Office, Lochinvar.	Thirteen or more.	Spring-cart, 1 horse	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
82 W. E. Hughes	Branxton	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	Fourteen or more.	1-horse Waggonette.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
83 W. E. Hughes	Branxton	Branxton, Rothbury, and Pokolbin.....	Three	1-horse Waggonette.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
84 George Ernst	Elderslie	Branxton and Elderslie	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
85 Timothy Moroney..	Broke	Whittingham, Vere, and Broke	Six	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
86 Richard Snelson ..	Singleton	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton.	Fourteen or more.	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
87 John Vigers	Jerry's Plains ..	Singleton, Boggy Flat, Warkworth, and Jerry's Plains, via Thorley's.	Three	2 or 4 horse coach twice a week; horseback once a week.	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
88 Thos. Benson	Westbrook	Singleton, Scott's Flat, Sedgfield, Westbrook, and Glendon Brook.	Two	Horseback	33 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
89 George Crittenden..	St. Clair	Singleton, Bridgeman, and St. Clair ..	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
90 Edward Ball	Warkworth	Warkworth and The Bulga	Three	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
91 William Taggart ..	Howe's Valley...	The Bulga and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
92 Benjamin Hardy ..	Doyle's Creek ..	Jerry's Plains and Doyle's Creek	One .....	.....	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
93 John A. Bower	Goorangoola.....	Bridgeman and Goorangoola	Two	Horseback	27 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Arrangements made with contractors to substitute a service between Summer Island and Arakoon for this one, from 1 October, 1883.

† Contract terminated, 31 December, 1883.

‡ Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the East Raleigh Post Office, from 1 July, 1883.

§ Contract terminated, 30 September, 1883.

|| Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra to convey mails twice a week, from 1 June, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
94 John Puxty	Camberwell	Glennie's Platform and Post Office, Camberwell. (Contractor to convey the mails arriving by the evening train when the steamer arrives too late at Newcastle for them to be forwarded by the mail train.)	No. of times per week. Six.....	Horseback	£ s. d. 24 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
95 Thomas Linene	Muswellbrook	Railway Station and Post Office, Muswellbrook.	Fourteen or more.	1-horse cart.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
96 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Muswellbrook, Denman, Gungah, and Merriwa; and Merriwa, Bow, and Cassilis	Six..... Three..	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses, or coach.	890 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
97 Charles M'Taggart	Wybong	Muswellbrook and Wybong	Two .....	.....	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
98 Edward Casey	Kayuga	Muswellbrook and Kayuga	Three	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
99 William Budden, sen.	Limestone Creek, via Muswellbrook.	Muswellbrook and Dunbar's Creek	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
100 Isaac Gallimore.....	Denman	Denman, Baerami, and Kerrabee, via Rosemount, Richmond Grove, and Bellmont.	Three.....	Horseback	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
101 John Meaney.....	Wollar	Kerrabee, Bylong, and Wollar	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
102 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Merriwa, Bow, and Cassilis	One	Horseback or coach.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
103 John Meaney.....	Wollar	Merriwa and Wollar, via Kellick	One	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
104 Farquhar M'Donald	Merriwa	Merriwa and Idaville, via Terragong Mountain Station, Cream of Tartar Creek, and Messrs. Bourke and Simons' residence.	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*105 W. R. Mead	Coolah	Cassilis, Turee, Coolah, and Binnaway.....	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
106 Robert Everett	Cassilis	Cassilis, Uarbray, and Denison Town, via Lamb's, O'Malley's, and Piper's Hotel.	Two	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
(Transferred to John O'Neill from 1 April, 1883.)						
107 James Lane	Wollar	Cassilis and Wollar	One	Horseback	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
108 John O'Neill	Cassilis	Cassilis and Turee Creek, via the surveyed line near Rotherwood.	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
109 Charles Nott	Bolaro	Denison Town, Bolaro, and Cobbora	Two	Horseback	49 5 0	31 Dec., 1883.
110 William Bridge.....	Davies Creek	Aberdeen, Rouchell Brook, and Davies Creek.	Two	Horseback	44 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
+111 George Newman	Scone.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Scone	Fourteen or more.	1-horse spring-cart	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
112 Thos. Moody, jun.	Scone.....	Scone, Gundy, and Moonan Brook	Two .....	.....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
113 Thos. Worrad	Scone.....	Scone and Bunnan	Two	Horseback	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
114 Alex. Dodds	Scone.....	Scone and Woodlands, via Margin's and Thornthwaite.	One .....	.....	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
115 James Edmonds	Timor	Blandford and Timor (Silver Mines).....	One	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
116 Mathew Shanahan.....	Murrurundi	Railway Station, Murrurundi, and Post Offices, Haydonton and Murrurundi.	Twice a day.	Horseback	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
117 George Mullens.....	Murrurundi	Murrurundi, Glasston, Blackville, Yarraman, Bundella, and Tambar Springs.	Two	Horseback	188 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(Transferred to A. G. Shanahan from 5 March, 1883.)						
118 George Baldock.....	Wallabadah.....	Railway Station & Post Office, Quirindi	Twelve or more.	.....	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
119 George Baldock.....	Wallabadah.....	Quirindi and Wallabadah, via Quirindi Station and Main Road.	Six.....	.....	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
120 James Haslem	Quirindi	Quirindi, Warrah Ridge, Pine Ridge, and Colly Blue, via Mooki Springs, Kickerbil, and Webland.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
121 Edward Toohey	Spring Ridge	Quirindi, Spring Ridge, and Tallyho, via Walhollow, Springfield, Darby's Downs, M'Lelland, and Goran Lake.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
122 George Burden	Quipolly	Railway Station & Post Office, Quipolly	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
123 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunnedah.	Twelve or more.	2 or more horse coach.	39 15 0	31 Dec., 1885.
124 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Gunnedah and Boggabri, via Ballyragan, Sander's, Burburgate, Lander's, Gulligal, Lye's, Turner's, Rose's, Milchengowrie, and Bradley's.	One	Pack-horse	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
125 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Gunnedah, Mullaley, Rocky Glen, and Coonabarabran, via the new Government Road; and Coonabarabran, Baradine, and Pilliga, via Yarragan, Gorah, Kianbri Meriwee, Erinbri, Merebene, Wangan, and Etoo.	Three.. } One ... }	2 or more horse coach.	380 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
126 Geo. Humphries, sen.	Boggabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Boggabri.	Twelve or more.	Vehicle or horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
127 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Boggabri and Mullaley, via Guest's, W. Conroy's, J. J. Conroy's, W. Kelly's, J. Conroy's, W. Tey's, J. P. White-man's, and Cunningham's.	One	Pack-horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor authorized to travel via Old Turee instead of New Turee, from 8 March, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £6 per annum extra to clear the Letter Receiver at the Railway Station twice a day, from 1 October, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communi- tion.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount pay- able to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
128 Thomas O'Brian ...	Boggabri	Boggabri and Maule's Creek (Coolah Station), via Guest's, Chamberland's, Wolfe's, Clifford's, Carter's, Douse's, Harvey's, Eather's, Billyena, Cox's Station, Fitzgerald's, Leard's, Gold- man's, and Birreny.	Two	Horseback	£ 80 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
129 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Mullaley, Tambar Springs, and Coolah, via Bando.	Two	2 or more horse coach.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
130 Patrick Powers. (Transferred to Martin Walsh from 1 May, 1883.)	Narrabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Narra- abri.	Six or more.	.....	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
131 George M'Namara	Narrabri	Narrabri, Wee Waa, Pilliga, and Wal- gett.	Four	Coach, 4 horses.	1,300 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
132 Samuel Maguire ...	Baradine	Narrabri, Rocky Glen, and Baradine, via Boheena, Robinson's, Ryan's, Boyle's, Cain's, Cucubi's, Pebble's, Boro, Yaminabah, Redbank, Sandy Holes, Dandry North, and Whittenbrie.	One .....	.....	138 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
133 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Narrabri, Millie, Bumble, and Moree ...	Four	4-horse coach.	800 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
134 Alfred Thirkettle, senior.	Eulah Creek, Narrabri.	Narrabri and Dunmore's, via Gregory's, Arndell's Farm, Baker's, Billingsley's, Davis's, Capel's, Roache's, Orman's, Stanford's, Pratt's, Sorel's, Thir- kettle's, Miller's, and Ward's, Eulah Creek.	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
* 135 Thomas Wyatt ...	Long View, Gun- demaine, Nar- rabri.	Narrabri and Cryan, via Clay's, Gun- demaine, Cobcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Shanahan Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bacon, Mitchell, Pallett, Tooladunnah, Boocarroll, The Wood- lands, Belarbo, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	Horseback	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
136 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Narrabri, Eulourie, and Bingera, via Killarney, Edgeroi, Single's, Berrigal (Terri-hi-hi Out Station), Rocky Creek, Pallal, and Derra Derra.	One	Horseback	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
† 137 John Facer	Molly, Narrabri,	Wee Waa and Baradine, via Coghill, Cubble, Yuligle, Cumble, Upper Cum- ble, and Gibbean.	One	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
138 Matthew Buckley...	Pilliga	Pilliga and Yarraldool, via Capp's, Millie, and Bucklebone.	One	Horseback	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
139 David Sully	Walgett	Walgett, Brewarrina, and Bourke, via Gingi, Ulah, Milrea, and Boorooma, calling at Yowendah and Brewan once a week. (Contractor to perform the service by a 4-horse coach once a week, and on horseback once a week, if re- quired by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £470 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	370 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
‡ 140 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah.....	Walgett, Collarenebri, Mogil Mogil, and Mungindi, via Eurie Eurie, Manilla (Mercadool Homestead), Broomfield's, Bundabaruna, Brasen's, Caidmurra, and Wirrah. (Contractor to travel via Barrington if required.)	Two	2-horse coach or packhorse	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
141 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Walgett, Angledool, Currawillinghi, Goodooga, and Brenda (Tate's Station, Culgoa River), via "Gideon's Inn," Forrester's, on the Barwon and Narran Rivers, and Thorold's, on Bokhara River. (Contractor to travel between Currawillinghi and Goodooga, on south side of the Bokira and Biree Rivers, via the "Finger-post Inn" and Doyle's Station.)	One	2 or more horse coach, or packhorse	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
142 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Walgett and Goodooga	One	2 or more horse coach.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
143 Edward D. Millen. (Transferred to George Davis, from 1 June, 1883.)	Walgett	Walgett and Carinda, via Kidgear, Polly Brewan, Bogewong, and Warren Downs.	One .....	.....	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
144 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Collarenebri, on the Barwon, and Angle- dool, on the Narran River, via the 60-mile track and Dunumbral.	One	Coach or packhorse.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
145 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Mogil Mogil, Angledool, Currawillinghi, and Goodooga, via Bagot's, Brown's, Medlicott's, Moongulla, Pinegobla, and Yarrambah.	One	Packhorse	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Contractor instructed to call at J. Clark's instead of A. Stanley's, from 1 December, 1883.

† Route via Coghill being obstructed, Contractor authorized, on 2 May, 1883, to travel via Cuttabri.

‡ Contractor agreed to convey mails regularly by vehicle from 1 August, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
146 William S. Duff. (Transferred to R. J. Nowland, from 6 February, 1883.)	Millie	Millie, New Oriel, and Mogil Mogil, via Bunna Bunna, Munyga, Oriel, Buleori, Colleytudula, Merriwynebone, Pockataroo, Collimungle, and Werribilli. (Contractor to travel by the following route, if required, viz., via Bunna Bunna, Buleori, Oriel, Munyga, Burrundoon, Collimungle, and Werribilli.)	One	2 or more horse coach.	£ s. d. 280 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
* 147 James R. Nowland	Narrabri	Moree, Pallamallawa, and Warialda, via Boolooroo, and up the north bank of the Big River, past Tarcelari, crossing it at Boolooroo.	Two	Horseback and coach when practicable.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
148 R. J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Moree, Garah, and Mungindi, via Boguee, Midkin, Welbon, Cow Vale, Banaba, and Yarrawa.	Two	2 or more horse coach.	220 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
† 149 R. J. Nowland ...	Gunnedah	Moree and Meroe, via Combadello	Two	4 or more packhorses	99 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
150 John Kent Allison	Kunopia	Garah and Kunopia, via Whalan. In time of flood Contractor to travel to and from Moree and Kunopia, via Garah and Whalan, if necessary.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
151 William Moody	Myall Plain, Mungindi.	Kunopia and Mungindi, via Graman, Colunah, Champain's, and Myall Plain.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
152 John Newlands	Boggabilla	Kunopia and Goondawindi	One	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
153 John Holcombe	Goonoo Goonoo	Railway Platform, Duri, and Goonoo Goonoo.	Six	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
154 George A. Englert ..	Tamworth	Railway Station, West Tamworth, and Post Offices, West Tamworth, and Tamworth.	Twelve or more.	Spring-cart, 1 horse, or 2 if required.	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
155 Alex. Robson	Nundle	Tamworth, Dungowan, Bowling Alley Point, and Nundle; and Nundle, Mount Pleasant, and Hanging Rock. (Contractor to perform the service three times a week on horseback for a sum at the rate of £149 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Four	2-horse coach.	} 275 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
			Three ...	Horseback		
‡ 156 George A. Ross ...	Manilla	Tamworth, Somerton, Carroll, and Gunnedah.	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
157 John T. Bailey	Moor Creek	Tamworth and Moor Creek	Two	Horseback	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
158 George Walker	Carroll	Somertan and Keepit	Two		44 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
§ 159 John M'Neil	Huskisson's Ck. Barraba.	Barraba, Eulourie, and Moree, via Tareela, Mount Lindsay, Currangandi, Ullembarella, Pallal, Dera, Banghet, Ginerol, Gravesend, Binnigi, and Baldwin's.	One	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
160 Matthew J. Daley	Moree	Barraba, Cobbadah, Eulourie, and Moree, via Crawley's Station, Currangandi, Ullembarella, Rocky Creek, Terry-hi-hi, Bundoowithildi, Thos. Pitman's, John P. Carrigan's, Owen E. Carrigan's, and Edwin Harris's.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
161 John Melville	Inverell	Bingera, Little Plain, Rob Roy, and Inverell.	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
162 George Baker	Bundarra	Bingera and Bundarra, via Coorangoora, Keira, Beverley, and Long Reach.	One	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
163 Thomas Connolly ...	Bingera	Bingera and Upper Bingera	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
164 Joseph R. Seinor ...	Warialda	Warialda, Yetman, Boggabilla, and Goondawindi, via Gournama, and Wallangra.	Two	Horseback	248 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
165 Richard F. Russell	Allom, Warwick	Warialda, Boggabilla, and Goondawindi, via Oregon, Allison's, Old Gunyerwarildi, New Gunyerwarildi, Yalaroi, Tooloona, and Coppermarenbillen.	Two	Horseback	299 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
166 John Toole	Bendemeeer	Railway Station, Moonbi, and Post Offices, Moonbi and Bendemeer.	Three	Horseback or by buggy, if necessary.	95 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
167 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Railway Station, Moonbi, and Post Offices, Moonbi, Bendemeer, Kingstown, Bundarra, Stanborough, and Inverell.	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,650 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
168 Jonathan M'Neil ..	Woolshed Station, Bundarra.	Bundarra and Barraba	One	Horseback	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
169 James M'Hugh	Stanborough ...	Stanborough and Tingha	Three	1 horse buggy and horseback.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
170 Edward Warland ..	Tingha	Tingha and Stannifer	Three	Horseback with pack-horse when required.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.

* Contractor absconded. Service performed at £5 per week, at risk of sureties, from 16 December, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to extend contract once a week to Burrundoon, from 1 June, 1883.

‡ Contractor allowed £100 per annum extra to convey mails thrice a week, from 16 November, 1883.

§ Contractor authorized to travel via Burindi and Little Creek, omitting Mount Lindsay, from 16 August, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
171 Joseph R. Seinor ...	Warialda	Inverell and Warialda, via Bannockburn, Piersby Hall, Reedy Creek, Gragin, and Myalla.	Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 124 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
172 Charles Prentice ... (Transferred to Robert Hughes from 1 April, 1883.)	Inverell	Inverell, Bukkulla, Ashford, and Bonshaw, via Byron, Dinton Vale, Edgerton, and Monkstadt, Fraser's Creek.	Two	Horseback	156 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
173 Thos Herbert	Tenterfield	Bonshaw and Tenterfield, via Clifton Station, Mole Station, and the south side of the Severn River.	Two	Horseback	112 10 0	31 Dec., 1884.
174 Wm. Baldwin	Yetman	Bonshaw, Texas, and Yetman	One .....	.....	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
175 Samuel W. Farrell (Transferred to George Martin from 16 March, 1883.)	Walcha	Walcha Road and Walcha	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
176 John Egan	Walcha	Walcha and Glen Morrison	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
177 Phillip Donohoe ...	Kentucky	Kentucky Railway Platform and Carlisle Gully.	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
178 Henry Bright	Uralla	Uralla and Rocky River	Three	Horseback	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1885. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
179 James Jones	Salisbury Plains	Uralla, Salisbury Plains Station, and Salisbury Plains Receiving Office.	Two	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
180 Henry Bright	Uralla	Uralla and Balala	One	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
*181 Wm. Batham	Armidale	Armidale, Invergowrie, and Bundarra...	Two	Horseback	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
		Armidale and Oban, via Guyrah, Rock Vale, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station; and	One ...	} Horseback	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
182 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale	Armidale and Oban, via Guyrah, Coningdale, Kilcoy on the Chandler, Fairview, Camperdown, Lyndhurst, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station.	One ...			
		Armidale, Booroolong, Sandy Creek, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, Elsmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Eversleigh, Ollera, Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead; and	Two	} Horseback	550 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
183 Patk. Wade	Armidale	Armidale, Booroolong, Sandy Creek, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, Tingha, Gilgai, and Inverell, via Ollera, and Cope's Creek Station; and	One .....				2 or more horse coach
		Wandsworth, Elsmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead.	One	Horseback		
184 Thos Curran	Ellenborough ...	Armidale, Wollomombi, Bellbrook, Hickey's Creek, West Kempsey, and Kempsey, via Hillgrove, Giogla, Long Flat, Towel Creek, Peedre Creek, and Toorookoo.	One	Horseback	108 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
185 Timothy Hawthorne	South Grafton...	Armidale, Wollomombi, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Gara and Major Parke's Stations. (Contractor to travel alternately via Skinner's Creek, Blandland's Flat, and Deadman's Creek.)	Two	Horseback	298 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
186 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale	Armidale and Puddlecock	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
†187 Patrick Wade	Armidale	Armidale and Little Duval	Two	Horseback	52 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
188 Henry A. Moore ...	Elsmore	Elsmore and Stannifer	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
189 Thomas Drew	Ben Lomond ...	Ben Lomond Hotel and Ben Lomond ...	Three	Horseback	39 15 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the Railway to Ben Lomond.
		Glen Innes, Clarevaulx, and Wellin-grove; and	Two ...	} Horseback	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
‡190 John Grimes	Newstead, via Armidale.	Wellingrove, and Inverell, via King's Plains, Vevers' Sheep Station, Nullamana, A. M'Leod's, and Brown's; and	One ...			
		Wellingrove, Swanvale, and Inverell, via Waterloo.	One ...			
191 William Tweddell...	Glen Innes	Glen Innes, Y. Water, and Emmaville.	Three	Coach once a week, horseback twice a week	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
192 Sidney R. Adams...	Buccarumbi, Grafton.	Glen Innes, Bald Nob, Dalmorton, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Shambigne, Buccarumbi, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and the Big Hill. (Contractor to convey mails once a week on horseback, and once a week by coach, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £500 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	345 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to travel once a week via George's Creek and Laura Station, from 15 February, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of the Little Duval Post Office, from 1 March, 1883. Contract cancelled, 30 September, 1883.

‡ Contractor allowed £18 per annum extra to call at Beaufort, from 1 October, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
193	Thos. L. Ballard ...	Albion Forest, Red Range.	Glen Innes and Red Range. (Contractor to travel by surveyed road if required.)	Two	Horseback	£ 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
*194	William Krauss ..	Wellingrove.....	Wellingrove and Emmaville, via Strathbogie.	One	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
195	Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tent Hill	Emmaville and Tent Hill	Three	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
196	Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tent Hill	Emmaville and The Gulf	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
†197	Robert Curnow ...	Torington	Emmaville and Torington	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
198	John Romer	Deepwater	Deepwater and Tent Hill	Two	Horseback	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
199	Clarence Smith.....	Drake	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Boorook, Drake, and Tabulam.	Two	Horseback	119 15 0	31 Dec., 1883.
200	Alex. Holme and Frank Thompson.	Grafton	Tenterfield, Timbarra, Lionsville, Copmanhurst, Whiteman Creek, and Grafton, via Poverty Point, Melara, and Yulgilbar.	Two	Horseback	275 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
201	Daniel Hollis.....	Tabulam	Drake, Lunatic Reefs, and Pretty Gully	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
202	Henrietta Ware ...	Tabulam	Tabulam, Murrangang, and Lawrence ...	Two	Horseback	109 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
203	Kenneth M'Lean ...	Tooloom	Tooloom, Tooloom, Acacia Creek, and Killarney (Queensland), via Bunalbo, Kangaroo Creek, Tooloom Station, New Koreelah, Old Koreelah, Lamb's Selection, Robertson's Saw Mills, and Spring Creek.	Two	Horseback	152 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
204	Robert Paterson ..	Bookookoorara, via Tenterfield.	Willson's Downfall, and Amosfield	Three	Horseback	45 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
205	James J. Kingsford	Dalveen, Queensland.	Dalveen (Queensland), and Maryland ...	Six.....	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
206	John Wallace	Iluka	Clarence River Steamers, and Post Office Iluka, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river; and Post Offices, Iluka and Clarence River Heads.	.....	.....	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(a) ‡207	William Ross, jun.	Woodburn	Harwood Island, Chatsworth Island, and Woodburn.	Three.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
208	James R. Olive	Myall Creek, Lawrence.	Lawrence, Casino, and Lismore	Two	Coach, 3 horses.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
209	John Davison	Coldstream	Brush Grove and Coldstream.....	Two	Horseback	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1885.
210	William Thomas Rayner.	Tyndale	Brush Grove and Tyndale	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
211	Henry Gill.....	North Grafton...	Steamers' Wharf, Grafton, and Post Office, Grafton, on arrival and departure of steamers.	.....	Van or cart	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
212	Hugh M'Pherson ...	South Grafton...	Grafton, South Grafton, Upper Kangaroo Creek, Nana Creek, Woolgoolga, Coff's Harbour, and Fernmount, via Kangaroo Creek Station, Mrs. Burns', and Glenreagh. (Contractor to carry out a once a week service for a sum at the rate of £140 per annum, or a thrice a week service for a sum at the rate of £300 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	.....	240 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
213	John E. Smith	North Grafton...	Grafton and Southgate	Two	Horseback	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
214	James Lynch.....	South Grafton...	South Grafton and Gerymberryn	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
(a) §215	Richard Sheather	Woodburn	Woodburn, Swan Bay, Coraki, Wyrallah, Gundurimba, and Lismore. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steam-launch.	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
(a) ||216	Richard Sheather	Woodburn	Woodburn, Kilgin, Broadwater, East Wardell, Wardell, German Creek, and Ballina, via Green's. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steam-launch.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
¶217	Robert Rathborne	Casino	Coraki, Codrington, Tatham, South Casino, and Casino.	Two	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
218	John Vidler, jun. ...	Alstonville	Wardell, Rous, and Alstonville	Two	Horseback	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
219	Robert Rathborne...	Casino	Casino and Tabulam, via Wooroowoolgin, Dyraaba, and Sandiland.	One	.....	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
220	Robert Rathborne...	Casino	Casino and Unumgar (Sherwood's Station.)	One	.....	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.
221	James E. James ...	Dunoon, Lismore	Lismore, Dunoon, and Murwillumbah...	One	.....	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
222	John Walsh	Tunstall, via Lismore.	Lismore and Tirranian	One	.....	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
223	Thos. Borton	Lismore	Lismore and Bexhill	One	Horseback	18 10 0	31 Dec., 1883.
224	Thos. Borton.....	Lismore	Lismore and Wollongbar; and Wollongbar, Alstonville, and Ballina ...	Two ...	Horseback	73 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
225	William G. Collier..	Murwillumbah...	Murwillumbah and Tumbulgum	One ...	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
226	John Quirk	Tweed River, Tumbulgum.	Tumbulgum and Tweed Heads, via Cudgen (Boyd's.)	One	Boat	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contractor instructed to travel via Wellingrove Station, from 10 August, 1883.

† Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra in consequence of removal of Torington Post Office, from 20 June, 1883.

‡ Contractor permitted to convey mails twice a week only, from 17 May, 1883. Subject to revision.

§ Contractor allowed £37 10s. per annum extra to convey mails to and from steamers and Post Offices (except Lismore), from 1 January, 1883.

|| Contractor allowed £37 10s. per annum extra to convey mails to and from steamers and Post Offices (except Ballina), from 1 January, 1883.

¶ Contract terminated, 31 December, 1883.

(a) Contractor instructed to call at South Woodburn from 22 November, 1883.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
227	William Jarvis	Bexhill	Bexhill, Eureka, and Marshall's, Brunswick River, via Benny's Creek and Togarah Grass, Main Road.	One	£ s. d. 60 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
228	George Topfer	Cumberlum, via Ballina.	Ballina, Emigrant Creek, and Tintobar.	Two	Horseback 45 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
229	James Ross	Upper North Creek.	Ballina and Upper North Creek	One	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
SUBURBAN ROADS.						
1	Samuel Robert Lawrence.	No. 3 Jetty, Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, Sydney, and Post Office, Watson's Bay. (From Sydney hours of departure to suit Contractor, but one or two return trips must be made at hours fixed by the Postmaster-General, who will also be at liberty to take advantage of any additional trips made from or to Watson's Bay, if considered necessary.)	Twelve ...	Steamer... 48 0 0	31 Dec., 1884.
2	Wm. Lowe.....	Kogarah	General Post Office, Newtown, Macdonald Town, St. Peter's, and Tempe; and Tempe, Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, and Woniara.	Twelve .. Six.....	} 2 or more horse coach. } 150 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
*3	Edward M'Namara	108, Dowling-street, Sydney	General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, on arrival and departure of English mails.	.....			Spring vans and drays.	80 0 0 (Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.)
4	Chas. Fripp	Hurstville	Tempe, Bexley, and Hurstville.....	Six.....	2 or 4 horse omnibus. 78 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
5	Francis Bowers.....	Bankstown	Burwood, Enfield, Druitt Town, Bankstown, and Upper Bankstown.	Twelve ...	Coach or wagonette, 2 or 3 horses, between Burwood and Bankstown, and on horseback between Bankstown and Upper Bankstown. 250 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.

* Contract terminated, 22 February, 1883.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st February, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Dates of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*13	Mrs. Catherine Cuthel ...	Werombi	SOUTHERN ROAD. Brownlow Hill and Werombi	No. of times per week. Three	Horseback	£ s. d. 26 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†232	George Melville	Walcha	NORTHERN ROADS. Walcha Road and Walcha.....	Six	Horseback	72 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
‡230	John B. Fitzgerald.....	Armidale	Railway Station and Post Office, Armidale.	Six .....	.....	70 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
‡231	Edward R. Davis	Uralla	Railway Station and Post Office, Uralla.	Twelve ...	1 horse and buggy.	35 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 13, Southern Roads, in general List.

† Additional communication.
‡ New line.
§ Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra to convey mails, an additional once a week, from 1 August, 1883.

§ Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra to convey

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 23rd February, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*3	James Flannery	Sydney	SUBURBAN ROAD. General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, on arrival and departure of English Mails.	No. of times per week.	Spring vans and drays.	£ s. d. 80 0 0	(Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.)

* In lieu of No. 3, Suburban Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st March, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Dates of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
			WESTERN ROADS.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1883.
*159	Thomas Sunderland	Belarbigill.....	Dubbo and Belarbigill.....	Two	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.
†113	Thomas J. Grace.....	Hillston	Mount Hope and Gilgunnia	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	90 0 0	31 Dec. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.) 1885.
			SOUTHERN ROAD.				
*237	Frederick J. Savage	Narrandera	Narrandera and Waddai, on the south side of the river.	One.....	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.
			SUBURBAN ROAD.				
*6	Edwin Weeks	Ryde.....	General Post Office, Sydney, and Post Offices, Gladesville and Ryde. (Contractor to be paid at the rate of ½d. per letter for any additional mails he may be required by the Postmaster-General to convey.)	Twice a day.	Waggonette, 2 or more horses.	130 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.

* New line. † In lieu of No. 113, Western Roads, in general List. Contract terminated, 31 December, 1883.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Dates of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
			WESTERN ROADS.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1885.
*160	William Poll	Emu Plains	From Emu Plains to Emu; and from Emu to Emu Plains.....	Twelve ... Six.....	}	22 0 0	31 Dec. 1884.
†161	William Black	Bylong ..	Rylstone and Bylong	Two			65 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.
			SOUTHERN ROADS.				
*238	James Slocombe	Canterbury	Ashfield and Canterbury ..	Twice a day	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec. 1883.
‡239	James Waterworth	Camden	From Campbelltown to Appin. (Contractor to carry mails to and from Campbelltown and Appin for the sum of £65 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Six	Coach ...	49 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.
α§131	William White, junior ...	Currawang	Breadalbane and Collector.....	Six	Horseback	56 0 0	31 Dec. 1884.
			NORTHERN ROADS.				
†233	Neil Sweeney	Seaham	Seaham and Stewartfield, calling at Mr. Geo. Hollingworth's.	Three ...	Horseback	14 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.
*234	Charles Mulville	Harwood Island ...	Clarence River Steamers and Post Office, Harwood Island, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart or that pass up and down the river.	.....	.....	49 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.
†237	T. Axford.....	Thorgomindah, Queensland.	Tibooburra and Whompah ..	One	Buggy, 2 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.

* New arrangement. † New line. ‡ Additional communication. § Additional communication, in lieu of No. 131, Southern Roads, in general List. α Contract cancelled, 30 June, 1883.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th April, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*87	Thomas Brown	Marulan	SOUTHERN ROAD.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1885.
			Cooma, Gagedzerick, and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Woolway.	Two	4-wheeled coach, two horses.	168 0 0	31 Dec. 1885.

* In lieu of No. 87, Southern Road, in general List.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st May, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*162	Florant J. Martel	Dandaloo	WESTERN ROAD. Trangie and Dandaloo.....	No. of times per week. Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 65 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
*240	Alexander Crosbie	Hillston	SOUTHERN ROADS. Carrathool, Gunbar, and Hillston..	One	Covered Waggonette, two or more horses.	150 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
*241	(Transferred to Robertson and Wagner from 1 July, 1883.) James Osmond.....	Tumut	Bookham, and Tumut, via Roche's, Chidowla; Smith's, Bongongo; Kiley's, Red Hill; and Geary's, Wyangle.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	1885. 31 Dec.
*242	Joseph Vogt.....	Mandemar, Berrima.	Berrima and Joadja Creek (Contractor to carry out a thrice a week service for a sum at the rate of £62 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Horseback	45 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
†235	John G. Lund	Brunswick.....	NORTHERN ROAD. Tintenbar and Brunswick	One .....	.....	45 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* New line. † New line. Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to travel via Hayter's, Boyle's, Stock's, Garvan's, Glissan's, and Hutchinson's, from 1st December, 1883.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th May, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*38	Hector McLennan	Purfleet, Taree.....	NORTHERN ROAD. Taree and Forster	No. of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 52 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

* In lieu of No. 38, Northern Road, in general List. Contract terminated, 31st August, 1883.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st June, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Dates of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*243	William Costin	Wagonga	SOUTHERN ROADS. Bodalla and Mr. Henry Costin's, at or near Wagonga Heads.	No. of times per week. One.....	.....	£ s. d. 15 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†244	Mrs. Emily M'Mahon.....	Long Reach	Long Reach and Greenwich Park...	Three	Horseback	27 0 0	1885. 31 Dec.
*236	Job Grainger	Olive Grove, Rix's Creek.	NORTHERN ROAD. Singleton and Rix's Creek.....	Two.....	Horseback	12 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* New line. † New arrangement.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 9th June, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Dates of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
			WESTERN ROADS.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1885.
*163	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobar.	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	295 0 0	31 Dec.
‡164	Thomas Adams	Warren	Railway Station, Nevertire, and Post Office, Nevertire; and	Once or oftener a day.	} 4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	} 147 0 0	31 Dec.
‡165	Henry T. Pratt	Cannonbar	Post Offices, Nevertire and Warren Warren and Cannonbar	Six.....			
‡166	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Railway Station, Nyngan, and Post Offices, Nyngan and Nymagee.	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	98 0 0	31 Dec.
†167	John O'Reilly	Nyngan.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Nyngan.	Once or oftener a day.	4-wheeled waggonette.	100 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side. 1885.
‡168	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Nyngan Railway Station and Post Offices Nyngan, Cannonbar, Willeroon, Gongolgon, and Bourke.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	2000 0 0	31 Dec.

* Additional communication. Contractors allowed £150 per annum extra to convey mails twice a week, from 1 October, 1883. † New line. ‡ New arrangement

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 14th June, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.	No. of times per day.		£ s. d.	1885.
*245	George Carter	Albury	Albury Railway Station and Post Office.	Three or four, as required.	2 or more horse coach.	45 0 0	31 Dec.

* New arrangement.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st July, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Dates of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
			SOUTHERN ROADS.	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1885.
*131	Stewart Neale	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Collector	Six.....		58 0 0	31 Dec.
‡246	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Murrumburrah and Young, via Ridge Road.	Three ...	Coach ...	35 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side. 1883.
‡247	Patrick O'Keefe	Corowa	Corowa, Bull Plain, and Murray Hut, via Sedgwick's, Spry's, Pine Lodge, North Collendina, Kenneth Murchison's, M'Farlane's, Dicker's, Boxer's, Kilby's, Whiteley's, Wealand's, E. Creed's, W. Creed's, Carpenter's, Shand's Green Hills, Mitchell's, M'Neill's, Fry's, Austin's, Brown's, M'Lellan's, Cooper's, Garland's, Burns's and Ryan's.	One	Vehicle...	180 0 0	31 Dec.
†229	Charles M'Mahon	Wentworth	Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald, via Paika. (Contractor to travel once a week, when practicable, via Gilam and Nap Nap mail-box, which is on the north side of the river).	Two	Coach ...	495 0 0	1885. 31 Dec.
			NORTHERN ROADS.				
§238	George Leafe	North Willoughby	St. Leonard's, Nareburn, and North Willoughby; and St. Leonard's and North Willoughby.	Six.....	}	60 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.
‡239	Thomas O'Brien	Boggabri	Boggabri and Narrabri, by the old mail line.	One			Horseback	65 0 0	1885. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 131, Southern Roads, in list of Contracts, commencing 1st April, 1883. † In lieu of No. 229, Southern Roads, in general list
‡ New line. § New arrangement. ¶ Re-established line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th July, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*171	James Gaffney.....	Upper Botobolar...	WESTERN ROAD. Dungaree and Upper Botobolar, via Bara Creek.	No. of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 20 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

* New line.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st August, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*169	James S. Weldon	Dubbo	WESTERN ROADS. Dubbo and Tomingly (Ten-mile Reef); and Tomingly and Bulgandramine	Three	2-horse coach.	198 0 0	1885.
†170	William Wilson	Warren		Two ...			Horseback	94 0 0	1884.
				One			
*248	James Lowery.....	Wolumla	SOUTHERN ROADS. Caudelo and Wyndham, via Myrtle Creek.	One		36 0 0	1883. 31 Dec.
‡49	William Latta.....	Bateman's Bay ..		Milton, Brooman, Nelligen, and Bateman's Bay, via Currawang.	One	Horseback	98 0 0	1885. 31 Dec.
†240	Patrick Keough	Kempsey	NORTHERN ROADS. Taree, Cundletown, Ghinni Ghinni, Croki, Cooperook, Camden Haven Punt, and Port Macquarie	Three ...	4-horse coach.	148 10 0	1883. 31 Dec.
†241	Patrick Keough	Kempsey		Port Macquarie, Telegraph Point, East Kempsey, and Kempsey.			Three ...	4-horse coach.	150 0 0	31 Dec.

* New line. † Additional communication. ‡ In lieu of No. 49, Southern Roads, in general list.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st September, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*171	Robert Marshall	Bardmedman	SOUTHERN ROAD. Temora and Bardmedman	No. of times per week. Three ...	1 or 2 horse coach.	93 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side. 1884.
†242	James Campbell	Wee Waa.....	NORTHERN ROAD. Wee Waa and Mr. Denis Kelaher's, at Pian Creek, via Nowland's, Holcombe's, Thompson's, Boo Boo, Pine Grove, and Knight's.	One	Horseback	75 0 0		31 Dec.
†243	William Lean	Never Never	Boat Harbour and Never Never ...	One	Horseback	30 10 0	31 Dec. 1885.
†244	Thomas O'Brian	Boggabri	Boggabri and Manilla, via Barney Springs.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 171, Southern Roads, in general list. † New line.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 8th September, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*38	William Wootton	Taree.....	NORTHERN ROAD. Taree and Forster	No. of times per week. One		£ s. d. 40 0 0	1884. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 38, Northern Roads, in list of Contracts, commencing 16th May, 1883.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st October, 1883.

Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
			SOUTHERN ROADS.			£ s. d.	1885.
*249	William James, sen.	Mount Kembla ...	Fig Tree and Mount Kembla	Six.....	Horseback or by cart, if required.	17 0 0	31 Dec.
*250	Stephen Ryan	Walbundrie.....	Albury, Dight's Forest, Burrumbuttock, Walbundrie, Mahonga, and Urana.	One	Horseback	113 0 0	31 Dec. 1884.
*251	Frederick J. Savage	Narrandera	Narrandera and Twelve Mile	Two	Horseback or otherwise.	47 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
*252	Michael Hanrahan	Mossgiel	Mossgiel and Paddington	One .....	.....	150 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
			NORTHERN ROAD.				
†75	James Levey	Bandon Grove.....	Bandon Grove and Wangat (Little River).	One	Horseback	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

* New line. † In lieu of No. 75, Northern Roads, in general list.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th October, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.			£ s. d.	1885.
*252	Zachariah Burton	Wentworth	Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald, via Paika.	One	Horseback	250 0 0	31 Dec.

* Additional communication.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th November, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.			£ s. d.	1884.
*32	William Raftery.....	Kiama	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, Jamberoo, and Kiama.	Six.....	Covered coach, 3 horses.	450 0 0	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 32, Southern Roads, in general List.

PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 16th December, 1883.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
			SOUTHERN ROAD.			£ s. d.	1885.
*35	William Raftery.....	Kiama	Kiama, Gerringong, and Broughton's Creek.	Six.....	Covered coach, 2 or more horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 35, Southern Roads, in general List.

F.

RETURN showing the Names of the various BRANCHES, the Dates of their ESTABLISHMENT, the Number of ACCOUNTS OPENED, the Number of ACCOUNTS CLOSED, and the Total Number and Amount of DEPOSITS and WITHDRAWALS, during the year 1883; also the Amount at Credit of DEPOSITORS on the 31st December, 1883.

Table with columns: Name of Branch, Date of establishment, Number of Accounts open at close of 1882, Number of Accounts opened during 1883, Number of Accounts closed during 1883, Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1883, Balance on 31st Decem-ber, 1882, Total Deposits, including Interest (Number, Amount), Total Withdrawals (Number, Amount), Balance at credit of Depositors at close of 1883.

F—continued.

Name of Branch.	Date of establishment.	Number of Accounts open at close of 1882.	Number of Accounts opened during 1883.	Number of Accounts closed during 1883.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1883.	Balance on 31st December, 1882.	Total Deposits, including Interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors at close of 1883.					
							Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.						
Hillston	1 Jan., 1880	26	19	17	28	£ 689	s. 9	d. 9	35	£ 454	s. 5	d. 11	730	5	3	
Homebush	2 Sept., 1881	11	18	11	18	136	0	3	36	379	5	11	140	10	10	
Home Rule	1 Jan., 1874	25	13	10	28	794	1	9	59	495	6	0	678	6	3	
Iverell	1 Sept., 1874	131	52	30	153	2,034	0	1	233	1,529	0	1	2,155	5	3	
Junee Junction	1 July, 1882	18	54	19	53	302	0	9	181	1,318	14	9	1,081	11	3	
Kempsey	1 Feb., 1875	55	31	29	57	1,319	5	9	123	857	10	6	1,112	13	9	
Kiamra	1 Oct., 1871	213	104	91	231	6,292	9	1	614	3,250	11	4	4,980	19	6	
Kiamra	1 Sept., 1883	33	8	25	16	51	684	9	10	9	255	4	11	426	4	11
King-street	1 Mar., 1878	172	237	165	244	4,560	9	0	1,336	7,797	9	7	7,065	6	8	
Lake Cudgellico	2 Sept., 1881	2	2	1	3	53	3	8	8	27	8	2	3	9	1	
Lambton	1 Sept., 1874	133	104	57	180	4,641	15	4	535	4,961	2	7	6,194	4	4	
Leichhardt	15 June, 1882	3	93	18	78	19	1	5	370	1,833	16	11	1,122	19	9	
Lidsdale	12 July, 1875	69	9	19	59	2,791	2	8	114	1,308	8	11	2,462	15	2	
Lismore	121	72	49	144	1,859	8	7	282	1,856	8	8	112	1,531	11	5	
Lithgow	2 Dec., 1878	285	148	121	312	10,998	19	10	760	7,276	5	9	11,568	4	10	
Liverpool	1 Oct., 1871	210	224	131	303	7,126	5	9	1,095	7,448	10	8	7,794	1	6	
Lychinvar	12 July, 1875	14	9	1	22	326	2	6	18	153	17	5	345	1	6	
Lower Gundaroo	1 Dec., 1881	15	10	2	23	150	11	6	43	275	6	3	118	12	0	
Macdonaldtown	1 Mar., 1882	18	18	9	27	39	7	2	132	383	15	1	328	19	1	
Major's Creek	1 Sept., 1875	31	12	13	30	356	16	1	41	353	14	11	486	7	8	
Manilla	2 Sept., 1881	19	13	5	32	275	7	0	101	260	19	6	240	0	9	
Manly	1 Feb., 1875	85	69	58	96	1,237	12	8	370	1,353	10	5	1,113	0	1	
Marengo	1 July, 1882	17	6	3	20	97	11	11	11	59	5	5	65	14	10	
Marrickville	1 Mar., 1882	14	53	21	46	282	5	8	235	1,063	14	7	601	16	2	
Marrulan	10 April, 1875	47	11	10	48	955	8	11	66	413	10	0	844	14	3	
Maryland	5 May, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryvale	1 Mar., 1883	16	5	11	11	112	161	11	0	8	69	4	9	92	6	3
Maryburn	1 July, 1882	6	14	1	19	6	8	2	33	57	6	10	3	34	0	9
Merrimbula	1 Jan., 1874	34	15	13	36	760	6	2	99	470	4	7	692	3	4	
Merrima	1 Sept., 1874	14	3	8	9	296	4	8	30	294	17	5	299	6	10	
Miller's Point	6 Feb., 1878	489	324	149	664	6,694	17	0	3,060	12,415	17	0	9,335	17	4	
Milton	1 Jan., 1874	66	6	11	61	1,476	16	2	52	447	5	4	1,502	12	7	
Minni	1 June, 1876	111	86	49	148	4,111	0	11	480	4,386	0	6	5,193	5	6	
Mittagong	1 Sept., 1872	182	78	53	207	5,693	14	4	410	3,915	12	9	6,841	5	10	
Molong	1 Oct., 1871	76	25	24	77	1,219	0	7	221	968	12	5	863	18	7	
Moree	1 Apl., 1880	31	20	11	40	301	1	1	53	374	11	3	450	16	11	
Morpeth	1 Oct., 1871	191	46	48	189	7,514	1	4	289	2,460	0	0	6,359	11	4	
Moruya	1 Jan., 1874	77	31	13	95	2,012	1	2	206	1,149	1	2	2,104	10	7	
Mossiel	12 Jan., 1881	12	20	7	25	430	6	7	97	422	3	10	373	9	4	
Moss Vale	1 Sept., 1876	97	45	48	94	1,462	4	9	190	1,089	10	4	1,298	8	11	
Mount Hope	1 July, 1882	14	56	25	45	239	6	2	153	2,057	6	2	1,866	3	11	
Mount Victoria	1 Aug., 1876	68	27	23	72	2,057	16	5	162	1,547	16	4	2,178	4	11	
Mudgee	1 Oct., 1871	116	57	35	138	3,360	6	3	376	2,741	9	7	3,243	15	11	
Murrumburrah	1 Mar., 1877	108	82	54	136	2,709	7	0	375	3,162	15	4	3,397	11	5	
Murrumbidgee	1 Oct., 1871	149	52	30	171	5,583	5	0	356	2,454	3	10	4,761	5	10	
Muswellbrook	11 Dec., 1871	124	40	23	141	2,645	10	10	272	1,655	15	4	3,036	10	7	
Narrabri	2 June, 1873	112	77	54	135	2,037	18	9	355	2,026	17	6	2,453	17	2	
Narrandera	1 July, 1882	25	182	64	143	641	7	2	554	4,665	19	1	3,715	1	1	
Nelligen	12 July, 1875	29	8	6	31	187	18	5	43	133	4	7	153	1	1	
Newcastle	1 Oct., 1871	1,203	636	483	1,356	45,978	16	5	3,870	30,268	10	11	44,019	9	4	
Do. Shipping Office	1 May, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newtown	1 Oct., 1871	1,515	881	591	1,903	25,627	1	11	6,079	27,933	7	8	27,328	19	4	
Nowra	22 Sept., 1879	57	45	22	80	1,187	12	8	233	1,126	6	10	1,844	7	2	
Numba	12 July, 1875	39	8	6	41	1,182	13	3	66	867	0	6	919	17	3	
Nundle	1 Sept., 1874	59	6	12	53	1,462	13	3	41	546	15	8	926	7	1	
Nymagee	1 July, 1882	19	83	46	56	588	18	6	283	2,270	1	4	1,422	13	4	
Oberon	1 July, 1882	16	10	7	19	197	2	4	29	322	18	9	445	8	11	
O'Connell	12 Jan., 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	11 Dec., 1871	424	183	134	473	11,029	7	10	1,083	6,472	19	3	10,209	0	10	
Oxford-street	11 Aug., 1873	2,096	1,060	822	2,334	47,123	8	10	8,424	37,906	1	3	46,749	11	10	
Paddington	.....	695	338	224	809	12,127	19	8	2,675	9,860	7	11	11,386	16	6
Pambula	1 Mar., 1883	13	1	12	12	29	170	0	7	4	83	8	8	136	11	11
Parkes	1 Jan., 1874	117	18	17	118	2,384	4	3	239	893	15	0	2,347	6	10	
Park-street	20 May, 1878	480	485	325	640	10,041	1	7	2,981	15,815	16	8	13,642	16	11	
Parramatta	1 Oct., 1871	522	393	294	621	13,575	16	3	2,189	12,654	16	10	18,091	6	10	
Pelican Flat	12 July, 1875	24	4	6	22	437	16	1	17	91	2	6	160	13	11	
Penrith	8 Oct., 1880	23	12	15	20	527	18	8	62	498	18	7	421	11	4	
Petersham	1 Oct., 1871	194	81	70	205	5,676	10	1	679	3,482	17	10	4,574	0	5	
Pietermaritzburg	1 Feb., 1875	158	82	45	195	2,428	6	4	420	2,007	0	4	2,270	8	5	
Pietermaritzburg	1 Sept., 1874	145	45	31	159	3,886	13	10	434	1,940	8	11	3,261	7	11	
Pietermaritzburg	2 Sept., 1881	16	13	9	20	267	0	3	41	155	10	2	221	18	11	
Port Macquarie	11 Dec., 1871	161	22	35	148	6,763	19	4	167	2,038	19	9	5,972	2	9	
Pymont	1 Nov., 1882	4	238	91	151	26	0	0	1,202	3,424	11	6	1,810	2	6	
Queanbeyan	11 Dec., 1871	72	34	41	65	1,061	1	1	121	746	3	0	677	7	8	
Quirindi	1 July, 1882	33	35	20	48	947	12	2	113	1,011	8	0	1,105	7	6	
Raymond Terrace	1 Sept., 1872	103	31	80	104	3,412	7	2	177	1,277	8	1	2,912	7	6	
Redfern	1 Oct., 1871	542	434	256	720	11,283	6	0	3,280	12,220	8	2	12,948	10	1	
Richmond	1 Dec., 1871	146	47	33	160	3,097	15	0	269	1,362	9	10	1,863	0	2	
Robertson	1 July, 1882	2	10	1	11	17	15	10	23	215	10	7	230	19	1	
Rockley	1 Jan., 1880	34	15	9	40	288	16	6	249	243	13	1	378	3	4	
Rocky Mouth	2 Sept., 1881	48	78	48	78	1,523	9	6	189	2,064	6	6	2,280	3	4	
Bookwood	12 July, 1875	34	13	5	42	237	12	5	94	423	11	6	453	7	8	
Rydal	1 Jan., 1874	8	13	73	3	3,										

F—continued.

Name of Branch.	Date of establishment.	Number of Accounts open at close of 1882.	Number of Accounts opened during 1883.	Number of Accounts closed during 1883.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1883.	Balance on 31st Decem-ber, 1882.	Total Deposits, including interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors at close of 1883.		
							Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.			
Urana	1 Sept., 1883	32	3	29	29	£ 62	s. 191	d. 13	1	0	190	3	10
Wagga Wagga	11 Dec., 1871	448	290	205	533	10,642	16	0	1,388	8,763	15	9	583
Walcha	2 Sept., 1881	40	20	7	53	664	4	7	106	222	1	2	12
Walgett	8 Oct., 1880	101	67	63	105	2,170	5	6	254	1,816	15	7	130
Wallsend	11 Sept., 1874	227	180	93	314	6,110	5	5	1,081	6,535	1	9	219
Waratah	11 Dec., 1871	50	26	10	66	1,197	7	3	139	975	4	8	67
Wardell	1 Jan., 1876	58	40	30	68	1,247	4	5	103	1,194	16	7	67
Warialda	1 Sept., 1874	27	14	11	30	567	11	9	47	536	14	9	27
Warren	1 July, 1882	26	28	12	42	236	18	9	113	746	5	10	25
Waterloo	25 June, 1883	164	96	138	193	2,497	13	4	648	1,145	13	7	89
Watson's Bay	1 Feb., 1875	35	22	20	37	331	19	1	164	525	10	8	54
Waterley	1 Aug., 1876	167	144	85	226	1,669	14	2	865	3,041	8	1	272
Wee Waa	11 Dec., 1871	41	15	6	50	1,397	14	9	73	778	19	1	9
Wellington	2 June, 1873	105	98	29	114	3,772	6	2	260	1,603	15	7	106
Wentworth	1 Mar., 1883	55	8	47	11	1,002	7	8	217	791	5	7	11
West Kempsey	1 Sept., 1874	50	26	15	61	1,002	7	8	163	867	19	2	40
West Maitland	1 Oct., 1871	141	154	78	217	5,045	12	3	717	4,487	12	1	203
West Tamworth	5 May, 1879	35	9	13	31	1,069	5	8	78	466	14	2	31
Willcannia	63	58	44	77	1,166	16	5	189	1,766	3	0	98	1,662
Willanthy	2 Sept., 1881	6	1	5	7	76	13	7	22	70	4	8	3
William-street	11 Aug., 1873	1,339	775	650	1,464	29,045	13	4	5,878	25,883	10	9	1,991
Windsor	1 Oct., 1871	115	30	43	102	6,189	9	1	291	1,530	7	3	88
Wingham	11 Dec., 1871	32	9	7	37	371	15	7	79	241	19	3	15
Wiseman's Ferry	1 July, 1882	44	17	14	44	435	16	6	449	459	15	3	14
Wollombi	11 Dec., 1871	35	14	5	44	881	4	8	54	473	6	6	26
Wollongong	1 Oct., 1871	173	68	77	164	7,032	1	10	357	3,207	16	4	163
Woolburn	5 May, 1879	24	10	9	25	436	13	2	60	397	1	3	38
Woolahra	8 Feb., 1872	154	75	45	184	2,533	5	11	482	1,949	8	10	175
Woonona	11 Dec., 1871	87	17	22	82	3,529	16	3	203	1,242	13	5	55
Yass	8 Sept., 1872	190	71	55	206	4,441	1	8	397	2,306	11	0	157
Young	11 Dec., 1871	239	127	84	282	6,246	2	6	490	3,799	18	8	200
Grand Totals		33,853	25,009	18,141	45,721	1,158,454	3	4	147,627	974,003	8	8	59,475
										948,938	8	3	1,183,519
													3

G.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1883, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1883.

Balance brought forward from 1882	£ 1,158,454	s. 3	d. 4	By amount of Repayments during 1883	£ 938,073	s. 8	d. 6
To Cash received from Depositors during 1883	922,803	14	5	Balance as per Savings Bank			
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1883	40,334	14	6	Ledgers	1,180,542	9	9
				Unpaid Warrants	2,976	14	0
					1,183,519	3	9
	£ 2,121,592	12	3		£ 2,121,592	12	3

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

To Balance due to all Depositors at close of 1883	£ 1,183,519	s. 3	d. 9	By amount of Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—			
				New South Wales "Four per Cents"	296,466	13	11
				Debentures	89,200	0	0
				Cash in hands of Controller	5,379	1	3
				Ditto in Treasury, not invested	776,810	19	1
				Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1883, computed at 4%	28,232	1	0
Balance (Excess of Assets)	14,353	11	6	Interest due on investments to 31st Decem-ber, 1883	1,784	0	0
	£ 1,197,872	15	3		£ 1,197,872	15	3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Departmental Expenses for 1883	£ 2,500	s. 0	d. 0	Balance from preceding Account	£ 13,529	s. 11	d. 8
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1883	40,334	14	6	By amount of Interest on investments in "Four per Cents"	15,426	13	4
Balance	14,353	11	6	Interest due on balance in the Treasury, not invested on 31st December, 1883, at 4%	28,232	1	0
	£ 57,188	6	0		£ 57,188	6	0

F. W. HILL, Controller,
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department,
Sydney, 27th February, 1884.

W. J. TRICKETT,
Postmaster-General.

I certify that the foregoing Statement of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1883, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

22nd March, 1884.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE ORIENT STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.

The Manager in Australia of the Orient Steam Navigation Company to The
Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 August, 1883.

Referring to your letter of 17th instant, and to our interview of to-day, about the Postal Contract between your Government and the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), I have now the honor to recapitulate the terms of the Contract as, I understand, they are finally agreed to by your Government.

- 1st. A mail service to be maintained by the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), to and from Sydney and England, *via* Melbourne, at least fortnightly, both ways, to alternate with that of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
- 2nd. The overland portion, to and from Melbourne, to be undertaken by the New South Wales Government.
- 3rd. The time-table out and home to be arranged between the New South Wales Government and the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).
- 4th. The Orient Company to provide mail rooms, and the master to take charge of mails, and to be responsible for the safe custody of and delivery of all mails delivered to his charge, and to make the usual declarations required for the Postmaster-General, and to furnish, if required, to the Postmaster-General, abstracts of the log, and such certificates, showing prompt and due delivery of the mails to the proper authorities, as the Postmaster-General, or his nominee, may require.
- 5th. All commanding and other officers of the steamers shall punctually attend to the orders of the Postmaster-General in matters regarding the mails.
- 6th. No letters shall be received on board, except under this agreement.
- 7th. Payment to the Orient Company to be on the mail matter conveyed to and from New South Wales, at the following rates, namely :—
 - For letters, 12s. (twelve shillings) per lb.
 - „ packets, 1s. (one shilling) per lb.
 - „ newspapers, 6d. (sixpence) per lb.
- 8th. Accounts to be kept, and payments made quarterly.
- 9th. The postage chargeable in this Colony on correspondence forwarded by the Orient Company's steamers to be as follows :—
 - Letters, 6d. (sixpence) per half-ounce.
 - Packets, 1d. (one penny) per ounce.
 - Newspapers, 1d. (one penny) each.
- 10th. The vessels performing this service shall have the same privileges and exemptions as the San Francisco mail steamers, in the matter of pilotage, tonnage, light-house, harbour dues, and dock dues; but it is distinctly understood that this exemption is not to extend to wharf dues or wharfage.
- 11th. Any moneys payable by other Colonies using the service to be paid through the New South Wales Government.

- 12th. The time to be allowed for the performance of the voyage between Melbourne and London, and *vice versa*, to be 39 (thirty-nine) days. Premiums for earlier arrival at either Melbourne or London, as the case may be, to be at the rate of £5 (five pounds) per hour, and penalties for later arrival, at either port of destination, £4 (four pounds) per hour: Provided always that the Orient Company shall not be mulcted in penalties unless incurred when the mails are in the Company's custody, and in that case the Postmaster-General of New South Wales shall have the power to remit all or any part of said penalty of £4 per hour, if he shall be satisfied that the delay in conveying the mail was attributable to causes over which the Orient Company had no control; but the penalties must in all cases be imposed, and the proof of any such exemption, as claimed, must rest with the Company.
- 13th. The steamers shall start from and terminate their voyage at a Port of New South Wales, either Sydney or Newcastle.
- 14th. Should the Orient Company fail to despatch a steamer to convey the mails in accordance with this contract, they shall pay the Postmaster-General the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, and the further sum of fifty pounds for every successive twenty-four hours which shall elapse between the time at which the mail shall be appointed to leave the port and the time at which the vessel conveying the same shall leave the port: Provided always that the Postmaster-General shall have power to remit or reduce any of the sums thus payable, if he shall be satisfied that such default was attributable to causes over which the Company had no control; and provided also, that in no case shall the fines and (or) penalties exceed the estimated earnings of the steamer under this agreement for that particular voyage; or, in event of nonpayment of fines and penalties within a reasonable time, or the contract not being *bonâ fide* performed, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to put an end to the contract, in manner provided by clause 25 of the contract with the Pacific Mail Company, dated 29th November, 1878.
- 15th. Any disputes, questions, differences, or controversies, under this agreement, *re* the said service, shall be referred to arbitration, in the same manner as provided for in the aforesaid Pacific Mail Company's contract, by clauses 32 to 43.
- 16th. The service shall commence with the Company's steamer to leave Melbourne on 21st September next; and outwards, with the steamer leaving Plymouth on the 30th November—(that is, the mails leaving London on the 7th December)—the contract remaining in force till the 30th November, 1886.
- 17th. The contract to be subject to reconsideration and alteration in the event of this Colony joining the Postal Union.
- 18th. The English Government having agreed to convey the mails to and from Suez on same terms as Victorian mails from Colombo, the Orient Company will receive and deliver the mails at Suez, unless otherwise authorized by the English Mail Agent at or for Suez.
- 19th. It is understood that mail matter, not superscribed for any special route, will be forwarded by the official conveyance which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, will afford quickest delivery at destination.

A contract on the above terms to be prepared and signed, if required, by either the New South Wales Government or the Orient Company.

The above to be subject to the approval of the New South Wales Parliament.

I have, &c.,
G. SKELTON YUILL,
Manager in Australia,
The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Manager in Australia of the
Orient Steam Navigation Company.

Sir,
I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23rd instant, intimating the terms of the postal contract which the Orient Steam Navigation Company are prepared to enter into with the Government of this Colony, and to state that the Government agrees to these terms.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL CONTRACT WITH ORIENT S. N. COMPANY.

(MESSAGE No. 6.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1883.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,

Governor.

Message No. 6.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with the maintenance of Steam Postal Communication between Sydney and England, by steamers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Government House,

Sydney, 19th October, 1883.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST OFFICE CARVINGS.

(REPORT OF COLONIAL ARCHITECT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 August, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th July, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the Report of the Colonial Architect, in reference to the Post Office Carvings.”

(*Mr. Teece.*)

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1884.

In acknowledging receipt of your communication of 15th February last, enclosing report of the Board appointed for the purpose, upon carvings of the eastern front of the new General Post Office, in Pitt-street, Sydney, I do myself the honor to submit the following remarks in connection with the same.

2. As requested, I attended a meeting of the Board on 10th January last, when I was informed that evidence would not be taken by a shorthand-writer, as usual in such cases, but that a digest of the proceedings would be published with the report. I offered to furnish a description of the carvings, to accompany the evidence, but as the evidence was not submitted to me for revision, as customary in a case of this kind, I had not the opportunity. I therefore now forward it, together with some memoranda (3) on the question of realistic sculpture and post office carvings generally. While at the meeting I gave a verbal description of the carvings, and answered such questions as were asked in a conversational manner, from which I gathered that the Board was in favour of ideal in opposition to realistic or natural art. When asked if I had any witnesses, I replied “No,” not seeing the necessity for them, even if such could be obtained. I was then asked if I had any suggestion to make, to which I replied, “Yes; that these carvings should remain as they were until the building was completed and the scaffolding removed, when photographs could be taken from proper positions of the whole and in detail, and copies sent to Europe for the opinion of competent authorities.”

3. The photographs referred to in the report were taken, by direction of the Board, from a stage erected for the purpose, nearly on a level with the carvings, and close to them, within the scaffolding. This was manifestly unfair to the work, the sculptor, and myself, as the carvings were not intended to be seen from such a position, but from the street level, and at varying distances. This, however, was perhaps of little importance, as the Board had indicated adverse opinions previous to the views being placed before them.

4. These carvings, as shown by the papers, are intended to express the uses or purposes to which the building is applied, and to represent some of the leading classes using it. The subjects represented are as follows:—

1. Telegraphy—Literature and the Press.
2. Law, Physics, &c.—Commerce and Mining.
3. Agriculture—Science and Art.
4. Banking—Post Office.

A tender for their execution was obtained from the contractors for the building, Messrs. M'Creddie Brothers, which was recommended to and approved of by Mr. Secretary Lackey, in April, 1882. Signor Sani was employed by the contractors to prepare models and carve the works in stone, under my direction and to my satisfaction, in the usual manner.

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 16s. 0d.]

5. As it was not possible to represent all the subjects selected by ideal, allegorical, sham classic figures, lying in unnatural attitudes, on the backs of the arches, in the usual manner of the old masters, I adopted the realistic style or natural manner, treating them as if seen through openings of the spandrels, the various figures being represented as at their usual employments, with the necessary accompaniments; and the result, in my opinion, is admirable, both as to decoration and illustrative of the customs and costumes of the present day. The superiority of the bold and dashing stroke of the chisel in work, which is to be seen at a distance, shows the artist's power of producing a masterly effect of life and reality with a few touches, and is evidence of fine handling. I may here mention that the questions of realism and idealism in art have given rise to a great deal of speculation, which is likely to remain unsettled while the world lasts. Both of these styles are adopted in the Post Office carvings, and they have been used side by side from the time of the Parthenon. Realistic art is at the present time largely in vogue throughout Europe, and specially encouraged at South Kensington; moreover, it is easily understood by the people generally, which is particularly the case with the Post Office carvings in question.

6. As to the regret expressed by the Board in its report, respecting the plan and manner in which the idea has been carried out, I think it sufficient to say that the Board admitted to me there was great difference of opinion by the public as to the fitness of these carvings, and their retention or removal, but no mention is made of this fact in the report. It was evident to me from what was said by the Board, on the subject it was appointed to consider, that it was not in favour of the realistic, but of the ideal section, upon which the School of Sculpture is and always will be divided, and that it was guided by precedent. Therefore, a Board appointed to decide whether or not these carvings should be retained—a question between the real and ideal in sculpture—whose opinions are all in favour of the ideal, is unfair, not only to the sculptor and myself, as before stated, but to the public also, and its decision cannot be considered to carry weight; my appearance before the Board, under the circumstances stated, would therefore seem to have been a mere matter of form.

7. The Board considers that these carvings are unsuited to the character and design of the building, that is to say, they are unfitted, and not in keeping with the architecture. The style of the architecture is Italian Renaissance, examples of which exhibit details and decorations from Gothic on the one hand, to extreme Classic on the other; and of it is said that it not only admits of but insists on progress, and knows no guide but common sense; it owns no master but true taste, and more than this, it demands thought, and courts originality—therefore realistic decorative carvings are not only fitting, but demanded, to show true progress.

8. The objection that these carvings are in high relief, stiff, &c., and the assertion that all pure and good examples are invariably in low relief, &c., &c., show how unacquainted the Board is with these matters, and how little qualified it is to deal with the subject under consideration, for the contrary is the fact. Spandrel sculpture is invariably in the highest relief; reference need only be made to examples of the old masters in Saint Peter's, Saint Maria Maggiore, and other churches and buildings in Rome; Santa Maria della Salute and other churches, as well as numerous palaces, and especially the Ducal Library, in Venice, with many other examples, in Italian and other cities. I have already said that these figures are realistic and natural in their pose, which could not be if distorted into positions, as suggested by the Board, to suit the contour of the arch.

9. As to the assertion that the figures are untrue, unnatural, &c., &c., this proves that natural objects, reproduced by art, are unsatisfactory to the Ideal School, which considers that its functions is to improve upon nature, hence the unfairness of accepting the decision of a Board of idealists, in settlement of this question. Of all criticism, that of Art is most difficult; and no doubt this was felt when it was proposed to begin the Art Gallery with copies of the old masters, but this was wisely over-ruled, or we should not have the specimens of realism now there. But the Board, as I before stated, admitted that there was great difference of opinion as to these carvings. As a matter of fact, the people understand them, while the ideal would to a certain extent be obscure; moreover the rules of classic ideal art are not applicable to realistic works.

10. With reference to the opinion expressed by the Board upon Signor Sani's ability, and its approval of the ideal heads on the keystones, this opinion also shows the inaptitude of the Board for the task it undertook; finish and beauty of form being considered by it the chief object rather than thought and truth, so admirably displayed by the artist in the adjoining spandrels.

11. In respect to the decision, "we unanimously recommend that they be cut out"—no other outcome of the Board could be expected, considering its onesidedness, and, as shown by the report, its unacquaintance with decorative carvings and inability to understand the subject upon which it voluntarily undertook to report.

12. With regard to the request of the Minister that I should submit a plan of what I propose to substitute for the carvings,—I would state that, by very careful and somewhat costly operations required to prevent damage to the surrounding architecture, it would be possible to remove them; but as to furnishing designs for other works to take their place, I am unable to recommend or submit any that would be better than those now provided; if these are therefore to be removed, I would suggest that the spaces be filled in with plain ashlar. I would, however, at the same time point out that, whatever precautions may be taken, this cannot be done without some injury to the building, as the filling in will never be equal to the original work.

13. In justice to the sculptor and myself especially, there being no reason whatever for haste, as the contract will not be finished for probably another year, I consider that no further steps should be taken in the matter until this portion of the building is completed and the scaffolding removed; then photographs taken of the whole of the building, showing the value of the carvings as decorative works, and their general effect in the architectural composition, and in detail for their artistic and representative character. Copies of such views to be submitted for the opinion of the best authorities on modern decorative carving in England, Paris, Milan, and Rome; for I maintain that it is doubtful whether competent and independent opinions on works of this kind can be obtained in the Colonies. This I think I have in all fairness a just right to expect, considering the position I hold, and the works I have carried out in the Colony,—also that my opinion in the matter in dispute is, I may confidently say, of more value and weight than that of the gentlemen forming the Board.

In conclusion, I must state that it is to be regretted I was not allowed to reply to this report before it was submitted to the Cabinet.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

MEMO. DESCRIPTIVE OF ALTO-BELIEVOS, GENERAL POST OFFICE, PITT-STREET.

No. 1. *Telegraphy—Literature and the Press.*

Telegraphy is represented by an operator at work, with his right hand on the instrument, while reading a telegram. On the lower part of the spandrel is a little boy trying to prepare a battery. At a counter a young woman with a pleasant look, writing a message, and, in the distance, a mounted messenger, conveying telegrams.

Literature and the Press.—The former is represented by a writer or author, in deep thought, seated at a table, writing. The latter by a young printer at a printing machine, who for a moment has stopped work, to notice with amazement a little boy who is reading aloud. In the back ground compositors are seen, employed at their several occupations.

No. 2. *Professions—Commerce and Mining.*

Professions are represented by a Judge upon the Bench, reading over his notes; and by a Professor demonstrating some experiment he is engaged upon, while he is noting the time with an hour-glass in his hand, a retort, still, and furnace being near him; a little boy is also seen in the lower part of the spandrel, admiring and examining a butterfly he has caught. In the back ground is a student in deep study.

Commerce and Mining.—Commerce is shown by a business man making entries in a note-book; near him are bales of merchandise; a small boy offering fruit for sale; and shipping in the background. Mining is represented by an experienced digger, pointing with satisfaction to the gold in a lump of quartz, which his son is looking at with pleasure and astonishment.

No. 3. *Agriculture and Pastoral Pursuits—Science and Art.*

Agriculture and Pastoral Pursuits.—Agriculture is represented by a ploughman with his plough. The day being nearly over, as shown by the setting sun, he has relaxed work for a few minutes, while with much eagerness he reads a letter. In the lower part of the spandrel is a little girl with flowers. Pastoral pursuits are illustrated by a shearer at work, and by the introduction of cattle and sheep.

Science and Art.—Science is represented by an astronomer, who having taken an observation, marks a position on the globe, at the same time pointing to Sydney, shown on a chart, and, in the lower part of the spandrel, by a little boy with a telephone to his ear, listening with astonishment to the sounds produced by this recent application of science. Art is illustrated by a young architect, making a drawing of a building, seen in the distance, intended for the reception of fine arts. A statue is also shown.

No. 4. *Banking—Post Office business.*

Banking is illustrated by a Bank clerk paying money over a counter to a young woman who is presenting a draft. In the lower corner of the spandrel is a little boy with money in a bag, and crying because he has lost some of it while bringing it to the Bank.

Post Office business.—This is represented by a letter-carrier, heavily laden, as on a mail day, giving to a young woman a letter, which she gladly receives. Below is a little girl reading a letter.

CARVED DECORATIONS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

Western or George-street Front.

Heads on keystones.	}	Britannia.			
		Australia.			
		Neptune, for Sea.			
		Jupiter, for Earth.			
		Queen Victoria.			
		Prince of Wales.			
		Duke of Edinburgh.			
		Mercury—Post Office.			
		Minerva.			
		Mercury—Telegraph Office.			
		Saturn.			
		Royal Arms.....	Alto-relievo	Heraldic.	
		Science.....	Basso-relievo.....	Allegorical.	
		Commerce	do do	do.	
		Literature	do do	do.	
		Art	do do	do.	
		Britannia, seated on a Lion.	Full relief.		

Northern Front.

Heads on keystones, 24.	}	Europe	}	Male heads.	
		Asia			
		Russia			
		Italy		Female heads.	
		Germany			
		America, U.S.A.			
		Canada			
		India			
		France		}	Male heads.
		Belgium			
Austria					
Polynesia	Female heads.				
Australia					
Western Australia					
South Australia					
Victoria					
Scotland	Male heads.				
England					
Ireland					
Queensland					
Tasmania					
New Zealand					
Africa					
America					

Four Cupids	Basso-relievo.	
Royal Arms	Alto-relievo	Heraldic.
Britannia	Full relief	Allegorical.
Australia	Full relief	Allegorical.
Queen Victoria.....	Full relief	Monumental.
Two Cupids	Alto-relievo	Allegorical.

Eastern or Pitt-street Front.

Heads on keystones, 16.	Australia	} Female.	
	Spring		
	Autumn		
	Summer		
	Winter		
	Britannia	} Portraits.	
	Lord Belmore		
	Lord Loftus		
	Queen Victoria		
	Sir H. Robinson		
	Sir John Young	} Portraits.	
	Columbus		
	Tasman		
	Cook		
	La Perouse		
	Vasco da Gama		
Royal Arms	Alto-relievo	Heraldic.	
Telegraphy	} Alto-relievo	Realistic.	
Literature and the Press			
Learned Professions			
Agriculture and Pastoral			
Science and Art			
Mining and Commerce			
Banking			
Post Office			

RECAPITULATION.

51 Heads, all different—22 male, 29 female.
 3 Royal Arms.
 4 Basso-relievos—Allegorical.
 4 Cupids, Basso-relievo—Allegorical.
 2 Cupids, Alto-relievo—Allegorical.
 8 Alto-relievos—Realistic.
 4 Figures, full relief.
 97 Polished Granite Columns.
 20 Granite Capitals.
 116 Sandstone Columns.
 193 Corinthian Capitals.
 &c., &c., &c.

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1883.

J.B.

REALISTIC, GENRE, OR NATURALISTIC SCULPTURE.

My idea is to revive the natural style of sculpture practised (before the introduction of the pseudo-classical taste of the 15th century by the Medici) by such sculptors as Lucca della Robbia, Ghiberti, Danatello, and others. It is the sentiment of Art that first attracts and fixes the attention of intelligent people, long before the form in which it is presented becomes the object of critical examination,—a fact constantly proved by the fascinating power of some of the productions of this School.

This idea of revival is not new, for it is found expressed about fifty years ago in England, in Pugin's and Britton's "Public Buildings of London," vol. i, p. 25, second edition. When speaking of the sculpture in Saint Paul's Cathedral it is said,—

In the monuments already erected there is so much sacrifice of propriety that a word or two on the subject may be excused. Not to notice naked admirals and post captains, with little bits of drapery falling from their shoulders to mask their nudity, no fewer than twenty-one of the monuments display women with wings growing on their shoulders. These personages are facetiously enough denominated Victories; or if these be wanting, the hero commemorated is assisted by some god or other. Hercules and Neptune seem to be held in most repute, and their godships, if they are ever inclined to pay a visit to our sculptors' studi, are not likely to meet the same reception that Mercury in the fable encountered. * * * *

The costume of the age in monumental sculpture is of the utmost importance: first, because neither the act of the person, if the subject be historical, nor the identity of the person himself, if it be merely monumental, can be recorded without an observance of it; and secondly, because the preservation of it to the future historian and antiquarian is of the highest value.

The late John Henry Chamberlain, the personal friend of Ruskin, and Sir Frederick Leighton, who was regarded as an almost infallible authority on Art, in his last lecture on Art, on 22nd October last, the day on which he died, said,—

To the musician, the beauty of this world was shown through music; to the artist, it was shown on his canvas; to the architect it ought to be shown on the stone with which he had to deal, and the bricks which he might mould into the forms in which he willed them to appear; and the sculptor, instead of his art being dead, ought to be able to take up our common and ordinary life, and show us not only its variety, but also its grandeur, nobility, and poetry.

Extract from lecture given by Professor Gosse, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on "The Public and Private Uses of Sculpture":—

It had sometimes struck him, too, that the memory of actions rather than of faces ought to be perpetuated; nor did he see why monuments should be reserved for eminent persons, for his belief was that sculpture in England had been bound up too largely in two conventional classes—the portrait statue and the classic subject. The Greek sculptor merely noted what he

he saw every day of his life. It seemed to him that it would be a very interesting and graceful thing if Birmingham's reliance on the hardware manufacture for much of her prosperity could be indicated to future generations by sculpture. He would like to see, somewhere in the centre of the town, a bronze statue, executed by the very best artist, of a welder with a gun-barrel in his hands; or of a caster in the brass foundry, ready to pour the metal into the mould: a true Warwickshire man, in his shirt-sleeves and apron.

EXAMPLES BY SCULPTORS REFERRED TO AND OTHERS.

Lucca della Robbia	...	...	...	(See Drawings of his Works in the Art Gallery.)
Donatella	...	...	...	" " "
Ghiberti.				
Focardi	...	...	...	"You Dirty Boy," and "I am First."
Menillo	...	...	...	"The last hour of Mozart," Paris Exhibition.
Dupre	...	...	...	Cain, Abel, Art Mag., Jan. '83.
Calvi	...	...	...	Royal Academy, London, 1883, Othello, Telucca.
Gustave Doré	...	...	...	Monument to Alex. Dumas.
Aguste Rollin	...	...	...	St. John, Salon, 1881, Art Mag., Feb., '83, p. 175.
Ximines	...	...	...	Equilibrium, Art Mag., Nov., '81.
Antokolosky	...	...	...	"Christ," "Jew Jailer," "Country Miser," "Peter the Great," "Ivan the Terrible."
Chantrey	...	...	...	"Sleeping Children," Lichfield Cathedral.
Legroo	...	...	...	Slade, Professor of Fine Arts, Univ. Coll., London, "Sailor's Wife," "Death of the Woodman," &c., 1882.
Birch	...	...	...	Monument to Lt. Hamilton, &c.
Bruce Joy	...	...	...	"First Flight," &c.
Marshall Wood	...	...	...	"Song of the Shirt."
Onslow Ford	...	...	...	"Hamlet," "Irving."
Colley Cibber	...	...	...	"Monument to Fire of London," &c.
Theed	...	...	...	"Albert the Good."
Woolner	...	...	...	Cook.
Thornycroft	...	...	...	"The Mower," Royal Academy, 1884.
South Kensington	...	...	...	"Albert Hall," and Museum Friezes.
Law Courts	...	...	...	Busts of Architect and Builders.
Terra Cotta realistic figures	...	...	...	for Government Buildings, Calcutta—Sculptor, W. F. Woodington.
Sydney University	...	...	...	Nicholson Museum, Fragments of Sculpture.
"	...	...	...	Statue of Wentworth, Fenarani.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST OFFICE CARVINGS.

(COPIES OF MINUTES, REPORT, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 August, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13th August, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes, evidence, and papers in any way connected with
“the Post Office Carvings, including the proceedings of the Commission
“appointed to report on the Carvings, and the statement submitted by the
“Colonial Architect to the Commissioners.”

(*Mr. Wm. Clarke.*)

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POST OFFICE CARVINGS.

No. 1.

The Colonial Architect to Messrs. M'Credie Brothers.

Sirs, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1882.
 In reference to your contract for extension of the General Post Office to Pitt-street, I have to request you will inform me what the difference of price would be if, instead of the ornamental panels in the spandrels of the four arches in the Pitt-street front, provided by your contract, you substituted basso-relievo representations of the following subjects, viz. :—

Telegraphy,	Literature and the Press,
Professions, Law,	Mining and Commerce,
Physics, &c.,	Science and Art,
Agriculture and Pastoral,	Post Office,
Banking.	

Each of the eight spandrels to have at least two figures, or portion of two figures, life-size, with the necessary accessories to illustrate the subjects. The work to be executed in the best artistic manner by approved artists. Models, half-size in terra-cotta or plaster of Paris, to be submitted for approval, and to become the property of the Government.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

No. 2.

Messrs. M'Credie Brothers to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Sydney, 23 March, 1882.
 In reply to your letter of 22nd February, in reference to our contract for extension of General Post Office to Pitt-street, we beg to state that if, instead of the panels of spandrels provided by contract for the four arches in Pitt-street front, basso-relievo representations of the following subjects were substituted :—

Telegraphy,	Literature and the Press,
Professions, Law,	Mining and Commerce,
Physics, &c.,	Science and Art,
Agricultural and Pastoral,	Post Office,
Banking,	

each of the eight spandrels to have at least two figures, or portion of two figures, life-size, with the necessary accessories to illustrate the subjects—work to be done in best artistic manner by approved artists—models, half-size in plaster of Paris, to be submitted for approval, and to become the property of the Government,—the difference of price would be eight hundred pounds extra (£800).

We have, &c.,
 M'CREDIE BROTHERS.

No. 3.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 22 April, 1882.
 I do myself the honor to submit a tender from the contractors for extension of General Post Office to Pitt-street, offering to execute in the spandrels of the arches to the Pitt-street front basso-relievo representations of the subjects named for the sum of £800, which I consider reasonable, and recommend for acceptance. The expense will be chargeable to Votes for Post Office Extension.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

Approved.—J.L., 27/4/82. Colonial Architect, B.C., 5/5/82.—J.R.

No. 4.

The Colonial Architect to Messrs. McCredie Brothers.

Sirs, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 8 May, 1882.
 I have to inform you that your tender, dated 23rd March last, to execute in the spandrels of arches of the additions to the new General Post Office, basso-relievo representations of the subjects named for the sum of £800, is accepted, and request you will proceed with the work. A shilling duty stamp is required to affix to the tender.

I am, &c.,
 JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

No. 5.

3

No. 5.

The Postmaster-General to The Secretary for Public Works.

Post Office "Reliefs" (Pitt-street frontage).

As I am frequently asked respecting the above, will my hon. colleague, the Minister for Works, kindly inform me if anything has been done towards deciding whether the grotesque carvings on the Pitt-street frontage of the General Post Office building are to remain, or something more presentable is to be substituted. Was not the question to be referred to a Board for report?

W. J. TRICKETT,
2/8/83.

Under Secretary for Works.—S.H.L., B.C., 4/8/83. Will Colonial Architect kindly inform what, if any, steps have been taken in this matter.—F.A.W., 9/8/83. Mr. Barnet.—J.R., B.C., 10/8/83.

I am not aware whether any steps have been taken respecting the carvings on the Pitt-street front of the General Post Office, nor have I received any instructions in the matter.—J.B., 29 August, 1883.

Submitted.—31/8/83.

No. 6.

The Secretary to General Post Office to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 23 August, 1883. .
Adverting to the paper B. 83-9,273 on the subject of the carvings in the Pitt-street front of this building, which was referred to you on the 4th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that you will be good enough to inform me at your early convenience what steps are to be taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

Colonial Architect in reference to former correspondence.—J.R., B.C., 24/8/83.
See report of this date on P.W. 83-7,333 herewith.—J.B., 29 August, 1883.

No. 7.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

CABINET decides to appoint as a Board to report, consisting of Mr. Combes, Mr. Du Faur, Mr. Wardell, Mr. H. Dangar, Mr. John Young. A.S., 19/10/83.

Ask gentlemen here named if they will act as a Board to report to the Government on the advisability or otherwise of retaining the carvings on the Pitt-street front of the General Post Office.

F.A.W., 19/10/83.

Submit end of October.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to W. W. Wardell, Esq.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 October, 1883.
I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to inform me whether you are willing to act with the gentlemen named in the margin as a member of a Board to inquire into and report upon the desirability of retaining certain carvings, now being executed on the eastern front of the New General Post Office, Pitt-street, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

The Hon. H. C.
Dangar, M.L.C.
Mr. E. du Faur,
M.R.G.S.
Mr. E. Combes,
C.M.G., M.P.
Mr. John Young.

[A similar letter was addressed to each of the gentlemen named in the margin.]

No. 9.

The Acting Secretary, General Post Office, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 19 September, 1883.
Adverting to paper, B 83-9,273, referred to your Department on the 4th ultimo, and my letter, dated the 23rd idem, inquiring what is to be done in regard to the carvings on the Pitt-street front of the General Post Office extension, I am directed to state that the Postmaster-General would much like to have a reply from the Minister for Works to the inquiries made on the subject.

I have, &c.,
JAS. DALGARNO,
For the Secretary.

Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 21/9/83. I reported respecting this subject, 29th August last, on previous papers—P.W. 83-7,233—8,081.—J.B., 1 Oct., 1883.

No. 10.

No. 10.

J. Young, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Office, corner of Pitt and Park Streets, Sydney, 24 October, 1883.

In reply to your letter of October 22nd instant, requesting to be informed if I am willing to act with gentlemen named in matters respecting the Post Office carvings, I must beg to be excused, as I was contractor under Mr. Barnet for the first portion of the Post Office, and do not think it would be in good taste to criticise any portion of the building now in course of erection.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

No. 11.

E. Combes, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

149, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 24 October, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, requesting me to act with certain other gentlemen on a Board to be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the desirability of retaining certain carvings now being executed on the eastern front of the New General Post Office, I have the honor to state that the multiplicity of my public engagements prevents my acceding to your request; at the same time I beg to tender my respectful acknowledgments for the honor you proposed to confer on me.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD COMBES.

No. 12.

H. C. Dangar, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Union Club, Sydney, 23 October, 1883.

In reply to your letter of yesterday, requesting me to say whether I will act upon a Board to consider about the Post Office carvings, I beg to say, that if an intended visit to Melbourne, which will necessitate an absence from Sydney of about a fortnight from the 1st of November, will not virtually nullify my appointment, I shall have pleasure in acting upon such Board.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. DANGAR.

No. 13.

W. W. Wardell, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Bell's Chambers, 129 Pitt-street, Sydney, 23 October, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd instant, inquiring whether I should be willing to act as a member of a Board, with certain gentlemen named, to inquire into and report upon the desirability of retaining certain carvings in the eastern front of the New General Post Office, and in reply to state that I shall be happy to do so.

I have, &c.,

W. W. WARDELL,

Fellow of Royal Institute of British Architects, M. Inst., C.E.

No. 14.

E. Du Faur, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 October, 1883.

In reply to your communication of this date I have the honor to signify my willingness to act with the gentlemen therein named, as a member of a Board to inquire into and report upon the desirability of retaining certain carvings now being executed on the eastern front of the new General Post Office, Sydney.

I have, &c.,

E. DU FAUR.

Get the other replies and resubmit.—J.R.

No. 15.

Minute by Secretary for Public Works.

Carvings on the eastern front of General Post Office—Members of the Board.

MR. COMBES declines to act. Mr. Young declines to act. Mr. Dangar will act if his absence from Sydney to middle of November will not nullify his appointment. Mr. Wardell will act. Mr. Du Faur will act.

Appoint Messrs. Dangar, Wardell, and Du Faur.

F.A.W., 29/10/83.

And explain why Messrs. Combes and Young cannot act, and the nature of Mr. Dangar's acceptance.—J.R., 29/10/83.

These papers will be referred to the Board when they arrange to sit.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to E. Du Faur, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30 October, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has approved of your appointment as a member of a Board in conjunction with the gentlemen named in the margin, to report upon the carvings on the eastern front of the General Post Office.

I

I am to add for your information that Messrs. John Young and E. Combes, C.M.G., M.P., have declined to act, the former on the ground of having been the contractor for the first portion of the building in question, and the latter on account of the multiplicity of his public engagements.

Mr. Dangar has accepted the position, but will be absent from town for about a fortnight, from the 1st proximo.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

[A similar letter addressed to W. W. Wardell, Esq.]

No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Hon. H. C. Dangar, M.L.C.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30 October, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has approved of your appointment as a member of a Board in conjunction with the gentlemen named in the margin, to report upon the carvings on the eastern front of the General Post Office.

I am directed to add for your information, that Messrs. John Young, and E. Combes, C.M.G., M.P., have declined to act, the former on the ground of his having been the contractor for the first portion of the building in question, and the latter on account of the multiplicity of his public engagements.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Post Office carvings.

As the Commission wish to have photographs taken of these carvings, will the Colonial Architect please erect a contrivance to enable the photographer to take the necessary views from the inside of the scaffolding, which at present obstructs the process.

JOHN RAE,
15/12/83.

If I am informed of the position in which the Commission wish to have the structure, and am also furnished with the names of the gentlemen forming the Commission, I shall instruct the contractors to comply with their wishes. I think, however, it would be better to wait until the scaffolding is removed, which will be in a short time.—J.B., 17 Dec., /83.

No. 19.

Mr. E. Du Faur to Mr. Bischoff, Photographer.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 18 December, 1883.

In taking further photographs of the Post Office carvings, the Committee of Inquiry would be glad if you could arrange your stage so as to take each of the four spandrels separately.

Yours, &c.,
E. DU FAUR.

Submitted. I may state that Mr. Barnet considers it would not be right to take the photos as suggested, as they were intended to be seen not from opposite the figures but from the ground.—J.R.

I fail to see any grounds for Mr. Barnet's objections. He may fix the stage as low as he likes.—F.A.W., 20/12/83. Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 20/12/83.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

I am directed to inform you that the report of the Commission appointed to examine, consider, and report upon the carvings on the eastern front of the new General Post Office in Pitt-street, Sydney, having been submitted and received the approval of the Government, the Secretary for Public Works desires me to request that you will give effect to the report, and submit, in the first instance, a plan of what you propose to substitute for the carvings to be removed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 21.

Report.

Sir,

Sydney, February 6, 1884.

We the Board appointed by the Secretary for Works to report upon the carvings on the eastern front of the General Post Office, beg to report as follows:—

We have held several meetings and carefully considered the question submitted to us.

We have not thought it desirable or necessary to obtain the assistance of any oral evidence other than that of the Colonial Architect, who, being responsible for the carvings, was invited, not only to submit his own opinion but to suggest any evidence regarding them which he might consider necessary.

At our request we were furnished with large scale photographs, showing each spandrel, and admitting of a critical examination of the several figures; but we have not thought it advisable to burden our report with the opinions in detail deduced therefrom.

We find that the carvings are the result of a design on the part of the Colonial Architect to pourtray, in realistic fashion, some of the arts, sciences, and customs of this age and country; and that he is satisfied with the manner in which the idea has been carried out.

Whilst

Whilst we entirely commend the intention of Mr. Barnet in desiring to obtain a durable record of the subjects intended to be illustrated, we cannot but regret the place and manner in which he has sought to perpetuate them.

We consider, in the first place, that they are unsuited in character and design to a building distinguished throughout by much chasteness and excellent execution in other subjects selected for its ornamentation.

These carvings are in high relief, and they consist almost without exception of stiff upright figures. In all pure and good examples, whenever the spandrels of arches are decorated, the subjects are almost invariably in low relief, certainly not more than half relief, and the grouping is generally suggested by the contour of the arch.

Viewed only as fit subjects for the decoration of the Post Office, it is not perhaps a part of our duty to express any opinion as to the success of these carvings as realistic productions; but we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that they fail to be a true record of the subjects they represent, and that they approach far more to the unnatural and burlesque than they do to the real.

It is only due to a clever sculptor (such as the carving of the key-stones of these arches prove Signor Sani to be) that we should state we consider he could hardly be expected to satisfactorily realize the difficult subjects submitted to him for execution.

We find that no risk to the stability of the structure will attend the removal of the carvings from their present position.

We unanimously recommend that they be cut out, and that blocks of stone be inserted which can be decorated or not as may be thought desirable.

We have, &c.,

HENRY C. DANGAR.

W. W. WARDELL.

E. DU FAUR.

The Cabinet having had this report brought before it approve of the suggestions of the Board being carried out.—A.S., 12/2/84.

No. 22.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

THE Colonial Architect will notice that the Board appointed to report upon the carvings on the Pitt-street front of the General Post Office has recommended their being cut out and blocks of stone inserted in their place. With this recommendation the Government concur. Mr. Barnet will, therefore, take the necessary steps to carry this out, and will first submit a plan or drawing of what he proposes to substitute for the carvings.

F.A.W., 14/2/84.

Inform.—J.R., 14/2/84.

The Colonial Architect.—15/2/84.

No. 23.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1884.

Report and other papers herewith.

In acknowledging receipt of your communication of 15th February last, enclosing report of the Board appointed for the purpose, upon carvings of the eastern front of the new General Post Office, in Pitt-street, Sydney, I do myself the honor to submit the following remarks in connection with the same.

2. As requested, I attended a meeting of the Board on 10th January last, when I was informed that evidence would not be taken by a shorthand-writer, as usual in such cases, but that a digest of the proceedings would be published with the report. I offered to furnish a description of the carvings, to accompany the evidence, but as the evidence was not submitted to me for revision, as customary in a case of this kind, I had not the opportunity. I therefore now forward it, together with some memoranda on the question of realistic sculpture and post office carvings generally. While at the meeting I gave a verbal description of the carvings, and answered such questions as were asked in a conversational manner, from which I gathered that the Board was in favour of ideal in opposition to realistic or natural art. When asked if I had any witnesses, I replied "No," not seeing the necessity for them, even if such could be obtained. I was then asked if I had any suggestion to make, to which I replied, "Yes; that these carvings should remain as they were until the building was completed and the scaffolding removed, when photographs could be taken from proper positions of the whole and in detail, and copies sent to Europe for the opinion of competent authorities."

3. The photographs referred to in the report were taken, by direction of the Board, from a stage erected for the purpose, nearly on a level with the carvings, and close to them, within the scaffolding. This was manifestly unfair to the work, the sculptor, and myself, as the carvings were not intended to be seen from such a position, but from the street level, and at varying distances. This, however, was perhaps of little importance, as the Board had indicated adverse opinions previous to the views being placed before them.

4. These carvings, as shown by the papers, are intended to express the uses or purposes to which the building is applied, and to represent some of the leading classes using it. The subjects represented are as follows:—

Telegraphy,
Law, Physics, &c.,
Agriculture,
Banking,

Literature and the Press,
Commerce and Mining,
Science and Art,
Post Office.

A tender for their execution was obtained from the contractors for the building; Messrs. M'Credie Brothers, which was recommended to and approved of by Mr. Secretary Lackey, in April, 1882. Signor Sani was employed by the contractors to prepare models and carve the works in stone, under my direction and to my satisfaction, in the usual manner.

5. As it was not possible to represent all the subjects selected by ideal, allegorical, sham classic figures, lying in unnatural attitudes, on the backs of the arches, in the usual manner of the old masters,

I adopted the realistic style or natural manner, treating them as if seen through openings of the spandrels, the various figures being represented as at their usual employments, with the necessary accompaniments; and the result, in my opinion, is admirable, both as to decoration and illustrative of the customs and costumes of the present day. The superiority of the bold and dashing stroke of the chisel in work, which is to be seen at a distance, shows the artist's power of producing a masterly effect of life and reality with a few touches, and is evidence of fine handling. I may here mention that the questions of realism and idealism in art have given rise to a great deal of speculation, which is likely to remain unsettled while the world lasts. Both of these styles are adopted in the Post Office carvings, and they have been used side by side from the time of the Parthenon. Realistic art is at the present time largely in vogue throughout Europe, and specially encouraged at South Kensington; moreover, it is easily understood by the people generally, which is particularly the case with the Post Office carvings in question.

6. As to the regret expressed by the Board in its report, respecting the plan and manner in which the idea has been carried out, I think it sufficient to say that the Board admitted to me there was great difference of opinion by the public as to the fitness of these carvings, and their retention or removal, but no mention is made of this fact in the report. It was evident to me from what was said by the Board, on the subject it was appointed to consider, that it was not in favour of the realistic, but of the ideal section, upon which the School of Sculpture is and always will be divided, and that it was guided by precedent. Therefore a Board appointed to decide whether or not these carvings should be retained—a question between the real and ideal in sculpture—whose opinions are all in favour of the ideal, is unfair, not only to the sculptor and myself, as before stated, but to the public also, and its decision cannot be considered to carry weight; my appearance before the Board, under the circumstances stated, would therefore seem to have been a mere matter of form.

7. The Board considers that these carvings are unsuited to the character and design of the building, that is to say, they are unfitted, and not in keeping with the architecture. The style of the architecture is Italian Renaissance, examples of which exhibit details and decorations from Gothic on the one hand, to extreme Classic on the other; and of it is said that it not only admits of but insists on progress, and knows no guide but common sense; it owns no master but true taste, and more than this, it demands thought, and courts originality—therefore realistic decorative carvings are not only fitting, but demanded, to show true progress.

8. The objection that these carvings are in high relief, stiff, &c., and the assertion that all pure and good examples are invariably in low relief, &c., &c., show how unacquainted the Board is with these matters, and how little qualified it is to deal with the subject under consideration, for the contrary is the fact. Spandrel sculpture is invariably in the highest relief; reference need only be made to examples of the old masters in Saint Peter's, Saint Maria Maggiore, and other churches and buildings in Rome; Santa Maria della Salute and other churches, as well as numerous palaces, and especially the Ducal Library, in Venice, with many other examples, in Italian and other cities. I have already said that these figures are realistic and natural in their pose, which could not be if distorted into positions, as suggested by the Board, to suit the contour of the arch.

9. As to the assertion that the figures are not true, unnatural, &c., &c., this proves that natural objects, reproduced by art, are unsatisfactory to the Ideal School, which considers that its function is to improve upon nature, hence the unfairness of accepting the decision of a Board of idealists, in settlement of this question. Of all criticism that of Art is most difficult; and no doubt this was felt when it was proposed to begin the Art Gallery with copies of the old masters, but this was wisely over-ruled, or we should not have the specimens of realism now there. But the Board, as I before stated, admitted that there was great difference of opinion as to these carvings. As a matter of fact, the people understand them, while the ideal would to a certain extent be obscure; moreover the rules of classic ideal art are not applicable to realistic works.

10. With reference to the opinion expressed by the Board upon Signor Sani's ability, and its approval of the ideal heads on the keystones, this opinion also shows the inaptitude of the Board for the task it undertook; finish and beauty of form being considered by it the chief object rather than thought and truth, so admirably displayed by the artist in the adjoining spandrels.

11. In respect to the decision, "we unanimously recommend that they be cut out"—no other outcome of the Board could be expected, considering its onesidedness, and, as shown by the report, its unacquaintance with decorative carvings and inability to understand the subject upon which it voluntarily undertook to report.

12. With regard to the request of the Minister that I should submit a plan of what I propose to substitute for the carvings,—I would state that, by very careful and somewhat costly operations required to prevent damage to the surrounding architecture, it would be possible to remove them; but as to furnishing designs for other works to take their place, I am unable to recommend or submit any that would be better than those now provided; if these are therefore to be removed, I would suggest that the spaces be filled in with plain ashlar. I would, however, at the same time point out that, whatever precautions may be taken, this cannot be done without some injury to the building, as the filling in will never be equal to the original work.

13. In justice to the sculptor and myself especially, there being no reason whatever for haste, as the contract will not be finished for probably another year, I consider that no further steps should be taken in the matter until this portion of the building is completed and the scaffolding removed; then photographs taken of the whole of the building, showing the value of the carvings as decorative works, and their general effect in the architectural composition, and in detail for their artistic and representative character. Copies of such views to be submitted for the opinion of the best authorities on modern decorative carving in England, Paris, Milan, and Rome; for I maintain that it is doubtful whether competent and independent opinions on works of this kind can be obtained in the Colonies. This I think I have in all fairness a just right to expect, considering the position I hold, and the works I have carried out in the Colony,—also that my opinion on the matter in dispute is, I may confidently say, of more value and weight than that of the gentlemen forming the Board.

In conclusion, I must state that it is to be regretted I was not allowed to reply to this report before it was submitted to the Cabinet.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

MEMO.

MEMO. DESCRIPTIVE OF ALTO-RELIEVOS, GENERAL POST OFFICE, PITT-STREET.

No. 1.—Telegraphy, Literature and the Press.

Telegraphy is represented by an operator at work, with his right hand on the instrument, while reading a telegram. On the lower part of the spandrel is a little boy trying to prepare a battery. At a counter a young woman with a pleasant look, writing a message, and, in the distance, a mounted messenger, conveying telegrams.

Literature and the Press.—The former is represented by a writer or author, in deep thought, seated at a table, writing. The latter by a young printer at a printing machine, who for a moment has stopped work, to notice with amazement a little boy who is reading aloud. In the back ground compositors are seen, employed at their several occupations.

No. 2.—Professions, Commerce and Mining.

Professions are represented by a Judge upon the Bench, reading over his notes; and by a Professor demonstrating some experiment he is engaged upon, while he is noting the time with an hour-glass in his hand, a retort, still, and furnace being near him; a little boy is also seen in the lower part of the spandrel, admiring and examining a butterfly he has caught. In the back ground is a student in deep study.

Commerce and Mining.—Commerce is shown by a business man making entries in a note-book; near him are bales of merchandise; a small boy offering fruit for sale; and shipping in the background. Mining is represented by an experienced digger, pointing with satisfaction to the gold in a lump of quartz, which his son is looking at with pleasure and astonishment.

No. 3.—Agriculture and Pastoral Pursuits, Science and Art.

Agriculture and Pastoral Pursuits.—Agriculture is represented by a ploughman with his plough. The day being nearly over, as shown by the setting sun, he has relaxed work for a few minutes, while with much eagerness he reads a letter. In the lower part of the spandrel is a little girl with flowers. Pastoral pursuits are illustrated by a shearer at work, and by the introduction of cattle and sheep.

Science and Art.—Science is represented by an astronomer, who having taken an observation, marks a position on the globe, at the same time pointing to Sydney, shown on a chart, and, in the lower part of the spandrel, by a little boy with a telephone to his ear, listening with astonishment to the sounds produced by this recent application of science. Art is illustrated by a young architect, making a drawing of a building, seen in the distance, intended for the reception of fine arts. A statue is also shown.

No. 4.—Banking, Post Office business.

Banking is illustrated by a Bank clerk paying money over a counter to a young woman who is presenting a draft. In the lower corner of the spandrel is a little boy with money in a bag, and crying because he has lost some of it while bringing it to the Bank.

Post Office business.—This is represented by a letter-carrier, heavily laden, as on a mail day, giving to a young woman a letter, which she gladly receives. Below is a little girl reading a letter.

CARVED DECORATIONS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

Western or George-street Front.

Hheads on keystones.	}	Britannia.			
		Australia.			
		Neptune, for Sea.			
		Jupiter, for Earth.			
		Queen Victoria.			
		Prince of Wales.			
		Duke of Edinburgh.			
		Mercury—Post Office.			
		Minerva.			
		Mercury—Telegraph Office.			
		Saturn.			
		Royal Arms.....	Alto-relievo	Heraldic.	
		Science.....	Basso-relievo.....	Allegorical.	
Commerce	do do	do.			
Literature	do do	do.			
Art	do do	do.			
Britannia, seated on a Lion.	Full relief.				

Northern Front.

Hheads on keystones, 24.	}	Europe	} Male heads.
		Asia	
		Russia	} Female heads.
		Italy	
		Germany	
		America, U.S.A.	
		Canada	
		India	
		France	
		Belgium	
		Austria	
		Polynesia		} Male heads.
		Australia	
		Western Australia	
		South Australia	
		Victoria	} Female heads.
		Scotland	
		England	
		Ireland	
		Queensland	
Tasmania			
New Zealand			
Africa	} Male heads.		
America			

Four Cupids	Basso-relievo.	
Royal Arms	Alto-relievo	Heraldic.
Britannia	Full relief	Allegorical.
Australia	do	do
Queen Victoria.....	do	Monumental.
Two Cupids	Alto-relievo	Allegorical.

Eastern or Pitt-street Front.

Heads on keystones, 16.	Australia	} Female.	
	Spring		
	Autumn		
	Summer		
	Winter	} Portraits.	
	Britannia		
	Lord Belmore		
	Lord Loftus		
	Queen Victoria	} Portraits.	
	Sir H. Robinson		
	Sir John Young		
	Columbus		
	Tasman	} Alto-relievo	
	Cook		
	La Perouse		
	Vasco da Gama		
Royal Arms	Alto-relievo	Heraldic.	
Telegraphy	} Alto-relievo	Realistic.	
Literature and the Press			
Learned Professions			
Agriculture and Pastoral			
Science and Art			
Mining and Commerce			
Banking			
Post Office			

RECAPITULATION.

- 51 Heads, all different—22 male, 29 female.
 3 Royal Arms.
 4 Basso-relievos—Allegorical.
 4 Cupids, Basso-relievo—Allegorical.
 2 Cupids, Alto-relievo—Allegorical.
 8 Alto-relievos—Realistic.
 4 Figures, full relief.
 97 Polished Granite Columns.
 20 Granite Capitals.
 116 Sandstone Columns.
 193 Corinthian Capitals.
 &c., &c., &c.

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1883.

J.B.

REALISTIC, GENRE, OR NATURALISTIC SCULPTURE.

My idea is to revive the natural style of sculpture practised (before the introduction of the pseudo-classical taste of the 15th century by the Medici) by such sculptors as Lucca della Robbia, Ghiberti, Danatello, and others. It is the sentiment of Art that first attracts and fixes the attention of intelligent people, long before the form in which it is presented becomes the object of critical examination,—a fact constantly proved by the fascinating power of some of the productions of this School.

This idea of revival is not new, for it is found expressed about fifty years ago in England, in Pugin's and Britton's "Public Buildings of London," vol. i, p. 25, second edition. When speaking of the sculpture in Saint Paul's Cathedral it is said,—

In the monuments already erected there is so much sacrifice of propriety that a word or two on the subject may be excused. Not to notice naked admirals and post captains, with little bits of drapery falling from their shoulders to mask their nudity, no fewer than twenty-one of the monuments display women with wings growing on their shoulders. These personages are facetiously enough denominated Victories; or if these be wanting, the hero commemorated is assisted by some god or other. Hercules and Neptune seem to be held in most repute, and their godships, if they are ever inclined to pay a visit to our sculptors' studi, are not likely to meet the same reception that Mercury in the fable encountered. * * * *

The costume of the age in monumental sculpture is of the utmost importance: first, because neither the act of the person, if the subject be historical, nor the identity of the person himself, if it be merely monumental, can be recorded without an observance of it; and secondly, because the preservation of it to the future historian and antiquarian is of the highest value.

The late John Henry Chamberlain, the personal friend of Ruskin, and Sir Frederick Leighton, who was regarded as an almost infallible authority on Art, in his last lecture on Art, on 22nd October last, the day on which he died, said,—

To the musician, the beauty of this world was shown through music; to the artist, it was shown on his canvas; to the architect it ought to be shown on the stone with which he had to deal, and the bricks which he might mould into the forms in which he willed them to appear; and the sculptor, instead of his art being dead, ought to be able to take up our common and ordinary life, and show us not only its variety, but also its grandeur, nobility, and poetry.

Extract from lecture given by Professor Gosse, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on "The Public and Private Uses of Sculpture":—

It had sometimes struck him, too, that the memory of actions rather than of faces ought to be perpetuated; nor did he see why monuments should be reserved for eminent persons, for his belief was that sculpture in England had been bound up too largely in two conventional classes—the portrait statue and the classic subject. The Greek sculptor merely noted what he saw every day of his life. It seemed to him that it would be a very interesting and graceful thing if Birmingham's reliance on the hardware manufacture for much of her prosperity could be indicated to future generations by sculpture. He would like to see, somewhere in the centre of the town, a bronze statue, executed by the very best artist, of a welder with a gun-barrel in his hands; or of a caster in the brass foundry, ready to pour the metal into the mould: a true Warwickshire man, in his shirt-sleeves and apron.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES BY SCULPTORS REFERRED TO AND OTHERS.

Lucca della Robbia	...	...	...	(See Drawings of his Works in the Art Gallery.)
Donatella	...	...	...	"
Ghiberti.	...	...	...	"
Focardi	...	...	...	" You Dirty Boy," and " I am First."
Menillo	...	...	...	" The last hour of Mozart," Paris Exhibition.
Dupre	...	...	...	Cain, Abel, Art Mag., Jan. '83.
Calvi	...	...	...	Royal Academy, London, 1883, Othello, Zeluca.
Gustave Doré	...	...	...	Monument to Alex. Dumas.
Aguste Rollin	...	...	...	St. John, Salon, 1881, Art Mag., Feb., '83, p. 175.
Ximenes	...	...	...	Equilibrium, Art Mag., Nov., '81.
Antokolosky	...	...	...	" Christ," " Jew Jailer," " Country Miser," " Peter the Great," " Ivan the Terrible."
Chantrey	...	...	...	" Sleeping Children," Lichfield Cathedral.
Legros	...	...	...	Slade, Professor of Fine Arts, Univ. Coll., London, " Sailor's Wife," " Death of the Woodman," &c., 1882.
Birch	...	...	...	Monument to Lt. Hamilton, &c.
Bruce Joy	...	...	...	" First Flight," &c.
Marshall Wood	...	...	...	" Song of the Shirt."
Onslow Ford	...	...	...	" Hamlet," " Irving."
Colley Cibber	...	...	...	" Monument to Fire of London," &c.
Theed	...	...	...	" Albert the Good."
Woolner	...	...	...	Cook.
Thornycroft	...	...	...	" The Mower," Royal Academy, 1884.
South Kensington	...	...	...	" Albert Hall," and Museum Friezes.
Law Courts	...	...	...	Busts of Architect and Builders.
Terra Cotta realistic figures for Government Buildings, Calcutta	...	...	...	—Sculptor, W. F. Woodington.
Sydney University	...	...	...	Nicholson Museum, Fragments of Sculpture.
"	...	...	...	Statue of Wentworth, Tenerani.

Submitted.—J.R., 14/5/84. Read.—A.S. The Postmaster-General.—A.S., 26/5/84. The Secretary to the Post Office.—B.C., 26 May, 1884.—C.W.

No. 24.

Minute of Postmaster-General.

Post Office Carvings.

HAVING read and carefully considered the report of the Board appointed to examine, consider, and report upon the carvings on the eastern front of the new General Post Office, and the Colonial Architect's letter of the 13th May last, commenting thereon, I am of opinion that the *immediate* removal of these carvings (*outré* and grotesque though they undoubtedly appear to me to be) will be impolitic, and will unnecessarily offend a meritorious public officer, who has placed the Colony under no small obligation, by designing and erecting such exceptionally beautiful façades to all our recent public buildings, as not only harmonize with the naturally beautiful site of our capital city, but command the admiration of all visitors to our shores.

It is not at all surprising that the decoration of such a building as the General Post Office with designs, in which the figures, in addition to being intensely realistic are executed in more than high relief, should shock the sensibilities of gentlemen accustomed to the contemplation of chaste and classical models of a very different character, especially as it is clear that the objectionable figures, however honestly designed, appear to them little better than burlesques on what they were intended to represent.

I do not understand that the objections of the Board apply so much to the fact that the figures are realistic, as that they are little better than a parody on the dress and customs of the present day, carried out in unquestionably bad taste.

It is neither necessary nor advisable for me to consider the question whether the gentlemen constituting the Board or Mr. Barnet are right; but it is apparent to me, as it must be to every one, that when the building is finished and the scaffolding removed, the designs will have a different appearance from that which they now present, and I shall therefore be glad if the recommendations contained in Mr. Barnet's letter can be adopted.

I am the more strengthened in my belief that it will be right to concede this much to Mr. Barnet, because many persons, including gentlemen of unquestionable good taste, have expressed to me their hope that no hasty action will be taken in carrying out the recommendations of the Board, and not a few of these persons agree entirely with Mr. Barnet as to the appropriateness of these decorations, and earnestly deprecate their removal.

No harm can result from delay, because it will be quite as easy a year or two hence as at present to carry out the recommendations of the Board, and the adoption of Mr. Barnet's suggestions will remove all cause for offence or irritation on his part; while on the other hand, if the designs should ultimately be approved, the Colony will be spared the expense of destroying work which has cost more than a nominal amount, and of substituting something else which will entail an additional expenditure, and may even then give further cause of offence.

JAMES NORTON,
P.M.G.

18 June, 1884.

Under Secretary for Works.—S.H.L., B.C., 18/6/84.

No. 25.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

Submitted.—J.R., 19/6/84. I concur in the views expressed by the Postmaster-General, but think the question or otherwise of the carvings should be decided by the Cabinet, in view of the fact that a Commission was appointed by the Government to report upon them.

G.R.D., 23/6/84.

Cabinet concurs.—A.S., 24/6/84.

1883.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS TO POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.
(MADE ON RECOMMENDATION OF MESSRS. G. L. CARTER AND JOHN DAVIES, C.M.G.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.

[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 14, Votes 3, 31st May, 1883.]

RETURN showing the names and salaries of all persons appointed to places in the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, and Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Departments, during the seven years ended 1st January, 1883, on the recommendation of Mr. G. L. Carter and Mr. John Davies, C.M.G., or either of them.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Office.	Salary per annum.	By whom recommended.
		£	
*Archer, Thos.	Letter-carrier	100	Mr. Davies.
Buckley, John	Probationary Clerk ...	25	do
Connors, Thos.	Mail-boy	50	do
Cornwall, W.	Letter-carrier	108	do
Croker, J.	do	108	do
*D'Abreu, A. F.	Probationary Clerk	50	Mr. Carter.
Hancock, R.	Mail-boy	50	Mr. Davies.
*Humby, W. H.	Probationary Clerk	39	Messrs. Davies and Carter.
*Jolly, Chas.	Letter-carrier	108	Mr. Carter.
*Jones, A. W.	do	100	Mr. Davies.
*Lander, H.	do	100	do
*Little, P. F.	Boy-servant	50	do
*Lynch, P.	Letter-carrier	108	Mr. Carter.
M'Cabe, W.	Extra Clerk	75	Mr. Davies.
M'Neilly, A.	Probationary Clerk	26	do
Middleton, J.	Stamper and Sorter	132	do
Percy, W.	Letter-carrier	108	do
Quinn, Jno.	Mail-boy	50	Mr. Carter.
Smith, S.	Probationary Clerk	75	Mr. Davies.
Stubbin, J.	Extra Shipping Messenger	52	do
*Webb, Jas.	Letter-carrier	108	Mr. Carter.
*West, W. C.	Probationary Clerk	50	do

* Recommended by others also.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Nil.

MONEY ORDER AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

Nil.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 8th October, 1883.

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

1883-4.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

F. W. MEADER.

(PETITION OF.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 October, 1884.
 —

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner held the position of Postman in the town of Dubbo for the term of two years and two months, during which time I well and faithfully performed the duties of that position. On the 13th July last I was arrested on the charge of stealing a letter, the property of the Postmaster-General; on the 17th of the same month I was committed; on the 26th of July I was dismissed from the Service of the Postal Department; on the 11th August I received notice from the Attorney-General that no bill would be filed against me. Feeling the injustice of the proceedings, your Petitioner sent to the Postmaster-General on the 13th August, a petition, signed by nearly 100 residents and business people of Dubbo, requesting to be reinstated. To this petition a reply was received, stating it would not be to the benefit of the residents of Dubbo to reinstate your Petitioner. I respectfully pray your Honorable House to take into your favourable consideration my case.

I submit that there is not any evidence to warrant the conclusion that I in any way interfered or tampered with a letter or letters, and the action of the Attorney-General in refusing to file a bill sustains me in this contention. By this unjust action I have been thrown out of employment, a black stain placed upon my character, and my wife and family left without the means of livelihood.

The residents of Dubbo, on October 7th, in public meeting assembled, presided over by the Mayor, expressed it as their opinion, from the information which has been afforded to the public, respecting my discharge from the Postal Department, owing to a suspicion attaching to me by reason of the late committal on a charge of intercepting a letter, that means should be taken by the inhabitants of Dubbo to have the case represented in the House of Assembly, with a view to my reinstatement.

This will show your Honorable House that I am not the depraved lost character the Department have made out. And I respectfully submit that a full inquiry will clearly establish my entire innocence.

I therefore respectfully and humbly pray your Honorable House to take my case into your most favourable consideration, with the view of granting me such relief as the circumstances of my case warrant.

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

F. WILLIAM MEADER.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

AGREEMENT FOR REGULATING THE POSTAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN (I)

FRANCE AND HER COLONIES,

AND (II)

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIA;

BY MEANS OF

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PACKETS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
9 October, 1883.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

AGREEMENT regulating the exchange of correspondence between France and the French Colonies of the one part, and the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, of the other part, as well as the cost of conveyance of mails sent from the above-mentioned British Colonies to England or to other British Colonies and *vice versâ*, by means of French Packets.

The Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the one part, and the Minister of the Posts and Telegraphs of France, of the other part;

Having regard to the Postal Convention concluded, the 24th of September, 1856, between France and England;

And the Universal Postal Union Convention, signed at Paris the 1st of June, 1878;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be paid to the French Administration, for the conveyance by sea of correspondence forwarded by French Packets, either from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its possessions, for Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, or from Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania for France, the French Colonies, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British possessions, the sum of 25 francs for each kilogramme of letters and post cards, and of 1 franc for each kilogramme of other articles.

Reciprocally, there shall be paid to the British Post Office, for the conveyance by sea of correspondence forwarded by British Packets, either from France and the French Colonies for Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, or from French Colonies by way of Australia for France and other French Colonies, and *vice versâ*, the sum of 25 francs for each kilogramme of letters and post cards, and 1 franc for each kilogramme of other articles.

ARTICLE II.

The French Postal Administration and the Postal Administration of each of the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania shall be at liberty to hand over to each other reciprocally, either à découvert or in closed mails, correspondence for those countries in regard to which they can reciprocally make use of each other as intermediaries.

In such case the despatching office will have to pay, in addition to the sea transit rates specified in Article I above, the cost of the further conveyance, which shall be determined by the intermediary office as far as possible in accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union.

The Postal Union rules shall also be applicable to the settlement of the cost of the French land transit of the mails sent from England to Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and *vice versâ*, by means of French Packets.

As to mails from or for the same British Colonies carried by the service known as the Indian Mail Service, their conveyance through France will continue to be governed by the special conditions now in force.

ARRANGEMENT réglant les échanges des correspondances entre la France et les Colonies françaises, d'une part, et les Colonies britanniques d'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande, et de la Tasmanie, d'autre part, ainsi que le prix du transport des dépêches adressées des Colonies britanniques précitées en Angleterre ou dans d'autres Colonies britanniques et vice versâ, par la voie des paquebots-poste français.

Le Maître Général des Postes du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'une part, et le Ministre des Postes et des Télégraphes de France, d'autre part;

Vu la Convention de poste conclue, le 24 Septembre 1856, entre la France et l'Angleterre;

Vu la Convention de l'Union postale universelle signée à Paris le 1^{er} Juin 1878;

Sont convenus de ce qui suit:—

ARTICLE I.

Il sera payé à l'administration française pour le transport par mer des correspondances expédiées par la voie des paquebots français, soit du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et de ses possessions à destination de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie, soit de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande, et de la Tasmanie à destination de la France, des Colonies françaises, du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et des possessions britanniques, la somme de 25 francs par kilogramme de lettres et de cartes postales et de 1 franc par kilogramme d'autres objets.

Réciproquement, il sera payé à l'Administration des Postes britanniques pour le transport par mer des correspondances expédiées par la voie des paquebots-poste britanniques, soit de France et des Colonies françaises à destination de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie, soit des Colonies françaises, par voie d'Australie, à destination de la France et d'autres Colonies françaises, et vice versâ, la somme de 25 francs par kilogramme de lettres et de cartes postales et de 1 franc par kilogramme d'autres objets.

ARTICLE II.

L'Administration des Postes de France et l'Administration des Postes de chacune des Colonies britanniques de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande, et de la Tasmanie auront la faculté de se livrer réciproquement, en transit à découvert, ou en dépêches closes, des correspondances à destination des Pays par rapport auxquels elles peuvent réciproquement se servir d'intermédiaire.

En pareil cas, l'office expéditeur aura à acquitter, en plus des frais de transit maritime spécifiés à l'article 1^{er} ci-dessus, des frais de transit ultérieur qui seront déterminés par l'office intermédiaire autant que possible, d'après le régime de l'union postale universelle.

Le régime de l'Union postale sera également applicable pour le règlement des frais du transit territorial français des dépêches adressées d'Angleterre dans les Colonies britanniques d'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie et vice versâ par la voie des paquebots français.

Quant aux dépêches à destination ou provenant des mêmes Colonies britanniques qui empruntent le service direct dit de la malle de l'Inde, leur transport à travers la France continuera à être régi par les dispositions particulières en vigueur.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

There may be exchanged between France and the French Colonies of the one part, and the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, of the other part :

Ordinary letters prepaid to destination or unpaid, according to the wish of the senders ;

Commercial papers, trade patterns without value, and printed papers of all kinds, prepaid to destination. Such articles shall not be forwarded unless prepaid at least in part.

The postage payable on the correspondence in question shall be levied in accordance with the Table A. annexed to the present Agreement.

On correspondence prepaid in accordance with this tariff, no postage can be levied from the addressees.

Unpaid letters shall be charged on delivery with double the postage at the prepaid rate.

Insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds shall be charged with double the deficient postage.

ARTICLE IV.

Correspondence of every kind shall be transmissible as registered, on payment by the sender of a fixed registration fee, which each administration shall fix for itself, in addition to the postage payable on an ordinary article of correspondence of the same nature and the same weight.

No special condition as to the shape or method of closing is prescribed for registered articles.

Registered articles must be clearly marked by the despatching office with a special stamp or mark.

The corresponding Administrations shall notify to each other the registration fee which they adopt, and shall furnish specimens of the impression of the special stamp applicable in their service to registered articles.

ARTICLE V.

Prepayment of postage on all descriptions of correspondence can only be effected by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin.

Each Administration shall bear the whole cost of the intermediary conveyance of the correspondence which it shall hand over to another Administration, and shall keep entirely the postage which it collects on despatch, for prepaid correspondence, and on arrival, for unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence.

ARTICLE VI.

The present agreement shall come into force on the 1st of May 1883, and shall abrogate from that date all earlier stipulations which are contrary to it, especially the additional articles signed at London on the 3rd and at Paris on the 6th of January 1862.

It shall remain binding until one of the parties interested shall have announced to the other, six months in advance, its intention to terminate it.

Nevertheless, the adhesion of one of the Colonial Governments of Australia, New Zealand, or Tasmania to the Convention of the Universal Postal Union shall entail, as a matter of course, the abrogation of the regulations of the said Agreement as regards the mails to or from that Colony, from the time of its entry into the Union.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Paris, the 26th of April 1883, and at London the 30th of April 1883.

The Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

HENRY FAWCETT. (L.S.)

ARTICLE III.

Il pourra être échangé entre la France et les Colonies françaises, d'une part, et les Colonies britanniques d'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie, d'autre part :

Des lettres ordinaires affranchies jusqu'à destination ou non affranchies au gré des expéditeurs ;

Des papiers de commerce ou d'affaires, des échantillons de marchandises sans valeur, et des imprimés de toute nature affranchis jusqu'à destination. Il ne sera pas donné cours aux objets de l'espèce qui ne seraient pas affranchis au moins partiellement.

Les taxes applicables aux correspondances dont il s'agit seront perçues conformément au tableau A. annexé au présent Arrangement.

Les correspondances affranchies d'après ce tarif ne pourront être grevées d'aucune taxe à la charge des destinataires.

Les lettres non affranchies seront taxées à destination au double du prix d'affranchissement.

Les correspondances de toute nature, insuffisamment affranchies seront taxées au double de l'insuffisance d'affranchissement.

ARTICLE IV.

Les correspondances de toute nature pourront être expédiées sous recommandation moyennant payement par l'expéditeur, en plus de la taxe d'affranchissement applicable à une correspondance ordinaire de même nature et du même poids, d'un droit fixe de recommandation que chaque Administration aura la faculté de déterminer à son gré.

Aucune condition spéciale de fermeture ou de forme n'est prescrite pour les objets recommandés.

Les objets recommandés devront être frappés d'une manière apparente, par l'office expéditeur, d'un timbre ou signe spécial.

Les Administrations correspondantes se notifieront réciproquement le droit de recommandation qu'elles auront adopté et l'empreinte du timbre spécial qui sera appliqué dans leur service sur les objets recommandés.

ARTICLE V.

L'affranchissement des correspondances de toute nature ne pourra être opéré qu'au moyen de timbres-poste valables dans le Pays d'origine.

Chaque Administration supportera tous les frais de transport intermédiaire des correspondances qu'elle livrera à l'autre Administration et gardera en entier les taxes perçues dans son service, au départ, sur les correspondances affranchies et, à l'arrivée, sur les correspondances non affranchies ou insuffisamment affranchies.

ARTICLE VI.

Le présent arrangement entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} Mai 1883 et abrogera, à partir de cette date, toutes les stipulations antérieures qui lui sont contraires et notamment les articles additionnels signés à Londres le 3 et à Paris le 6 Janvier 1862.

Il demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à ce que l'une des parties intéressées ait annoncé à l'autre, mais six mois à l'avance, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

Toutefois, l'adhésion d'une des Colonies d'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande ou de la Tasmanie à la Convention de l'Union Postale universelle entraînerait de plein droit l'abrogation des dispositions du dit Arrangement, en ce qui concerne les envois à destination ou provenant de cette Colonie, à partir de son entrée dans l'Union.

Fait en double original, et signé à Paris le 26 Avril 1883, et à Londres le 30 Avril 1883.

Le Ministre des Postes et des Télégraphes de France.

AD. COCHERY. (L.S.)

ANNEXES.

A.

RATES OF POSTAGE for the prepayment of correspondence sent from France and the French Colonies to Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and *vice versa*.

Nature of Correspondence.	Rates of Prepayment.		Special Conditions to be fulfilled.
	In France and in the French Colonies.	In Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	
Ordinary letters	60 cent. per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.	6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	
Commercial papers, not enclosing any letter or manuscript note of a personal character.	60 cent. up to 300 grammes. Above 300 grammes 10 cent. per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.	6d. up to 12 ounces; above 12 ounces, 1d. per ounce or fraction of an ounce.	Maximum weight—2 kilos.
Patterns of merchandise, without commercial value.	10 cent. per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.	1d. per ounce or fraction of an ounce.	Maximum weight 350 grammes. Maximum dimensions— 30 centimètres in length. 20 " " breadth 10 " " depth.
Newspapers and printed papers of all kinds.	10 cent. per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.	1d. per 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces.	Maximum weight—2 kilos.

NOTE.—Commercial papers, patterns, newspapers, and other printed papers, must be placed in movable wrappers, in open envelopes, in bags, boxes, or cases easily opened, so as to render it possible to verify the contents. Such articles must not be closed with wax, with gum, or in any other way.

Correspondence of this kind must not have on it, either outside or inside, other *manuscript* writing than the names and addresses of the sender and the addressee, the date of despatch, numbers and prices, and a simple dedication by the author. Passages in a printed text may be underlined.

A.

TARIF D'AFFRANCHISSEMENT des correspondances adressées de France et des Colonies françaises en Australie, à la Nouvelle Zélande et en Tasmanie, et *vice versa*.

Nature des Correspondances.	Taxes d'affranchissement.		Conditions particulières à remplir.
	En France et dans les Colonies Françaises.	En Australie, dans la Nouvelle Zélande, et en Tasmanie.	
Lettres ordinaires.....	60 cent. par 15 grammes ou fraction de 15 grammes.	6d. par $\frac{1}{2}$ once ou fraction de $\frac{1}{2}$ once.	
Papiers de commerce ou d'affaires ne renfermant aucune lettre ou note manuscrite d'un caractère actuel et personnel.	60 cent. jusqu'à 300 grammes. Au-delà de 300 grammes, 10 cent. par 50 grammes ou fraction de 50 grammes.	6d. jusqu'à 12 onces; au-delà de 12 onces, 1d. par once ou fraction de 1 once.	Poids maximum—2 kilogrammes.
Echantillons de marchandises dépourvues de toute valeur commerciale.	10 cent. par 50 grammes ou fraction de 50 grammes.	1d. par once ou fraction de 1 once.	Poids maximum—350 grammes. Dimensions maxima— 30 centimètres en longueur. 20 " " largeur. 10 " " hauteur.
Journaux et imprimés de toute nature.	10 cent. par 50 grammes ou fraction de 50 grammes.	1d. par 4 onces ou fraction de 4 onces.	Poids maximum—2 kilogrammes.

NOTA.—Les papiers d'affaires, échantillons, journaux et autres imprimés doivent être placés sous bandes mobiles, dans des enveloppes ouvertes, dans des sacs, boîtes ou étuis faciles à ouvrir, de manière à rendre possible la vérification du contenu. Il est interdit de fermer ces sortes d'envoi à la cire, à la gomme ou de toute autre manière.

Il est interdit de porter sur les correspondances de cette catégorie, à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur, d'autre écriture *à la main*, que les noms et adresses de l'expéditeur et du destinataire, la date d'envoi, des Nos. d'ordre et des prix et une simple dédicace de l'auteur. On peut souligner des passages, au moyen d'un trait, dans un texte imprimé.

B.

LISTE des Dépêches échangées entre l'Administration des Postes de France et les Administrations des Postes de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie.

Nos. d'ordre.	Bureau ou agents expéditeurs.	Bureaux destinataires.	Voie de transmission.	Destination des correspondances à comprendre dans chaque dépêche.
1° EXPÉDITION DE FRANCE.				
1	Agent embarqué sur le paquebot venant d'Europe.	King George's Sound ..	Paquebots français.....	Australie Occidentale.
2	„	Adelaide	„	Australie Méridionale.
3	„	Melbourne	„	Victoria, Tasmanie.
4	„	Sydney	„	Nouvelle Galles du Sud, Nouvelle Zélande, Queensland.
5	Agent embarqué sur le paquebot allant en Europe.	„	„	„
6	„	Melbourne	„	Victoria, Tasmanie.
7	„	Adelaide	„	Australie Méridionale.
8	„	King George's Sound...	„	Australie Occidentale.
9	Bureau ambt. Paris à Modane...	Albany on King George's Sound.	Voie de Brindisi et des paquebots anglais.	„
10	„	Perth	„	„
11	„	Adelaide	„	Australie Méridionale.
12	„	Geelong.....	„	Victoria.
13	„	Melbourne	„	„
14	„	Sydney	„	Nouvelle Galles du Sud.
15	„	Hobart	„	Tasmanie.
16	„	Launceston	„	„
17	„	Auckland	„	Nouvelle Zélande.
18	„	Port Chalmers.....	„	„
19	„	Invercargill	„	„
20	„	Brisbane	„	Queensland.
21	„	Bowen	„	„
22	„	Bundaberg	„	„
23	„	Cooktown.....	„	„
24	„	Gladstone.....	„	„
25	„	Mackay	„	„
26	„	Maryborough	„	„
27	„	Rockhampton	„	„
28	„	Thursday Island.....	„	„
29	„	Townsville	„	„
2° EXPÉDITION D'AUSTRALIE, DE LA NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE AND DE LA TASMANIE.				
1	King George's Sound.....	Agent embarqué venant d'Europe.	Paquebots français.....	Australie Méridionale, Victoria, Tasmanie, Nouvelle Galles du Sud, Nouvelle Zélande, Queensland, Nouvelle Calédonie.
2	Adelaide	„	„	Victoria, Tasmanie, Nouvelle Galles du Sud, Nouvelle Zélande, Queensland, Nouvelle Calédonie.
3	Melbourne	„	„	Nouvelle Galles du Sud, Nouvelle Zélande, Queensland, Nouvelle Calédonie.
4	Sydney	„	„	Nouvelle Calédonie.
5	„	Agent embarqué allant en Europe.	„	(I.)
6	Melbourne	„	„	Comme la dépêche No. 5 (moins Victoria et Tasmanie).
7	Adelaide	„	„	Comme la dépêche No. 5 (moins Victoria, Tasmanie, et Australie Occidentale).
8	King George's Sound.....	„	„	Comme la dépêche No. 5 (moins Australie et Tasmanie).
9	Albany on King George's Sound	Bureau ambulante de Modane à Paris.	Voie des paquebots anglais et de Brindisi	France et Algérie, Allemagne, Belgique, Pays-Bas, Suisse, Luxembourg, Espagne, Portugal, Côte occidentale d'Afrique, Antilles, Amériques du Centre et du Sud
10	Perth	„	„	„
11	Adelaide	„	„	„
12	Geelong	„	„	„
13	Melbourne	„	„	„
14	Sydney	„	„	„
15	Hobart	„	„	„
16	Launceston	„	„	„
17	Auckland	„	„	„
18	Port Chalmers.....	„	„	„
19	Invercargill	„	„	„
20	Brisbane	„	„	„
21	Bowen	„	„	„
22	Bundaberg	„	„	„
23	Cooktown.....	„	„	„
24	Gladstone.....	„	„	„
25	Mackay	„	„	„
26	Maryborough	„	„	„
27	Rockhampton	„	„	„
28	Thursday Island.....	„	„	„
29	Townsville	„	„	„

(I.) Victoria, Tasmanie, Australie méridionale, Australie occidentale, France et Algérie. La Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles, Aden, Egypte, Parages de l'Inde, de la Chine, du Japon et de la côte orientale d'Afrique. Italie, Malte, Espagne, Portugal, Belgique, Luxembourg, Allemagne, Suisse, Autriche-Hongrie, Pays-Bas, Russie, Danemark, Suède, Norvège, Roumanie, Turquie, Serbie, Bulgarie, Grèce. Etats-Unis du Nord, Canada, Terre-Neuve. Parages de la côte occidentale d'Afrique, des Antilles, de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.

7

C. No. 1.

No. Administration des Postes de France. (Timbre du bureau expéditeur.)	Voie des Paquebots français Feuille d'avis. Dépêche expédiée le par l'agent embarqué sur le paquebot français l au bureau d	Correspondance avec l'Admi- nistration de la Colonie britan- nique de (Timbre du bureau destinataire.)
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TABLEAU No. I.—Poids des correspondances comprises dans la Dépêche.

Frais de transit à payer par l'Office de France.		Destination des Correspondances.	Poids des Correspondances (en grammes)	
Par Kilogramme de Lettres et de Cartes postales.	Par Kilogramme d'autres objets.		Lettres et Cartes postales.	Autres objets
Fr. cts.	Fr. cts.			
.....	.....	Pays auquel appartient le bureau d'échange destinataire.		
2 00	0 25	Autres Colonies d'Australie, Nouvelle Zélande et Tasmanie.		

TABLEAU No. II.—Objets recommandés.

Nos. d'ordre.	Bureaux d'origine.	Noms de destinataires.	Lieux de destination.	Observations.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Total : objets recommandés.

TABLEAU No. III.—Dépêches closes en transit.

Bureaux d'origine.	Bureaux de destination.	Nombre de dépêches.	Poids net du contenu (en grammes).		Observations.
			Lettres et Cartes postales.	Autres objets.	

L'employé du bureau
d'échange expéditeur,L'employé du bureau
d'échange destinataire,

C. No. 2.

No. Voie des Paquebots-Poste anglais. Correspondances
Administration des Postes de France. Dépêche expédiée le par le bureau ambulant de Paris à Modane au bureau de Feuille d'avis. avec l'Administration de la Colonie britannique de
(Timbre du bureau expéditeur.) (Timbre du bureau destinataire.)

TABLEAU No. I.—Poids des correspondances comprises dans la Dépêche.

Frais de transit à payer par l'Office de France.		Destination des correspondances.	Poids des correspondances (en grammes)	
Par Kilogramme de Lettres et Cartes postales.	Par Kilogramme d'autres objets.		Lettres et Cartes postales.	Autres objets.
fr. cts. 27 00	fr. cts. 1 25	Pays auquel appartient le bureau d'échange destinataire.		
29 00	1 50	Autres Colonies d'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie.		

TABLEAU No. II.—Objets recommandés.

Nos. d'ordre.	Bureaux d'origine.	Noms des destinataires.	Lieux de destination.	Observations.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Total : objets recommandés.

TABLEAU No. III.—Dépêches closes en transit.

Bureau d'origine.	Bureaux de destination.	Nombre de dépêches.	Poids net du contenu (en grammes).		Observations
			Lettres et Cartes postales.	Autres objets.	

L'employé du bureau d'échange expéditeur,

L'employé du bureau d'échange destinataire,

No.

D. No. 1.

Administration
des Postes
de la Colonie
britannique de

(Timbre du bureau
expéditeur.)

Dépêche
expédiée
par le bureau de
à l'agent embarqué sur le paquebot
français le

Voie des Paquebots-poste français.
Feuille d'avis.

Correspondance
avec l'Administration
des Postes de
France.

(Timbre du bureau
destinataire.)

TABLEAU No. I.—Poids des Correspondances comprises dans la Dépêche.

Frais de transit à payer à l'Office de France.		Destination des Correspondances.	Poids de Correspondances (en grammes).	
Par Kilogramme de Lettres ou Cartes postales.	Par Kilogramme d'autres objets.		Lettres et Cartes postales.	Autres objets.
fr. cts.	fr. cts.	France et Algérie.		
25 00	1 00	Nouvelle Calédonie, la Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles, Aden, Egypte, Australie.		
25 00	1 00			
27 00	1 25	Inde anglaise, Etablissements français et portugais, dans l'Inde, Perse, Ceylan, Straits Settlements, Cochinchine, Indes Orientales néerlandaises, îles Philippines, Chine et Japon.		
27 00	1 25	Italie, Malte, Espagne, Angleterre, Belgique, Luxembourg, Allemagne, Suisse.		
29 00	1 50	Pays-Bas, Autriche-Hongrie, Portugal, Russie, Danemark.		
31 00	1 75	Suède, Norvège, Roumanie, Turquie, Serbie, Bulgarie, Grèce.		
32 00	1 75	Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, Canada, Terre Neuve.		
42 00	2 25	Parages des côtes orientale et occidentale d'Afrique, des Antilles, de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.		

TABLEAU No. II.—Objets recommandés.

Nos. d'ordre.	Bureaux d'origine.	Noms des destinataires.	Lieux de destination.	Observations.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
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19				
20				

Total: objets recommandés.

TABLEAU No. III.—Dépêches closes en transit.

Bureau d'origine	Bureaux de destination.	Nombre de dépêches.	Poids net du contenu (en grammes).		Observations.
			Lettres et Cartes postales.	Autres objets.	

L'employé du bureau
d'échange expéditeur.

L'employé du bureau
d'échange destinataire.

11

E.

Administration des Postes d (Timbre du bureau expéditeur.) Bulletin de Vérification pour la rectification et la constatation des erreurs et irrégularités de toute nature reconnues dans la dépêche du bureau d'échange d pour le bureau d'échange expédition du _____ 188 , à h. m. du Correspondance avec l'office d (Timbre du bureau destinataire.)

Erreurs ou irrégularités diverses.				
(Manque de la dépêche, manque d'objets recommandés ou de la feuille d'avis, dépêche spoliée, lacérée ou en mauvais état, etc.)				
Différences dans le poids des correspondances.				
Numéros distinctifs des Tableaux erronés.	Désignation des Correspondances ou Dépêches sur lesquelles porte l'erreur.	Déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur.	Vérification du bureau d'échange destinataire.	Causes de la Rectification.

A. , le 188 , A. , le 188 .

Les employés du bureau d'échange destinataire,

Vu et accepté :
de chef du bureau d'échange expéditeur.

F.

FRAIS à payer par les Offices d'Australie, de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la Tasmanie, à l'administration française du chef des correspondances livrées à découvert au service français à destination de la France et des Pays auxquels la France peut servir d'intermédiaire.
(Application des articles 1^{er} (1^{er} alinéa et 2^{ème} alinéas) de l'Arrangement.)

Destination des Correspondances.	Frais de transit à payer.		Observations.
	Par Kilogramme de lettres.	Par Kilogramme d'autres objets.	

1^o. VOIE DES PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

	f. c.	f. c.	
France et Algérie.....	25.00	1.00	Les correspondances expédiées par la voie des paquebots-poste français seraient toutes livrées à l'agent embarqué sur ces paquebots. L'Office d'origine paierait les frais de transit à l'administration française à partir du port Australien d'embarquement.
Nouvelle Calédonie, la Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles, Aden, Egypte, Australie.	25.00	1.00	
Inde anglaise, Etablissements français et portugais dans l'Inde, Perse, Ceylan, Straits Settlements, Cochinchine, Indes Orientales néerlandaises, Philippines, Chine, Japon.	27.00	1.25	
Italie, Espagne, Angleterre, Belgique, Luxembourg, Allemagne, Suisse.	27.00	1.25	
Pays-Bas, Autriche-Hongrie, Portugal, Russie, Danemark, Malte.	29.00	1.50	
Suède, Norvège, Roumanie, Turquie, Serbie, Bulgarie, Grèce.	31.00	1.75	
Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, Canada, Terre-Neuve.	32.00	1.75	
Parages des côtes orientale et occidentale d'Afrique, des Antilles, de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.	42.00	2.25	

2^o. VOIE DES PAQUEBOTS-POSTE ANGLAIS.

	Pour mémoire.	Pour mémoire.	
France et Algérie.....	2.00	0.25	Les correspondances expédiées par la voie des paquebots-poste anglais seront, comme aujourd'hui, comprises dans la dépêche pour le bureau ambulant de Modane à Paris. L'office d'origine paiera les frais de transit à la France à partir de l'entrée sur le territoire français.
Allemagne, Belgique, Suisse, Luxembourg, Espagne.	4.00	0.50	
Pays-Bas, Portugal.....	17.00	1.25	
Parages de la côte occidentale d'Afrique, des Antilles, de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.			

F.

F.

RATES to be paid by the Offices of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, to the French Administration, for correspondence handed over in ordinary Mails to the French service, and destined for France and countries to which France serves as intermediary.

Application of Articles 1 (par. 1) and 2 (par. 1 and 2) of the Agreement.

Destination of the Correspondence.	Transit Rates to be paid.		Remarks.
	Per kilogramme of letters.	Per kilogramme of other articles.	
1. BY FRENCH PACKET.			
France and Algeria	f. c. 25.00	f. c. 1.00	Correspondence despatched by French packets would be all handed to the Agent on board those packets. The office of origin would pay the transit rates to the French Administration from the Australian port of embarkation.
New Caledonia, Reunion, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Aden, Egypt, Australia.	25.00	1.00	
British India, French and Portuguese Establishments in India, Persia, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cochinchina, Netherland East Indies, Philippines, China, Japan.	27.00	1.25	
Italy, Spain, England, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland.	27.00	1.25	
Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Russia, Denmark, Malta.	29.00	1.50	
Sweden, Norway, Roumania, Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece.	31.00	1.75	
United States of North America, Canada, Newfoundland.	32.00	1.75	
East and West Coasts of Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America.	42.00	2.25	
2. BY BRITISH PACKET.			
France and Algeria	Pro memoria	Pro memoria	The correspondence despatched by British packet will, as at present, be enclosed in the despatch for the Modane and Paris Travelling Office. The office of origin will pay the transit rates to France from the entry of the correspondence on to French territory.
Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Spain	2.00	0.25	
Netherlands, Portugal	4.00	0.50	
West Coast of Africa, West Indies, Central and South America.	17.00	1.25	

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 89.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 September, 1884.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
Governor.

Message No. 89.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the approaches to the General Post Office, for the disposal of the residue of such land after such improvement, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

*Government House,
Sydney, 2nd September, 1884.*

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—THOMAS HOLT, BY HIS ATTORNEY, F. S. E. HOLT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 August, 1884.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Thomas Holt, lately of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales (but now resident in England), Esq.,—

SHOWETH AS FOLLOWS :—

1. A Bill “to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land, situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the approaches to the General Post Office and for other purposes in connection therewith,” has been introduced into, and is now under the consideration of, your Honorable House.

2. The preamble to the Bill recites that “the present approaches to the General Post Office are insufficient and inconvenient, and for remedy thereof it is expedient to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land lying between George and Pitt Streets northward of the said Post Office, as well as for the purpose of forming between the said streets and Post Office a street, or place, to be known as Post Office Place. And it is also expedient to provide for the erection of buildings of a superior and special class on such portion of the lands so to be resumed as may not be required for the formation of the said street, and to make such further provision in connection with the said purpose as is hereinafter contained.” The second section of the Bill resumes the lands described in schedules A, B, C, D, and the fifth section provides (so far as it is material to state the same) as follows :—

“The lands resumed under the authority of this Act shall be used and applied for the purposes following, that is to say :—

- (1.) A public thoroughfare in enlargement of the present one shall be formed between George and Pitt Streets, and of such width as may be determined by the Governor. Such thoroughfare shall be known as ‘Post Office Place.’ * * * *
- (2.) The residue of the said lands remaining after the formation of ‘Post Office Place’ shall be sold or leased by public auction, at such times, for such prices, and subject to such terms, conditions, covenants, and provisions, for buildings (temporary or perpetual), and for the occupation thereof, as the Governor may determine.” * * * *

Schedules C and D of the Bill comprise very valuable property, being the freehold of your Petitioner, and having together a total frontage to Pitt-street of 117 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts.

3. The principle which should govern the acquisition by the Government of the land of private owners for public purposes was thoroughly discussed when the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act (44 Vic. No. 16) was before Parliament, and was finally settled by and embodied in that measure. The principle in question was that the Government should resume no more private land than they had reasonable ground for believing would be actually and physically requisite for the public work for the purposes of which it was resumed.

4. The Bill now before your Honorable House departs widely from the principle of the said Act, by proposing to enable the Government to resume, not merely the land physically requisite for the formation of Post Office Place, but also a considerable area of your Petitioner’s land not so requisite, but by trafficking in which it is hoped that the Government will be enabled to defray in whole or in part the cost of their improvement scheme.

5. Your Petitioner has not raised, and does not seek to raise, any opposition to the resumption of so much of his property as may be actually and physically required for legitimate public purposes.

6. Your Petitioner submits, however, that the principle involved in the Bill is vicious, as legalizing an unnecessary, and therefore a wanton, invasion of the rights of private proerty. Your Petitioner further submits that the principle involved is dangerous; for if the Bill become law, and be followed as a precedent on the occasions of future Resumption Acts, the Government will be in a position to make themselves the largest holders of city property, and to traffic therein for all time.

Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that the Bill may not pass into law as it now stands, and that your Petitioner may be heard by counsel against such of the clauses and provisions of the Bill as affect his rights, interests, or property by the application of the principle hereinbefore lastly referred to, and in support of the insertion in the Bill in case the same shall pass into law of such other clauses and provisions as may be requisite for the protection of your Petitioner, or that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant your Petitioner such further or other relief in the premises as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

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

THOMAS HOLT,

By his Attorney, F. S. ELLIS HOLT.

Dated at Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of August,
one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—CLARISSA AND HENRY A. PERKINS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 September, 1884.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Clarissa Perkins and Henry Australia Perkins, as Executors and Legatees under the Will of the late Thomas Perkins, deceased, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH AS FOLLOWS :—

1. A Bill “to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land situate between George and Pitt Streets in the City of Sydney for improving the approaches to the General Post Office and for other purposes in connection therewith,” has been introduced into, and is now under the consideration of, your Honorable House.

2. The preamble to the Bill recites that “the present approaches to the General Post Office are insufficient and inconvenient and for remedy thereof it is expedient to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land lying between George and Pitt Streets northward of the said Post Office as well as for the purpose of forming between the said streets and Post Office a street or place to be known as Post Office Place And it is also expedient to provide for the erection of buildings of a superior and special class on such portion of the lands so to be resumed as may not be required for the formation of the said street and to make such further provision in connection with the said purposes as is hereinafter contained.” The second section of the Bill resumes the lands described in Schedules A, B, C, D, and the fifth section (so far as it is material to state the same) as follows :—

“The lands resumed under the authority of this Act shall be used and applied for the purposes following that is to say :—

“(1.) A public thoroughfare in enlargement of the present one shall be formed between George and Pitt Streets and of such width as may be determined by the Governor Such thoroughfare shall be known as ‘Post Office Place.’ * * * *

“(2.) The residue of the said lands remaining after the formation of ‘Post Office Place’ shall be sold or leased by public auction at such times for such prices and subject to such terms conditions covenants and provisions for buildings (temporary or perpetual) and for the occupation thereof as the Governor may determine.” * * * *

Schedule B of the Bill comprises very valuable property, being the freehold of your Petitioners, and having together a total frontage to George-street of 66 feet, or thereabouts. Your Petitioners also possess a right of way through the property of Thomas Holt mentioned in Schedules C and D.

3. The principle which should govern the acquisition by the Government of the land of private owners for public purposes was thoroughly discussed when the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act (44 Vic. No. 16) was before Parliament, and was finally settled by and embodied in that measure. The principle in question was that the Government should resume no more private land than they had reasonable ground for believing would be actually and physically requisite for the public work for the purposes of which it was resumed.

4. The Bill now before your Honorable House departs widely from the principle of the said Act, by proposing to enable the Government to resume not merely the land physically requisite for the formation of Post Office Place, but also a considerable portion of your Petitioners’ land not so requisite, but by trafficking in which it is hoped that the Government will be enabled to defray in whole or in part the cost of their improvement scheme.

5. Your Petitioners do not raise, or seek to raise, any opposition to the resumption of so much of your Petitioners’ property as may be actually requisite for legitimate public purposes.

6. Your Petitioners respectfully submit that the principle of taking from them their property and disposing of it to others is vicious, as legalizing an unnecessary and therefore a wanton invasion of the rights of private property. Your Petitioners further submit that the principle involved is dangerous.

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

CLARISSA PERKINS,
HENRY A. PERKINS.

1883-4.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL.
 (PETITION AGAINST—W. H. PALING.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 October, 1884.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
 Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William Henry Paling, lately of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales (but
 now beyond the seas), merchant,—

SHOWETH AS FOLLOWS:—

1. Your Petitioner having heard that a Bill is before your Honorable House to authorize the
 resumption of certain lands lying between George and Pitt Streets, northward of the Post Office, for the
 purpose of improving the approaches thereto, and that his freehold property, having a frontage of 50 feet
 to George-street, is included in the land intended to be so resumed, begs respectfully to submit the following
 reasons against the resumption of his property:—

- a.* Your Petitioner's property is not required for the formation of the new street, it being 128 feet
 distant from the Post Office; so that, after allowing the great width of 100 feet for the
 street, a strip of land 28 feet wide would still remain between his property and the said
 street, thus preventing him from deriving any benefit from the new frontage.
- b.* Your Petitioner requires his premises in which to conduct the business of his company (and to
 whom a portion of the property is leased for seven years), as no other site so centrally
 situated and so well adapted to the business of the company is available, and consequently a
 great loss and hardship to the company would result if the property be resumed by the
 Government.
- c.* Your Petitioner respectfully submits that the acquisition by the Government of more land than
 is required for legitimate public purposes with the object of re-selling is dangerous, and
 contrary to the principles of "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" (44 Vic.
 No. 16).

2. Your Petitioner also submits that when his property was sold to the Government, on November 2nd,
 1883, it was for the purpose of facilitating his financial transactions; but as he had to make other arrange-
 ments on account of the delay of the Government in completing, your Petitioner cancelled the sale on
 September 4th, as he was entitled to do, and now desires to be left in the enjoyment of his investment,
 particularly for the reasons mentioned in clause *b*; and, in conclusion, your Petitioner humbly prays that
 the Bill may not pass into law as it now stands.

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

W. H. PALING,
 By his Attorney,
 J. P. STARLING.

Sydney, September 30th, 1884.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESUMPTION OF LAND BETWEEN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS.

(MESSAGE No. 80.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 August, 1884.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,

Governor.

Message No. 80.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 13th August, 1884.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESUMPTION OF LAND IN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS.
(FOR TRAM OR RAILWAY PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th April, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, memorandums, and valuations in connection
“with the resumption for Tram or Railway purposes of certain Land and
“Buildings in George and Pitt Streets, near Circular Quay.”

(Mr. Garrard.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Minute of Commissioner respecting the connection of the eastern and western tram systems. 23 July, 1881	2
2. Executive minute approving a deviation of tram route, originally proposed <i>via</i> York and George Streets. 4 August, 1881	2
3. Engineer for Existing Lines, forwarding tracings showing land to be taken, with minutes thereon and letter to Town Clerk, asking whether City Council has any objection to proposed route. 25 April, 1882	2
4. Land-valuers, submitting estimate of the probable cost of land and buildings proposed to be resumed, and minutes thereon. 2 May, 1882	3
5. Letters from E. Flood & Co. to Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, representing that inconvenience will be caused to shippers of wool if line be carried out, together with minutes thereon and Commissioner's reply. 16 May, 1882	4
6. Letter from Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, representing that inconvenience will be caused to shippers of wool if line be carried out, together with minutes thereon and Commissioner's reply. 23 May, 1882	5
7. Town Clerk, inquiring whether it is still the intention to carry out the line proposed, and Commissioner's reply thereto. 15 June, 1882	5
8. His Excellency the Governor to Sir John Robertson, intimating his willingness to allow portion of Government House grounds to be taken for purpose of the tramway. 15 June, 1882	5
9. Land-valuer, forwarding statement of amounts claimed by owners. 5 August, 1882	6
10. Engineer for Existing Lines, submitting an amended proposal for getting round the Circular Quay. 20 September, 1882	6
11. Secretary for Public Works, submitting claims to Executive Council for approval, with Mr. Secretary Copeland's minutes thereon. 29 September, 1882	6
12. <i>Précis</i> of case by Commissioner. 2 November, 1882	7
13. Hon. Henry Copeland, Secretary for Public Works, asking advice of Hon. Attorney-General <i>re</i> resumption of the land, &c. 27 January, 1883	8
14. Crown Solicitor, forwarding copy of Attorney-General's advising, with minute of Secretary for Public Works directing re-valuation of property to be made by Mr. Gorman. 31 January, 1883	8
15. Messrs. Hardie & Gorman, forwarding particulars of valuations. 8 February, 1883	9
16. Correspondence respecting Mr. J. W. Cliff's claim	9
17. Correspondence respecting claim made by the Trustees of the Holmes' Estate	12
18. Correspondence respecting claim of English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	22
19. Correspondence respecting claim of Messrs. Bashan Brothers	23
20. Correspondence respecting Mr. A. W. Cormack's claim	24
21. Correspondence respecting the Scottish Australian Investment Company's claim	26
22. Correspondence respecting claim of Mr. H. S. Bird	29
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RESUMPTION OF LAND IN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS.

No. 1.

Minute of Commissioner.

Tramway to the Parramatta-street Bridge from the northern part of the city, and connecting the eastern with the western system.

REFERRING to the representations that have been made as to the probable obstruction to business if the tramway described in the Schedule to the Tramway Act as "a line to commence in York-street at Charlotte-place then passing along York-street through Druitt-street along George-street across the Railway Bridge and along Parramatta-street and terminating at the Glebe" be carried out so far as regards the first portion of the route as far as the Parramatta-street Bridge, I have the honor to state that surveys have been made to see if this route could not with advantage be deviated.

Consideration has at the same time been given to the question of the desirability of connecting the eastern with the western system of tramways, and especially to the necessity of extending beyond the present terminus in Elizabeth-street the existing tramway lines so as to relieve that street of the inconvenience of its being devoted to shunting operations.

I have the honor to submit a plan showing the route of tramway to meet the case as above set forth.

The line which now terminates at Hunter-street, in Elizabeth-street, will be taken either across Hunter-street to Phillip-street, through private property, or making use, for the purpose of curving into Hunter-street from Elizabeth-street, of the corner allotment upon which the Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn is erected, will be taken by Hunter-street into Phillip-street as far as Bridge-street, where it will cross Government land at the rear of the Treasury into Macquarie-street, thence by that street to the Circular Quay, and by the Circular Quay to Lower George-street, thence to Dawes Point, and from Dawes Point in a line with Fort-street and Argyle-place to Kent-street; thence by Kent-street to Liverpool-street, at which street a short cut through a private allotment will be made into Sussex-street, and along that thoroughfare into Hay-street; thence through an intervening piece of land into Ultimo-street and on to Quay-street, and by that street, which will be opened up for the purpose, to the Railway Bridge (Parramatta-street); and thence, as provided in the route mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, to the Glebe.

The line should be made a double one throughout, to admit of the proper conduct of the traffic.

CHAS. A. G.,
23/7/81.

No. 2.

Executive Minute.

Department of Public Works, 4 August, 1881.

THE Secretary for Public Works submits, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, a scheme to deviate from the proposed extension of the tramway, and that in lieu of the line *via* York and George Streets, to construct one by Kent and other streets to the Parramatta-street Bridge.

It is also proposed that the eastern system of tramway lines which terminate at Hunter-street shall be extended along Phillip-street to Circular Quay, and thence by the quay to Fort-street, to connect with the western tramway system as shown on the plan herewith.

JOHN LACKEY.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted to deviate from the proposed tramway scheme in the manner herein recommended and as shown on plan herewith submitted.

A. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 9/8/81.

Minute of Commissioner.

The first question for settlement will be the route from Elizabeth into Phillip-street. I am nearly certain that the better course will be to resume the land upon which the Sir Maurice O'Connell Hotel is erected, perhaps also a portion of Gibson's yard, which would make a good tramway station; besides, Mr. Cowdery will please prepare plans of the lands required to be taken throughout the route, in order that the required notices may be served by the land-valuer and the compensation to be paid fixed.—CHAS. A. G., 18/8/81.

No. 3.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Existing Lines, Engineer's Office, 26 April, 1882.

Land required for extension of tramway to Circular Quay.

I FORWARD herewith the undermentioned tracings in connection with the extension of tramway to Circular Quay, &c. :—No. 1, showing land required to be taken; No. 2, showing proposed deviation of street and subdivision of land.

GEORGE COWDERY.

Seen.

The Town Clerk to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12 May, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, submitting for the approval of the City Council a proposal for the taking of the land now forming the approach from the Circular Quay to George-street for tramway purposes, and substituting therefor a street 1 chain in width, through Messrs. Bird & Mitchell's stores into George-street, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to state that proposal has received the sanction of the Finance Committee, and will be submitted for ratification by the Council on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,

Town Clerk.

Seen.—CHAS. A. G., 16/5/82. The original estimate of claims was £154,485 16s. 8d. The claims that have been received amount to £99,720; two large claims have yet to come in, but the land-valuer believes that there will be a saving in the estimate. The resale of the land not required will realize £173,350 on the lowest computation, but probably £200,000 will be obtained. The plans show present and future arrangement of street. We shall enter Macquarie-street just below the Treasury buildings. If the stone wall and iron railing which separate the street from the Governor's Domain could be curved back about 50 ft., sufficient to clear the trees, the tramway could be run inside the line of trees, and in this way remove all fear of interference with the wool traffic at the stores.—CHAS. A. G., 8/6/82.

The Minister will further consider this matter. In the meantime he directs that the tram terminus be made in the piece of ground adjoining the Treasury, and the Engineer may put in as many sidings as are required to meet the exigencies of the traffic.—CHAS. A. G., 8/6/82.

Mr. Cowdery informed, 8/6/82.—C.A.G.

No. 5.

Messrs. Flood & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Circular Quay, Cosmopolitan Wharf, Blackwall Stores, Sydney, 16 May, 1882.

We have the honor to call your attention to the great inconvenience that will arise to all connected with shipping matters should the present proposed scheme of tramway route be carried out, viz., along Macquarie-street North, and thence along the Circular Quay.

In the first place, it will block all means of egress to the various stevedores' stores in Macquarie-street, and also prove an obstruction in the way of getting wool out for shipment, as we doubt if men will work trucking out wool when the tramway is running along the quay. We would point out to you that, as near as we can estimate, about one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) bales passed over the quay up to the present time this season, which wool was simply brought to the stores adjacent by the fact that the stevedores' stores are situated contiguous to the Circular Quay. Both the wharfage derived from the export of wool and the tonnage dues paid by the vessels loading and discharging prove a large source of revenue to the Government; and as the proposed tramway scheme is not in any way to assist in the bringing of wool down or the taking away of the cargoes, but simply a passenger route, we fear if it is carried out it will be impossible for us to carry on our business, which must cause a block in the export of our chief staple, and also prove a serious loss to the revenue.

Trusting this matter will have the serious consideration of your colleagues before the proposed line is carried out,—

We have, &c.,

FLOOD & CO.

Minute of Colonial Treasurer.

The Secretary for Public Works.—J.W., 18/5/82.

I think the fears of the writers have exaggerated the probable obstruction which the tramway will offer to the conduct of business. I anticipate little or no obstruction. Will Mr. Cowdery let me see plan.—CHAS. A. G., 25/5/82. Mr. Hyndman, for plan.—G.C., per G.L., 1/6/82. The plan has been laid before the Commissioner.—R.A.H., 9/6/82. Engineer for Existing Lines. I have shown the plan to the Commissioner.—G.C., per G.L., 12/6/82. Commissioner. Seen.—CHAS. A. G., 14/6/82.

Messrs. Flood & Co. to The Commissioner for Railways.

Dear Sir,

Blackwall Stores, Sydney, 18 May, 1882.

We beg to call your attention to our favour of 10th instant, and would like to see you in our neighbourhood if you can spare the time, when we think we would be able to convince you of the great inconvenience that will arise to your Department in bringing the tram-line down Macquarie-street and along the Circular Quay. We will be deterred from getting wool in on the Macquarie-street side and out on the Circular Quay side. Will you kindly give this matter your consideration.

We are, &c.,

FLOOD & CO.

The Commissioner for Railways to Messrs. Flood & Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 1 June, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, addressed to the Honorable the Minister for Public Works, drawing attention to the great inconvenience which you allege is likely to arise through the construction of the tramway line in Macquarie-street North, more particularly in respect to the wool traffic in

in that street, I have the honor, by direction of Mr. Secretary Lackey, to inform you that the route by way of Macquarie-street is the only practicable one, but arrangements will be made for the line to be constructed as near to the footpath on the Domain side as possible.

I have, &c.,
D. VERNON,
(Pro Commissioner for Railways).

No. 6.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 11th instant,* asking if you will be good enough to inform the Chamber what route is to be taken in extending the tramway from Elizabeth-street to Circular Quay, I have, at the request of the Committee, again to ask for the information, as it has been stated that great inconvenience will arise to shippers of wool if the line is carried through Macquarie-street North. *Every search has been made but this letter cannot now be found.

The subject having been brought before the Chamber, the Committee are desirous of obtaining the information asked for before taking further action in the matter.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. H. HAYES,
Secretary.

Mr. Cowdery, B.C., 26/5/82.—G.B. Previous papers on this subject were returned to Commissioner, 26/5/82.—G.C., per G.L., 1/6/82. Commr. Inform Mr. Hayes that I have been unable to reply to his letter, as the route to be adopted is still under consideration.—CHAS. A. G., 12/6/82.

The Commissioner for Railways to The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 13 June, 1882.
With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, requesting that you may be furnished with the information asked for in your letter of the 11th May, respecting the route which is intended to be taken in extending the tramway from Elizabeth-street to the Circular Quay, I have the honor to inform you that I have been unable to reply to your letter, as the route to be adopted is still under consideration.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

No. 7.

The Town Clerk to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 15 June, 1882.
I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to inquire whether it is still intended to carry the line of tramway from the Circular Quay into George-street in the manner shown on the tracing submitted by your letter of the 2nd ultimo, as it has been represented to the City Council that the proposed route had been abandoned.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

Acknowledge receipt, and say, when the final decision is arrived at it will be communicated to them.—CHAS. A. G., 21/6/82.

The Commissioner for Railways to The Town Clerk.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 23 June, 1882.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the extension of the tramway line from the Circular Quay into George-street, and have to inform you that when a final decision has been arrived at it will be duly communicated to the Council.

I have, &c.,
CH. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

No. 8.

His Excellency the Governor to The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Dear Sir John,

Government House, Sydney, 15 June, 1882.
I have been indirectly informed that some difficulties present themselves to carrying the tramway to Circular Quay, owing in great part to the narrowness of the street below the Treasury, and that it would greatly facilitate the operation if the railing now separating the grounds of Government House could be moved back some 30 or 40 feet, crossing the street below the Treasury and re-entering the street at the corner of certain stores. Being desirous of contributing in any way to carrying out any plan which concerns the wishes and convenience of the public, I take the initiative in stating that, should the strip of Government House grounds, not exceeding 30 or 40 feet in breadth, be required, I shall be ready to assent to it on certain conditions, which can be agreed upon when the decision is taken.

Believe me yours truly,
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

No. 9.

Land-valuer, forwarding statement of amounts claimed by owner.

Circular Quay Tramway.

FROM verbal instructions received from the Commissioner for Railways, the land-valuers submitted, on the 2nd May, 1882, a statement of the probable cost of certain lands and buildings near the Circular Quay proposed to be resumed for tramway purposes. The approximate cost of properties taken was estimated at £154,485 16s. 8d., and the amount to be recouped by the sale of surplus land at £173,350.

This statement was submitted to the Honorable the Minister for Works, who, on the 5th of May last, requested that notices should be served at once upon the various owners. Accordingly, on the 6/5/82 notices were duly served, with the following results:—

Name of Claimant.	Area taken.	Amount claimed.	
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
Scottish Australian Investment Company	0 0 11.1	.....	No claim received
Gustave Buckham (lessee)	.....	4,000 0 0	
Scottish Australian Investment Company	0 0 13.70	.....	No claim received.
H. S. Bird (lessee)	.....	2,358 0 0	
Holmes Estate	0 0 12.36	26,000 0 0	
Basham Bros. (lessees)	.....	4,000 0 0	
English Scottish Bank (lessees)	.....	3,000 0 0	
Cormack, A. W.	0 0 5.29	11,300 0 0	
Cliff, J. W.	0 0 39.86	43,200 0 0	
Cliff, J. W.	0 0 15.32	19,225 0 0	
	0 2 17.63	113,083 0 0	

From papers received from the Engineer for Existing Lines, I find that that officer is preparing a new scheme for getting round the Circular Quay, and which he will lay before the Commissioner in a few days.

J. B. T.,
5/8/82.

No. 10.

Engineer for Existing Lines, submitting an amended proposal for getting round the Circular Quay.

Two tracings herewith, one showing land required to be resumed, and the other showing disposition of land with proposed diversion of Queen-street. It is necessary to take this property to join East and West Sydney with a tramway, as it is found impossible to get up Queen-street. The object of running the tramway round the city is that it turns the trains round without shunting; no terminus is required; half the trains are sent each way, so that passengers may go in either direction to any part of the city where the train runs, which will very much increase the usefulness of the lines. The Governor's offer to give a promenade inside his Domain is not of very much use, as the trees will prevent the lines being taken further over than the kerb, and then the trees will require to be lopped closer than they are now. There is another way of getting round the Circular Quay, viz., by turning short round from the present terminus through the vacant piece of ground south of Richardson & Wrench's wool store, on to the quay, north of Bridge's wool store, from which place it can be elevated round the Circular Quay, across the foot of Queen-street, through between the Government Stores, across Argyle-street, through some private property to the Mariners Church, where it would join George-street at the level of the roadway.

Commr.

G. C. (per G. L.),
20/9, 82.

No. 11.

Secretary for Public Works, submitting claims to Executive Council, &c.

Minute for the Executive Council.—Schedule of Railway land claims.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 29 September, 1882.

Tramway Extension—Redfern to the Circular Quay.

Name.	Amount.	The Secretary for Public Works submits, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, Schedule, as per margin, of claims for lands taken for tramway purposes, showing the amount of the original claim, the quantity of land taken, the valuation of the valuator, the sum recommended by the Commissioner for Railways, the amount of award of arbitration, and a column in blank for the insertion of the amount fixed by the Executive Council to be offered in each case, in terms of the Act 22 Victoria No. 19. (See Enclosure.)
	£ s. d.	
Cliff, J. W.	19,008 0 0	
Cliff, J. W.	35,862 15 0	
Buckham, G.	1,603 13 4	
Cormack, A. W.	6,893 6 8	
Basham, A. & E.	860 12 6	
Holmes Mrs. (Trustees)	17,847 10 0	
The Scottish Australian Investment Company	36,087 10 0	
Bird, H. S.	793 6 8	
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	1,087 9 0	

JOHN LACKEY.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 11.]

List of Land Claims on the Extension of the Tramway from Redfern to Circular Quay.

No M P.	Name of Claimant.	Description of Property taken.	Quantity of	Amount	Amount	Amount
			land required for Tramway purposes.	of original claim.	of valuation by Land Valuator.	recommended by Commissioner.
			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
82-1063	Cliff, J. W.	City allotment and buildings	0 0 15½	19,225 0 0	19,008 0 0	19,008 0 0*
1739	Cliff, J. W.	City allotment and buildings	0 0 39*86	43,200 0 0	35,862 15 0	35,862 15 0*
1917	Buckham, Gustave .	Leasehold land and building	0 0 11 1	4,000 0 0	1,603 18 4	1,603 18 4
1946	Cormack, A. W.	City allotment	0 0 5 29	11,300 0 0	6,893 6 8	6,893 6 8†
2042	Basham, Arthur & Elijah	Leasehold land and building	0 0 6 36	4,000 0 0	860 12 6	860 12 6
2160	Holmes, Mrs (Trustees of)	City allotments and buildings	0 0 12 36	26,000 0 0	17,847 16 0	17,847 16 0†
3704	The Scottish Australian Investment Company	City allotment and buildings	0 0 24 80	36,087 10 0	37,408 5 0	36,087 10 0
3951	Bird, H S	Leasehold land and building	0 0 13-70	2,358 0 0	793 6 8	793 6 8
3958	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	Leasehold land and building	0 0 6	3,000 0 0	1,087 9 0	1,087 9 0

* By personal interview I have arranged with Cliff to pay him £45,000 for the two properties; possession to be given 28th instant, he to receive rents to that date—H.C., 15/2/83. † I have arranged with Cormack for £4,500. ‡ I have arranged with Trustees of this property for £14,000, they to receive rents to date—H.C., 13/3/83.

J. B. T., 20/9/82.

The Executive Council advise that the amount recommended by the Commissioner for Railways, as set forth in Schedule, be paid to the claimants mentioned, in full satisfaction of compensation for land taken and damage sustained by reason of the making of the tramway extension referred to.

No. 12.

Précis of Case by Commissioner.

Re Tramway Extension to connect eastern with western system, and land taken at Circular Quay.

IN the Tramway Act assented to on the 28th April, 1880, provision was made for a line along York-street (commencing at Charlotte-place) to Druitt-street, from Druitt-street to George-street, then along George-street and Parramatta-street, and terminating at the Glebe.

The residents of the Glebe were very anxious for the completion of their line, and by meetings and deputations urged its early construction. Surveys were made, and in April, 1881, the Minister decided that tenders were to be at once invited for the work. The business people of York-street, however, objected to the route, alleging that the running of the tram through York-street would materially interfere with their business. Consideration was then given to the question of seeing whether this route could not with advantage be deviated. In a minute in reference to the matter, the Commissioner, on the 23rd July, 1881, wrote—“In considering this subject, attention had been given at the same time to the question of the desirability of connecting the eastern with the western system of tramways, and especially to the necessity of extending beyond their present terminus in Elizabeth-street the existing tramway lines, so as to relieve that street of the inconvenience of its being devoted to shunting operations. The Commissioner then submitted a plan, as follows:—The line which now terminates at Hunter-street in Elizabeth-street will be taken either across Hunter-street to Phillip-street through private property, or making use, for the purpose of curving into Hunter-street from Elizabeth-street, of the corner allotment upon which the Sir Maurice O’Connell Inn is erected, will be taken by Hunter-street into Phillip street as far as Bridge-street, where it will cross Government land at the rear of the Treasury into Macquarie-street, thence by that street to the Circular Quay, and by the Circular Quay to Lower George-street, thence to Dawes Point, and from Dawes Point in a line with Fort-street and Argyle-place to Kent-street, thence by Kent-street to Liverpool-street, at which street a short cut through a private allotment will be made into Sussex-street, and along that thoroughfare into Hay-street, thence through an intervening piece of land into Ultimo-street and on to Quay-street, and by that street, which will be opened up for the purpose, to the Railway Bridge (Parramatta-street), and thence, as provided in the route mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, to the Glebe. The line should be made a double one throughout, for the proper conduct of the traffic.”

This proposal was submitted to the Governor and Executive Council on the 4th August, and approved of.

Plans were then got out showing the land required to admit of the line being taken from the Circular Quay into George-street. This was proposed to be effected by taking sufficient land to form a new street and to close Queen-street, the balance of land not required to be re-sold with frontages to the new street. The cost of land, &c., to be taken, was estimated by the valuers at £154,486, and the amount to be obtained by re-sale of frontages at £173,350, showing a gain upon the transaction of £18,864, besides giving a better street than the existing outlet from Circular Quay, and affording a better approach to the quay from George-street.

Before any action was taken to obtain possession of the land, the City Corporation were asked to approve of the scheme as far as the streets of the city were concerned. It was asked that the proposal might be treated as confidential, as it was undesirable to give publicity to it till the land was taken.

The Town Clerk having intimated by personal interview that the scheme would be approved by the Council, and that His Worship the Mayor advised the notices to be served, the Secretary for Public Works, by minute dated 5/5/82, decided that notices were to be served on owners at once. Notices were thereupon served. Claims have been received from the owners, amounting to £147,812 10s., as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
J. W. Cliff (Mitchell & Co.)	43,200	0	0
J. W. Cliff	19,225	0	0
Mrs. Holmes (Trustees)	26,000	0	0
Scottish Australian Investment Company (Buckham’s Hotel, H. S. Bird)	36,087	10	0
G. Buckham (lessee)	4,000	0	0
H. S. Bird (first claim £2,358, subsequently reduced to)	1,000	0	0
Basham Bros.	4,000	0	0
English Scottish Bank	3,000	0	0
A. W. Cormack	11,300	0	0

Total claims £147,812 10 0

Since valued by the land-valuer at £121,364 13s. 2d.

Objections

Objections were then raised by the owners and others interested in the wool stores at the Circular Quay, that the construction of the tramway along Macquarie-street at the back of the wool stores would greatly interfere with the conduct of the wool traffic. Several proposals have been made to meet this difficulty. His Excellency the Governor proposed to give portion of his domain for a promenade, so as to admit of the tram-line running clear of the wool stores. At this date the Minister stated that he would further consider the matter, and authorized the tram terminus in the meantime to be made in the piece of ground adjoining the Treasury. The claimants upon whom notice was served have written in from time to time complaining of delay in completing the taking, and landlords have not collected rents from tenants, nor has the Department done so, for fear of complicating matters further. Repeated applications are being made for some decision, and actions for recovery of compensation are threatened. Since the notices were served, the Crown Law Officers, in advising upon the taking of land in another place, namely, at the corner of Hunter and Phillip Streets, have stated that the proceedings for taking land for tramway purposes have not been complete, inasmuch as the Tramway Act, in their opinion, requires the same steps to be pursued in regard to acquiring land as is provided for in the Railway Act. In that case the plans and books of reference should have been first submitted to and approved by the Houses of Parliament. It was expressly determined that the necessity for going to Parliament for the sanction of tramway lines in the city and suburbs of Sydney should be waived, and that the authority of the Governor and Executive Council should be sufficient. This, no doubt, the Act expresses; but it would seem that by words used in the last clause of the Act the enactment in this respect is rendered nugatory by the provision that all acts connected with the taking of land for tramways shall be in conformity with the provisions for taking land for railway purposes. It may be that, if it be decided to withdraw from the taking in the case in question, the plea can be advanced that there has been no legal taking. If, however, the owners of the land can show they have sustained loss by the action of the Government in taking (though not in proper form) their land and premises, it would be reasonable on their part to look for compensation, nor could the Government equitably, I think, withhold it. It would seem that if the Government determine to proceed with the taking, the owners of the land will not be in a position to object, as they have sent in their claims. At all events, whether they have an abstract right to object or not, it is clear they will not object. It may be stated that, beyond the new point referred to in advice of Crown Law Officers, there has been no irregularity in the proceedings in this matter. The approval of the Governor and Executive Council to the route proposed was duly obtained, and before notices of the taking of the land were served (the serving of which was specially sanctioned by the Minister) the concurrence of the Corporation in the proposal was sought and obtained.—CHAS. A. G., 2/11/82.

No. 13.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

Circular Tram system.

WILL the Attorney-General advise as to the responsibilities of the Government in the matter of land resumption near Circular Quay for tram purposes (papers herewith). After carefully perusing the papers, it seems to me the Government are morally bound to complete the resumption; and in any case, whether the proposed tram system be carried out or not, it would appear that the resumption could be completed without risk, as by forming new street and re-selling land this could be carried out, not only without loss but at an actual profit, according to the land-valuator's estimates. Moreover, should any deviation be decided upon so as to connect the eastern tram system with any proposed western route this land must be required. As the matter has been held in abeyance since April or May last, much to the inconvenience of the landowners and occupiers, I should be glad if my honorable colleague would give this matter his earliest consideration.

HENRY COPELAND.

27/1/83.

No. 14.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Tramway extension to Circular Quay.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney 31 January, 1883.

I do myself the honor to return herewith the memo. of the Honorable the Minister for Public Works with the other papers relating to the resumption of land near the Circular Quay for tramway purposes, and to state that I have submitted them to Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, a copy of whose advising thereon will be found upon the other side.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General.

I AM at a loss to know what has been the cause of delay in this matter. It is not a question of alteration of the proposed tram system, and should not have been delayed by any such consideration. It is one of law, and in my view the Government is bound by its contract. It is not to be supposed that the Government can exercise its powers to resume land for railway purposes—and having taken the preliminary steps to do this—then withdraw because it has changed its plans. With its policy the owner of the land resumed has nothing to do. If he consents, there is an end of the matter; if he refuses, the Government is bound by its contract, and must go on and complete it. If it continues to refuse, an application to the Supreme Court might be made for a mandamus to compel it to complete, the result of which, I think, would be adverse to the Government; but no such a course should be rendered necessary. It would be in the last degree objectionable that the large powers given by such Acts as the Railway Act and Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act should be exercised capriciously or injuriously.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY, A.G.

Crown Law Offices, January 30, 1883.

Minute of Minister for Works.

Let Mr. Gorman re-value these lands with as little delay as possible, so as to compare with previous valuations.—H.C., 6/2/83. Instructed accordingly.—J.R., 6/2/83.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Messrs. Hardie & Gorman to The Minister for Public Works.

Sir,

Sale Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 8 February, 1883.

We have the honor to enclose herein our several valuations of the properties at Circular Quay, resumed by the Government, fronting George-street, Pitt-street, and Queen-street, and which were made in accordance with your verbal instructions (as per the tracing which we return herein). Our valuations are for the freehold and buildings at the time of resumption only, and do not include interest to represent rent, and which we think should be paid in addition to the amounts named, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

We have, &c.,

HARDIE & GORMAN.

Sale Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 8 February, 1883.

Valuation of property at Circular Quay, occupied by Messrs. Cormack Brothers, having a frontage of 31 ft. 4 in. to a lane leading from Pitt-street, and a depth of 51 ft. 6 in. at the rear of Bird & Co.'s property. We estimate that this property was worth, at the time of resumption, four thousand five hundred pounds (£4,500).

HARDIE & GORMAN,
Valuers.

Valuation of property at Circular Quay, occupied by Messrs. H. S. Bird & Co., having a frontage of 61 ft. 5 in. to Pitt-street, 60 ft. 9 in. along a lane. We estimate that this property was worth, at the time of resumption, in May, 1882, three hundred pounds (£300) per foot on the Pitt-street frontage; or for the whole property, eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty pounds (£18,450).

HARDIE & GORMAN,
Valuers.

Valuation of property at Circular Quay, occupied by Messrs. Mitchell & Co. and others, having a frontage of 127 ft. 8 in. to George-street, and 57 ft. 1 in. to Pitt-street (as per plan). We estimate that the property was worth, at the time of resumption, in May, 1882, two hundred and seventy-five pounds (£275) per foot, on the total frontage of 184 ft. 8 in.; or for the whole property, fifty thousand six hundred pounds (£50,600).

HARDIE & GORMAN,
Valuers.

Valuation of property at Circular Quay, occupied as an hotel, having a frontage of 47 ft. 10 in. to Queen-street, 48 ft. 10 in. to Pitt-street, 62 ft. 8 in. and 56 ft. 5 in. along a lane. We estimate that this property was worth, at the time of resumption, in May, 1882, four hundred pounds (£400) per foot on the Queen-street frontage; or for the whole property, nineteen thousand two hundred pounds (£19,200).

HARDIE & GORMAN,
Valuers.

Valuation of property at Circular Quay, occupied by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, having a frontage of 54 ft. 1 in. to George-street, 55 ft. 5 in. to Queen-street, 60 ft. 9 in. along a lane. We estimate that this property was worth, at the time of resumption, in May, 1882, four hundred pounds (£400) per foot on the George-street frontage; or for the whole property, twenty-one thousand six hundred pounds (£21,600).

HARDIE & GORMAN,
Valuers.

Mr. J. W. Cliff's Claim.

No. 16.

Mr. J. W. Cliff to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

I HEREBY offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon), of which I am owner, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, and numbered GT, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, containing 15½ perches, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway, or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of (£19,225) nineteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds, which sum I declare to be my full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this twenty-first day of March, 1882.

J. W. CLIFF,
333, George-street.

Land-valuer.—G.B., B.C., 21/3/82.

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-1,063.

Tramway Extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and owner, J. W. Cliff; area taken, 15½ perches; amount of claim, £19,225.

Report.

THIS land has a frontage to Pitt-street of 64 feet. The buildings erected thereon are very old, and were occupied at the date of resumption by a Chinese merchant as a weekly tenant.

		<i>Valuation.</i>					
64 feet frontage to Pitt-street, at £270 per foot	£17,280	0 0
Forced sale at 10 per cent.	1,728	0 0
						£19,008	0 0

JAMES BYRNES.
J. B. THOMPSON. 5/9/82.

Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£19,225	0 0
Recommend payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,008	0 0

J.B.
J.B.T. 5/9/82.

Approved for Schedule.—CHAS. A. G., B.C., 13/9/82. Scheduled.—J.B.T., 20/9/82.

Mr. J. W. Cliff to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

I HEREBY offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon) of which I am the owner, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, containing 39·86 perches, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway, or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of £43,200, which sum I declare to be my full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1882.

JOHN WILLIAM CLIFF,
By H. R. WAY, his Attorney,
118, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Land-valuer.—G.B., B.C., 9/5/82.

Messrs. Byrnes & Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-1,739.

Tramway Extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and owner, John William Cliff; area taken, 39·86 perches; amount of claim, £43,200.

Report.

THE land taken extends from George-street to Pitt-street, and is now occupied by Mitchell & Co., ship chandlers, who are weekly tenants. The buildings are old, but in good repair.

		<i>Valuation.</i>					
120 feet 9 inches frontage to George and Pitt Streets, at £270 per foot	£32,602	10 0
Forced sale at 10 per cent.	3,260	5 0
						£35,862	15 0.

JAMES BYRNES.
J. B. THOMPSON. 5/9/82.

Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£43,200	0 0
Recommend payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,862	15 0

J.B.
J.B.T. 5/9/82.

Approved.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82. Land-valuer, B.C. Scheduled.—J.B.T., 20/9/82.

Messrs. Way & Way to The Commissioner for Railways.

Cliff to the Commissioner for Railways.—Extension of tramway to Circular Quay.

Sir, 118, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 27 July, 1882.

We have the honor, on behalf of our client, Mr. J. W. Cliff, to apply to you for information as to what is being done herein. The first resumption took place in March last, and about the 18th of that month the claim for compensation was forwarded to your Department, and within a few days Mr. Cliff left the Colony, anticipating that the matter would be settled without delay. On the 24th April last an abstract showing the title to the whole of the land resumed by the Government was delivered; since this time we have heard nothing of the matter. Our client having left here under the impression that the matter would be speedily settled, is greatly prejudiced by the delay. We have therefore to request that you will let us know as soon as possible when we may expect a settlement of the matter.

We have, &c.,
WAY & WAY.

Land-valuer.—G.B., B.C., 29/7/82.

Messrs. Way & Way to The Minister for Works.

Cliff to the Commissioner for Railways—Extension of tramway to Circular Quay.

Sir, 118, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 10 August, 1882.

We have the honor, as the attorneys for Mr. J. W. Cliff, to call your attention to the position of this matter, which is as follows:—

In March last the first notice of resumption was served on Mr. Cliff, shortly before his leaving for England, and at a time when he had arranged for an advance to enable him to clear off an existing claim on the property. The service of the notice prevented the mortgage being completed, and Mr. Cliff left the Colony,

Colony, in the expectation that the matter would be settled by the Government without delay ; but contrary to his expectations, nearly five months have elapsed and the Government have not informed him what amount of compensation they are prepared to give. The result is that Mr. Cliff is threatened with an action for the amount due on the property, which claim, but for the action of the Government, would have been settled before he left the Colony, and unless some definite action be taken by the Government at once, a writ will be issued which will do our client, and also the firm of which he is a member, viz., Messrs. W. Gardiner & Co., great injury, for which we contend the Government will be liable.

Our object in communicating with you on the subject is to request that the question of compensation to be given by Government to our client be settled at once, to prevent further complications arising.

We have, &c.,
WAY & WAY.

Land-valuer.—G.B., B.C., 14/8/82, I am prepared to value this property as soon as the question of *taking* has been decided.—G.B., 16/8/82.

Messrs. Way & Way to The Minister for Works.

Cliff to the Commissioner for Railways—Extension of Tramway to Circular Quay.

Sir,

69, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 25 January, 1883.

We have the honor to point out to you that the notices resuming the land in this matter bear date the 20th March and 5th May, 1882, respectively, since which time we have written to the Commissioner for Railways, on the 27th July, 10th August, and 22nd November last, and have had several interviews with him, but up to the present time have been unable to obtain any information in respect of the matter.

It is hardly necessary for us to state that the delay on the part of the Government in completing the matter after having resumed the land has been a matter of serious loss to our client, as he has been prevented from dealing with the land or collecting the rents, and at the same time deprived of the purchase money, which he should have had long since. We have, under the circumstances, to request that the matter may be completed with as little delay as possible.

We have, &c.,
WAY & WAY.

Messrs. Way & Way to The Minister for Works.

Cliff to the Commissioner for Railways—Extension of Tramway to Circular Quay.

Sir,

69, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

Referring to our letter on this subject of the 25th ultimo, we have the honor to point out that, unless satisfactory steps be taken by the Government with a view to a speedy settlement of this matter by the 6th instant, we shall be compelled, acting under counsel's opinion, to apply for a writ of mandamus. The next Term commences on the 12th instant, and if the application be not made early the Term will be lost and our client subjected to further delay, the risk of which he cannot afford to take.

We have, &c.,
WAY & WAY.

Mr. J. W. Cliff to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 February, 1883.

With reference to Mr. Secretary Copeland's agreement with me on the subject of the resumption by you of the land at the Circular Quay, I have to inform you that I have agreed to accept £45,000 in full payment of the claims I have made in respect of such properties, it being understood that I be allowed all rents, &c., in connection therewith till the 28th of the present month.

Yours truly,
J. W. CLIFF.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

Prepare Minute Paper for Executive.—H.C., 21/2/83. Land-valuer.—B.C., 22/2/83., L.P.I.,
pro Secretary. Scheduled, 23/2/83.—J.B.T. Ex. minute. 83/10, 9/3/83.

Memo. of Hon. Alexander Stuart.

My dear Williams,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

On 15/2/83 Mr. Copeland compromised Cliff's claim for Circular Quay resumption at £45,000, in lieu of £54,870 15s. Rents to come to Government from the 28th February.

Clarke, partner with Cliff in this affair, goes to London to-morrow, and is anxious to have the settlement to-morrow morning.

Is the title and conveyance right and ready? They ask interest from 1st March, to either which or the rents they are, in my opinion, entitled.

J. Williams, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

Yours truly,
ALEXANDER STUART.

Interest rate settled at 5 per cent. per annum.—A.S., 12/1/83. Pay.—F.A.W., 12/6/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Cliff and Clarke to you.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 21 April, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith engrossments, conveyance, and registration copy herein, in order that a plan may be put on each, and to request that you will be good enough to return same to me at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
J. WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor,
(*per* J. S. JONES.)

Land-valuer, 21/4/83.—L.P.I. At Crown Solicitor's request, plans were forwarded on 21st instant.—J.B., 23/4/83.

The

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 June, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the necessary deeds in the matter of Cliff and Clarke to you have been executed, and that there is nothing to prevent the matter being now settled.

I forward herewith a voucher for £45,000. The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, you will observe, from the memo. endorsed on the letter sent herewith, has consented to pay £5 per cent. interest upon the amount of consideration money agreed to from 1st March last, and it will be necessary to provide for the payment of this interest when the matter is settled. The amount of rates and taxes (if any) now due may be deducted from the amount of interest money.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
(per W. C. STAFFORD),
Crown Solicitor.

Accountant, B.C., 12/6/83.—G.B. Urgent. Entered voucher No. 4,461-179, £4,500.—J.G.,
12/6/83. Land valuer.—F.J.W., 13/6/83, B.C. Entered, 21/6/83.—J.B. Accountant advised
personally.—F.J.W. Secretary, 21/6/83.—B.C.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Cliff and Clarke to you.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 June, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith voucher for the payment of interest on the sum of £45,000 from the 1st March last up to the day of payment, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, as authorized by the memo. of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary forwarded to you with my letter of yesterday's date, No. 83B-424. I also forward a memo. from the Treasurer of the City Council, stating that all rates and taxes have been paid. The voucher is signed in blank, and the amount to be filled in will be interest at the above rate from 1st March last to the date of payment of the £45,000.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Accountant.—B.C., 14/6/83.—G.B. Paid by Treasury on 27th June, 1883.—F.J.W. Interest,
£733 11s. 2d.—F.J.W. Examiner.—B.C., 3/7/83. Seen.—J.P.F., 13/7/83. Accountant. The
interest due is as entered on voucher herewith for certificate.—F.J.W. Secretary.—B.C. Entered
voucher No. 5,438-155, £733 11s. 2d.—J.G., 13/7/83. Voucher at Treasury. Mr. Cliff advised
personally.—F.J.W. Secretary, B.C., 20/7/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Cliff to you.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 10 July, 1883.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to cause the sum of £30 15s. 6d. to be placed to the credit of my public account, to enable me to pay counsel's fees incurred in connection with the above matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Make out voucher.—G.B., 10/7/83. Voucher herewith.—J.S.S., 11/7/83. Pay.—D.V., *pro*
Commissioner. Accountant, B.C.—G.B., 11/7/83. Entd. voucher No. 5,386-153, £30 15s. 6d.—J.G.,
12/7/83. Voucher at Treasury.—F.J.W. Sect., B.C., 17/7/83. Land-valuer, B.C.—G.B., 17/7/83.
Entd., 23/7/83.—J.B. Commissioner.

Claim of Trustees of Holmes' Estate.

No. 17.

The Trustees to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

WE hereby offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon) of which we are trustees in Mrs. Holmes' settlement, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which we hereby acknowledge to have received and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway, or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of (£26,000) twenty-six thousand pounds, which sum we declare to be our full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1882.

FRED. KORFF, '
F. H. REUSS, JUNIOR, } As trustees.
W. H. HICKS.

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-2,160.

Tramway extension to Circular Quay.

Claimants and owners, the trustees of Mrs. Holmes; area taken, 12.36 perches; amount of claim, £26,000.

Report.

THERE are two tenements on this land, one occupied by the E.S. & A.C. Bank, and the other as a produce store by Basham Bros. It has frontages to George and Queen Streets, and to a lane at right-angles to the latter street.

Valuation.

Valuation.

54 feet 1 inch frontages to George and Queen Streets, at £300 per foot	£16,225	0	0
Forced sale at 10 per cent.	1,622	10	0
	£17,847	10	0

JAMES BYRNES,
J. B. THOMPSON. 5/9/82.

Amount of claim	£26,000	0	0
Recommend payment	17,847	10	0

J.B.

J.B.T. 5/9/82.

Appd. schedule.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82. Land-valuer, B.C. Scheduled.—J.B.T., 20/9/82.

Mr. W. H. Hicks to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Athenæum Club, Sydney, 28 October, 1882.

I have the honor to place the following communication before you:—On the 5th day of May last the trustees of the Holmes' estate, of whom I am one, received a notice of "Land taken for the Circular Quay Tramway" by the Government. Since that time we have received no further information on the subject from you. I would beg respectfully to point out to you that, as no rent is being received by us from the tenant of the English and Scottish Bank, or of the hay and corn store adjoining, the members of the family interested in the Holmes' estate, and especially the younger, are very greatly inconvenienced; the trustees also having been put to personal trouble and expense. Upwards of three years back I refused a *bona fide* offer of (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds for the site now resumed by Government, which I refused to entertain, in the interests of the family, in view of the very great increase in value of property in the immediate locality in the course of a short time.

Taking into consideration the great loss and inconvenience caused to the family, the trustees would be greatly obliged at receiving as early a reply from you as to the settlement of the matter as suits your convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HICKS.

The Trustees to The Minister for Public Works.

Sir,

Athenæum Club, 7 March, 1883.

We, the trustees of the Holmes' estate, have the honor to place before you for your favourable consideration the following facts in connection with the resumption of land, by the late Government, for tramway purposes. In May last we received notice of resumption from the Commissioner of Railways, on behalf of the Government, since which time we have not been in receipt of rents in consequence of the notice served upon us. Some four or five years ago Mr. Hicks—one of the three trustees, and having a fourth interest in the estate—received a *bona fide* offer of £20,000 from Mr. C. K. Moore on behalf of two English capitalists. His letter is herewith appended. Mr. Hicks refused this offer, believing that in the course of a few years the property in question would so increase in value, judging from the great increase in value of surrounding and adjacent properties, as to be of great value and advantage to the children of the four families at the decease of their parents. The property has been in the family upwards of forty-two (42) years. Independent gentlemen who knew the property when first purchased by Mr. Holmes are of opinion that it is worth upwards of £350 per foot, while land situated some 100 or 150 yards from the Holmes' estate, and having only *one* frontage—the Holmes' block having *three* frontages—is estimated to be worth fully £300 per foot. Under these circumstances, and considering the great inconvenience and loss caused to the families through the non-collection and division of rents since May last, we respectfully submit, on behalf of the estate and the children, that the sum offered to us as compensation, £13,385, is quite inadequate to the proper value, and ought not to be accepted by us. We therefore respectfully urge and hope that, upon a re-consideration of the matter, you will decide to meet us fairly in the matter and award a sum not less than £16,000 or £18,000.

In representing this case for your consideration, we are of course only doing so, and very respectfully, in the interests of those to whom we are bound in a very sacred trust.

We have, &c.,

Trustees, { FRED. KORFF.
F. H. REUSS, JUNIOR.
W. H. HICKS.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. C. K. Moore to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 5 March, 1883.

In answer to your letter of to-day, I beg to state that I made you an offer of (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds sterling for the property situated in George-street and entrance to Circular Quay, occupied by Bank and hay and corn store, on behalf of two English capitalists, Mr. Barclay and General Orr, who were seeking investments in New South Wales some five years since. You declined the same, believing the property worth more.

Yours truly,

CHARLES K. MOORE.

Mr. T. Garrett to The Minister for Public Works.

Dear Copeland,

4, Spring-street, Sydney, 10/3/83.

Would you kindly see Mr. Hicks and myself on Monday morning, *re* offer for part of resumed land at Circular Quay for railway or tramway purposes.

Yours truly,

THOMAS GARRETT.

Holmes Estate.—Say at 11 o'clock on Monday, if convenient to you.—T.G.

Mr.

Mr. W. H. Hicks to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Athenæum Club, 13 March, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose you herewith our acceptances, as trustees in the Holmes' estate, of your offer of £14,000, outside the rents to date, for the Bank and hay and corn store in Lower George-street, resumed by the late Government, for tramway purposes. At the same time the trustees consider they have been somewhat hardly treated by the Government, inasmuch as the property is proved to be beyond doubt worth at least five or six thousand pounds more. We are unwilling, however, to be involved in legal proceedings, as we are only trustees, and therefore are placed in a very awkward position. Of course we assume that the Government will be responsible for all expenses in the resumption and conveyance of the land in question.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HICKS.

P.S.—Kindly inform me at your earliest convenience if we are to collect rents to date forthwith, and whether it is necessary to have your written authority for that purpose.—W.H.H.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sirs,

Athenæum Club, Monday.

I have had an interview with the Minister with Garrett. His final offer is £14,000, outside the rents which we receive up to date. If you agree to accept, please sign your names to that effect on this paper, and I will return it to him. The answer has to be given to-day. Garrett advises the acceptance by us.

Yours truly,

W. H. HICKS.

Agreeable to these terms:—

FRED. KORFF,	} Trustees.
F. H. REUSS,	
W. H. HICKS,	

Seen.—H.C., 24/3/83. This has been replied to, I believe, through Public Works; obtain copy and put with this.—CHAS. A. G. I am informed that the only copy made was handed to the Minister.—J.S.S., 17/3/83. Prepare for Schedule, Governor and Executive Council.—CHAS. A. G., 18/3/83.
Land-valuer.—B.C. Scheduled, 19/3/83.—J.B.

The Minister for Public Works to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Dear Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 13 March, 1883.

Your letter accepting my offer is to hand; but before proceeding any further I should be glad to know if, in the event of the Government seeing their way clear to withdraw altogether from the resumption, you and the other trustees would approve of that course, or whether you would prefer to let the matter be carried out on the terms agreed upon. Of course, should the Government withdraw, you would receive all back rent, and matters would be restored to their original position as before notice of resumption was sent, as I understand the tenants have not been disturbed in any way. An early answer will oblige.

Yours truly,

HENRY COPELAND.

Mr. W. H. Hicks to The Minister for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Athenæum Club, 13 March, 1883.

In answer to your letter of this date, acknowledging the acceptance, by the trustees in the Holmes' estate, of your offer of £14,000 outside the rents to date, I have the honor to inform you that we fully understand that our acceptance of that offer was and is a final settlement of the question.

This matter has been delayed so long, and has proved of such inconvenience to the families, that we are glad to have the matter finally settled. We shall be glad, therefore, if you will inform us whether we are to collect rents from the date of resumption to the 14th, as agreed upon by you, and whether it will be necessary to receive your authority for the collection of such rents.

Faithfully yours,

W. H. HICKS.

The Minister for Public Works to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 March, 1883.

The object of my writing you yesterday was to remove the stigma on the Government conveyed in a paragraph of your letter of the same date, in which you say—"The trustees consider they have been somewhat hardly treated by the Government, inasmuch as the property is proved beyond doubt to be worth at least five or six thousand pounds more. We are unwilling to be involved in legal proceedings, as we are only trustees, and therefore are placed in a very awkward position." As, however, by your latest communication, the trustees evidently prefer to be thus "hardly treated by the Government," rather than have the estate restored to them, I shall give instructions to have the matter completed as quickly as possible, and will inform you as to receiving the rents as soon as I can communicate with the Crown Solicitor.

I should take it as a favour if you would return me my last letter, to be copied, when it can be returned to you again.

I have, &c.,

HENRY COPELAND.

Mr. W. H. Hicks to The Minister for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Athenæum Club, 14 March, 1883.

I perfectly understood the purport of your letter of the 13th, and answered accordingly. The trustees, while still of opinion that they have been "hardly dealt with by the Government," prefer, as you say, to be thus hardly dealt with, rather than have the estate restored to them, now that they have accepted the Government offer, or of having to fight the Government by either arbitration or in the Law Courts. I have painfully in my memory the decision of Judge Manning in a case in which Mr. Robberds and I were cast in costs for defending an action in which we were simply trustees, having no interest in the estate nor any option as to defending the action. I for one, therefore, will not put myself in the false position of going

going back from our acceptance of the Government offer of £14,000 for the land in question resumed by Government for tramway purposes. But do not for a moment suppose that I am of opinion that we have at all the best of the bargain; on the contrary, had the property been my own, I should certainly have trusted even to the uncertainty of the law in the matter. No stigma has been cast upon the Government in any shape or form, and I trust you will disabuse your mind of anything of the kind. The family, and especially some junior members of it, have been and are greatly inconvenienced by the non-collection of rents for the last ten months. You will, I am sure, give early instructions, so that the matter may be brought to a conclusion.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HICKS.

Mr. W. H. Hicks to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Athenæum Club, 2 April, 1883.

Representing the trustees in the Holmes' estate, I have the honor respectfully to place before your notice the following circumstances in connection with the resumption of the Bank and hay and corn store in lower George-street by you, in May last, for tramway purposes.

In accordance with your request we forwarded to you our valuation of the property in question, and I think estimated it at £26,000 or £27,000 more or less. Last month you were good enough to give Mr. Korff and me an interview on the subject, and also introduced us to the then Minister for Works, Mr. H. Copeland. His offer to us then was £13,385, with back rents to date of transfer of property. To this we objected, and shortly after Mr. Garrett and I waited on the Minister, who, after telling us that the Government were dealing very liberally with us in the matter, and that he himself had visited and valued the property, and after making sundry calculations in our presence, made as a final offer the sum of £14,000, with rents, costs, &c. I beg to refer you to my letter of acceptance and my remarks thereon. In that letter I, on behalf of the trustees, while accepting the £14,000—a kind of Hobson's choice—protested against the harsh manner in which we had been dealt with by Government, stating also that *as trustees* we had no option in the matter, and that we accepted the sum offered sooner than take the responsibility of law upon our shoulders. In a subsequent letter to the Minister I added to the above reiterated statement that were the property mine I should have taken legal steps in the matter, rather than have accepted the Government offer of £14,000.

I forwarded a letter from Mr. C. K. Moore stating that he, as agent for Messrs. Barclay and General Orr, two capitalists, had offered me some five (5) years back £20,000, which I refused. I also represented the great and increasing value of land in the immediate neighbourhood, selling from £300 to £450 per foot. (The ground opposite to the Bank is a case in point, having but one frontage, and yet fetching £450 per foot, as I am informed.)

I have a direct offer from Mr. Kidman of £19,000 for the block; and Mr. Walker, the contractor and builder, in evidence last week in an Equity suit, valued the property at £26,000 or £27,000, stating that he would be willing to purchase at upwards of £20,000 as a speculation.

We were led to believe (Messrs. Korff, Garrett, and I) from Mr. Copeland's statement and manner that—

1. If we did not accept the Government offer the land might be thrown back on our hands, as the Government had not decided whether or not they would ratify the resumption by the late Government.
2. That our only other course would be arbitration or law.
3. That the Government, through him, were offering us a sum in excess of the Government valuations.

My reply to the Minister, bearing date 13th March, confirms this statement. I was accused by Mr. Copeland too, in a friendly conversation on the matter at the Town Hall, with having been "cross" at the time I wrote my acceptance of the Government offer of £14,000, and complaining of the harsh treatment of the Government.

I beg therefore most respectfully to submit, now that I have read the remarks of Mr. Copeland in the House, that I give a positive disclaimer, as my letters will also prove, to his statement that I as one of the owners was "satisfied." He said, "The sums put down by Government valuers were altogether too high. He gave instructions for a second valuation to be made, and the second was lower than the first, but not sufficiently low in his judgment. He examined the land himself, and in a private manner negotiated with the owners * * * The effect of his searching into the matter (of the land resumed at Circular Quay) was that he dealt with the owners of the land, and the country was saved the sum of £16,180, and two out of the three owners of the land were his personal friends. The effects of this over-laborious looking over the matter were that the country was saved this amount of money, and the owners were satisfied."

I emphatically deny that we as trustees or I as part owner were "satisfied."

I beg respectfully to state that the accepted offer made to us by Mr. Copeland, "a final offer" as he termed it, was received by us under misconception and against our expressed wishes; that we did so fearing, as trustees, to incur any legal liability in prosecuting our demand against the Government. Nor did we see our way clear to accepting the alternative of Mr. Copeland (which we believed he could not legally offer us) of having the land forced back on our hands. We certainly thought that the very lowest sum that would be offered to us by the Government would be £18,000, outside back rents, costs, &c., considering we had so fully proved the value of the land to be upwards of £20,000.

On behalf of the trustees therefore, I beg respectfully to be allowed to withdraw our acceptance of the sum of £14,000, as it was given, believing from the statements of the Minister that his offer of £14,000 was in excess of the sum of the Government valuations.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HICKS.

Minute of Acting Secretary for Public Works.

Reply that the arrangements cannot now be departed from, that instructions have been given to have the conveyance prepared, and immediately on completion thereof the £14,000 agreed to will be paid.—A.S., 20/4/83. Will be allowed rents till (say) 1st June next.—CHAS. A. G., 23/4/83. Land-valuer, B.C., 24/4/83. Re-scheduled.—J.B., 24/4/83.

The

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 23 April, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the resumption for public purposes of the land in George-street belonging to the Holmes' estate, and in which you ask, on behalf of the trustees of the estate, to be allowed to withdraw their acceptance of the offer of £14,000 made by the late Secretary for Public Works in full satisfaction of the claim, I have the honor, by direction of Mr. Secretary Stuart, to inform you that the arrangement entered into by you with the late Secretary for Public Works cannot now be departed from; and on your forwarding the abstract of title the necessary steps will be taken to have the transfer completed and the compensation money paid over to the trustees without delay.

I may add that the trustees will be allowed the rents of the premises until 1st June next.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Mr. W. H. Hicks to The Commissioner for Railways.

Dear Sir,

Athenæum Club.

I have received a letter from Messrs. Jones & Jones, of which I send you a copy, protesting against the acceptance of the £14,000 by the trustees. I also send petition to Minister of Works, sent to me to forward on. What is to be done in the matter?

Very faithfully yours,

W. H. HICKS.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. Jones & Jones to The Trustees.

Re Holmes' settlement.

Dear Sirs,

77, Pitt-street, Sydney, 19 June, 1883.

We hereby, on behalf of Mr. Langdon, Messrs. J. & A. Korff, and Mrs. Herring, three of the children of Mrs. F. H. Reuss, junr., beg to intimate to you that they decline to accept the sum offered by the Government as compensation for the Queen's Wharf property which has been lately resumed by them. And in so far as our clients are concerned or interested in the property resumed, they caution you not to accept the sum so offered, nor to be parties to anything whereby their rights or interests can be in any way prejudiced.

Yours truly,

JONES & JONES.

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 7 July, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, enclosing copy of a communication received from Messrs. Jones & Jones protesting against the acceptance by the trustees in the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Holmes of £14,000 as compensation on amount of property resumed for tramway purposes, I have the honor to inform you that, on submitting the matter for the consideration of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, he declines to re-open the question.

I have, &c.,

C. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Protest.

To the Minister for Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 June, 1883.

We the undersigned, adult members interested in the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Holmes, beg respectfully, on our own behalf, as well as on behalf of those members of the family not yet of age, to protest against the acceptance by the trustees of the sum of (£14,000) fourteen thousand pounds proposed to be given by the Government for land resumed by them for tramway purposes situated in Lower George-street, Sydney, and now in the occupation of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank and Mr. Harris, hay and corn merchant, as being very far short of the sum demanded by the trustees, and of its actual market value, the sum of (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds having been refused for the same land some five or six years back, and valuations recently taken being far higher than the sum awarded.

According to the statement of the late Minister for Works, Mr. Copeland, in the House, this sum of (£14,000) fourteen thousand pounds was considerably less than the valuations made by direction of Mr. Lackey when Minister for Works in the first instance, and afterwards by order of Mr. Copeland. We therefore beg most respectfully to notify to the Honorable the Minister for Works that we dissent from and repudiate the action of the trustees of the Holmes' estate, Messrs. Korff, Reuss, and Hicks, for the following reasons, viz. :—

1. That the sum of (£14,000) fourteen thousand pounds is neither a fair nor equitable compensation for the land resumed by the Government.
2. That the offer of (£14,000) fourteen thousand pounds was accepted by the trustees, as they inform us, through the representations of the late Minister for Works, Mr. Copeland, through which they were led to believe that the sum offered by him (£14,000) was in excess of the Government valuations, this being afterwards proved to be contrary to fact by the statement of Mr. Copeland, who claimed credit to himself for having saved the country some thousands of pounds by the objection taken by him to the valuations taken by order of Mr. Lackey and himself, and the adoption of his own valuation.

We trust under these circumstances that the Honorable the Minister for Works will reconsider the matter, with a view to offering a fair and reasonable sum as compensation for the land resumed by the Government.

We have, &c.,

John Robert Langdon,
on behalf of self, Lillie
and William Langdon.

H. A. M. Garrett.

F. Korff.

G. B. Herring.

M. A. T. Herring.

Thomas Langdon.

Lucy Hicks, for self and

Phillip Lythcote Applewhaite,

Elizabeth Judith Applewhaite,

William Henry Applewhaite,

Lucy Elizabeth Mary Roby
Hicks,

John Roby Hicks,

Francis Roby Hicks,

Mary Applewhaite.

T. W. Garrett.

See

See Mr. Stuart's minute of 20/4/83. Of course the protest here sent is an amicable one as regards the trustees, and is made only to give force to the objection raised by the trustees. If the trustees had power to make a settlement, there seems to be an end of the matter. Mr. Secretary Copeland made an offer to them, which they duly accepted.—CHAS. A. G., 26/6/83.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I concur in Mr. Stuart's minute of 20/4/83.—F.A.W., 30/6/83. Land-valuer, B.C., 7/7/83—G.B. The trustees should be informed that the abstract of title should be sent in to the Commissioner, in order to get conveyance prepared.—J.B., 11/7/83.

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 16 July, 1883.

With reference to the portion of the Holmes' estate resumed in May, 1882, for tramway purposes, I have the honor to inform you that the settlement of this matter is delayed pending the receipt of the abstract of title; and I have to request that you will be good enough to move the trustees to forward at their earliest convenience the document referred to, in order that the conveyance may be prepared.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Extension Tramway to Circular Quay—*Précis.*

Land resumed for tramway purposes, Lower George-street, in the estate of Mrs. Holmes.

IN order to connect the eastern with the western system of tramways, it became necessary, as a part of the scheme, to resume certain properties in George and Pitt Streets, and among these were the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Mary Holmes, rented by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, at the corner of George and Queen Streets, and a hay and corn store occupied by Messrs. Bashan Brothers. The resumption of these properties was approved by the Governor and Executive Council, and before any action was taken to obtain possession of the land *the assent of the City Corporation was obtained.*

The first step taken in this case was to serve notice of resumption upon the trustees, which was done on the 6th May, 1882, and on the 30th of the same month a claim for the sum of £26,000 was sent in.

The Government valuers, on the 5th September, 1882, valued the property at £17,847 10s.

On the 28th October, 1882, a letter signed by W. H. Hicks, on behalf of the trustees, was received, stating that no information had been received since receiving the notice of resumption, and bringing under attention the fact that those interested were greatly inconvenienced through not being able to collect the rents, and pointing out that three years previously the sum of £20,000 was refused for the property.

A communication, dated 7th March, 1883, was next received from the trustees, again drawing attention to the fact that five years ago £20,000 was offered for the property and refused, and that they did not consider the amount offered by the Government, viz., £13,385, the true value of the property, and that the amount offered should not be less than £16,000 or £18,000.

On the 10th March, 1883, a memorandum was addressed to the Secretary for Public Works (Mr. Copeland) by Mr. Thomas Garrett, asking for an interview for himself and Mr. Hicks. On the following Monday (12) a letter was addressed by Mr. Hicks to his co-trustees, informing them that he and Mr. Garrett had waited upon the Minister (Mr. Copeland), and he (Mr. Copeland) had offered them £14,000, together with all rents due to date, and asking them, if they were agreeable to accept the said offer, to endorse the letter and return to him, as an answer had to be given the same day. The trustees endorsed letter and returned it to Minister, thereby accepting the offer of £14,000.

On the 13th March the Minister wrote acknowledging receipt of acceptance of offer, and asking, in the event of the land not being required, whether the trustees would have any objection to the Government withdrawing from the contract or whether they would prefer the matter being carried out upon the terms agreed upon. The letter also pointed out that, if the former course were pursued, they would receive all back rent, and matters would be restored to their original state. In reply to this letter an answer was received from Mr. Hicks the same day, stating that the offer of £14,000 was accepted by the trustees. At the same time they considered they had been hardly dealt with, but rather than be involved in legal proceedings the offer would be accepted. Another letter was received the same day saying that the trustees, in accepting the offer of £14,000, were under the impression that the matter was and is a final settlement of the question, and pointed out the inconvenience that was caused through their not being able to collect the rents, and asking for a speedy settlement.

On the following day (the 14th March) the Secretary for Works sent a letter to Mr. Hicks, stating that instructions would be given for the matter to be completed as quickly as possible; and with reference to the collection of rents, he would be advised as soon as a reply could be received from the Crown Solicitor. A reply to this was received the same day (14th) stating that the purport of Mr. Copeland's letter was thoroughly understood, and again repeating that they were under the impression they were hardly dealt with, and urging a speedy settlement.

On the 2nd April a letter was addressed to the Commissioner for Railways by Mr. W. H. Hicks, re-opening the whole question, and, on behalf of the trustees, asking to be allowed to withdraw their offer of acceptance of the £14,000, as it had been given under misconception, as they were led to believe from the interview with Mr. Copeland—

1st—That if they had not accepted the Government offer the land might be thrown back on their hands, as the Government had not decided whether they would ratify the resumption by the late Government.

2nd—That their only other course would be arbitration or law, which they, as trustees, wished to avoid.

3rd—That they were led to believe the Minister in offering £14,000 was awarding a sum in excess of the Government valuation.

In reply to this a letter was sent to Mr. Hicks on the 23rd, at the direction of the Acting Secretary for Works (Mr. Stuart), stating that the arrangements entered into with the late Secretary for Public

Works (Mr. Copeland) could not be departed from, and asking that abstract of title be furnished, so that the matter could be completed; also informing him that the rents could be collected by the trustees until the 1st June.

On the 22nd June Mr. Hicks wrote enclosing copy of a letter from Messrs. Jones & Jones and a petition from those interested declining to accept the offer of £14,000, and asking for a reconsideration of the matter with the view of reasonable compensation being allowed. A reply was sent to Mr. Hicks on the 7th instant to the effect that the Secretary for Public Works declined to re-open the question, and on the 16th instant another letter was sent to Mr. Hicks pointing out that the settlement of the matter was being delayed through the trustees not forwarding abstract of title, and asking him to forward it at once so that the conveyance could be prepared.

A letter was then received, dated 16th instant, from Mr. Hicks, intimating on behalf of the trustees that Mr. G. A. Murray had been appointed arbitrator on their behalf, and upon this action of the trustees the Commissioner has asked the Crown Solicitor to advise.

G.B.,
(Pro Commissioner),
19/7/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1883.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the proposed arbitration respecting the lands taken from the trustees of the estate of Mrs. Holmes, deceased, and to forward a copy of the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General, as you will see, advised that steps should be taken to enforce the agreement, which fixes the payment of £14,000 as the purchase money and compensation for the land taken, and that an injunction should be applied for to restrain the trustees from proceeding to arbitration.

As the time for your appointing an arbitrator will expire to-day, there was no time to make reference to you in the matter, but I at once instructed counsel to prepare a statement of claim, which I filed on the Equity side of the Supreme Court, and gave notice of an application to be made this morning for an injunction.

Upon the application being made this morning the defendants applied that the matter should remain over until next Friday week, 10th proximo, they undertaking not to proceed further in the meantime with the arbitration.

It may be as well to report this matter to the Minister, as I have reason to believe that he will be called upon with reference to a settlement.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

P.S.—As the originals of some letters relating to this matter have had to be filed in the Supreme Court, I forward copies for your information.—J.W.

The Minister has seen these papers. It seems to me that the injunction should be persevered with on the 10th, to which date it has been postponed.—CHAS. A. G., 6/8/83.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

Approved.—F.A.W., 6/8/83. Crown Solicitor.—CHAS. A. G., 7/8/83, B.C.

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

IF, as would appear from the history of this negotiation, there is in existence a contract between the representatives of the trustees and the Commissioner, immediate steps should be taken to restrain the submission to arbitration, to which of course the Government can be no party, and the first step should be to file a bill to have the question settled by the decision of the Court.

If the matter is correctly stated there is no question of disputed compensation, and consequently nothing to submit to arbitration. The agreement was for a specific sum, which the Commissioner is prepared to pay.

The proposed reference to arbitration appears to have been a mere after-thought, which probably occurred to the representatives of the trustees when they discovered that they might have made a more advantageous bargain. The Government can be no parties to the appointment of an arbitration under section 27 of 22 Victoria No. 19, for that would be to admit that the contract was incomplete. And on the other hand, to fail to appoint an arbitrator when the trustees have appointed one, will give their arbitrator the power to hear and determine the matter alone.

The proper course for the Commissioner to pursue is to file a bill for the specific performance of the contract entered into by the trustees, and this should be done forthwith.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY.

Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin to The Crown Solicitor.

Korff v. The Commissioner for Railways.

Dear Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 6 August, 1883.

Kindly furnish us with copy of the protest herein, as well as any other letters which you may have, in terms of yours of 4th instant.

Yours faithfully,

GANNON & McLAUGHLIN,
(per R.D.M.)

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Commissioner for Railways v. Korff and others.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1883.

In compliance with the verbal request of an officer of your Department, I have the honor to return herewith the papers in this matter, with the exception of those filed in the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Minute

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I want papers in connection with Holmes' estate, resumed some time since for tramway purposes.—F.A.W., 26/7/83.

Let me have them at once.—J.R., 27/7/83.

These papers are with the Crown Law Officers. The Attorney-General has instructed the Crown Solicitor to take an action in Equity, to stop arbitration proceedings of the trustees, they having asked to withdraw letter of acceptance of £14,000. They contend that, as trustees acting in the interest of others, they have no right to take the course proposed. Does the Minister wish the papers to be returned?—J.R.

Inform Mr. Garrett, M.P.—F.A.W., 28/7/83.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 28 July, 1883.

Referring to your personal interview on the subject of the claim of the Holmes' estate trustees, in respect of land resumed at the Circular Quay for the proposed extension of the tramway, I am directed to inform you it appears that the matter is out of the hands of this Department, it being dealt with by the Crown Law Officers, who have been instructed to take whatever steps may be necessary to bring the matter to an early close upon the settlement already agreed on between the trustees and the Government.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Case submitted.

The Commissioner for Railways *v.* Korff and others.

In this matter an offer of settlement has been made by the defendants, but before taking same into consideration the Minister for Works thinks it necessary that he should be advised as to the exact position of the Government in the matter.

The agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid was made by the trustees with the late Minister for Works, without its being mentioned that the power of the trustees to sell was subject to the approval of such of the persons beneficially interested as at the time of such agreement for sale should be of age. This consent was therefore, so far as is known, not obtained, and subsequent to the agreement being entered into by the trustees the persons so interested protested against the sale.

That their consent was necessary was only made known to the Government upon the affidavits on the part of the defence being filed. The trustees have not delivered an abstract of title, and the Commissioner for Railways and the Minister for Works, in dealing with the trustees, did so on the assumption that they had power to sell and to fix the price of the land. As it now appears that they had not power to sell under the trusts of the settlement, it is supposed the Commissioner will have to fall back upon the power given to trustees under the Railway Act.

The Minister for Works thinks that the sum agreed to be paid (£14,000) is a sufficient price for the land, and is desirous that the agreement entered into with the trustees, that that sum shall be the amount to be paid, shall be enforced, if it can be. It is doubted, however, whether the Court will enforce a sale made by the trustees in contravention of the provision of the deed under which the power is given.

Under the 18th section of the Railway Act it would seem that the trustees have power to sell land required for railway purposes. The following section (19), however, declares that the purchase money or compensation to be paid for lands purchased or taken from any party not having power to sell, except under the provision of the Act, shall not be less than shall be determined by Justices or arbitrators.

If therefore the trustees cannot sell under the power of sale in the settlement excepting with the consent of the persons beneficially interested, and they can sell under the section of the Railway Act referred to, it would be necessary, apparently, to have the compensation or purchase money fixed by arbitrators.

As it is generally known that the amount at which the land was valued by valuers on the part of the Government exceeds the sum of £14,000, agreed to be taken, it may be desirable, if the Government cannot avoid going to arbitration, to endeavour to come to terms with the trustees and the persons interested.

The Minister for Works therefore wishes to be advised—

1. Whether the contract entered into by the trustees, and which the present proceedings have been instituted to enforce, can, under the circumstances as now known, be enforced?
2. If that agreement cannot be enforced, will it be necessary, if an agreement is not come to with the trustees and the persons interested, that the amount of compensation or purchase money shall be fixed by arbitration under the provisions of the Railway Act?

And generally upon the case submitted.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Opinion.

In this case the Government were desirous of resuming for tramway purposes certain land in George-street, which was vested in Messrs. Hicks, Korff, and Reuss, as trustees of the late Mrs. Holmes. Notice of resumption was given to the trustees, and a claim was sent in by them for £26,000 as the value of the land.

The land was then valued by two valuers on behalf of Government, who assessed the amount to be paid at £17,000. Subsequently Mr. Hicks, one of the trustees, had an interview with Mr. Copeland, the then Minister for Public Works, and agreed to accept £14,000. At that time Mr. Hicks was not aware that the Government valuation was over £14,000, and it may be not unfairly considered that £14,000 was a sufficient price for the land, inasmuch as the trustees preferred that the Government should take it at that price rather than give up the resumption of it as they were willing to do. Some of the *cestui que* trust protested against the bargain, and the trustees forwarded no abstract of title and took no step to carry it out, and in fact, in July, 1883, they gave notice to the Commissioner for Railways that they had appointed an arbitrator on their part to assess the compensation. The Commissioner then filed a statement of claim in equity to enforce specific performance of the contract for sale and purchase at £14,000. From the documents filed by the defendants in that suit, it became known to the Government for the first time that the trustees of Mrs. Holmes' estate had no power to sell except with the consent of the adult *cestui que* trust, and this consent has not been obtained. It is a well settled principle that a Court of Equity will not force any person specifically to perform any agreement which would necessitate a breach of trust or compel such person

person to do what he is not lawfully competent to do. The agreement, therefore, though binding on the trustees personally, is not one that they can be compelled to perform specifically; the only remedy against them would be an action for damages for breach of it.

2. Although there is no agreement binding the *cestui que* trust to sell for £14,000, inasmuch as the trustees had no power by themselves to enter into such an agreement, yet by section 18 of the Railway Act, 22 Vict. No. 19, certain classes of persons, who would otherwise be incapable of making a contract for sale binding on all parties, are enabled to do so. Trustees are among the classes enumerated, and therefore there is under the Railway Act a binding contract for sale, but the statutory power to make a contract for sale does not include power to fix the price; this must be ascertained by arbitration in the ordinary way, section 19 of Railway Act.

We think it would be desirable to endeavour to come to terms with the trustees. Unless the parties agree, the price must be ascertained by arbitration; and although it is probable that £17,000 is an excessive valuation, we think as that is the amount named by the Government valuers no arbitrators or jury are likely to award a less sum.

ALEX. GORDON.
ARCHD. H. SIMPSON.
28 August, 1883.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

After reading the opinions of Messrs. Gordon and Simpson, and conferring with Crown Solicitor, I think the claimants had better be offered the amount of the valuation, viz., £17,847 10s.; but as the Government have been led into the present position by the action of the trustees in entering into a contract that they now allege they are unable to carry out I think they should pay all costs to date. This offer to be made without prejudice.—F.A.W., 3/9/83.

Will Crown Solicitor be good enough to arrange this.—CHAS. A. G., 3/9/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 3rd instant I wrote to Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin, offering without prejudice to settle the action *The Commissioner for Railways v. Korff*, by your paying the amount at which the land had been valued by Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson, the trustees paying all costs to date. In reply, I have received the letter forwarded herewith.

Will you please inform me what answer I am to send thereto.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

[*Enclosure.*]

Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin to The Crown Solicitor.
Korff v. Commissioner for Railways.

Dear Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 5 September, 1883.

In reply to yours of 3rd instant, our clients will accept the sum named by you, with interest at £6 per centum from May last, the date the Government commenced collecting the rents, and will pay their own costs, but not the Commissioner's.

The contract the plaintiff is attempting to enforce was procured from the trustees by means of what they consider misrepresentation, and their counsel see no reason for advising that they should do more than pay their own costs. Of course this correspondence is, as you say, without prejudice.

Yours faithfully,
GANNON & McLAUGHLIN,
(*Per* R.D.M.)

Memo. from Mr. Thomas Garrett to Hon. F. A. Wright. M.P., Works.

Dear Mr. Wright,

7, Gresham-street, Sydney, 13 September, 1883.

Hicks writes me that nothing had on the 12th been done in the matter of the settlement of the Holmes' estate resumption, referred to John Williams. Hicks says the trustees are willing to accept the offer of the Government with 6 per cent. added from date of resumption, and don't care about costs; the Government drawing the rents. There should be no difficulty now. Great hardship is being endured by the parties interested in the trust being kept out of their income.

Yours truly,
THOMAS GARRETT.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

My dear Williams,—What do you think of this? See me if you can.—F.A.W., 13/9/83.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I do not think the Government should pay interest; but, to settle the matter, the offer made by Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin may be accepted, if they will take rent up to date of payment in place of interest asked for.—F.A.W., 14/9/83. Crown Solicitor, 14/9/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 September, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin, accepting the offer of settlement made by me in the case you *v. Korff* and others, that is, that the amount of the valuation should be paid, each party paying his own costs and the trustees receive the rents to the date of settlement.

Will you therefore forward to me the authority required to enable the trustees to receive the rents until completion.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

It is not worth while to disturb present system of collecting rent. The amount received should be ascertained and paid to trustees until lump sum is paid.—CHAS. A. G., 19/9/83. Crown Solicitor, B.C.
The

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Korff and others to you.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 18 October, 1883.
I have the honor to forward herewith letter and abstract of title in this matter, received from Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin, and to request that instructions be forwarded to me in the usual manner.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

(Per W. G. STAFFORD),

Crown Solicitor.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin to The Crown Solicitor.

Korff and others to Commissioner for Railways.

Dear Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 13 October, 1883.

Herewith we hand you abstract of certificate of title herein. You will observe Messrs. Korff, Rossiter, and Scrutton appear as the registered proprietors of the land, subject to a mortgage to George Kenyon Holden, of which we hold lease duly signed. Mr. Rossiter is at present in England, and Mr. Scrutton is deceased. Messrs. Reuss and Hicks were appointed trustees in the room of Messrs. Rossiter and Scrutton, and we have seen the Registrar-General, who promises to transfer the land to the Commissioner for Railways, on having a transfer signed by Messrs. Korff, Reuss, and Hicks. Kindly send us same for their signatures.

We have, &c.,

GANNON & McLAUGHLIN,

(Per R.D.M.)

Land-valuer, B.C., 19/10/83.—L.P.I., pro Secretary.

This case was scheduled on 24/4/83 for £14,000, by order of the late Minister. Is this the correct amount, or has it been altered since that date?—J.B., 25/10/83.

Yes, amount has been altered. Land-valuer's valuation was offered and accepted. The previous papers are with the Crown Solicitor.—J.S.S., 25/10/83.

The Commissioner for Railways to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 25 October, 1883.

Referring to the claim made by Messrs. Korff and others, trustees of the Holmes' estate, in respect of land resumed at the Circular Quay for tramway purposes, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to return all the papers in the matter at your earliest convenience, in order to enable the land-valuer to schedule the amended offer.

I have, &c.,

C. A. GOODCHAP,

Commissioner for Railways,

(Per D. V.)

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 30 October, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the equity suit "Commissioner for Railways v. Korff and others."

I have, &c.,

J. WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin to The Commissioner for Railways.

Korff and others to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 29 October, 1883.

On the 13th instant we forwarded to the Crown Solicitor abstract of title to the land taken by you in Holmes' estate. The Crown Solicitor now informs us that he has not yet received instructions from the Railway Department. We should be glad if you will at once instruct the Crown Solicitor to proceed with the matter, as the delay is the cause of serious loss to the estate.

We have, &c.,

GANNON & McLAUGHLIN,

(Per R.D.M.)

Land-valuer, B.C., 30/10/83.—G.B. Abstract of title and certificate of identity herewith.—
A.B., pro J.B. Commissioner, B.C., 1/11/83. Instructions to prepare conveyance forwarded to the
Crown Solicitor on 2/11/83.—J.S.S.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Korff and others, Trustees of Holmes' Estate, to you.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been completed, and to forward herewith voucher for payment of the purchase money, the amount of which may be paid to Messrs. Gannon & McLaughlin, solicitors, Sydney, as is therein authorized.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Pay £17,847 10s.—D.V., pro Commissioner. Accountant, B.C., 21/12/83.—G.B. Entered
voucher, 10/2/84 £17,847 10s.—J.G. Voucher to Treasury, and solicitors advised.—F.J.W., 22/12/83.
Land-valuer. Entered.—J.B.T., 7/1/84. Secretary.

Claim of English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

No. 18.

The Commissioner for Railways to The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

Government Tramway.—Line to Circular Quay.

To E.S. & A.C Bank (lessees).

Notice of lands taken for tramway purposes by the Commissioner for Railways.

WHEREAS by an Act of Council made and passed in the forty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of Tramways in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and elsewhere" the Commissioner for Railways in the said Colony is empowered to enter into and upon the lands and grounds of any person whomsoever and to take and appropriate for the purposes in the said Act mentioned such parts thereof as may be necessary and proper for the laying out and making and using any tramway and all other works matters and conveniences connected therewith And whereas the Commissioner for Railways in the said Colony has under and by virtue of the powers given to him in and by the said Act of Council taken as a portion of the land required for an extension of the tramway line to Circular Quay the land set out in the Schedule hereto annexed You are therefore hereby required to take notice that the Commissioner for Railways has as aforesaid taken the said land set out in the said Schedule and hereby demands from you the particulars of your title in such lands and of the claims made by you in respect thereof. That the said Schedule contains a true particular of the lands so taken and that the Commissioner for Railways is willing to treat as to the compensation to be paid to all parties for the land taken and the damage sustained or that may be sustained by you by reason of the said Act of Council and everything done by the Commissioner for Railways, as thereunder.

In witness whereof the Commissioner for Railways hath caused his common seal to be hereto affixed, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, this thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1882.

The common seal of the Commissioner for Railways } CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, (L.S.)
was duly affixed hereto, in presence of— } Commissioner for Railways.
J. S. SPURWAY.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.

All that parcel of land situated in the parish of Alexandria, in the county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 6 perches, more or less, and more particularly described in the plan hereunto annexed or endorsed hereon and therein coloured red.

Served on R. G. Breillat, Manager, Branch Bank, Circular Quay, 6/5/82.—A.B.

Messrs. Robertson & Fisher to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Sydney.

We have been requested by the Manager of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank to reply to your letter to the Bank of the 13th instant. We beg to inform you that the Bank's title is a lease for a term of five years, from the 27th November, 1881, at a net rental of two hundred and eight pounds (£208) per annum; and the Bank claim as the value of the leasehold, and for compensation for the losses which they will sustain by the resumption by the Government, the sum of three thousand pounds (£3,000).

We beg also to state that the Schedule annexed to your letter contains a correct diagram and true particulars of the land comprised in the above lease, the portion referred to being coloured pink in the said Schedule.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERTSON & FISHER.

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Claim of English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
Government Tramways.—Lands Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-3,985.
Tramway Extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and occupier, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank; amount of claim, £3,000.

Report.

THESE premises are held under lease for five years from the trustees of Mrs. Holmes, at a rental of £208 per annum. The lease had four years seven months to run at date of resumption.

Valuation.

Value of lease for remainder of term	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£761	6	0
Forced surrender, at 10 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	3	0
Disturbance of trade by forced removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
								£1,087	9	0

JAMES BYRNES.

J. B. THOMPSON. 7/9/82.

Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,000	0	0
Recommend payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,087	9	0

J.B.

J.B.T. 7/9/82.

Appd. Schedule.—CHAS. A.G., 13/9/82. Land-valuer, B.C. Scheduled—J.B.T., 20/9/82.

Land-valuer.—G.B., B.C., 17/12/83. In this case the Bank proprietors are not to be disturbed during the remainder of their lease, of which they had due notice, and have therefore no claim against the Commissioner.—J.B., 17/12/83.

Claim

Claim of Messrs. Basham Bros.

No. 19.

Messrs. Basham Bros. to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Circular Quay, Sydney, 26 May, 1882.

Herewith we forward claim for compensation for taking the land shown per sketch sent to us, and which land is now held under lease from Mrs. Holmes, having two and three-quarter years unexpired. In doing so, we beg to submit the following statement for your consideration:—The premises in question have for many years been occupied as a hay, corn, and produce mart. W. Harris, who formerly occupied the premises, has retired from active business with a competency. We were for a long time in the employ of Mr. Harris, and on his retirement we arranged with him to continue the business on our own behalf. Our business is to supply the shipping, Lane Cove, Mossman's Bay, Watson's Bay, Manly Beach, and other marine suburbs, with colonial produce. The proximity of our place of business to the Circular Quay is of a great advantage to us; and although we have, since receipt of your notice, made diligent search for other premises, we are unable to secure another eligible site in the neighbourhood. Owing to the danger from fire, on account of the inflammable nature of our stock, landlords refuse to accept us as tenants. We therefore apprehend that taking our place of business from us will destroy our business, and deprive us of the earnings resulting therefrom. Our takings have for some time past averaged £1,200 per month, and at the present our takings are £1,400 a month. The profits arising therefrom after deducting all charges is from £150 to £180 a month, or say £2,000 per annum. We are willing to submit for your inspection, or any person you may appoint for that purpose, our trade books, in verification of our statement. The premises we now occupy we pay a rental of £2 per week for. We could not now obtain the same premises at the same moderate rental; in all probability we will have to pay four or five times as much for the same accommodation. The trade fittings are our property, and although not worth much—perhaps not more than £100—will be useless for any other place. We, however, base our claim for compensation on the fact that we have a business place that suits us, at a very low rent. We cannot get another place in the immediate vicinity. Having to leave the neighbourhood, our business will be lost. The expense consequent upon such removal will be very great. In our present premises, in the two and three-quarter years the lease has to run, we could reasonably expect to make £5,000. In conclusion, we beg to state that taking our place of business from us is of very serious consequence to us, and we trust will be duly considered in fixing the amount of compensation to be awarded. We believe we have fairly stated our case, and that our claim for £4,000 compensation is just and reasonable.

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR BASHAM.

ELIJAH BASHAM.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

We hereby offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the interest in the lease of the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon) of which we are the present holders, the said lease having two years and nine months to run (as shown per sketch) delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which we hereby acknowledge to have received, containing 6.36 perches, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway, or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of £4,000, which sum we declare to be our full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this day of May, 1882.

ARTHUR BASHAM,

ELIJAH BASHAM,

Circular Quay, Sydney.

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-2042.

Tramway extension to Circular Quay.

Claimants and occupiers, Basham Bros.; area taken, 6.36 perches; amount of claim, £4,000.

Report.

THE claimants use these premises as a hay and produce store. They hold under lease from the trustees of Mrs. Holmes, at a rent of £125 per annum. The lease had two years nine months to run at the date of resumption.

Valuation.

Value of lease for residue of term—two years nine months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£618	15	0
Add half value of fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Forced surrender, at 10 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	17	6
Disturbance of trade by forced removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	0	0
									<hr/>		
									£860	12	6

JAMES BYRNES.

J. B. THOMPSON. 7/9/82.

Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,000	0	0
Recommend payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	12	6

J.B.

J.B.T. 7/9/82.

Approved. Schedule.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82. Land-valuer, B.C. Scheduled.—J.B.T., 20/9/82.

Messrs. Basham Bros. to The Commissioner for Railways.

Dear Sir,

24 November, 1882.

Nearly six months ago we received notice from the Government to send in our claim for compensation for our right and interest in the premises now occupied by us, situate in George-street North, No.

No. 142, as they had resumed the property for tramway purposes. Just at that time we were about making various alterations and putting in machinery, which has been lying idle ever since, and these things have put us to considerable expense and inconvenience.

We think it time now that the intention of the Government should be made known to us, and shall be glad of an answer at once.

Yours, &c.,
BASHAM BROS.

Land-valuer, B.C., 1/12/82.—G.B.

Messrs. Basham Bros. were duly informed that they would not be disturbed during the unexpired period of their lease, and have therefore no claim against the Commissioner.—J.B., 17/12/83.

Claim of Mr. A. W. Cormack.

No. 20.

Mr. A. W. Cormack to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

I HEREBY offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon), of which I am owner in fee simple, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, containing as per annexed description from deed, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of (£11,300) eleven thousand three hundred pounds, which sum I declare to be my full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this eighteenth day of May, 1882.

A. W. CORMACK,
263, George-street.

Description of Mr. A. W. Cormack's Circular Quay property.

ALL that piece or parcel of land and part and parcel of $75\frac{3}{4}$ perches of land granted by the Crown to Isaac Nichols, deceased, by deed poll, dated first January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, lying and situate in the town of Sydney, near the public wharf; bounded towards the east by lot 6 (other part of the said $75\frac{3}{4}$ perches of land) 48 feet towards the north by a reserved passage 32 feet towards the west by lot 1 (other part of said $75\frac{3}{4}$ perches of land) 44 feet; and towards the south by a line easterly 33 feet to the commencing point, be the same several dimensions respectively a little more or less.

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-1,946.

Tramway extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and owner, A. W. Cormack; area taken, 5.29 perches; amount of claim, £11,300.

Report.

The land is occupied as a coeprage by the owner, and has frontage to Volunteer-lane. The position is exceptionally good for the business of the owner.

Valuation.

	£	s.	d.
31' 4" frontage to Volunteer-lane, @ £200 per foot	6,266	13	4
Forced sale @ 10 per cent.	626	13	4
	<u>£6,893</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

JAMES BYRNES.
J. B. THOMPSON. 5/9/82.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of claim	11,300	0	0
Recommend payment	6,893	6	8

J.B.
J.B.T. 5/9/82.

Appd. Schedule.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82. [Land-valuer.—B.C. Scheduled.—J.B.T. 20/9/82.

Mr. A. W. Cormack to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

363, George-street, Sydney, 23 October, 1882.

On the 5th May last you notified that the Government had resumed my business premises in Volunteer-lane, Circular Quay, for tramway purposes. Since that date I have heard nothing from the Government as to the amount of compensation proposed to be given in settlement of my claim. The resumption of my property in itself is a serious loss to me, and the delay in settlement is most prejudicial to my interests. I have no desire to burden you at this stage with reasons that amply justify the claim I sent in to the Government in terms of your notification of 5th May. It will be sufficient now to say every week it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain as central and as suitable a site for my business as that I now occupy. At present I enjoy quiet possession, and am altogether free from any liability to a Supreme Court action, such as was instituted against me for establishing a coeprage in Hamilton-lane, near Bridge-street and Pitt-street, and for creating smoke and noise, in other words carrying on a business which was regarded as a nuisance by the prosecutors in the said action. This annoying action caused me considerable loss, and I would much prefer the Government had not resumed my property in Volunteer-lane.

The busy season in my business is now on, and I am prevented making necessary arrangements which are in contemplation. *The delay therefore on the part of the Government is hampering me considerably.*

I cannot regard myself as free to undertake additional responsibilities until I know the amount of compensation the Government propose to allow me. I would therefore most respectfully submit that the delay is more than vexatious, and at the same time earnestly urge this small matter upon your earliest consideration, with a view to a speedy settlement of my claim.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORMACK.

Mr. A. W. Cormack to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19/2/83.

With reference to Mr. Secretary Copeland's verbal agreement with me on the subject of the resumption by you of my land at Circular Quay, I have to inform you that I have agreed to accept £4,500 in full payment of the claims I have made in respect of such property, it being understood that I be allowed to occupy the premises until the 19th day of March next, and thereafter to receive one week's notice to quit.

Yours truly,

A. W. CORMACK.

Minute of the Secretary for Public Works.

Prepare minute for Executive.—H.C., 21/2/83. Land-valuer, 22/2/83.—L.P.J., *pro* Secretary. Scheduled, 23/2/83.—G.B.T. Ex. min., 83/10, 9/3/83.—G.B.

Mr. G. J. Sly to The Secretary for Public Works.

16, 17, & 18, Wentworth Court, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 23 February, 1883.

With reference to the resumption by you of land at Volunteer Lane, Circular Quay, belonging to my client, Mr. Alexander William Cormack, I have to inform you that I to-day rendered to the Crown Solicitor an abstract showing the vendor's title to such land.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE J. SLY,

Solicitor.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Alexander Wm. Cormack to you.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 1 March, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith abstract of title, and to request that you will forward me the usual instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Land-valuer.—L.P.J., *pro* Secty., B.C., 7/3/83. Abstract of title and certificate of identity forwarded to Crown Solicitor.—G.B., 9/3/83.

Mr. A. W. Cormack to The Minister for Works.

Re the resumption of my land at Circular Quay for tramway purposes.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 March, 1883.

As the contract which I signed herein set forth that I am liable to a week's notice to quit the above premises any time after the 19th instant, I would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of your using all possible expedition in having the matter completed. You are aware that the hope of a speedy settlement had great sway over me at the time of signing the contract, and, as I then explained, each day's delay means a loss of money which I have to pay as interest to the Bank. Kindly give this matter your earnest attention, and allow me to subscribe,—

Yours respectfully,

A. W. CORMACK.

Minute of the Secretary for Public Works.

Inform that the matter is being dealt with.—H.C., 7/3/83.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. A. W. Cormack.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 9 March, 1883.

Referring to your letter dated the 6th instant, on the subject of resumption of your land at the Circular Quay, for the purpose of tramway extension, and urging a speedy settlement, I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the matter is being dealt with, and will soon be settled.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Cormack to you.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 May, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith engrossments, conveyance, and registration copy herein, in order that a plan may be put on each, and to request that you will be good enough to return same to me at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Land-valuer, B.C., 11/5/83.—G.B. Conveyance with the plan drawn thereon returned to the Crown Solicitor on 15/5/83.—J.S.S.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Cormack to Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 25 May, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been completed, and to forward herewith voucher for payment of the purchase money, the amount of which may be paid to the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Haymarket Branch, as is therein authorized.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Pay £4,500.—C.A.G., 26/5/83. Accountant, B.C., 28/5/83.—G.B. Voucher forwarded to Treasury on 29/5/83.—F.J.W., 4/6/83. Secretary.

Claim of Scottish Australian Investment Company.

No. 21.

Mr. R. W. Morehead to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 August, 1882.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited).

In compliance with notices received from your office, under date 5th May, 1882, with reference to the resumption of lands for the extension of the Government tramway to the Circular Quay, I now send you herewith abstract of this Company's title to the lands in question, and forms setting forth the amount claimed as compensation.

The values stated in the forms alluded to are calculated as follows :—		£	s.	d.
1.	Allotment, having a frontage of 58 feet 11 inches to Pitt-street, @ £300	17,675	0	0
2.	Do. 61 feet 4½ inches, Pitt-street, @ £300	18,412	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£36,087	10	0

I have, &c.,

R. W. MOREHEAD,

Manager.

Land-valuer, B.C., 21/8/82.—G.B.

Mr. R. W. Morehead to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways—Extension to Circular Quay.

ON behalf of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited), I hereby offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon) of which that Company is the owner, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, containing 11 perches, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of £17,675 (seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy-five pounds, which sum I declare to be my full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1882.

R. W. MOREHEAD,

Manager, Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited).

Mr. R. W. Morehead to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

ON behalf of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited), I hereby offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon) of which that Company is the owner, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, containing 13.70 perches, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway, or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of £18,412 10s. (eighteen thousand four hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings), which sum I declare to be my full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1882.

R. W. MOREHEAD,

Manager, Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited).

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-3,704.

Tramway extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and owner, The Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited); area taken, 24.80 perches; amount of claim, £36,087 10s.

Report.

THE land taken has frontages to Pitt and Queen Streets and to Volunteer-lane, which latter divides it into two separate portions, one of which is occupied by H. S. Bird & Co., merchants, and the other by G. Buckham, as an hotel. The buildings are old, but in good repair. The valuation being in excess of the amount claimed, it is recommended that it be paid in full.

Valuation.

61' 5" frontage to Pitt-street, leased to H. S. Bird, at £270 per foot ...	£16,582	10	0
58' 1" frontage to Pitt-street, leased to G. Buckham, at £300 per foot ...	17,425	0	0
Forced sale at 10 per cent.	3,400	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£37,408	5	0

JAMES BYRNES.

J. B. THOMPSON. 5/9/82.

Amount of claim £36,087 10 0

Recommend payment 36,087 10 0

J.B.

J.B.T. 5/9/82.

Approved, Schedule.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82.

Land-valuer, B.C.

Scheduled.—J.B.T.,
Messrs.

20/9/82.

Messrs. Robertson, Fisher, and Ralfe to The Commissioner for Railways.

Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited).

Dear Sir,

Pitt-street North, Sydney, 21 March, 1883.

We have the honor to inform you that we have been instructed to remind you that, on the 18th August, 1882, in compliance with notices received from your office, dated 5th August, 1882, with reference to the resumption of land for the extension of the Government Tramways to the Circular Quay, the Company sent you an abstract of title to the land in question and a statement of the amount claimed by them for compensation, viz., £36,087 10s., since which date the Company have never heard from you. We are now desired to ask you to give the matter your earliest attention, because the land resumed by you is leased, and one of the leases will shortly expire, and for this and other reasons it is desirable that the change of ownership should be intimated to the tenants. The Company have been informed that you are settling with other persons whose lands were resumed at the same time, and they are at a loss to know why their case is not also being settled.

We have, &c.,

ROBERTSON, FISHER, & RALFE.

Land-valuer, B.C., 29/3/83. Executive authority not yet obtained.—J.B., 31/3/83.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I have arranged this at £30,000 with Mr. Thos. Robertson, acting for Mr. Morehead.—A.S., 21/4/83. Land-valuer, B.C., 23/4/83.—G.B. Rescheduled, 24/4/83.—J.B.

The Colonial Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Morehead's Circular Quay land claim.

My dear Williams,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 April, 1883.

I have settled with Morehead for £30,000; his claim was £36,087 10s.; our valuers made it £37,408 5s. Please put yourself in communication with Robertson and Fisher, and get it closed as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

ALEX. STUART.

Minute of Land-valuer.

Herewith (to be forwarded to Crown Solicitor) are certificate of identity and three abstracts of title to land at Circular Quay taken for tramway purposes from the Scottish Australian Investment Co.—A.B., *pro* J.B., 4/5/83. The Commissioner for Railways.

Instructions for conveyance forwarded to the Crown Solicitor on 8/5/83.—J.S.S.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) to you.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 June, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith engrossments, conveyance, and registration copy herein, in order that a plan may be put on each, and to request that you will be good enough to return same to me at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

(per W. C. STAFFORD),

Crown Solicitor.

Land-valuer, B.C., 9/6/83.—L.P.J., *pro* Secretary. Plan herewith.—J.B., 11/6/83. Conveyance, with plans drawn thereon, returned to Crown Solicitor, 11/6/83.—J.S.S.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith the voucher for the payment of the sum of £30,000 to the Scottish Australian Investment Company, for land at Circular Quay, and to state that the deed executed by the Company has been handed to me by the Company's solicitor, and there is no objection to the amount being now paid as directed at foot of voucher.

As you have intimated that you claimed rent from 6th June instant, the Company are entitled to interest upon the amount of the compensation from that date.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Pay £30,000.—CHAS. A. G., 27/6/83. In a letter from Mr. Morehead he agreed to take amount of rent to date of payment.—CHAS. A. G. Accountant.—G.B., 27/6/83. Entered voucher, £30,000.—J.G., 28/6/83.

Mr. R. A. Morehead to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

The Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited), Sydney, 30 June, 1883.

The purchase money of the Circular Quay property recently belonging to this Company, and now resumed by the Government, having been paid, there remains only the settlement of the interest on the purchase money (£30,000), which the Company is entitled to from the date when the tenants were instructed to pay their rents to the Government, namely, the 1st instant.

Understanding that some difficulty exists as to what vote this money should be paid out of, and being desirous that the matter should be brought to a termination as soon as possible, I beg to intimate that in lieu of such interest, and in settlement of the claim therefor, this Company will collect the rents accrued during the month of June.

Should this proposition meet with your approval, please notify the same to me at your earliest convenience and inform the tenants accordingly.

I have, &c.,

R. A. MOREHEAD,

Manager.

Mr. Buckham pays £9 per week; Mr. H. S. Bird pays £300 per annum.—G.B., 6/7/83. Commissioner. There can be no objection to this. Inform, and let all concerned know.—C.A.G., 19/7/83.

The

The Commissioner for Railways to The Manager, Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited).

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 10 July, 1883.
I have the honor to inform you that the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) is authorized to receive the rent owing by you for the month of June, in consideration of the premises occupied by you at Circular Quay, but now resumed by this Department for tramway purposes.

I have, &c.,
C. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.
(Per D.V.)

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. H. S. Bird.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 10 July, 1883.
I have the honor to inform you that the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) is authorized to receive the rent owing by you for the month of June, in consideration of the premises occupied by you at Circular Quay, but now resumed by this Department for tramway purposes.

I have, &c.,
C. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways,
(Per D.V.)

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. Buckham.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 10 July, 1883.
I have the honor to inform you that the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) is authorized to receive the rent owing by you for the month of June, in consideration of the premises occupied by you at Circular Quay, but now resumed by this Department for tramway purposes.

I have, &c.,
C. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways,
(Per D.V.)

Land-valuer, B.C., 11/7/83.—G.B. Seen.—J.B., 12/7/83. Commissioner.
The Land-valuer requests that Mr. Woolcott should be informed of the Commissioner's decision in regard to this property, and request his attention to it.—J.S.S., 17/7/83.
Inform.—G.B.

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. W. P. Woolcott.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 20 July, 1883.
I have the honor to inform you that R. A. Morehead, Esq., Manager of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited), has been authorized to collect the rents accrued during the month of June on property resumed from the said Company by this Department for tramway purposes.

I have, &c.,
C. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways,
(Per D.V.)

Mr. W. P. Woolcott to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir, Bell's Chambers, 23/7/83.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 20th instant, informing me that R. A. Morehead, Esq., has been authorized to collect the rent for the month of June from the property at the Circular Quay lately resumed by your Department for tramway purposes.

I beg to advise that, according to instructions, I have already collected the rent and handed it over to the Treasurer, and I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Morehead should apply there, upon your order, for a refund of the amount.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WOOLCOTT.

Approved.—C.A.G., 2/8/83.

Get this arranged in the least inconvenient manner to Mr. Morehead and Department.—C.A.G.

Will Paymaster please send a cheque to Mr. Morehead this morning for the amount of rent due,—

	£	s.	d.
Buckham's	38	11	6
Bird & Co.	25	0	0

£63 11 6

The amount can then be claimed from Treasury as a refund; voucher herewith.—J.V., 7/8/83.

Paid.—J.T.B., 7/8/83. Accountant. Entered voucher No. 6208-180, £63 11s. 6d.—J.G., 8/8/83.

The amount has been paid to the Company and a voucher sent to the Treasury to recoup Paymaster.

—J.V., 10/8/83. Secretary.

Seen.—C.A.G., 17/8/83. Traffic Auditor, B.C., 21/8/83.—G.B.

Mr. Row.—T.C., 22/8/83.

Noted.—W.R.R., 23/8/83. Traffic Auditor.—THOS. CARLISLE, 24/8/83. Commissioner.

Mr.

Mr. H. S. Bird's Claim.

No. 22.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

77, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 June, 1882.

We send you herewith the claim of our client, Mr. H. S. Bird, of the Circular Quay, merchant, amounting to £2,358, for compensation by reason of the resumption of his land by the Government for tramway purposes. We may mention that Mr. Bird has been in business in the same premises that he now occupies for the last twenty-four years, and during that time has got a connection round about him which will be completely scattered by his removal from the place, and for which no sum of money can compensate him. He also had, prior to the resumption, the promise of a renewal of his lease, in fact he never held more than a five years' lease, but it was always understood that it was to be renewed at its expiration for a similar term, and so on from time to time, virtually amounting to a twenty years' lease.

With a view however to a speedy and amicable settlement, we have induced our client to fix the amount of compensation for disturbance and loss of profit, &c., at the small sum of £1,000; and we may mention further that, by reason of the resumption by the Government of the land in Pitt-street, Mr. Bird has been compelled to incur an expenditure of over £16,000 in order to put himself in something like the same position, as far as regards accommodation, of suitable premises which actually cost him £672 per annum more than he was paying for rent of his premises in Pitt-street. We therefore trust that you will see that the claim made by Mr. Bird is an extremely moderate one, and hope that a speedy settlement will be made with our client, and without the necessity of arbitration.

We are, &c.,

STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

Land-valuer, B.C., 1/7/82.—J.B. The subject to which this paper refers is only one of a number of other claims of similar import, in connection with the extension of the tramway from Redfern Railway Station round the Circular Quay, which are in my hands waiting adjustment. I desire therefore to bring the whole matter *specially* under the notice of the Commissioner, in order to ascertain whether I am to proceed with the valuations or not.—J.B., 6/7/82.

Tramway—Circular Quay Extension.

Notice of Claim and Abstract.

To the Commissioner for Railways.

In pursuance of the "Tramway Extension Act, 1880," and of the enactments therewith incorporated, I hereby give you notice that I claim compensation in respect of the land hereunder described, which has been resumed under the said Act. The amount of such claim and other the particulars required by the said Act are stated in the subjoined Abstract.

ABSTRACT.

Name and descriptions of parties claiming, and nature of their interests, whether tenants for life, entail, or otherwise.	Situation and description of property.	Rents payable. If leasehold, name of landlord, term of lease, and rent reserved.	Names of Occupiers, distinguishing whether tenants-at-will, or under lease, rent reserved, terms, &c.	Particulars of claim, specifying separately the amount claimed for value of property and for compensation.	Dates and other short particulars of documents of Title.	Names of persons having custody of documents, and place or places where the same may be inspected, and name of Claimant's Solicitor or agent.
Henry Septimus Bird, of Sydney, merchant, lessee.	Stores at the Circular Quay, known as the "Bon Accord" stores.	The Scottish Australian Investment Company, Landlords, term of lease (with right of renewal) five years—rental £300 per annum.	Henry Septimus Bird, lessee—rent, £300, at rate of £25 on the 1st day of each month during the said term. No special conditions.	For unexpired lease. £1,008 Compensation, including expenses of moving office and fixtures, disturbance £1,350 £2,358	Lease dated 30th September, 1878, between the Scottish Australian Investment Company of one part, and Henry Septimus Bird of the other part. Stores in Pitt-street North, known as the "Bon Accord" stores, from 1st January, 1879, for the term of five years, rent £300, payable monthly, with right of renewal.	Deed in possession of Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, and Jaques, Solicitors, Pitt-street, Sydney, where same may be inspected.

H. S. BIRD,
Circular Quay, June 29th, 1882.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Commissioner for Railways.

Re Bird's resumption.

Sir,

81, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1882.

Referring to our letter of the 29th June last, we shall feel obliged by your informing us whether the Government intends to recognize Mr. Bird's claim, and so avoid an arbitration, or whether we are to take the usual proceedings. Our client objects very much to the delay in this small matter. An early answer will greatly oblige.

We have, &c.,

STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES,

(Per W.F.B.)

Land-valuer, B.C., 1/9/82.—G.B.

Messrs. Byrnes & Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 81-3,951.

Tramway Extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and occupier	...	...	...	...	...	H. S. Bird.
Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	£2,358

Report.

Report.

The claimant carries on the business of a merchant on these premises. He holds them under a lease from the Australian Investment Co. for a term of five years, at a rental of £300 per annum.

At the time of resumption the lease had one year and eight months to run.

Valuation.

Value of lease for residue of term	...	...	...	...	£266	13	4
Forced surrender at 10 per cent.	...	...	...	...	26	13	4
Disturbance of trade by forced removal	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£793	6	8

JAMES BYRNES.
J. B. THOMPSON. 7/9/82.

Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	£2,358	0	0
Recommend payment	...	...	...	...	...	793	6	8

J.B.
J.B.T. 7/9/82.

Appd. Schedule.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82. Land-valuer, B.C. Scheduled.—J.B.T., 20/9/82.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Commissioner for Railways.

Re H. S. Bird's resumption.

Sir, 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 20 December, 1882.

On 13th May last certain lands and premises in the occupation of H. S. Bird, at the Circular Quay, known as the Bon Accord Stores, were taken by you for tramway purposes.

On 27th June last Mr. Bird duly sent in notice of his claim for compensation.

Subsequent to the date of the taking of the land Mr. Bird, in order to ensure the proper carrying on of his business, felt himself compelled to seek for and obtain fresh premises, and he did so and bought property in Macquarie-place, and entered into arrangements for building thereon, &c. He would have been of course in a far better position had he remained undisturbed in his old established premises, but having actually incurred the outlay for the new premises he has no alternative but to take such premises.

We now beg to remind you that no action has been taken by your Department, so far as we have been notified, in the matter of dealing with Mr. Bird's claim, and that a very considerable time has elapsed since the date of the making thereof.

May we request the favour of a communication from your Department to inform us whether it is the intention of the Government to contest the claim or otherwise.

In the event of there being no reply hereto for the space of one week from date hereof we shall take it for granted that you dispute our client's claim, and we shall thereupon take the usual steps for the appointment of arbitrators.

We have, &c.,
STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Commissioner for Railways.

Re H. S. Bird's claim.

Sir, 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 28 March, 1883.

Having obtained no reply to our previous correspondence with reference to Mr. Bird's claim for the taking of his leasehold premises, the Bon Accord Stores, at Circular Quay, we now, on Mr. Bird's behalf, beg to call upon you, under the provisions of the 27th section of the Railway Act, to concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, to whom the adjustment of our client's claim may be referred. We should be glad to have an understanding on this matter arrived at before Saturday next; failing which we will proceed with the next step required under the Act.

We have, &c.,
STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

Decline to concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator.—CHAS. A.G., 29/3/83. Land-valuer to see.—CHAS. A.G., 6/4/83. Seen.—J.B., 9/4/83. Commr.

The Commissioner for Railways to Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques.

Gentlemen, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 29 March, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, requesting my concurrence in the appointment of a single arbitrator, to whom the adjustment of Mr. H. S. Bird's claim in respect of land resumed for tramway purposes can be referred, I have the honor to inform you that I am unable to agree to your proposition that a single arbitrator should be appointed to determine this matter.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Commissioner for Railways.

Re H. S. Bird's claim.

Dear Sir, 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 11 April, 1883.

Following our letter of 28th ultimo, requesting your concurrence in the appointment of a single arbitrator, to whom the adjustment of the above claim might be referred, and your reply thereto, dated 29th ultimo, declining to agree thereto, we now have the honor, by direction of our client, to inform you that he appoints Mr. Alfred Lewington, of Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Pitt-street, as an arbitrator on his behalf, as per enclosed notice, for the adjustment of his claim in respect of the resumption of his premises.

You

You are therefore requested to appoint an arbitrator on your behalf in the matter within fourteen days after this notice reaches you, failing which our client will proceed, according to law, to the appointment of such before-mentioned arbitrator, to act on behalf of both parties.

We have, &c.,
STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

[Enclosure.]

In the matter of the resumption for tramway purposes—line to Circular Quay—of premises in the occupation of Henry S. Bird, under notice dated 13th day of May, A.D. 1882.

TAKE notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 22 Vic. No. 19, sec. 17, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Alfred Lewington, of Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Pitt-street, Sydney, as an arbitrator on my behalf, to whom and such other persons as may be appointed by you all matters in dispute and other matters in connection with the claim made by me under the above resumption may be referred.

And I hereby request you to nominate and appoint an arbitrator on your behalf in the above matter, within fourteen days after the receipt of this notice.

Dated this 11th day of April, A.D. 1883.

H. S. BIRD.

Land-valuer to see. Have we made any offer? On what basis are we proceeding to arbitration, if we are to proceed?—C.A.G., 13/4/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 April, 1883.

I have the honor to return herewith Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques' letter to you, of date 11th April instant, and to state that I have shown same to Mr. Attorney-General, who advises thereon as follows:—

"I should like to see a copy of my opinion referred to herein; meanwhile an arbitrator should be appointed. I can suggest no other course which can now be pursued."

The opinion referred to is one said to have been given by Mr. Attorney-General, to the effect that the notice of taking having been served by the Railway Department in the usual form, in respect of the lands at Circular Quay, the Government are bound to complete such taking, although the necessary proceedings to vest the land in the Commissioner for Railways under the Railway Act have not been taken. Mr. Dalley states that this opinion was given by him upon papers submitted by your Department to him at the Colonial Secretary's Office during the time Mr. Copeland was Minister for Works.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Appoint Mr. Mills as arbitrator, first referring to Land-valuer to see if he concurs in this appointment; then furnish Crown Solicitor with copy of the Honorable the Attorney-General's opinion, with my *précis* of case.—CHAS. A.G., 18/4/83. The appointment of Mr. Mills is perfectly right in this case.—J.B., 20/4/83. Crown Solicitor.—G.B., B.C., 24/4/83. Received, 25/4/83.—J.W.

The Commissioner for Railways to Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding, by direction of your client, Mr. H. S. Bird, draft appointment of Mr. Alfred Lewington as arbitrator, in the matter of his claim for compensation for land and buildings required for the construction of the tramway to Circular Quay, I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Mr. John Yelverton Mills, of Pitt-street, Sydney, to act on my behalf in determining the amount of compensation (if any) to be paid, and he has been directed to place himself in communication with Mr. Lewington, for the purpose of the arbitration.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,

Commissioner for Railways.

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. J. Y. Mills.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose herein a document, under seal, appointing you to be arbitrator on my behalf for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation (if any) to be paid to Mr. H. S. Bird, Sydney, for the land required for the construction of a tramway to the Circular Quay. Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques, solicitors for Mr. H. S. Bird, have appointed Mr. Alfred Lewington, of Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Pitt-street, to be arbitrator on behalf of their client, and I have to request that you will place yourself in communication with him, but before finally settling upon a day for the arbitration you will have the goodness to communicate with the Crown Solicitor and ascertain what day will suit his convenience.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,

Commissioner for Railways.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 6 July, 1883.

Bird's arbitration.

I have the honor to request that the papers in this matter, which were returned to you on a verbal request on the 1st of May last, may be returned to me.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Herewith. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 9/7/83.—*Pro* Commissioner, G.B.

The

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Bird's arbitration.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 22 November, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith the award of the umpire herein, with the various documents put in, in the case, which I have received from the umpire's solicitor.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Award.

H. S. Bird and Commissioner for Railways.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

I THOMAS THOMPSON of Pitt-street Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales wine and spirit merchant send greeting Whereas by virtue of the Tramways Extension Act 1880 (43 Victoriae No. 25) and the Government Railways Act (22 Victoriae No. 19) the Commissioner for Railways for the purposes of that portion of the tramway passing through the county of Cumberland resumed and took possession of certain lands and buildings situate in Pitt-street near Circular Quay Sydney in the occupation of Henry Septimus Bird as lessee thereof and notice of the same was given by the said Commissioner for Railways to the said Henry Septimus Bird on the thirteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two And whereas the said Henry Septimus Bird duly delivered to the Commissioner for Railways the particulars required by the above-mentioned Act but no agreement was come to as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the Commissioner for the interest of the said Henry Septimus Bird in such land and buildings And whereas the said Henry Septimus Bird on the 11th day of April last by writing under his hand nominated and appointed Alfred Lewington of Pitt-street Sydney aforesaid as an arbitrator on his behalf to whom and such other person as might be appointed by the Commissioner the said dispute respecting the said compensation should be referred And whereas the Commissioner for Railways by writing under his hand and seal on the twentieth day of April last nominated and appointed John Yelverton Mills as his arbitrator for the purposes aforesaid And whereas the said arbitrators before they entered into the consideration of any of the matters so referred to them as aforesaid respectively duly made and subscribed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace duly authorized in that behalf the declaration required by the before-mentioned Acts And whereas the said arbitrators before they entered upon the matters so referred to them did on the sixth day of June last in pursuance of the said statutes by writing under their hands duly nominate and appoint me the above-named Thomas Thompson to be the umpire in the matter of the said arbitration And whereas the said arbitrators took upon themselves the burthen of the reference and duly heard and considered the allegations and proofs of the said Henry Septimus Bird and the said Commissioner respectively concerning the amount of the said compensation And whereas the said arbitrators disagreed and differed respecting the matters referred to them and by reason of such differences between them failed to make their award either within twenty-one days after the day on which the last of such arbitrators was appointed or within the extended time for making their award whereby the matter referred to the said arbitrators aforesaid duly came before me as umpire for determination Now know ye that I the said Thomas Thompson having taken upon myself the burthen of the said reference and having before entering upon or taking into consideration any of the matters referred to me duly made and subscribed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace authorized in that behalf the declaration required by the said Acts which said declaration is hereto annexed and having been duly attended by the said parties and their witnesses and having heard and considered the allegations and proofs of the respective parties and having viewed the said land and buildings do make this my award in writing of and concerning the premises in the manner following that is to say: I do award settle order and determine that there is due from the Commissioner for Railways unto the said Henry Septimus Bird the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two pounds ten shillings as and for the compensation for the interest of the said Henry Septimus Bird in the said land and buildings so taken as aforesaid And whereas the sum which I have above awarded is one-fourth less than the amount claimed by the said Henry Septimus Bird whereby the costs of and incidental to the arbitration and award are to be borne and paid by the claimant I further award adjudge and settle the amount of the costs of this arbitration and incidental thereto incurred by the said Commissioner for Railways at the sum of twenty-one pounds and the amount of the costs of and incident to the award at the sum of ten pounds ten shillings which costs I order to be paid by the said Henry Septimus Bird or if not so paid to be deducted from the compensation awarded to him as aforesaid.

As witness my hand and seal this fifteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Signed sealed published and delivered on the day and year

last above mentioned in the presence of,—

ELLIOTT MEZER,

Solicitor, Sydney.

THOS. THOMPSON. (L.S.)

H. S. Bird's land claim, Circular Quay.

Amount claimed	£2,358	0	0
Offer made	Nil.		
Land-valuer's valuation	793	6	8
Difference	£1,564	13	4
Land-valuer's valuation	£793	6	8
Amount awarded	772	10	0
Difference	£20	16	8

Costs

		Costs to be paid by Claimant.									
Commissioner's costs	£21	0	0
Costs of award	10	10	0
									<hr/>		
									£31 10 0		

J.S.S., 23/11/83.

Land-valuer to see.—C.A.G., 24/11/83. And then let me have *précis* of case. As Mr. Bird was not disturbed till his lease was out, I do not see what injury he has suffered.—C.A.G., 24/11/83. Seen.—J.B., 27/11/83. Commissioner. Write to Crown Solicitor for the previous papers.—G.B., 27/11/83.

The Secretary for Railways to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 27 November, 1883.
I shall be glad if you will be good enough to return to this office at your earliest convenience the papers relative to Mr. H. S. Bird's claim for land resumed for tramway purposes at Circular Quay. The papers referred to were sent to you on the 10th July last.
I have, &c.,
D. VERNON (*per* G.B.),
Secretary for Railways.

The Crown Solicitor to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 28 November, 1883.
In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the arbitration between H. S. Bird and yourself.
I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Précis of Mr. H. S. Bird's land claim.

MR. H. S. BIRD is the lessee of stores in Pitt-street North (owners' the Scottish Australian Investment Company), and holds them under a five years' lease, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1883, at £300 per annum.

In connection with the proposed extension of the tramway system round the Circular Quay it was decided to resume the stores, and notice was served on Mr. Bird on the 13th May, 1882.

On the 29th June, 1882, Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques submitted a claim for £2,358 on behalf of Mr. Bird. The Land-valuers reported, on the 7th September, 1882, that they estimated the value of claim at £793 6s. 8d., viz. :—

Value of lease for residue of term	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£266	13	4
Forced surrender at 10 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	4
Disturbance of trade by forced removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
									<hr/>		
									£793 6 8		

The amount was approved for Schedule.

On the 20th December, 1882, Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques wrote urging completion of matter. Mr. Bird had been compelled to seek, they stated, fresh premises, and had entered into arrangements to build. They asked that Mr. Bird's claim might be dealt with. They again wrote, on the 28th March, 1883, calling upon the Commissioner to concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, under terms of the Act. The Commissioner declined to concur in the appointment.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques then wrote, on 11th April, stating that Mr. Lewington had been appointed on behalf of Mr. Bird, and asked that the Commissioner would appoint a gentleman to act on his behalf.

The matter was referred to the Crown Solicitor, who wrote that the Attorney-General advised, pending his mature consideration of the case, that an arbitrator should be appointed, and Mr. Mills was then asked to act on behalf of the Commissioner.

In reply to the Commissioner, the Land-valuer stated that notice had been served on lessee as well as holder in fee. The Commissioner then wrote to Mr. Bird, on 3rd May, 1883, that there was no intention of disturbing him during his tenancy.

The Commissioner wrote further :—"I do not think that this will invalidate all claim to compensation, but it should greatly reduce it. H. S. Bird is still in possession. No offer has been made to him, but he has proceeded to arbitration. Will Crown Solicitor take a note of this for the purpose of the arbitration."

Mr. Bird was informed, on 10th July, 1883, that the Scottish Australian Investment Company were authorized to receive the rent for June.

The arbitrators met, but were unable to agree, and they appointed Mr. Thompson as umpire. Mr. Thompson awarded £772 10s.

H. M'L., 29/11/83. Original claim £2,358; Land-valuer's estimate, £793 6s. 8d.; award, £772 10s.

Crown Solicitor, as to action to be taken. We have not disturbed Bird; he is, I understand, still in possession. Ascertain.—C.A.G., 29/11/83. I saw Mr. Woolcott, who states that Mr. Bird vacated the premises on 31st August last.—J.S.S., 30/11/83. Land-valuer to say whether the award is reasonable.—C.A.G., 30/11/83. Taking all the circumstances of the resumption into consideration in this case, together with the uncertainty of Mr. Bird's tenure, the prospect of disturbance in business, and expenses that he was put to in making early arrangements for removal, I consider the award is not unreasonable.—JAMES BYRNES, 4/12/83. Commissioner. Under the circumstances, nothing can be gained by contesting the award; I therefore recommend that we abide by it.—C.A.G., 5/12/83.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I concur.—F.A.W., 11/12/83.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Commissioner for Railways.

Re resumption of land at Circular Quay known as the Bon Accord Stores, of which Mr. H. S. Bird was the lessee.

Sir,

81, Pitt-street, Sydney, 30 November, 1883

We shall be obliged by your furnishing us with a copy of the award herein.

We have, &c.,

STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

Furnish it.—G.B., 12/12/83.

The Commissioner for Railways to Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 14 December, 1883.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, asking that you may be furnished with a copy of the award in the matter of the resumption of land at Circular Quay of which Mr. H. S. Bird was the lessee, I have the honor to enclose herein a copy of the document as requested.

I have, &c.,

C. A. GOODCHAP,

Commissioner for Railways,

(Per D.V.)

Mr. G. Buckham's claim.

No. 23.

The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. G. Buckham.

Government Tramways.—Line to Circular Quay.

Notice of lands taken for tramway purposes by the Commissioner for Railways.

WHEREAS by an Act of Council made and passed in the forty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled "An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of Tramways in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and elsewhere" the Commissioner for Railways in the said Colony is empowered to enter into and upon the lands and grounds of any person whomsoever and to take and appropriate for the purposes in the said Act mentioned such parts thereof as may be necessary and proper for the laying out and making and using any Tramway and all other works matters and conveniences connected therewith And whereas the Commissioner for Railways in the said Colony has under and by virtue of the powers given to him in and by the said Act of Council taken as a portion of the land required for an extension of the Tramway Line to Circular Quay the land set out in the Schedule hereto annexed You are therefore hereby required to take notice that the Commissioner for Railways has as aforesaid taken the said land set out in the said Schedule and hereby demands from you the particulars of your title in such lands and of the claims made by you in respect thereof That the said Schedule contains a true particular of the lands so taken and that the Commissioner for Railways is willing to treat as to the compensation to be paid to all parties for the land taken and the damage sustained or that may be sustained by you by reason of the said Act of Council and everthing done by the Commissioner for Railways as thereunder.

In witness whereof the Commissioner for Railways hath caused his common seal to be hereto affixed at Sydney in the Colony aforesaid this thirteenth day of May A.D. 1882.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, (L.S.)

Commissioner for Railways.

The common seal of the Commissioner for Railways }
was duly affixed hereto, in presence of

J. S. SPURWAY.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.

All that parcel of land situated in the parish of Alexandria, in the county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 11.1 perches, more or less, and more particularly described in the plan hereunto annexed or endorsed hereon, and therein coloured red.

Served personally, 6/5/82.—A.B.

Mr. G. Buckham to The Commissioner for Railways.

Mr. G. Buckham's claim.

Sir,

Oriental Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney, 17 May, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notice, dated the 13th instant, notifying that you had, under the Tramway Act, taken my hotel, and intimating your willingness to treat with me for compensation.

In forwarding you the amount of my claim I beg to submit to your consideration the following facts, viz.—That in September, 1878, when property was much cheaper than it is now, and before the new Licensing Act, which gives a monopoly to existing hotels, had become law, I paid £1,800 for the goodwill of my hotel, and have since then been offered £2,500, which offer I declined to entertain. In consequence of the local option clause in the Licensing Act my license cannot be removed, and will consequently be lost to me.

Although, as you will perceive from the copy of lease sent herewith, that my lease expires in July, 1883, I received, when it was given me, a promise of a new lease, which promise has always been recognized by my good landlords.

My

My business, which is very remunerative (the takings of the hotel, as my bankers can show, from March, 1881, to March, 1882, being £5,907), will be entirely taken, as I cannot get a new license, and will be compelled to sell my furniture and property at a sacrifice.

I trust, under these circumstances, you will consider the claim which I now make, namely £4,000, as reasonable, it being the very lowest sum I can, in justice to myself, ask.

I have, &c.,

GUSTAVE BUCKHAM.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Gustave Buckham to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways.—Extension to Circular Quay.

I HEREBY offer to accept from the Commissioner for Railways, as purchase money for the land (including buildings and fences erected thereon) of which I am lessee, delineated on the tracing plan attached to the notice of land taken, which I hereby acknowledge to have received, containing 11·1 perches, more or less, and as compensation for damage by severance, by the tramway, or otherwise, caused by the execution of the tramway works, the sum of £4,000 (four thousand pounds), which sum I declare to be my full claim in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1882.

GUSTAVE BUCKHAM,

“Oriental Hotel.”

Land-valuer, B.C., 19/5/82.—G.B.

THIS indenture made the third day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight between Neils Holm Petersen of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales licensed victualler (hereinafter designated vendor) of the one part and Gustave Thomas Buckham of Sydney aforesaid innkeeper (hereinafter designated purchaser) of the other part Whereas by indenture bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) and under their official seal demised to vendor the messuage or public-house hereinafter more particularly described with the appurtenances for a term of five years from the first day of July (then) next subject to the payment of the rent and observance of the covenants in said indenture contained And whereas the said vendor hath contracted and agreed with the said purchaser for the absolute sale to him of the said demised premises together with the license goodwill household furniture articles of trade fittings or other chattels on the said premises at or for the price or sum of one thousand eight hundred pounds sterling Now this indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the said sum of one thousand eight hundred pounds paid to the said vendor by the said purchaser at or before the signing and sealing hereof the receipt of which sum is hereby acknowledged he the said vendor (with the consent in writing endorsed hereon) doth bargain sell assign transfer and set over unto the said purchaser his executors administrators and assigns First all that messuage or public-house situate at the junction of the Queen's Wharf and Pitt-street and known as the Oriental Hotel together with all ways waters watercourses lights sewers fixtures easements and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same usually held and enjoyed Secondly the publican's license and certificate of same for said premises together with all privileges and advantages derivable therefrom Thirdly all and singular the household furniture articles of trade fittings or other chattels standing or being on said premises at time of execution hereof And all the estate right title and interest of him the said vendor therein or thereto To have and to hold the said demised premises before described henceforth for all the rest residue and remainder now to come and unexpired of the said term for five years expressed to be granted by the said recited lease excepting the last day of the demised term subject nevertheless to the payment of the rent and performance of the covenants in the said recited lease reserved and contained on the lessees part to be paid and performed together with the said lease license and the said chattels secondly and thirdly described And all his the vendor's right or title therein or thereto absolutely And the said vendor doth hereby for himself his executors and administrators covenant with the said purchaser his executors administrators and that notwithstanding any act or thing by him the said vendor made done or executed or knowingly suffered the aforesaid recited indenture is now a good valid and effectual lease of the premises above described and in nowise become void or voidable and that the rent covenants and conditions in and by the said indenture reserved and contained on the part of the lessee have been paid observed and performed up to the date of these presents And that he the said vendor now hath good right full power and authority to assign the said premises together with the goodwill license and chattels in manner aforesaid And that he the said purchaser his executors administrators and assigns may have hold and enjoy the said demised premises and receive and take the rents and profits thereof without interruption from or by the said vendor or any person claiming under him and freed and discharged from all incumbrances either on the demised premises or the chattels assigned as aforesaid And that he the said vendor will at all times hereafter during the term for which the said demised premises are expressed to be assigned upon the request and at the cost of the said purchaser or his assigns make do and execute such further and other acts deeds and assurances for further and better assigning the demised premises within mentioned for the residue of the term and in manner before mentioned And the said purchaser doth hereby for himself his executors administrators and assigns covenant and agree with and to the said vendor his executors and administrators that he the said purchaser will henceforth from time to time pay the rent within reserved and observe and perform all and every the covenants and conditions in the within written indenture contained And also from time to time and all times hereafter save harmless and keep indemnified the said vendor his executors and administrators and his and their estate and effects against all actions suits and demands on account of non-payment of rent or the breach or non-performance of any covenant within contained In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Neils Holm Petersen,
in the presence of,—

NEILS HOLM PETERSEN.

SYDNEY DARGIN,
Clerk to Messrs. Gannon and McLaughlin, Solicitors.

Received

Received on the day and year first within written of and from the within-named Gustave Thomas Buckham the sum of one thousand eight hundred pounds being the consideration money within expressed to be paid by him to me.

£1,800.

Witness—SYDNEY DARGIN.

NEILS HOLM PETERSEN.

Whereas by the within-recited indenture of lease it is stipulated that the within-named Neils Holm Petersen should not assign the demised premises without the previous license in writing of the Manager or Sub-Manager for the time being of the Australian Investment Company (Limited) Now I Robert Archibald Alison Morehead of Sydney Esquire the Manager of the said Company at the request of the said Neils Holm Petersen do hereby give and grant unto the said Neils Holm Petersen license and consent to assign and transfer all his term and interest of and in the premises within mentioned by the within assignment unto Gustave Thomas Buckham of Sydney innkeeper subject to payment of the rent and performance of the covenants within contained.

The license hereby given is without prejudice to the right of the said Company with reference to any of the other covenants and provisions of the said lease and applies only to the within assignment to Gustave Thomas Buckham.

Dated this thirtieth day of September, 1878.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD.

Witness,—H. F. CHILCOTT.

Messrs. Byrnes and Thompson to The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Tramways, Land Claims Branch.—Report on M.P. No. 82-1,917.

Tramway Extension to Circular Quay.

Claimant and occupier, Gustave Buckham; area taken, 11.1 perches; amount of claim, £4,000.

Report.

THESE premises are leased by the claimant from the Australian Investment Company for a term of five years, at an annual rental of about £500, being at the rate of £9 per week and taxes, and is occupied as an hotel. The portion of the term of the lease unexpired at the date of resumption was one year two months.

Valuation.

Value of lease for residue of term	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,003	6	8
Forced surrender at 10 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	6	8
Disturbance of trade by forced removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
								<hr/>		
								£1,603	13	4

JAMES BYRNES.

J. B. THOMPSON. 7/9/82.

Amount of claim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,000	0	0
Recommend payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	13	4

J.B.

J.B.T. 7/9/82.

Approved. Schedule.—CHAS. A. G., 13/9/82. Land-valuer, B.C. Scheduled.—J.B.T., 20/9/82.
Land-valuer, B.C., 17/12/83.—G.B.

The lease in this case expired without disturbance of the lessee, consequently tenant has no claim against the Commissioner.—J.B., 17/12/83. Commissioner.

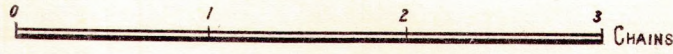
[Two plans.]

G. T.

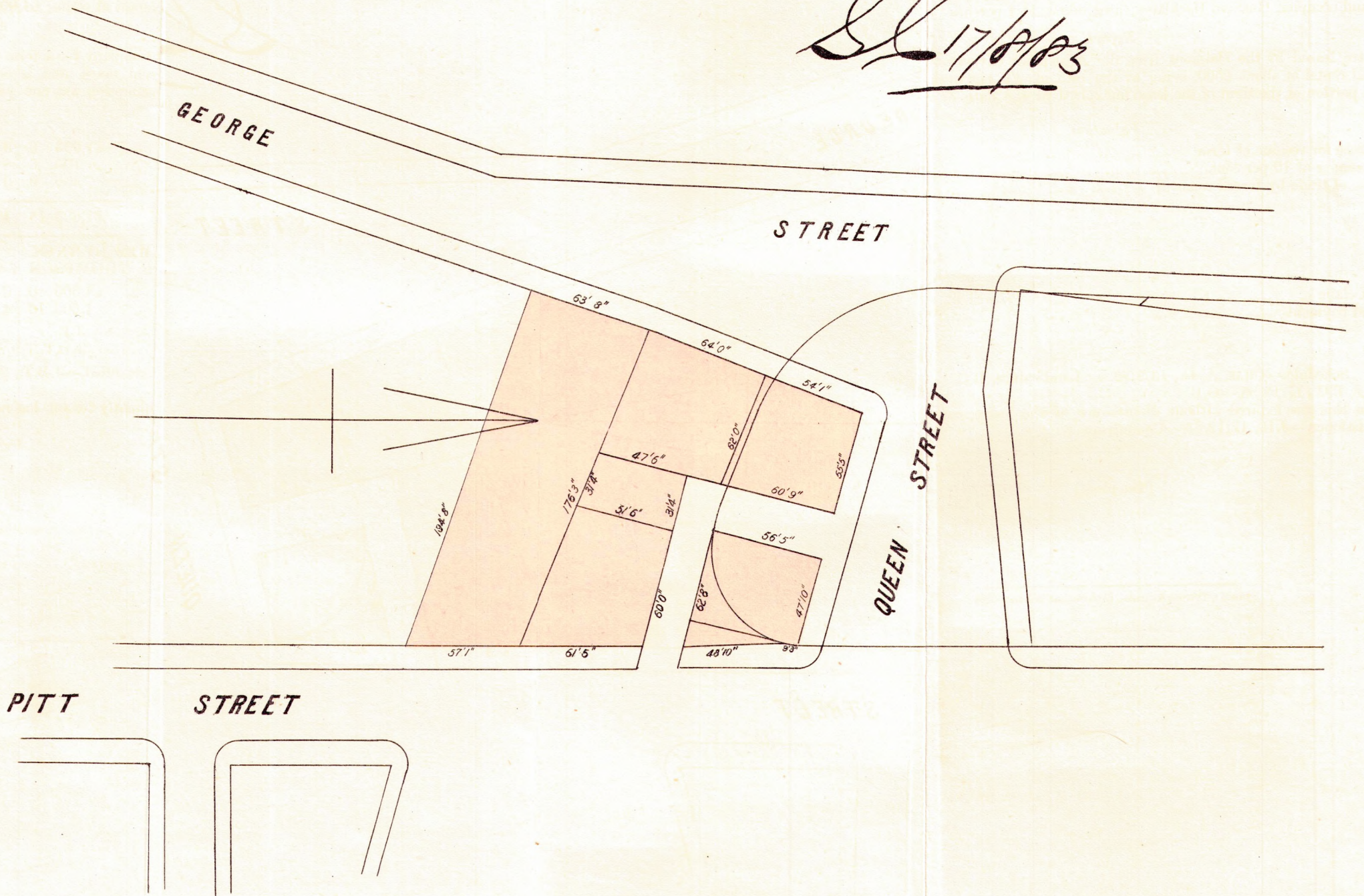
Plan showing Land required for Tramway purposes colored red

CIRCULAR QUAY EXTENSION.

SCALE.



Handwritten signature and date: 17/8/03



G.T.

Plan showing Disposition of Land resumed for Tramway purposes

CIRCULAR QUAY EXTENSION

SCALE



[Handwritten signature]
17/8/83



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESUMPTION OF LAND BETWEEN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 September, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd September, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all letters received by or issued from the Colonial Secretary’s Department in reference to the purchase or resumption of the lands specified in the Schedules to the Approaches to the General Post Office Improvement Bill, and also of all other documents and official minutes bearing upon the same subject, excepting those which have been already published by order of this House.

“(2.) Also a copy of any plan or plans prepared to indicate the nature of the improvements contemplated by the Government in connection with the Post Office Place.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

Mr. J. Thompson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Vickery’s Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 25 September, 1883.

I have been desired by Messrs. Thompson & Giles, of George-street, Sydney, to inform you that they are in treaty with the members of the late Mr. T. Perkins’ family, the owners of the property near the Post Office, for a lengthened and renewed lease of the premises now in their occupation, with a view to building extensive premises for their business.

As there have been at different times propositions for the resumption by the Government of a portion if not the whole of the premises in question for the purpose of a thoroughfare from George-street to Pitt-street, before making final definite arrangements, Messrs. Thompson & Giles wish to ascertain whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to take any action in the matter of resumption of this land, as they must by your reply be guided as to both the nature of the lease about to be arranged for, and as to the nature of the buildings they are about erecting. I may add that this is a matter in which my clients, for several reasons, are obliged to act promptly if at all. Should they find that the Government are shortly about to take action in the matter and to resume the whole of the premises, they would at once be in a position to determine negotiations, as in such a case they would at once decline the lease and take no further steps respecting the building of new premises; on the other hand, should they find that action is likely to be delayed or that the Government have determined to do nothing in the matter, they will then be in a position to act accordingly. They wish to ascertain definitely whether they can accept the proposal for lease made to them and commence building operations on an extensive scale to suit the requirements of their business, and to avoid making any arrangements or erecting any premises which my hereafter be found to be useless or to incumber any action that may be taken by the Government. Awaiting the favour of an early reply,—

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Submitted, 8/10/83. The Cabinet.—A.S. Mr. Cooper to prepare a plan (approximately) of Giles’ and the Pitt-street frontages, showing distances from Post Office to north side.—A.S., 8/10/83. The Surveyor of Public Parks, B.C., 9 October, 1883.—C.W. Plan herewith.* Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 11/10/83.—W.M.C. Plan A.

Minute

[965 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £41 18s. 0d.]

1059—A

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

New Street by Post Office frontage from George to Pitt-street.

On further examination I am of opinion that the Government ought to purchase or resume not only Thompson and Giles', but Paling's (formerly Prince, Ogg, & Co.), up to the archway; together these are 115 feet. I suppose the value is not less than £900 per foot, or £105,000

Probable business interruption	... ..	40,000
Similar frontage to Pitt-street, say 117 feet at £600	... ..	70,200
Business interruption	... ..	10,000
Intermediate separate stores	... ..	30,000
Making and grading new street, 100 feet wide	... ..	10,000

£265,200

Per contra, we would have for sale to George-street, 78 feet corner lot, with 45 feet to the new street, which would then be the finest site in the whole city, and would bring from 11 to £1,200 per foot, say at £1,000 £78,000
To Pitt-street, 80 feet, say £700 per foot 56,000

leaving for £134,000

265 feet to the new street, costing £500 per foot, and I have no doubt it would realise that fully.

Thus we could make a magnificent 100 feet wide street, probably without cost, while by resuming Giles' and corresponding Pitt-street frontage we could not make a 66 feet road without some cost.

The purchasers should be bound to build to a plan.

A.S., 20/10/83.

The Cabinet. Cabinet approves of the purchase.—A.S.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Joseph Thompson.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it is the intention of the Government immediately to purchase or resume the land on the north side of the General Post Office, from George to Pitt Streets.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

Resumption or purchase of land for Post Office Street.

I FIND on further examination, since my minute of 20th ult., that the buildings at the back of Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s Pitt-street frontage are much more extensive than I had thought, and being attached to and worked with other buildings on the northerly adjoining land, compensation for severance would be very large.

I have therefore reconsidered the plans with the view of resuming or purchasing, on the Pitt-street frontage, only Mr. Holt's land, but continuing the plan of purchasing Mr. Paling's on the George-street frontage.

This involves a change of plan in width of the new street which, to give a reasonable shop depth on the northern side of Holt's land, could not be more than 80 feet.

* Plan E.

I would like another copy* of the plan in the Legislative Assembly paper of 1876-7, showing a line 80 feet from Post Office and then showing the depths which would remain for sale on the Holt portion, and also on the Perkins cum Paling portion.

† Plan F.

From sale plan† herewith it will be seen that a 22 feet lane is available to the north of Paling's, leading to a lane parallel to George-street, a foot lane opposite centre of Post Office or over tank stream might probably be left about 8 feet wide, giving access to those back lanes. This might be indicated by dotted lines for further consideration.

A.S., 1/11/83.

Mr. Cooper.—A.S. Plans furnished by Mr. Cooper and now herewith.—C.W., 3/11/83. Submitted, 3/11/83. Cabinet.—A.S. Cabinet approves.—A.S., 6/11/83. Let the notices of resumption be given to owners (but not at present to lessees or occupiers) of the premises belonging to Perkins' estate and to Hon. T. Holt, adjoining the Post Office lane.—A.S., 6/11/83. The Crown Solicitor will kindly give the requisite notice.—B.C., 7 Nov., 1883, C.W.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 8 November, 1883.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the proposed resumption of land for Post Office street; and with reference to the instructions in your memo. of date 7th November inst., requesting me to prepare notice, to state that if, as I suppose is the case, it is intended that I shall prepare notice of resumption under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, it is necessary that I should be furnished with a written description of the land intended to be resumed; the tracing forwarded is not sufficient for this purpose.

I should also be informed for what purpose the land is resumed, and whether money has been voted by Parliament or is available for the erection of the building to be placed on the land.

If, as would seem to be the case from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's minute, the land is required for the purpose of widening a street or forming a street, I think the land cannot be resumed under the Act referred to, as not being any one of the purposes mentioned in the 7th section of that Act.

I

I think it will probably be found that a right of resumption is reserved to the Crown in the original grants. To ascertain this it should be found of what grants the land required is a portion, and copies of the grants obtained from the Department of Lands.

If the land so required forms a portion of several grants the description should be of the portion taken from each grant, and not one general description embracing the whole.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

The Surveyor of Parks will be good enough to obtain the desired information.—B.C., 14/11/83., C.W.

Memos. by Surveyor of Public Parks.

IN the course of a conversation this morning, Mr. Williams stated that he did *not* consider that the proposed resumption of Perkins' and Holt's properties would come under the head of either an "approach to" or "subsidiary work in connection with" the Post Office; and that in that case it will be necessary to fall back on the right to resume contained in the original grant, which he thinks is a general one in Holt's case, but in that of Perkins is confined to one purpose, viz. the widening of George-street.

I hope to procure copies of these old grants to-morrow.

W.M.C., 15/11/83.

I HAVE since procured copies of the two old grants referred to, viz., that to Hugh MacDonald, of the land now the property of the Perkins family, which reserves the right to the Governor to "appropriate such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the making and improving the streets," and that to Saul Lyons, of the land now the property of Thomas Holt, which reserves the right to resume a part or all of it which may be required at any time for any public purpose, twelve calendar months' notice being first given, and the value ascertained by arbitration.

I forward herewith the copies referred to.

W.M.C., 16/11/83.

The Crown Solicitor, for the Atty. Genl's. opinion as to the best course to be pursued.—A.S., 16/11/83. The Crown Solicitor, B.C., 17/11/83.—C.W.

[Enclosures.]

Sydney, Town Grant, 39½ rods.

By His Excellency LACHLAN MACQUARIE, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

WHEREAS full power and authority for granting lands in the Territory of New South Wales is vested in His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief (or in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being) in and over the said Territory and its Dependencies by His Majesty's instructions under the Royal Sign Manual bearing date respectively the twenty-fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and the twentieth day of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. In pursuance of the power and authority vested in me as aforesaid I do by these presents give and grant unto Mr. Hugh MacDonald quarter-master of the 46th Regiment his heirs and assigns to have and to hold for ever thirty-nine and one-half rods of ground lying and situate in the town of Sydney bounded on the south side by the lines west one and a quarter degrees south eighty-six and west two degrees north seventy-three and one half feet on the west or front side by George-street bearing north four degrees west sixty-three feet on the north side by a line east one half degree north one hundred and seventy-eight feet and on the east side by the spring running to the tanks Conditioned not to sell or alienate the same for the space of three years from the date hereof and to build a good and sufficient dwelling-house thereon of brick or stone within the said period fifty feet in length sixteen feet in width and two stories high reserving at all times the right to the Governor (for the time being) of appropriating such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the making and improving the streets Quit rent one pound six shillings and eight pence.

In testimony &c. this 20th day of May 1819.

L. MACQUARIE.

Witnessed by—

H. C. ANTILL,
CHS. WHALAN.

Registered in Secretary's Office, }
Sydney, 9 Augt., 1819. }

JNo. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy. and Regr.

Town Grant, A.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth :

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting :—

KNOW YE That in order to promote the establishment of towns in our Colony of New South Wales We of our special grace have granted and in consideration of the quit-rent hereinafter reserved do hereby grant unto Saul Lyons of Pitt-street, Sydney, his heirs and assigns All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement thirty-six perches be the same more or less situate lying and being in the town of Sydney parish of Saint James County of Cumberland in our said Colony allotment number twenty of section number thirty-seven Bounded on the east by Pitt-street bearing north four degrees fifteen minutes west eighty-four and a quarter links; on the south* by allotment No. 21 bearing west five degrees thirty * Evidently a clerical error for north. minutes south two hundred and sixty-seven links; on the west by the stream of the tanks bearing south three degrees west eighty-one and a half links; and on the south by allotment No. 19 bearing east four degrees thirty minutes north two hundred and seventy-nine and a quarter links. Being the allotment granted to the said Saul Lyons in pursuance of the Report on Memorial No. 291 made on the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four by the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 William IV No. 9 Being also the allotment described in an erroneous deed executed in the name of the said Saul Lyons on the twenty-eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven but surrendered by him by memorandum endorsed thereon under his hand and seal dated the eleventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight with the appurtenances thereto belonging To hold unto the said Saul Lyons his heirs and assigns for ever On condition of paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs and successors the quit-rent or sum of one pound sixteen shillings sterling from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine until the thirtieth day of June which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five both inclusive and thenceforth the sum of eighteen shillings sterling yearly for ever Subject nevertheless to the provisos reservations and conditions hereinafter contained and this Grant is upon the express condition nevertheless That the said Saul Lyons his heirs or assigns or some of them shall within two years from the date of these presents erect a permanent dwelling-house

dwelling-house store or other suitable building on the land hereby granted and shall construct proper drains from the same land to the nearest common drain or sewer and shall also in every respect and at all times hereafter conform to the Government Regulations for the time-being and to the laws and regulations now or hereafter to be in force for the better regulating the alignment of streets in the said town of Sydney. Provided And we do hereby reserve unto us our heirs and successors and to the Governor for the time-being of our said Colony by such person or persons as shall be duly authorized in that behalf full power to make and conduct through the said land all drains and sewers which may be deemed expedient previously giving three calendar months' notice to the occupier or owner thereof and the damage which any building may sustain thereby being paid for by Government to the party entitled thereto at a valuation to be fixed by arbitrators chosen as hereinafter mentioned. And we do also reserve to us our heirs and successors full power for us or our successors or for the Governor for the time-being of our said Colony to resume and take possession of all or any part of the same land which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the improvement of the said town or for any public purpose twelve calendar months' notice thereof being first given in the *Government Gazette* or otherwise and the value of the said land or of so much thereof as shall be so resumed for the purposes aforesaid and of any building standing on the resumed land being paid for to the said Saul Lyons his heirs or assigns at a valuation thereof to be fixed by arbitrators chosen as hereinafter mentioned. And we do hereby declare that in every case of arbitration which may arise under and by virtue hereof one arbitrator shall be chosen by the Governor for the time-being of our said Colony and one by the then owner or owners of the said land which two arbitrators shall elect a third as Umpire who shall determine any disagreement between the two arbitrators such Umpire to be so elected before the said arbitration shall be entered upon. But if the owner or owners of the said land shall refuse or neglect to choose an arbitrator on his her or their part within one calendar month after being required so to do by public advertisement in the *Government Gazette* or otherwise then both arbitrators shall be chosen by the Governor for the time-being of our said Colony which arbitrators shall also elect an Umpire in manner aforesaid mentioned. Provided always and this our Grant is made upon further condition That if the fees payable thereon be not duly paid and the grant claimed by the said grantee or some person lawfully authorized on his behalf within six calendar months after notice shall be given in the *Government Gazette* or otherwise that it is ready for delivery. Or if any of the reservations conditions or provisos hereof be not duly observed and performed by the said grantee his heirs or assigns then this Grant shall be void and it shall be lawful for us our heirs and successors by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony or other person duly authorized in that behalf to re-enter upon and take possession of the said land or any part thereof and the said grantee his heirs or assigns and all occupiers thereof therefrom wholly to remove. Provided also that the lawful right of all parties other than the grantee hereof in the said land hereby granted shall enure and be held harmless any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And further provided that if the said quit-rent be at any time unpaid for the space of twenty days after the same shall become due and payable (although no formal demand shall have been made thereof) it shall and may be lawful for us our heirs or our successors or any person duly authorized in that behalf to re-enter into the said land or any part thereof with its appurtenances and thence to remove the said grantee his heirs or assigns and to hold the same and the rents issues and profits thereof to have receive and take to and for the use of us our heirs and successors until we or they shall therewith and thereby be fully paid and satisfied the quit-rent due thereon and every part thereof and all arrears of the same due at the time of said entry or which shall accrue due during the time of our possession by virtue thereof together with all costs and charges attending the non-payment of said quit-rent and our said entry thereupon. In testimony whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said territory.

Given under the hand of Sir George Gipps, Knight, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales the thirteenth day of March in the second year of our reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

[L.S.] GEO. GIPPS.

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

H. WATSON PARKER.

Entered on record by me in Register of Town Grants No. 42 page 199 this nineteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine the word "thirty" having been previously struck out in the letter-press in the twenty-first line from the heading also the words "our" and "and Commander" struck out in the letter-press in the fourth line of the attestation.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

Minute by the Surveyor of Public Parks.

Post Office Extension to North.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20/11/83.

In reply to B.C., I have obtained from the Trigonometrical Branch of the Surveyor-General's Department an exact plan of the two blocks of land held by the Perkins family and the Honorable Thos. Holt respectively.

2. I have also made copies of the duplicates of the original grants, which are kept in the Registrar-General's Department, which copies are at present with the papers in this case.

3. As might be expected, the measurements of the grounds as held differ from those given in the original grants, as shown in the following Table:—

	Grant.	As held.	Difference.
PERKINS' LOT, George-street—	lks.	lks.	lks.
W. to George-street	95·45	100·19	+ 4·74
N.	269·7	260·19	- 9·51
E. by stream running to Tanks .....	.....	106·18	.....
S.	241·66	238·91	- 2·75
HOLT'S LOT, Pitt-street—			
E. to Pitt-street	84·25	84·32	+ 0·07
N.	267	267·77	+ 0·77
W.	81·5	79·58	- 1·92
S.	279·25	278·5	- 0·75

4. The most important discrepancy here is that of the frontage to George-street, 4·74 lks., or a little over 3 feet. How this has arisen I am not yet aware, but Mr. Jaques, who acts for the Perkins estate, has undertaken to ascertain and let me know in a few days; meanwhile I enclose descriptions of the two pieces as held at the present time, and tracing of the trig. plan.*

* This tracing has been mislaid.

W. M. COOPER.

Seen.—A.S.

Memo.

Memo. for Principal Under Secretary.

Proposed resumption of land for extension of General Post Office.

THE accompanying letter from Stephen, Laurence, and Jaques is in reference to the amount of frontage to George-street claimed by Thompson & Giles, which is 3' 1½" in excess of the amount specified in the conveyance to them. If their claim proves to be well founded, the description I have furnished will stand good.

As the papers have gone on to the Crown Solicitor, perhaps it would be as well to forward this to him also.

W. M. COOPER,
Surveyor of Public Parks.
26/11/83.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques, to The Surveyor of Public Parks.

Dear Sir,

The original grant to the property occupied by Thompson & Giles is in favour of Hugh Macdonald and shews a frontage to George-street of 63 feet. The present proprietors, by themselves and their predecessors in title, have been in undisturbed occupation of 66 feet 1½ inch for more than forty years. They can furnish evidence as to this.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

Messrs. Hardie & Gorman to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sale Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 10 December, 1883.

Adverting to the verbal communications which our Mr. Gorman has already had with you in reference to the corner property next to the General Post Office, in Pitt-street, belonging to the Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C., who is now in Europe, we have the honor to enclose plan, and to state that we are in a position to definitely treat for the sale of the same to the Government for public purposes only.

The property referred to (coloured red on plan) has a frontage of 55 feet 7 inches to Pitt-street by depth of 184 feet 3½ inches along proposed street (as per the certificate of title under Torrens' Act), 176 feet 2½ inches on the northern side, and a width of 53 feet 9 inches at the rear, and comprises the block lying between Thompson & Giles' and Pitt-street.

The property is at the present time under lease to Mr. W. P. Woolcott, at £710 yearly, the lease expiring in 1897, or having about thirteen years to run, and the freehold must be sold subject to this lease.

The price for the entire block is £80,000, at which sum we are instructed to leave it under offer to the Government for ten days from 10th December, subject to a contract being entered into to be confirmed by cablegram by our client.

It is right for us to point out—

- (1.) That Mr. Holt is a seller to the Government only, and for public purposes.
- (2.) That in any action which the Government may take now or in the future in dealing with the properties known as "Thompson & Giles'" and "Paling's," which have been secured, the property which we now offer must be largely benefited.

We desire respectfully to point out that the private thoroughfare at present used on the north side of the General Post Office is not of sufficient width to be legally dedicated as a public thoroughfare, and further, that if the Government were to resume only sufficient of Mr. Holt's property to make the thoroughfare referred to one chain wide, then the whole benefit would follow to our client of having a large frontage to a wider street.

On the other hand, the Government by purchasing the whole block could easily carry out the present scheme of making Post Office Street (say) 80 feet wide, and retain the valuable selling frontage to Pitt-street and Post Office Street, and which doubtless would be advantageously used in the public interest.

We have, &c.,
HARDIE & GORMAN.

Submitted, 13/12/83. Mr. Mills may be invited to value this property; the price named seems to me to be double its value, especially when it is borne in mind that there is a right-of-way, I believe, longitudinally through the land.—A.S., 14/12/83.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. J. Y. Mills.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 December, 1883.

An offer having been made for the sale to the Government, for the sum of £80,000, of the corner property next to the General Post Office, in Pitt-street, Sydney, marked red on the accompanying plan, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be so good as to furnish a valuation To be returned. of the property in question.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER.

Mr. J. Y. Mills to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Land Sale Rooms, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27 December, 1883.

I have the honor to report that, according to your instructions, I have inspected the property situated next the General Post Office, in Pitt-street, marked red upon the plan furnished for my guidance, returned herewith, which property has been offered to the Government for the sum of £80,000.

I estimate the property as indicated to be worth, at present market value, the sum of £41,688 (forty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds sterling).

I have, &c.,
J. Y. MILLS,

Government Valuator.

Submitted, 28/12/83. Seen.—A.S., 2/1/84. Cabinet.—Include in Bill to give power of resumption.—A.S., 13/3/84. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 14 March, '84.—C.W. The Parliamentary Draftsman.—W.B.D., A.G., 10/3/84.

Messrs.

Messrs. M'Culloch & Pope to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

121, Pitt-street, 28 December, 1883.

We have the honor to direct your attention to the unjustifiable delay which has taken place in the matter of the purchase by the Government of Mr. W. H. Paling's property in George-street. It is now nearly two months since the offer of the property (obtained through Mr. F. T. Humphery without disclosing for whom it was sought) was accepted by yourself, and up to the present time no progress has been made, although repeated applications have been made to the Crown Solicitor.

The offer was made by Mr. Paling at the price named, solely on account of the transaction facilitating his financial operations, and the unnecessary and unjustifiable delay complained of materially diminishes its benefit to him.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Paling has instructed us to give you notice that from this date he will claim 8 per cent. interest upon the purchase money, against which of course he will allow such rent as he may receive from the property.

We have, &c.,

M'CULLOCH & POPE.

Submitted, 4/1/84. Mr. M'Culloch may be written to that a large sale like this cannot be forced; the Crown Solicitor must be satisfied. The price given is so ample a one as to cover some delay, but interest at 8 per cent. being no part of the contract I decline to admit it.—A.S., 4/1/84.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 2 January, 1884.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the proposed resumption of land for Post Office Street, and to state that I have submitted same to Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, a copy of whose advising thereon is attached hereto.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Submitted, 4/1/84. As there seems to be a difficulty about the resumption of these lands, and the recent decision of the Privy Council may throw some doubt as to the power of resuming under the deeds of grant beyond that which is absolutely necessary for the street, the better way will be to bring in a short Bill to deal with them and with Paling's, giving power to sell, &c.—A.S., 4/1/84.

The Parliamentary Draftsman may be instructed accordingly.—A.S. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 5 Jan., 1884.—C.W. The Parliamentary Draftsman.—W.L. B.B., pro Sec., 9/1/84. The Principal Under Secretary.—W.W.S., B.C., 14/2/84.

[Enclosure.]

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Subject: Resumption of land, Pitt and George Streets.

The Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 29 December, 1883.

I AM asked to advise whether the land required in George and Pitt Streets, for the purpose of carrying out the proposed improvements of the thoroughfare from one to the other of these streets on the northern front of the Post Office, should be resumed under the provisions of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, 44 Vic. No. 16," or under the reservations in the grants to Hugh M'Donald and Saul Lyons, from whom the present owners of the two properties derive the title. By sub-section 3 of section 7, buildings for public offices are enumerated among the public works for which under certain circumstances private property may be resumed; and by the last part of sub-section 15 it is provided that, for the purposes of this section, any such public works shall be taken to include any extension of an approach to a subsidiary work with any such former work. I am aware that the object of this proposed resumption is to provide a spacious thoroughfare between these two streets, and to dispose of whatever land is not required for this purpose to buyers, who will be required to erect buildings in conformity with plans to be submitted to and approved of by the Government. I think it will be hard to justify the proposed resumption as either an approach to or a subsidiary work in connection with the Post Office. Already approaches to the Post Office actually exist on three sides; and although it might and doubtless would tend to the public convenience that the approach on the northern side should be more suitable to the purposes of and the architectural proportions of the building, and would certainly render it a more imposing structure, it is at least doubtful whether such a work would or could be regarded as a necessary approach or a necessary subsidiary work in connection with the Post Office. I have used the word "necessary" because I think public necessity for the resumption must be shown to exist—as an Act which gives such enormous powers of interference with the rights of private persons should be interpreted strictly.

I think the powers under the grants may be more safely exercised. That contained in the grant to Hugh M'Donald reserves the right to the Governor "to appropriate such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the making and improving the streets," and that to Saul Lyons reserves "the right to resume any portion, all of which may be required at any time for any public purposes." The inconvenience accompanying the exercise of this power under the grant would be, first, that of delay—twelve calendar months' notice being required to be given to the proprietor; and second, that the claim would have to be determined by arbitration, and not as provided for by sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the Resumption Act.

W. B. D.,
A.G.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. M'Culloch & Pope.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 January, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the delay that has taken place in the matter of the purchase by the Government of Mr. W. H. Paling's property in George-street, I am directed to inform you that a large sale like that referred to cannot be forced, as the Crown Solicitor must be satisfied, and the price given is so ample as to cover some delay; but that interest at 8 per centum being no part of the contract, the Colonial Secretary declines to admit it.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Messrs.

Messrs. M'Culloch & Pope to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

121, Pitt-street, 10 January, 1884.

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and in reply we have to say that it is monstrous to characterize the pressure we have brought to bear to get some progress made in this matter as "forcing" the sale. We complain that, although the contract was made in October last, the Crown Solicitor has not up to this time received any instructions to investigate the title, and that consequently no progress has been made.

We direct your attention to the fact that the offer of the property was given upon the assumption that the purchasers (who were not disclosed) were substantive men, and that there would be no unreasonable delay in the settlement of the matter. The only inducement for the sale was a speedy settlement, so as to facilitate our client's financial operations, and he does not, nor do we, regard the price agreed to be paid as anything more than a fair equivalent if promptly paid for the valuable property sold.

We think that your legal advisers will tell you that our client is entitled to demand 8 per cent. interest on the purchase money after a reasonable time has elapsed for settlement, and we shall certainly advise our client to insist upon its payment if the matter should be completed; but he informs us that he is now making arrangements which will render the sale inadvisable, in which case he will give you notice of cancellation of the contract.

We have, &c.,

M'CULLOCH & POPE.

Submitted, 11/1/84. The Crown Solicitor will please carry this sale to completion.—A.S.,
11/1/84. B.C., 11 Jan., 1884.—C.W.

Messrs. Want, Johnson, & Scarvell to The Minister for Works.

Sir,

60, Pitt-street, Sydney, 23 January, 1884.

The attention of the Directors of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited) has been directed to a paragraph that lately appeared in one of the daily newspapers of this city, to the effect that the Government were proposing to resume the premises situate in Pitt-street, adjoining the land in front of the General Post Office, at present held on lease by this Society.

This announcement has considerably prejudiced the Society in letting portion of their premises, of which notice has already been given to quit, and it is anticipated that other portions will shortly become vacant in consequence of the uncertainty of the tenure which the Society is able to grant, as no tenants would care to take them for an indefinite period except at a considerably reduced rental.

We are therefore instructed by the Directors of the Society to respectfully submit that they should have an assurance from the Government as to their intentions, that is to say, whether the Government have decided to resume the property, and if so, at what date, or that the Government have no intention of making such resumption.

The Society has for some time had in contemplation the erection of substantial buildings on the vacant land and the remodelling of the premises at present occupied by them, so as to enhance the value of their present leasehold, but have been debarred from so doing in consequence of the uncertainty of the Government in their intention to resume or otherwise.

We have, &c.,

WANT, JOHNSON, & SCARVELL.

Will my hon. colleague the Colonial Secretary deal with this matter.—F.A.W., 24/1/84. Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 28/1/84.—J.R. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, with reference to previous papers, B.C., 1/2/84.—C.W.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Premises in George-street, Sydney—Paling to the Queen.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 23 January, 1884.

I have the honor to return the papers herein, and to request that I may be supplied, at your earliest convenience, with a surveyor's description and plan of the land purchased.

The plan should show the original boundary lines of the Crown grant,—the distance of the land from the present southern building-line of Hunter-street,—the position thereon of all buildings or walls, or of ways or passages adjoining.

If the land has been purchased under any *special conditions*, I should be instructed as to what those conditions are *without delay*.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor,

Per F. H. OULD.

The Surveyor of Parks, B.C., 24/1/84.—C.W.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Principal Under Secretary.

Extension of General Post Office to North.—*Re* the Crown Solicitor's letter of 23/1/84.

I HAVE marked on the accompanying plan* the distance of the land from the southern building-line of Hunter-street, and I have shown upon it the position of adjacent buildings, walls, and ways.

The position of the original boundary-lines of the Crown grant can probably be arrived at from the deeds in the possession of the Crown Solicitor, and the sale plan of the Chisholm Estate, which is also in his hands.

W. M. COOPER.

The Crown Solicitor, B.C., 25/2/84.—C.W.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Description of land purchased from Wm. Hy. Paling.

COUNTY of Cumberland, parish of St. James, area $30\frac{2}{5}$ perches: Commencing at a point on the eastern building-line of George-street, and distant $194\frac{1}{10}$ links northerly, measured along that building-line from the north-western corner of the General Post Office; and bounded thence on part of the west by part of said building-line bearing N. $5^{\circ} 14'$ E. $75\frac{7}{100}$ links; thence on part of the north by a line bearing S. $80^{\circ} 54'$ E. $197\frac{9}{100}$ links; thence on the remainder of the west by a line bearing N. $8^{\circ} 9'$ W. $11\frac{3}{10}$ links; thence on the remainder of the north by a line bearing S. $79^{\circ} 9'$ E. $42\frac{9}{100}$ links; thence on the east by lines bearing S. $1^{\circ} 24'$ E. $16\frac{4}{100}$ links and S. $11^{\circ} 57'$ E. $70\frac{3}{100}$ links; and thence on the south by a line bearing N. $81^{\circ} 43'$ W. $260\frac{1}{100}$ links to the point of commencement.

NOTE.—The bearings are all taken from true north.

Mr. H. Gorman to The Hon. A. Stuart.

Holt's Pitt-street property.

My dear Mr. Stuart,

Sale Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28 January, 1884.

Could you oblige me with a reply. I have not yet received Mr. Walker's letter that you promised should be sent.

Yours truly,

H. GORMAN.

Reply that it is the intention of Government to resume Mr. Holt's property referred to, as the price asked seems so far beyond what, in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, is its value.—A.S., 6/2/84. Mr. Gorman.—11 February, 1884.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. H. Gorman.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 February, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that it is the intention of the Government to resume Mr. Holt's property referred to, as the price asked seems so far beyond what, in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, is its value.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Memorandum from Parliamentary Draftsman to The Principal Under Secretary.

Re Resumption of Land for Post Office Street.

Parliamentary Draftsman's Chambers, Crown Law Department, 13 February, 1884.

ARE the following assumptions correct?

1. The Bill will be to resume and vest in Her Majesty two (2) portions of land contained in two Crown grants, as per descriptions, for the purpose of forming a street (Post Office Street) 80 feet wide, and for disposing of the residue of resumed land not required, by public auction or private contract, subject to a covenant to build on such land in accordance with a prescribed plan; and that the purchase money for the land to be resumed is to be ascertained, as under the Lands for Public Purposes Resumption Act—*i.e.*, by a Jury.

It will be desirable that some officer should be instructed to see me and explain exactly what is required in connection with the plans, &c., returned herewith.

ALEXR. OLIVER.

Submitted, 15/2/84. Seen Mr. Oliver this day, and given him my views hereon.—A.S., 15/2/84. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 16 Feb., 84.—C.W. The Parliamentary Draftsman.—W.W.S., 20/2/84. I have seen Mr. Cooper, and find that it seems uncertain how much in Holt's grant is to be taken. It would seem to be the better course to resume the whole of the land required *in one block*, and then dedicate a back lane, so getting rid of the Tank-stream right-of-way. Would that course be acceptable to the Colonial Secretary?—The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 25/2/84. A.O.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Principal Under Secretary.

Post Office Extension to North.

* Plan E.

I BEG to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a plan* showing the position of the various pieces of land involved in the question, and of a street 80 feet in width adjoining the G.P.O., and the depth of the land which will front on it.

2. It will be observed by this, that if only the three pieces marked A B and C be purchased or resumed, about half of the frontage to the proposed new street will not possess a sufficient depth to make it available for the erection of first-class buildings. To make it of a depth sufficient for this purpose the property marked D will have to be acquired.

3. This belongs to the Hon. Thos. Holt, and is leased to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. for a term of years from 1/7/84. It is unfortunately covered with a large brick building of four stories, lately erected by P. O. & Co. for a dry goods warehouse, and other older buildings, the total cost of which has been, Mr. Jamieson informs me, £22,000. There is a warehouse of three stories on the north side, marked E on plan, also erected by P. O. & Co. on Mr. Holt's land, at a cost of £6,500, and connected internally with the other buildings. This would be useless to the firm, and some compensation would therefore be claimed on account of it.

4. The ground in question has a frontage of about 62 feet to Pitt-street, which is worth at the figure quoted by me in my report of 11/10/83 (No. 83-59), viz., £700 per foot, £43,000 for the freehold.

5. Compensation for disturbance and loss in removal would probably bring up the total amount to be paid to £80,000.

6. On the other hand, the land which would be left in the hands of the Government, after providing for an 80-foot road next the Post Office, would be considerably enhanced in value by the acquisition of this additional ground, as will appear from the following rough calculation :—

1. If Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s property is taken, the land fronting Post Office-place and Pitt-street will bring in,—

Post Office-place, 103 × 79 feet, @ £700 per foot	£72,100
Pitt-street corner, 20 × 80 feet, @ £1,000 per foot	20,000
„ remainder, 53 × 80 feet, @ £700 per foot.....	37,100
„ archway, 20 × 80 feet, @ £200 per foot	4,000

£133,200

2. If it is not taken, the proceeds will be,—

Post Office-place, 103 × 27 feet, @ £400 per foot	£41,200
Pitt-street corner, 20 × 80 feet, @ £1,000 per foot	20,000
„ remainder, 12 × 80 feet, @ £700 per foot.....	8,400

69,600

Cost of Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s land, say

63,600

80,000

Estimated loss

£16,400

So that there appears little doubt that the large amount of compensation to be paid would render the transaction unremunerative, in spite of the greatly increased prices which would be obtained for the frontages to Post Office Place, provided that the price of these frontages would be £700 per foot. I believe that for such a depth the price realized would be higher; and if it should reach £860 per foot, the deficiency given above would disappear.

W. M. COOPER.

Cabinet, 29/2/84. Prince Ogg's to be included in the Bill.—A.S., 13/3/84. The Secretary to the Attorney-General. B.C., 14 March, 1884.—C.W. The Parliamentary Draftsman.—W.W.S., 19/3/84.

Messrs. Hardie & Gorman to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sale Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, 27 May, 1884.

We have the honor, by consent of the Hon. Thomas Holt, who is now resident out of the Colony, to offer for sale to the Government his two valuable and large city properties as shown on the plan which we submit herewith, both coloured pink.

Lot 1 is the property known as Denison's Chambers, commodious and well built, let to Mr. Woolcott, and at present occupied by Colonial Mutual Life and Fire Companies and others, erected on a block of land having 55 feet 7 in. frontage to Pitt-street, 53 feet 9 in. along the tank stream, by depth of 176 feet 2 in. on the north side, and 184 feet 3 in. on the south side adjoining the Post Office passage and backing on to Mr. Perkins' property tenanted by Messrs. Thompson & Giles.

This property is let to Mr. W. P. Woolcott for a period of twenty-one years from 1st January, 1876, at £710 yearly, increasing to £1,100 yearly, should the Government open the street along the front of the General Post Office.

The residue of the lease is thirteen years from the 1st January last.

Lot 2 is the property known as "Mort's Buildings" adjoining Bell's Chambers, consisting of commodious warehouse and offices erected on block of land having 61 feet 8 in. frontage to Pitt-street, widening considerably along the tank stream, by the full depth of 194 feet 8 in. on the north side, and 176 feet 2 inches on the south side adjoining Lot 1, and immediately backing on to the property occupied by Messrs. Paling & Co. (Limited), which was lately purchased by the Government for the sum of £65,000.

This property is held under lease by Sir William Anderson Ogg, Kt., for the conduct of the business of Messrs. Prince Ogg, & Co. for a period of twenty-one years from 1st October, 1875, at a rental of £1,100 for the first eleven years, and £1,350 for the remainder of the term.

The unexpired portion of the lease is twelve years from the 1st October next.

The price for lots 1 and 2 is one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£150,000) cash, or we have no doubt our client would be willing to accept Government 4 per cent debentures in full payment.

In submitting these properties it must, in the first place be distinctly understood that Mr. Holt will not sell either the one or both of these properties to any private individual or corporation, and that the property is offered to the Government solely in the interest of the public. As an earnest of this, the properties are offered subject to the approval of Parliament (should the Government think it wise or necessary to first obtain it), and upon the distinct understanding that the approval or otherwise of Parliament must be obtained on or before 1st July next.

It should be remembered that the leases were created eight or nine years ago respectively, before the higher prices for city properties were so unmistakably established; and that should he not sell to the Government, Mr. Holt will eventually receive all the substantial improvements erected at a cost of many thousands of pounds by his tenants since the date of the leases.

We venture the opinion that for the purposes of beautifying the city and facilitating the convenience of the public in the general use of the magnificent Post Office buildings, it would be a good and a wise thing for the Government to purchase these properties at the present time.

The lateral space of the choicest business positions in the heart of the city is becoming yearly more limited and valuable, consequently any future attempt to purchase must be necessarily at a much higher figure.

Plan enclosed.*

We have, &c.,

HARDIE & GORMAN. * Plan D.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

Post Office Street and buildings adjoining it.

I wish Mr. Mills to give me his opinion upon this matter, and the values of the various buildings. It seems that Mr. Holt owns two blocks in Pitt-street, to the north of the proposed new street. His ideas of the value however, as set forth in Messrs. Hardie & Gorman's letter of 27th inst. seem to me quite preposterous. Moreover, in No. 1 the Government has power under the grant to resume at any time, and therefore the right of the lessee seems to me to be extinguished the moment the resumption is made. I am not aware whether No. 2 has any similar clause in its grant, but it ought to be examined into, as it would make a material difference in the valuation of Sir William Ogg's rights as a lessee.

The existence of such right in one or both of these blocks would also I think materially affect the value to Mr. Holt, for it is evident that he has based his value not on present rentals which he receives, but upon some imaginary rental which he thinks possible in the future, but which can never be realized if the Government exercises the power which I believe it has under the deed of grant.

As Holt's, Thompson and Giles', and Paling's purchases or resumptions, must be dealt with in a special Bill, it now becomes necessary to consider what the extension of the purchase on resumption ought to be. On this I think Mr. Mills may be able to give me some valuable advice. I think the street ought, if possible, to be 80 feet at least in width, so as to set off the façade of the Post Office.

A. S., 29/5/84.

Will Mr. Mills kindly furnish the desired information.—J. Y. MILLS, Esq. B. C., 3rd June, 1884.—C.W., P.U.S. Papers to be returned.

Mr. W. H. Paling to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

356, George-street, Sydney, 16 June, 1884.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the non-settlement for the property sold by me to the New South Wales Government. My solicitors have long since done their part, and it remains for the Crown Solicitor to send to them the conveyance (of the equity of redemption), a draft of which said gentleman promised to send them before 27th of March last.

As already intimated to you, the sale was made for financial reasons; and it is accordingly very inconvenient, and I conceive unjust, that I should be kept all this time without the purchase money. I therefore respectfully request that you will cause immediate steps to be taken to complete the purchase, and thereby prevent the further serious inconvenience that I am suffering from this protracted settlement.

Requesting your favourable reply,—

I have, &c.,

W. H. PALING,

By his Solicitor,

G. P. STARLING.

Reply, regretting the delay, but that it is the intention of the Col. Sec. to take immediate steps to carry it out. Ascertain from Parliamentary Draftsman the state of Draft Bill to effectuate it. Ascertain if Mills has yet made valuation of Holt's land at the rear.—A.S., 19/6/84. The Parliamentary Draftsman, B.C., 20 June, 1884.—C.W., P.U.S.

Messrs. Hardie & Gorman to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 20 June, 1884.

Adverting to our letter of May 27th, in which we offered certain properties to the Government, subject to existing leases, on account of the Honorable Thos. Holt, we desire to correct a mistake in reference to lot 2.

We were in error in stating that the property occupied by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. was leased to Sir W. A. Ogg. We find that our client, Mr. Holt, leased the same to the late Mr. Henry Prince, and has not received notice of any transfer by him or by his executors.

We have, &c.,

HARDIE & GORMAN.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. W. H. Paling.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 June, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, respecting the delay that has taken place in the payment of the purchase money for the property sold by you to the Government, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary regrets the delay that has taken place in the settlement of the matter, but that immediate steps will be taken for carrying it out.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. J. Y. Mills.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 June, 1884.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be so good as to state whether you have yet made a valuation of Mr. Holt's land at the rear of the property purchased by the Government from Mr. W. H. Paling.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Mr. J. Y. Mills to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Land Sale Rooms, 130 Pitt-street, Sydney, 23 June, 1884.

In accordance with your instructions of 3rd June, I have examined the property owned by Mr. T. Holt in Pitt-street, joining the General Post Office, Sydney, and at the rear of the property purchased by the Government from Mr. W. H. Paling.

The portion marked No. 1 on the plan furnished to me with the papers has had some new buildings and alteration made since my former valuation in December, 1883; these would be covered by an addition of £500, making the present value for the Government (£42,188) forty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight pounds sterling. This is the property under lease to Mr. Woolcott.

The

The portion marked No. 2 on the plan is under lease to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., on which have been erected recently some extensive warehouse premises of double compressed brick.

I estimate the present value of this property to be (£61,375) sixty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling.

Total, No. 1	...	...	...	...	£42,188
No. 2	...	...	...	...	61,375
					<u>£103,563</u>

One hundred and three thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds sterling.

I have, &c.,
J. Y. MILLS,
Government Valuator.

Submitted, 26/6/84. I would like the papers connected with purchase of Paling's property to accompany these.—A.S.

Memo. by the Parliamentary Draftsman.

Re Post Office resumption, George and Pitt Streets.

Mr. Walker,

I have had a conversation with Mr. Cooper, Surveyor of Parks, with reference to these resumptions, &c. He will suggest, I have no doubt, the necessary steps for procuring surveyor's descriptions of the various blocks which will have to be dealt with in the Bill.

I should however be glad to have the Colonial Secretary's further instructions on the points mentioned over leaf, which I have, for the purpose of economizing time, placed in the form of proposals.

1. I propose to deal with these four blocks, as blocks A, B, C, D (A being Paling's block, which I understand to have been purchased by agreement). It will not therefore require to be resumed. Surveyor's description of these four blocks will, I presume, be arranged for by Mr. Cooper; three, I think, are already complete.

2. I propose to resume blocks B, C, and D by a process similar to that provided by the Public Purposes Lands Resumption Act, vesting those three portions, together with block A, in the Minister for Public Works, for the purposes of the Act, viz. :—

- (a) Widening and forming to 80 (?) feet the lane now known as Post Office Place, and
- (β) Of selling, subject to specified terms and conditions, at public auction the balance of the four blocks.
- (γ) Power being taken to form any lane or lanes for access to buildings.
- (δ) All buildings fronting the new street to be erected according to plan, to be approved by the Governor in Council.

3. I propose to embody the whole of the resumption and litigation portion of the Resumption Act mentioned in 2.

The Bill will extinguish all existing rights of way to which any of the blocks may be subject.

I have been in some doubt whether the intended resumption might not be carried out by enacting that the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act should be applied to the resumption of the three blocks, B, C, and D, with the same effect as if those blocks had been specifically mentioned in it; but on second thoughts I think it safe to re-enact the necessary clauses in this Bill.

Will Mr. Stuart kindly say whether the power of resuming given by the grants to Hugh M'Donald, 20/51,819, and to Lyons, 13/3/1,839, are to be ignored and the land resumed by special act. See Attorney-General's opinion with papers of 29th December last. It seems to me that the powers to appropriate given by the grant to M'Donald would, at all events, only extend to the widening, &c., of the street, and could not be acted upon for the purpose of taking land for that purpose, and for the purpose also of selling.

A.O., 27/6/84.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Colonial Secretary.

Extension of Post Office to North.

I HAVE been across to Neutral Bay to see Mr. Oliver on this matter, and after discussing the various points involved, Mr. Oliver would like further instructions in regard to the following:—

1. Will the Government act upon the power reserved to it in M'Donald's and Lyons' original grants? In the former case the power is unlimited in extent, but compensation must be paid; in the latter, the power is limited to the making and improving the streets, and no compensation is mentioned, *vide* copies of grants with the papers.

2. If not, will the Government resume the whole of the ground proposed to be acquired, including Paling's, with a view to obviate any difficulty which might arise either in proving the title or in ascertaining the exact boundaries?

3. In the event of Government deciding to resume, will it be well to embody in the proposed Bill the clauses of 44 Vic. No. 16 which prescribe the manner in which resumption is to be carried out, and the amount of compensation to be arrived at?

4. In whom is the estate to be vested?

5. Is the proposed new street to be handed over, like other streets, to the Municipal Council of Sydney, or retained in the hands of Government, or disposed of in any other way?

6. Would it not be well to include in the Bill a general power of closing and laying out lanes through any part of the ground; and, if so, in whom are they to be vested?

W. M. COOPER.
27/6/84.

P.S.—I may add that I have already furnished descriptions of blocks* A, B, and C, and I now * Plan E. propose to take steps to ascertain the boundaries of block D, so as to furnish a description of it also at an early date.

W.M.C.

Minute

Minute by Colonial Secretary.

Subject : Purchase or resumption of buildings in vicinity of General Post Office.

In reply to Hardie & Gorman's letters of 27th May and 20th June, it may be stated that the Government, having fully considered the matter, examined the site, and obtained the valuation of independent persons, considers the price asked for the two allotments far beyond their value, even allowing all the benefit derived from the situation. On examining the grants, the Colonial Secretary finds that there is a power of resumption reserved to the Government for any purpose of public improvement; and although he quite admits that in the event of such resumption a recognition must be given to the value, yet he considers that the fact of this reservation existing in the grant must have due weight in the consideration either of the owners' or lessees' occupancy value.

If Messrs. Hardie & Gorman or Mr. Holt are prepared to reconsider their offer, it is far from his desire to put them to the annoyance of their properties being taken possession of, either under the resumption clause in the grant, or under powers of resumption in the Public Lands Acquisition Act, or any special Act which may be introduced to deal with these or adjoining lands. There is no doubt that the formation of a wide street alongside the Post Office would be an immense improvement to the city, but even such improvements may be purchased at too dear a rate; and this the Colonial Secretary considers would be the case at the price at which the land is offered by Messrs. Hardie & Gorman.

The Colonial Secretary is in some degree of doubt whether the high price at which these lands are offered includes compensation which may be claimed by the lessees; but even if it does he still considers the price far in excess of the value for the purposes required.

A. S.,

2nd July, 1884.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. Hardie and Gorman.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 July, 1884.

In reply to your letters, dated respectively the 27th May last and the 20th ultimo, offering for sale to the Government certain property, owned by the Honorable Thomas Holt, adjacent to the General Post Office, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government having fully considered the matter, examined the site, and obtained the valuation of independent persons, considers the price asked far beyond their value, even allowing all the benefit derived from the situation.

2. On examining the grants, the Colonial Secretary finds that there is a power of resumption reserved to the Government for any purpose of public improvement; and although he quite admits that in the event of such resumption a recognition must be given to the value, yet it is considered that the fact of this reservation existing in the grant must have due weight in the consideration either of the owner's or lessee's occupancy value. If, however, you or Mr. Holt are prepared to reconsider the offer, it is far from the Colonial Secretary's desire to put Mr. Holt to the annoyance of the properties being taken possession of either under the resumption clause in the grant, or under the powers of resumption in the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," or any special Act that may be introduced to deal with these or adjoining lands.

3. I am to add that the Colonial Secretary is in some doubt whether the high price at which the lands in question are offered includes compensation which may be claimed by the lessees, but even if it does Mr. Stuart considers the price far in excess of the value for the purposes required.

I have &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Messrs. Hardie & Gorman to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 3 August, 1884.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th ultimo, being in reply to ours of May 27th and June 20th last, in reference to property adjacent to the General Post Office owned by Mr. Thomas Holt, and which we were commissioned to offer to the Government, subject to the existing leases, for the sum of £150,000.

In reference to the second paragraph of your letter, we have no doubt that Mr. Holt will fully appreciate the kind consideration shown by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, when he says he has no desire to put him to the annoyance of the properties being taken possession of (1) either under the resumption clause in the grant, or (2) "under the powers of resumption in the Land for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," or (3) "under any special Act that may be passed to deal with these or adjoining lands."

You admit that, in the event of resumption under the power reserved in the grant, "a recognition must be given of the value," for now, after the lapse of so many years, and after Sydney has been covered with valuable properties which have changed hands again and again, it would be unjust to revive reservations which have practically lapsed, which were not intended for purposes such as that now contemplated, and which, in fact, have been determined by the incorporation of the city, and by municipal action in the alignment of the streets of the metropolis.

We think you will also perceive that the power of the Government in respect to resumption under the reservations in the original grant is not greater than nor really different from the power given by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, which authorizes the Government to resume land for public purposes only, and not for the purpose of taking a part for public use and selling the remainder at a profit.

When the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act was in Committee in the Legislative Council, Mr. Holt, who was then a Member of the House, warmly supported the 7th clause, and said (as recorded in "Hansard"), "It was very desirable that the Government should have power to purchase land for public purposes without delay, otherwise they might often be unable to get the land they wanted, or be compelled to pay a higher price than they need have done." But, during the same discussion, Mr. Holt asked for an assurance that, under the general powers contained in the clause, the Government "would not attempt to acquire land of which they would keep a portion for public purposes and sell the remainder to pay for the whole."

Mr.

Mr. Samuel, who at that time represented the Government in the Upper House, stated in reply, that that "part of the clause which generalized the power to acquire land" did not authorize the Government to take land for such a purpose as that mentioned by the Hon. Member, but that the land must be taken for a public purpose and for public works. (See "Hansard," p. 1996, 15th April, 1880.)

Since that time there has been a deliverance on the subject by a Judge of the High Court of Justice in London—we refer to the case "*Gard v. the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London*," reported in the *Times*, 27th July, 1883. In that case the Commissioners had taken more land than they required to widen a street, with a view of thereby making a profit.

Mr. Justice Kay declared the adjudication of the Commissioners *ultra vires* and wrong, and restrained them from proceeding further in the matter. His Lordship also said, "The Act of Parliament meant that the Commissioners were not to take more of the houses than they *bonâ fide* adjudged to be necessary for the physical purpose of widening the street.

This leads us to your third suggestion, namely, that our client's land might be resumed under a special Act which might be passed by the Legislature of this Colony.

We think it might be fairly assumed that the Legislature, in a matter of this kind, would not go beyond the legal and equitable view taken by Mr. Justice Kay in the case we have cited—that it would not do so great an injustice as to deprive any citizen of his property in order to use a portion only for public purposes and reap the profit to be obtained from the remainder. Therefore we need not dwell upon a course of action which is improbable, nor need we refer to the injustice which might be possible under such a law if it were not disallowed by the Crown. We are therefore thrown back on the equities of the case.

As we have already informed you, the land which the Government desires to possess is not in the market.

Our client would not sell to any private individual, but only to the Government, for the purpose of facilitating a much-desired public improvement; and to show that he does not desire to sell, we may mention that he had instructed his attorneys to negotiate for the purchase of Mr. Perkins' land, with the view to the carrying out of an extensive plan for beautifying that part of the city; they were, in fact, moving towards that object when the Government bought Mr. Paling's land, and intercepted them by resuming the land of Mr. Perkins.

This question of widening the street in front of the Post Office has been under consideration for many years; all along Mr. Holt has been willing to meet the Government fairly, and Parliamentary papers which have been published show that as recently as 23rd May, 1878, he wrote: "I do not think that a private person can have any reasonable cause of complaint when any portion of his land is resumed for a public purpose and is paid for it at its appraised value."

The same papers, however, also show that he would resist to the uttermost any attempt to resume any portion of his land not for public use, but to make a profit thereon.

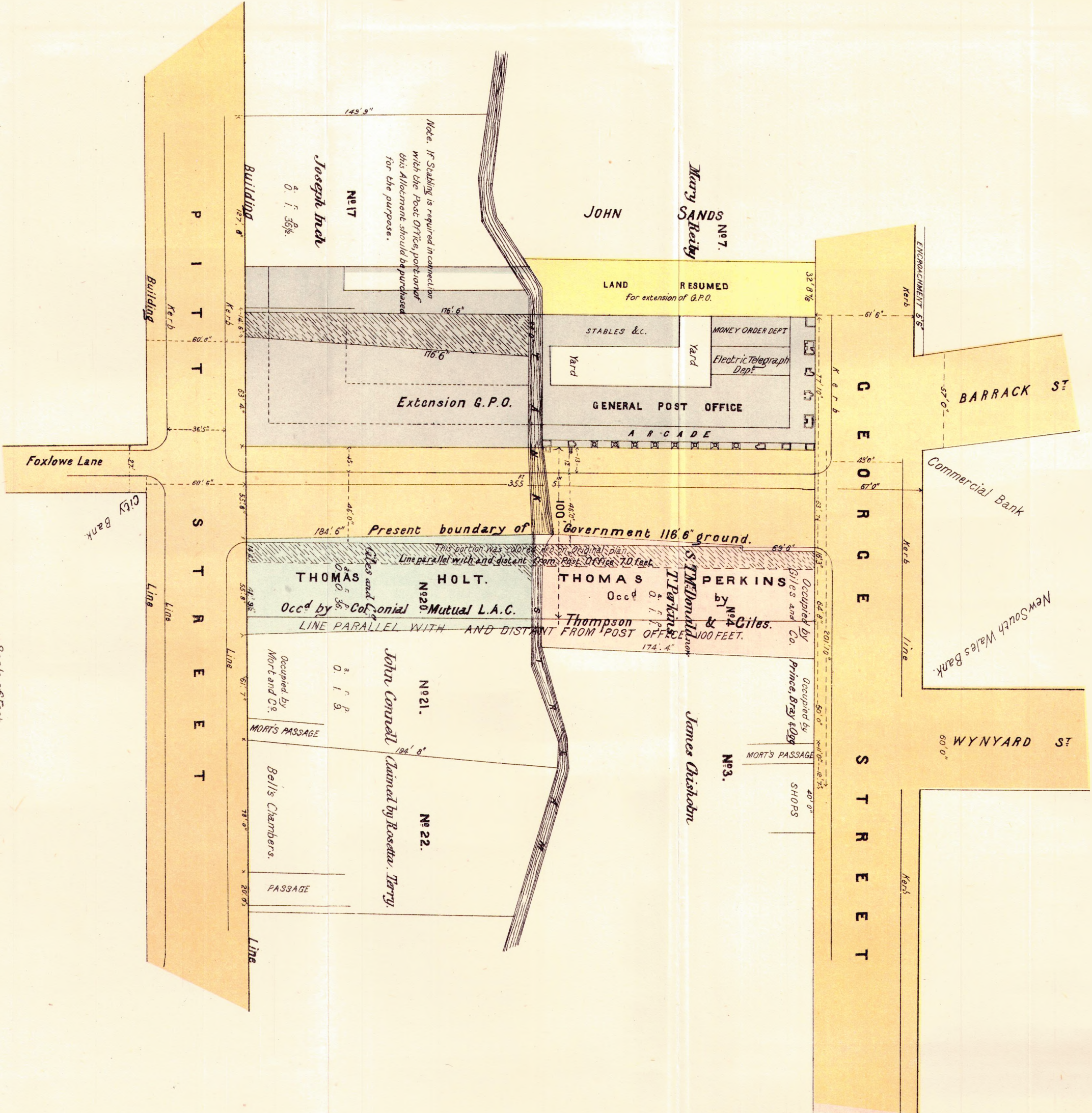
In conclusion, we beg to say the time during which we were instructed to make the offer has expired, and we have no authority to proceed further; but if the Government desire to make an offer to Mr. Holt in keeping with the price named, £150,000, we shall have much pleasure in submitting it, but it must be distinctly understood that any offer now made must be subject to Mr. Holt's approval.

We have, &c.,

HARDIE & GORMAN.

[Six plans.]

(Sig. 1059-)



Scale of Feet.
 0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

KING STREET

GEORGE

STREET

PITT

STREET

HUNTER STREET

B.

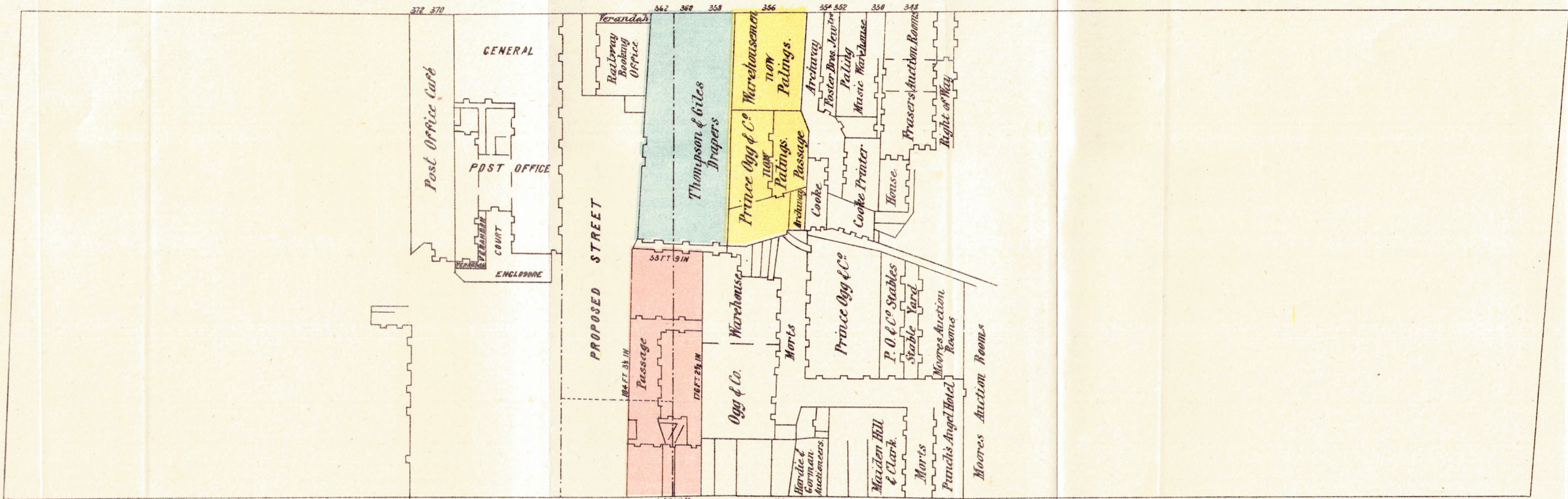
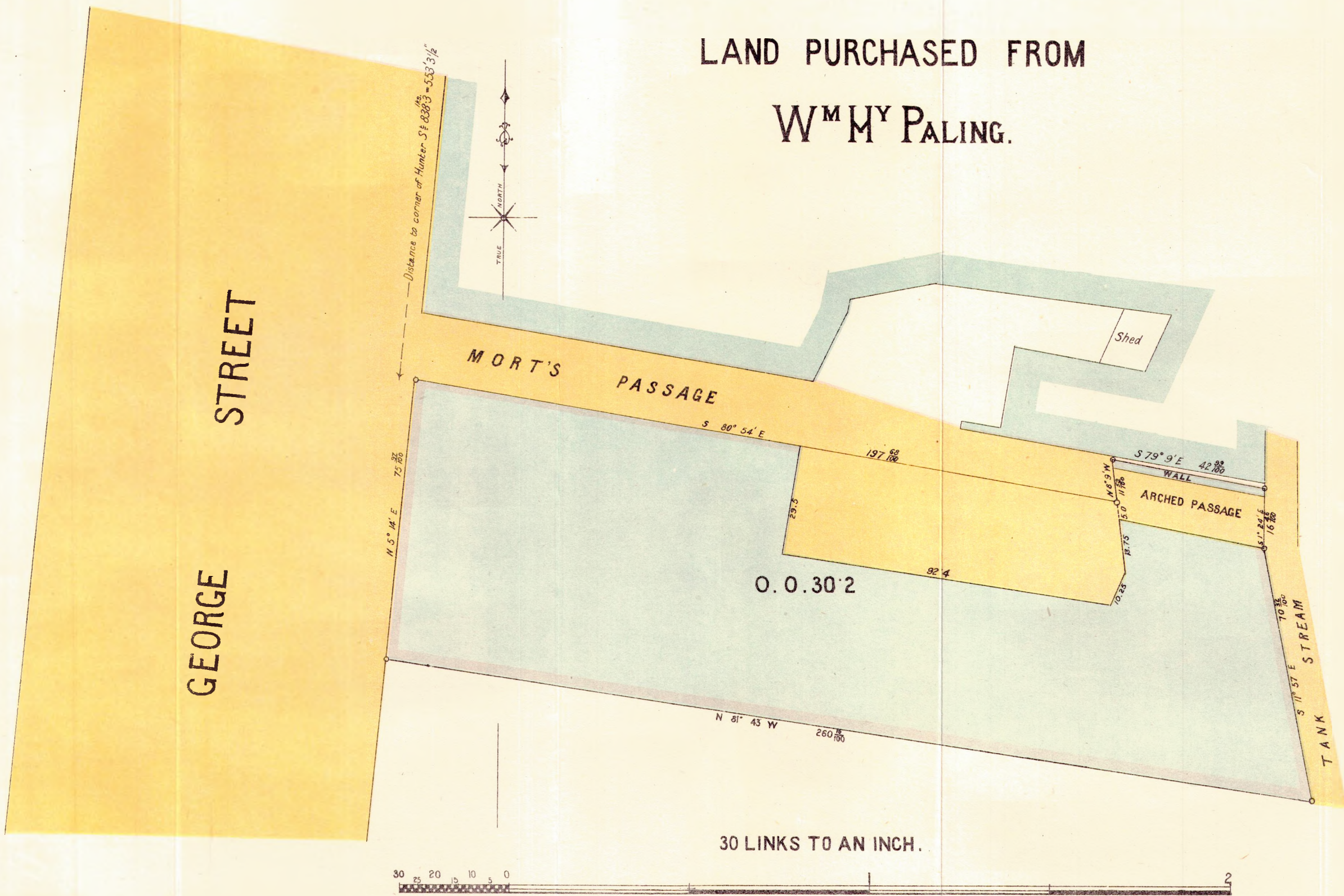


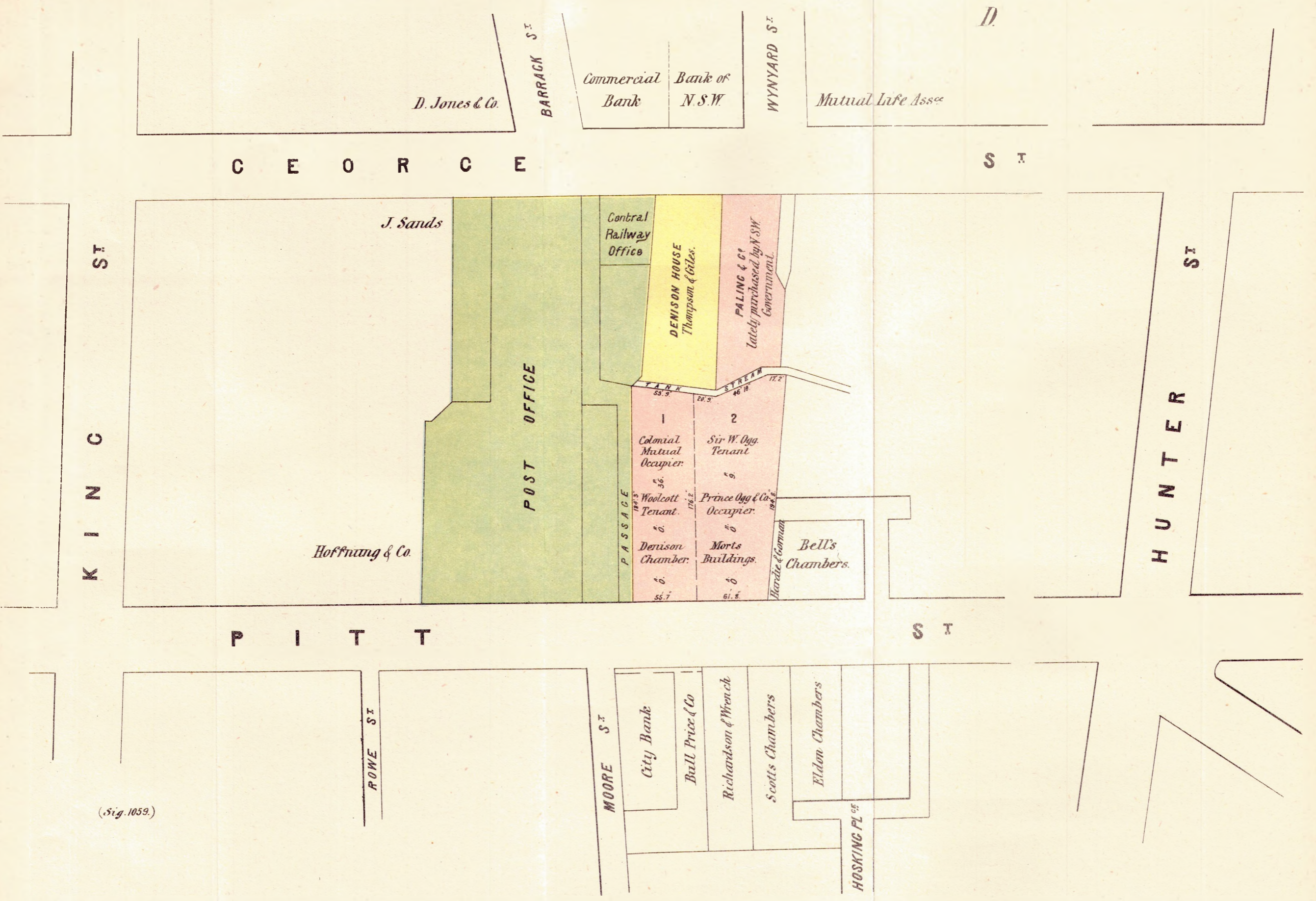
Fig. W59.

C.

LAND PURCHASED FROM
W^M M^Y PALING.



(Sig. 1059-)

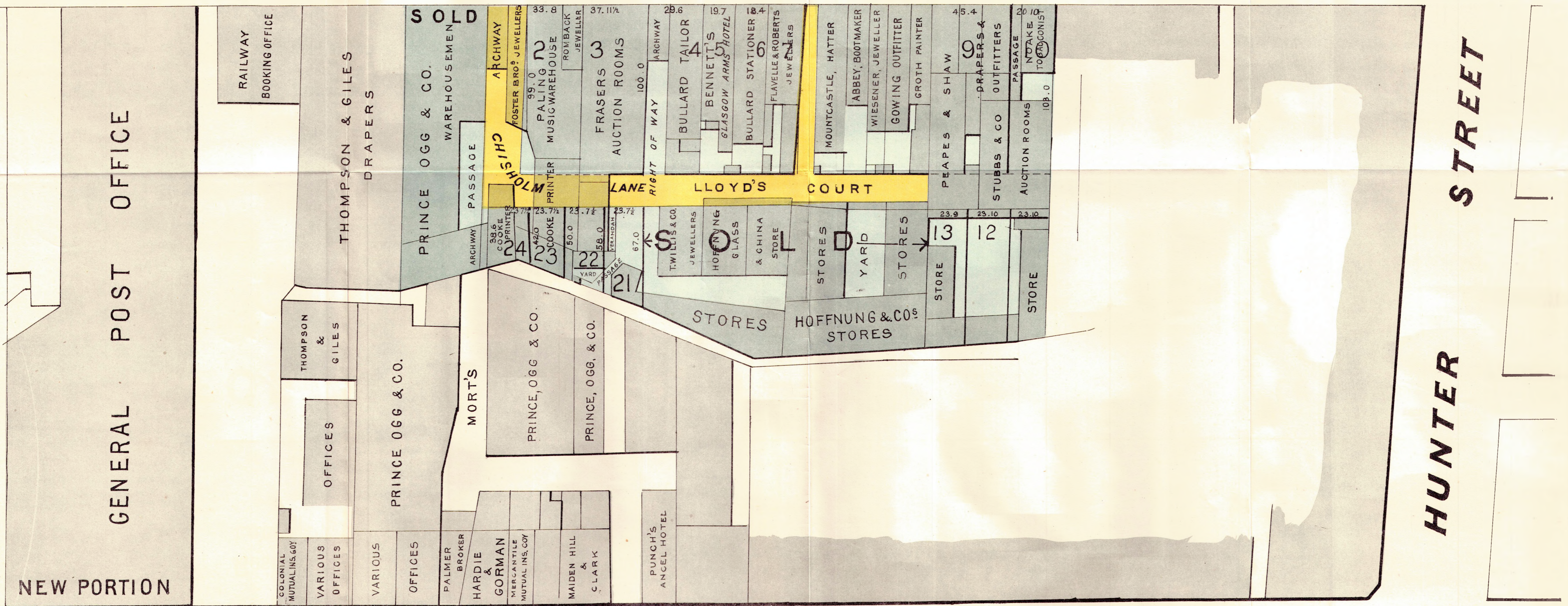


(Sig. 1059.)

COPY OF SALE PLAN
OF THE
CHISHOLM ESTATE,
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

NOTE.—Those portions of the Plan which do not concern the Proposed Post Office Resumptions are not shown. The Chisholm Estate is shown by a Blue Tint, and the Lanes by a Yellow Tint.

GEORGE STREET



PITT STREET

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PURCHASE OF PALING'S PROPERTY.
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, and other documents, having reference to
“the purchase by the Government of the property in George-street known
“as Paling’s.”

(*Mr. Suttor.*)

PURCHASE OF PALING'S PROPERTY.

Mr. A. H. M'Culloch, jun., to Mr. F. T. Humphery.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 31 October, 1883.

I am authorized to place under offer to you for your principals, whose names are not disclosed, Mr. Paling's property, situate in George-street, Sydney, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, having a frontage of (say) 50 feet to that street, by a depth of about 170 feet; that is to say, extending from Mort's Passage to Giles & Co.'s, in George-street, and back to Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s premises, for the sum of £66,000, the sale to be subject to existing tenancies and to a lease which has been agreed upon to Messrs. W. H. Paling & Co. (to be limited), for seven years from 1st December next. The property is at present subject to a mortgage for £36,000 at 5 per cent. interest (five per cent.), and your principals can have the benefit of that arrangement; but if those terms will not suit, other terms can be arranged at 6 per cent. This offer is to be irrevocable until 4 o'clock on the 2nd of November, but failing acceptance by that time Mr. Paling is not to be bound by it.

Yours truly,

A. H. M'CULLOCH, JUN.

NOTE.—The mortgage may be paid off at any time. Tenancies are as follows:—

Rossalie, Lloyd, & Co.	£850
Wilkinson	300
Paling & Co.	1,500
O'Keefe & Roone	205
Boyd	800
Prince, Ogg, & Co... ..	150
Total	£3,805

Mem. re Mr. Paling's George-street property.

50 feet to George-street by depth of 170 feet, with frontage to Mort's Passage.

Income—

Paling & Co. (Limited), seven years	£
Rossalie, Lloyd, & Co., five years... ..	1,500
Wilkinson, wine merchant	850
Boyd, photographer	300
Prince, Ogg, & Co.... ..	800
Rohn & Keefe	150
	205
	£3,805

If property resumed and value fixed by arbitration, it is probable the estimate would be made upon a 5 per cent. basis, thus—

£3,805 net rental for twenty years	£76,100
And 10 per cent. for forced sale	7,610

Sydney, 31 October, 1883.

£83,710

REFERRING to Mr. M'Culloch's letter of 31st October, 1883, I hereby reduce the term of Paling's tenancy to three years, and agree, if required, to leave the premises at the expiration of that time from the 1st day of December next without compensation.

2 November, 1883.

W. H. PALING,

Per J. P. STARLING.

I agree to purchase the above property, subject to terms mentioned in the above letter of 31 October, 1883, and to the above modification as to tenancy of W. H. Paling.

Sydney, 2 November, 1883.

FREDK. THOS. HUMPHERY.

Approved.—A.S., 6/11/83.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 6 December, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter I have received from Messrs. M'Culloch & Pope, with abstract of the title of Messrs. Walford & Sparke to land in George-street, and copy of an agreement for sale, dated 17th November, 1881, to W. H. Paling, of land in George-street, then occupied by Messrs. Prince, Ogg & Co.*

I am informed (verbally) by Mr. M'Culloch that the Colonial Secretary has agreed to purchase this land on behalf of the Government, but am without instructions in the matter. I forward the papers to you.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

* It is not considered necessary to print these documents, which are somewhat lengthy.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REGULATIONS REGARDING TELEPHONE SYSTEM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1883.

General Post Office, Sydney, 11th September, 1883.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Regulations in regard to the Telephone System:—

1. Applications for connection with the Telephone System, through the Central Exchange or otherwise, should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, General Post Office, Sydney, when estimates of the cost of connection will be duly furnished.

2. The work will be carried out by the Government at the expense of the applicant, who will also have to bear the cost of the instrument or instruments, which must, in all cases, be of the manufacture recommended by the Department.

3. Each subscriber will be required to pay, *in advance*, a maintenance fee at the rate of £5 per mile, or fraction thereof, per annum.

W. J. TRICKETT.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(ADDITIONAL REGULATION REGARDING TELEPHONE SYSTEM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 December, 1883.

General Post Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1883.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following additional Regulation in regard to the Telephone System :—

4. With a view to facilitate business, and for the better conduct of the System, Telephone Messages containing unbecoming expressions must be refrained from, and language of an obscene nature, or of a character calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, is strictly forbidden. Any violation of this Regulation will render the offenders liable to have their telephone instruments disconnected from the Telephone Exchange, and their lines dismantled.

W. J. TRICKETT.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REDUCTION OF CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS TO TASMANIA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vict., No. 41, sec. 6.

General Post Office,

Sydney, 24th September, 1883.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of Telegraphic Messages being transmitted from this Colony to Tasmania at the reduced rate of three shillings (3s.) for ten words, and threepence (3d.) for each additional word.

W. J. TRICKETT

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REDUCTION OF CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS FROM MULWALA AND TOCUMWALL TO VICTORIA.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 41, sec. 6.

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1883.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of telegrams from Mulwala and Tocumwall (Border towns) being transmitted to any part of Victoria at the single rate of one shilling (1s.) for ten (10) words.

W. J. TRICKETT.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARTAGE OF TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.

(RATES, TENDERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 May, 1884.

RETURN in answer to a Question asked the Postmaster-General, on Thursday, 8th May, 1884, by Mr. Merriman,—

- (1.) Who is the Contractor for cartage of Telegraph material within the City of Sydney, and what are the rates of cartage?
- (2.) Were tenders for cartage of Telegraph material called for on 1st February last, to be sent in not later than 5th March last?
- (3.) What are the names of the different Tenderers, and the different rates of cartage for the City?

Answer.

- (1.) The cartage of Telegraph material within the City of Sydney is at present being performed by the City Carrying Company, at the rate of 2s. 5d. per load, or 2s. 5d. per horse per hour.
- (2.) Yes.
- (3.) Wright, Heaton, & Co.—3s. per ton, or 2s. 6d. per horse per hour [1 cwt., 1s.; 1 to 5 cwt., 1s. 6d.; 5 to 10 cwt., 2s.; 10 to 15 cwt., 2s. 6d.; 15 to 20 cwt., 3s.]
James M'Mahon & Co.—2s. 3d. per ton, or 2s. per horse per hour [1 to 28 lbs., 3d.; 28 to 56 lbs., 6d.; 56 to 112 lbs., 8d.; 1 to 5 cwt., 1s. 3d.; 5 to 10 cwt., 1s. 6d.; 10 to 15 cwt., 2s. 2d.; 15 to 20 cwt., 2s. 6d.]
W. E. Walbran.—2s. 3d. per ton, or per horse.
The City Carrying Company.—2s. 5d. per ton, or horse per hour.

NOTE.—None of these Tenders was accepted; forage being high, it was thought better to continue present arrangements, which can be terminated at any time, and again call for tenders when forage is cheaper, rather than enter into a lengthened contract.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COURT-HOUSE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, TUMBERUMBA.

(PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 April, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 15th of November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all petitions, papers, and correspondence having reference to the
“erection of the new Court-house and Telegraph Office at Tumberumba.”

(Mr. Lyne.)

SCHEDULE.

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15. Under Secretary for Justice to the Secretary to the Post Office, acknowledging his letter of the 17th May. 27 May, 1881.....	7
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22 Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Works, forwarding plans, &c 19 September, 1881	8
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26. Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Works, pointing out that if tenders were not called for and one accepted this year, the vote of £1,000 would lapse 5 December, 1881	10
27. Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Public Works, re votes from which to meet cost of building. 6 December, 1881	10
28 Tenders—four—accepted, J. Harris, for £1,700 28 December, 1881	10
29 J Harris to Colonial Architect, stating that he could not perform the work. 19 January, 1883	11
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30. Under Secretary for Works to Messrs L Levin and W J Lyne, M P s, informing them of Harris's default also that fresh tenders would be opened, 3 April, 1883 27 February, 1883	12
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32. Tenders—four—accepted, J P Swanston, for £1,598 22 May, 1883	13
33 Under Secretary for Works to Colonial Architect, informing him of acceptance of Swanston's tender. 14 July, 1883	15
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COURT-HOUSE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, TUMBERUMBA.

No. 1.

G. Day, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Albury, 24 July, 1878.

I have the honor to enclose copies of resolutions which were passed at a public meeting held at Tumberumba, on Monday last, with reference to the state of the roads and streets, &c., in that locality, and I trust that you will take the necessary steps to have a sufficient sum of money placed on the Estimates for the purpose * * * * *

The Court-house too wants immediate repairs in order to prevent it from falling down. I would therefore feel thankful if you would kindly see that the works alluded to are attended to as soon as possible. The favour of a reply will much oblige.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE DAY.

Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 29/7/78.

[Enclosures.]

P. D. Ramsay, Esq., to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Tumberumba, 19 July, 1878.

Enclosed you will find a copy of certain resolutions passed at a public meeting held here on Monday last. I have been requested by the meeting to forward them to you, in order that you may be able to bring under the notice of the Government the wants of this long neglected portion of the Albury district.

With regard to the first resolution—a Court-house and Telegraph Office—I may state that the buildings in use for those purposes at present are a disgrace to the township. The Court-house is in fact in such a tumble-down state that it is unsafe to be in it * * * * *

I remain, &c.,

P. D. RAMSAY.

Public meeting, held at Tumberumba, on Monday, the 22nd instant.

Proposed by Mr. W. Travis, seconded by Mr. Berdeau:—"That this meeting considers that a new Post and Telegraph Office are urgently required for this township, and that our member, Mr. Day, be requested to use his best endeavours to have a sum of money placed on the Estimates for the purpose."—Carried unanimously. * * * * *

No. 2.

The Residents of Tumberumba to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Tumberumba, 27 May, 1879.

I am requested by the inhabitants of Tumberumba to ask you to call the attention of the authorities to the dangerous state of the Court-house here. It is just a matter of a few days with the whole affair tumbling down, when if any person happens to be in it at the time it will either cause their death or maim them for life. At present the Clerk of Petty Sessions is compelled to use one of the lock-up cells for an office. This is a state of things that should not be, and I am sure if you make proper representations to the Government that it will not be so. Some of the Justices decline to sit on the Bench, owing to the unsafe state of the building. The Bench have addressed a letter to the Minister of Justice on the subject, and I trust you will back them up in having a grievance we have been labouring under for some time remedied.

I am, &c.,

P. D. RAMSAY,

On behalf of the residents of Tumberumba.

Will the Minister kindly let me know if the Government intend to repair the Court-house at Tumberumba. I may say that something must be done before long with the building or it will fall down; in fact, I think a new Court-house should be built without delay, as Tumberumba is becoming an important place.—G. DAY, 9/6/79. The Secretary for Public Works, in reference to previous papers.—F.B.S., 10 June, '79. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—W.E.P., B.C., 11 June, 1879. Colonial Architect.—G.H., B.C., 11 June, 1879.

No. 3.

The Bench of Magistrates, Tumberumba, to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Tumberumba, 28 May, 1879.

We have the honor to bring under your notice the dilapidated state of the Tumberumba Court-house. The fireplace has partly fallen in, and now that the wet weather has set in, it is only a matter of a day or so with the chimney to fall, and cause a vast amount of injury to the rest of the building, as also to endanger the lives of any person who might happen to be inside at the time. In fact, so unsafe has it become, that the Clerk of Petty Sessions has been compelled to remove all the books and records into one of the lock-up cells, where he has his office at present.

We hope that you will give this matter your immediate attention, as it is not safe for any person to remain in the building for a moment; in fact some of the Justices decline to sit on the Bench, alleging as a reason that by doing so they run the risk of either losing their lives or being seriously injured. We have brought the matter under the notice of Mr. Adams, the Public Works officer here, and he coincides with us in saying that the building is very unsafe, and that any person going into it does so at the risk of his life.

We have, &c.,

W. TRAVIS, J.P.,

(For the Bench of Magistrates).

Immediate.—

Immediate.—The Secretary for Public Works, in reference to previous papers.—F.B.S., 31st May, 1879. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—W.E.P., B.C., 3rd June, 1879. Colonial Architect.—G.H., B.C., 6th June, 1879. Minute of Minister for Works:—Repairs to Court-house, Tumberumba—Mr. Day. Will the Colonial Architect expedite, as the Minister wishes to send an early reply to Mr. Day.—G.H., B.C., 16/6/79. An officer leaves Albury to inspect Court-house, Tumberumba, and obtain tenders for repairs, to-morrow afternoon.—J.B., 16th June, '79. Inform Mr. Day.—G.H., 18/6/79. G. Day, M.P., 20/6/79. Colonial Architect.—G.H., B.C., 20/6/79.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, Tumberumba.

Gentlemen, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 June, 1879.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, drawing attention to the dilapidated state of the Court-house, Tumberumba, and to inform you that same has been forwarded to the Works Department, with a view to the matter receiving immediate attention.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 June, 1879.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. P. D. Ramsay's letter, forwarded by you to this Department, calling attention to the dangerous state of the Court-house at Tumberumba, and to state that same has been brought under the notice of the Works Department, with reference to previous papers on the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The Acting Under Secretary for Public Works to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 20 June, 1879.

Referring to your personal representations respecting repairs required at the Court-house, Tumberumba, I am directed to inform you that it appears from a report which has been received from the Colonial Architect, that an officer of his Department was instructed to proceed from Albury, on the 17th instant, for the purpose of inspecting the Court-house in question, and to obtain local tenders for the necessary works.

I have, &c.,

GERALD HALLIGAN,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 7.

G. Day, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Sydney, 13 November, 1879.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Bench of Magistrates at Tumberumba, calling attention to the dilapidated condition of Court-house at that township, and I would feel thankful if you would place (say) £1,000 on this year's estimates for the purpose of building a Court-house and small Telegraph Office at that place. I may say that something will have to be done at once, as the old wooden buildings cannot possibly last much longer.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE DAY.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. N. N. Gitchell & W. Travis, J.P.s, to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Tumberumba, 4 November, 1879.

Now that Parliament has met, we would remind you of a few of our local wants.

In the first place, there is a new Court-house and Police Barracks urgently required here. Those in use at present are built of wood and are in a disgraceful state, in fact we are justified in saying that they are not fit to live in. Concerning the Court-house, we can only reiterate what Mr. Ramsay mentioned about it in his letter to you last May. That the dilapidated old building is a disgrace to the township, and that any person who goes into it does so at the risk of his life, for it is liable to tumble down at any moment. The next matter we would bring under your notice is the want of a Post and Telegraph Office. The one in use at present is altogether too small and is also very badly situated, owing to the distance it is from all the principal business places of the town. This could be remedied by having a new one built on the reserve for public buildings in a central part of the township.

In conclusion, we trust that you will not fail to bring our claims before the Minister, and cause him to remedy what has long been felt as a grievance by the residents here.

We remain, &c.,

N. N. GITCHELL, J.P.

W. TRAVIS, J.P.

P.S.—With regard to our statements concerning the Court-house, we would refer you to Mr. Thorne, the Government Inspector, who inspected both it and the police buildings here last winter.

Memo. from the Under Secretary for Works to the Colonial Architect:—Tumberumba Court-house and Telegraph Office. The sum of £1,000 was voted for these buildings, 1880, and papers were forwarded to the Post Office respecting the Telegraph Office. The Colonial Architect has been requested to submit plans for approval of a Court-house.—J.R., 17/12/80. Inform Member for district.—J.R., 17/12/80. Colonial Architect to prepare plan, &c.—J.R., B.C., 17/12/80.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Works, 17 December, 1880.
Referring to your personal inquiries of this day, together with Mr. Day, M.P., and Mr. Levien, M.P., on the subject of erection of a Court-house and Telegraph Station at Tumberumba, I am directed to inform you that the sum of £1,000 was voted on the Additional Estimates for this year for the work in question, and the papers were forwarded to the Post Office Department respecting the portion relating to the Telegraph Station.

I am to add, that the Colonial Architect has been requested to prepare plans, &c., for a Court-house, and submit them for approval.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 9.

The Secretary to the Post Office to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 8 February, 1881.
Referring to your letter of the 13th November, 1879, addressed to the Honorable the Minister for Works, enclosing an application from the Bench of Magistrates at Tumberumba, for the erection of a new Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office at that place, I am directed to inform you that the Postmaster-General, having had the matter of the Post and Telegraph Office under consideration, has determined, as it appears to be principally the insufficient accommodation provided at the present office and its unsuitable position that caused the Bench to apply for the erection of a new building, to invite tenders for a house containing five or six rooms, centrally situated, suitable for an office.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 10.

Petition from Residents of Tumberumba to The Postmaster-General.

Presented by L. Levin, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Tumberumba, 15 February, 1881.
The undersigned residents in Tumberumba and neighbourhood would respectfully recommend that the premises now used as a Post Office and Telegraph Office be continued as such, being in our opinion the most suitable for those purposes of any in Tumberumba.

We are, &c.,

Robert McMicking	J. M. Hughes	George Richards	John B. Byrne, sen.
W. H. Piddington,	Wm. Loveridge	Leslie Magill	John Byrne
Manager, Commercial	James McNamara	Austin Daly	Job Byrne
Bank	Stephen Daly	James Lysaught	Robt. L. Morton
John M. Sheahan, C.P.S.	Philip Eisenhauer	H. G. Pennycook	John A. Emerson
John McAuliffe, sen.	J. R. Carey	David M'Kay	James S. Emerson
J. G. Corner	Thomas Storey	Frank Freeman	Henry C. Emerson
Alex. Corbett	William Hawkins	Edw. H. Jacob	Michael Hogan
Joseph J. Kehoe	George Storey	Thomas McAuliffe	James McLachlan
John Burns	George J. Gregory	John Webb	John Bassett
John Serong	George Windrum, M.D.	Henry Dryden	William Moore
M. A. Donnelly (<i>per</i> J.	A. S. Livingstone	Frances O'Brien	James Smith
Burns)	D. Livingstone	Board E. Waaga	C. L. Conolly
Edward Ashcroft	J. S. Livingstone	Edmund Burke	E. Smith
Edwd. G. W. Ashcroft	John Adams	Cornelius Kelly	G. E. Hardie
R. D. Mathews	William Richards	Jhon L. Reed	Thos. Wilson.

No. 11.

Mrs. H. M. Langford to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Tumberumba, 21 February, 1881.
I, the undersigned, do hereby tender and agree to let to the Postmaster-General, for a Post and Telegraph Office, my house, situated in the heart of the town of Tumberumba, containing five rooms, verandah, place with desk for writing telegrams, &c., kitchen, stable, buggy-house, and other out-buildings appertaining thereto, with a well of water, for the sum of £5 per annum.

I have, &c.,
HANNAH M. LANGFORD,
Station-mistress, Post and Telegraph Office.

No. 12.

W. H. B. Piddington, Esq., to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

My dear Sir, Commercial Banking Coy. of Sydney,
Tumberumba, 28 February, 1881.
By the request of certain inhabitants of this town, in public meeting assembled, I herein forward their petition for the erection of suitable buildings for the transaction of the post and telegraph business here, together with the request that the Government should proceed with the erection of the new Court-house as soon as possible, and they have deputed me to ask you to kindly present this petition to the Minister to whom it is addressed, and further the matter as much as you can.

I may state that tenders have been called for *the rent* of a building for the two first-named purposes, and a petition has been signed stating that the present building (belonging to Mrs. Langford) is the most suitable in the town, which is undoubtedly correct, but still, for a town second in importance in the electorate which you represent, such as this, the Government should provide suitable and commodious buildings for the transaction of the public business.

Further, Tumberumba having contributed a fair amount of revenue, should participate in the expenditure of this Government, and I think you will not fail to see that our requests in these matters are entirely just.

I am, &c.,
W. H. B. PIDDINGTON.

[Enclosure.]

Petition from Residents of Tumberumba to the Honorable the Postmaster-General, presented by
W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Tumberumba, 21 February, 1881.

We, the undersigned residents of Tumberumba, desire most respectfully to draw your attention to the urgent and most pressing need for the erection and completion of public buildings for the transaction of post and telegraph business in this town; the house at present used (though the most suitable in this town) is wholly unadapted for such purposes.

Your Petitioners also desire that the Government should proceed with the erection of the new Court-house (for which a sum of money has already been voted by Parliament) as soon as possible, the building now being a disgrace to the town.

Respectfully submitting this Petition, and trusting that the prayer thereof may be granted,—

We have, &c.,

P. D. Ramsay	Fritz Fricke	Thomas Gordon	Baard E. Waaga
W. Travis	Henry Diecel	John Titlow	his
N. N. Gitchell	W. R. Brown	Michael O'Loughlin	George x Blake
John Moody	Andrew Dressel	George H. Ellson	mark
George Williams	A. Anderson	G. Lander	Witness—W. H. B.
Robert Murphy	W. G. Pennycook	Wm. Squire	Piddington
Thomas Mate	J. Berne	Murty Donovan	G. A. Haynter
Edwd. H. Jacob	J. S. Jones, M.D.	A. T. Bleakley	S. A. Blake
George Blake	Herbert A. Wolfe	Thomas Letts, per W. H. T.	Alfred Masters
John Thomson	Antony Friedrichs	John Moule	John M. Sheahan
Andrew M'Glynn, sen.	Fr. Molhopp	Charles Woodhouse	Richard Chant
Denis Martin	Joseph J. Kehoe	W. H. B. Piddington	George Burgun
Cornelius Kelly	Gregory Johns	M. A. Donnelly	John Bateman
R. D. Mathews	Dan Cahill	F. R. Williams	Henry Dryden
James Thomson	Stephen Fredinnick	Chas. Leader	William Hill
William M'Donald	John Story	M. Bradley	Thomas P. Davies
Thomas Griffiths	F. R. Laler	H. Donelan	James B. Meldrum, jun.
Stephen Daly	Wm. Hawkins	his	William Cakeman
J. P. Swanston	George Steorey	George x Evans	J. L. Wilson
W. Graham	Joseph Harris	mark	F. Hunt.
W. H. Townsend	Henry Welsh	Witness—W. H. B.	
		Piddington	

NOTE.—I certify that all names to this Petition are genuine and correct,—

W. H. B. PIDDINGTON,
Manager, Commercial Bank,
Tumberumba Branch.

No. 13.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 March, 1881.

With reference to the sum of £1,000 voted in the Additional Estimates for 1880 for the erection of a Court-house at Tumberumba, I am directed to inform you that the residents of that place have applied for a new Post and Telegraph Office to be erected there, but it is thought the Government would not be justified in incurring the expense of a new building at present. Perhaps therefore you will be so good as to state whether it would be practicable to provide a room in the Court-house for the use of this Department.

In the event of such accommodation being arranged, the Postmaster-General would also be glad to know whether any person would be likely to reside in the Court-house, as it is undesirable that the postal property should be unprotected at night.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 14.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

Adverting to my communication, dated the 23rd March last, inquiring whether it would be practicable to provide a room for the use of this Department in the new Court-house at Tumberumba, for which money has been voted, and also asking whether, in the event of such accommodation being provided, any responsible person would be likely to reside on the Court-house premises, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favour me with an answer thereto as early as convenient.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 15.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 May, 1881.
 Referring to your letter of the 17th instant, further respecting a room being set apart as Post and Telegraph Office, for the use of your Department, in the new Court-house at Tumberumba, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that inquiry is being made of the Colonial Architect on the subject of your letter, and as soon as a reply has been received a further communication will be made to you in due course.

I have, &c.,
 W. E. PLUNKETT,
 Under Secretary.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 August, 1881.
 Referring to your letter of the 23rd March last, respecting the erection of a Court-house at Tumberumba, and asking if it would be practicable to provide a room therein for the use of your Department as Post and Telegraph Office, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state that, as it appears quite practicable, he approves of a room being added to the proposed Court-house at Tumberumba, to serve as a temporary Post Office, and to be so arranged as to answer for an office in connection with the Court-house when no longer required for a Post Office. I am to add, that no person connected with the Court-house is required to reside on the premises.

I have, &c.,
 W. E. PLUNKETT,
 Under Secretary.

No. 17.

The Secretary to the Post Office to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 22 September, 1881.
 I am directed to inform you that the Postmaster-General has approved of the plan submitted by the Colonial Architect, which provides in the Court-house at Tumberumba a room for the post and telegraph business, which room can, if required, be used for the purpose.

I have, &c.,
 S. H. LAMBTON,
 Secretary.

No. 18.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, General Post Office, 23 September, 1881.
 With reference to the minute of the Colonial Architect, dated 19th instant, on the papers (2) herewith returned, with plan, I am directed to inform you that, although it is understood Mr. Day, M.P., expressed a desire that the Post Office at Tumberumba should remain where it now is until such time as a new building is erected, the Postmaster-General thinks that as the plan of the new Court-house, prepared by the Colonial Architect, allows of a room being made available for post and telegraph purposes, it would be unwise to make any alteration now. He has decided, therefore, that the plan should be adopted, so that the extra room may be used as a Post and Telegraph Office, if required; and if it is not, some other use could no doubt be made of it. Mr. Lyne, M.P., who is interested in this matter, has been apprised of the decision.

I have, &c.,
 S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 19.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Postmistress, Tumberumba.

MEMO.—With reference to your communication of the 21st February last, offering to let certain premises to this Department for a Post and Telegraph Office at Tumberumba, I have to inform you that the question of a room being provided in the new Court-house for an office, which has been under consideration, will not be decided at present, but it is intended to consider the matter further when the Court-house building is completed.

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30 December, 1881.
 I am directed to inform you that the tender of Mr. John Harris has this day been accepted, for the erection of *Post and Telegraph Office at Tumberumba, for the sum of £1,700, to be completed in twelve months.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN RAE,
 Under Secretary.

* This tender should have been described as for the erection of Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office; it was not however carried out, the contractor being unable to procure workmen. Fresh tenders were accordingly invited for the work.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 September, 1881.

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to expedite the necessary action by your Department on the papers relating to the Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office, Tumberumba, which were forwarded to you from this office on the 18th December last (80-6,745).

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

Mr. Lyne will call for an answer on Monday.

No. 22.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

I FORWARD herewith a plan for a Court-house; it does not provide specially for a Post and Telegraph Office also, but one of the offices could be used for this business until found necessary to erect a separate building for a Post and Telegraph Office. The cost of carrying out the work according to this plan is estimated at £1,600, and if approved a further sum of £600 will be required. Previous papers herewith. 19 September, 1881. J.B.

The Secretary to the Post Office (with plan).—J.R., B.C., 20/9/81. October, 1881.

Approved.—J.G.L.I.,

No. 23.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 23 September, 1881.

With reference to the minute of the Colonial Architect, dated 19th instant, on the papers herewith returned, with plan, I am directed to inform you that although it is understood Mr. Day, M.P., expressed a desire that the Post Office at Tumberumba should remain where it now is until such time as a new building is erected, the Postmaster-General thinks that as the plan of the new Court-house, prepared by the Colonial Architect, allows of a room being made available for post and telegraph purposes, it would be unwise to make any alteration now. He has decided, therefore, that the plan should be adopted, so that the extra room may be used as a Post and Telegraph Office, if required, and if it is not, some other use could no doubt be made of it. Mr. Lyne, M.P., who is interested in this matter, has been apprised of the decision.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 24/9/81. The plan does not appear to have been submitted to the Justice Department, neither do the papers show that it has been approved.—J.B., 28 Sept., 1881. Under-Secretary for Justice. Mr. Lyne, M.P., is very urgent for a reply.—J.R., B.C., 29/9/81. *Vide* approval. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—W.E.P., B.C., 4 October, 1881. Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 6/10/81. I forward herewith a form of notice inviting tenders for the work.—J.B., 19 Oct., 1881. Notice sent to Gazette. Tenders to be opened on the 15th Nov. next. Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 21/10/81. Inform Mr. Lyne. W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P., 21/10/81.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 October, 1881.

Referring to your numerous personal representations on the subject, I am directed to inform you that tenders for Post Office and Court-house, Tumberumba, have been invited, and will be received on the 15th November next.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 25.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 15 November, 1881.

The tenders, three in number, for the work specified in the margin, are referred to you for report, and you will have the goodness as early as possible to return them to me direct, for submission to the Minister.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

Estimated cost
£1,600.
Amount voted
£1,000.
Erection of
Court-house and
Post Office at
Tumberumba

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS.

					£	s.	d.
No. 1.	John Harris	...	...	12 months	1,700	0	0
„	2. John Hartley	...	...	10 „	1,940	0	0
„	3. James Kyle	...	...	9 „	1,850	0	0

As these tenders exceed the amount voted, I would recommend that they be declined, and fresh tenders invited—form of notice herewith.—J.B., 19 Nov., '81.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Three tenders opened this 15th November, 1881.—W.B., J.B., J.W., E.O.M., J.R.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required for Court-house, Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds, and to complete the same within twelve months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—
Mr. C. Solomon, storekeeper, Cooma; Mr. D. Moses, merchant, Sydney.

JOHN HARRIS,
Cooma.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1881.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract, and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of two hundred pounds, for securing such performance.

No. 2.

W.B., J.B., J.W., E.O.M., J.R.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in the erection and completion of a Court-house and fittings at Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty pounds and ten shillings stg., and to complete the same within ten months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—
Mr. Matthew Justice, clothier, Dean-street, Albury; Mr. Charles D'Alpuget, tobacconist, Dean-street, Albury.

JOHN HARTLEY,
Wilson-street, Albury.

Dated this 14th of November, 1881.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, a Bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of two hundred pounds stg., for securing such performance.

JOHN HARTLEY.
MATTHEW JUSTICE.
C. D'ALPUGET.

Witness—R. J. HARTLEY, Wilson-street, Albury.

ADDENDA.—I will complete tank and 200 feet of 4" drain-pipe, at Court-house, Tumberumba, agreeably to plan and specification, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five pounds stg.

JOHN HARTLEY.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR COURT-HOUSE, &c., TUMBERUMBA:—

		£	s.	d.	
Excavation, earth-work	At per cubic yard	0	2	0
" rock	" " "	0	7	6
Masonry in foundations	" perch	5	5	0
Brickwork in mortar	" rod	23	0	0
" cement	" "	30	10	0
Damp course	" super. foot	0	1	7
Hardwood scantling to 18"	" 100 ft. run	1	12	0
" above 18"	" "	1	2	0
Colonial pine to 18"	" "	1	19	0
" above 18"	" "	1	6	0
" 1" lining	" "	1	10	0
Baltic deal	" foot super.	0	0	9
Cedar	" "	0	1	3
Plaster, render and float	" yard super	0	2	0
Lath, plaster, float and set	" "	0	3	3
Rendering in cement, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	" "	0	7	0
Sheet lead	" cwt.	2	10	0
6" x 4" O.G. guttering and 4" pipes	" ft. run	0	1	3
Galvanized iron for roof, 26 gauge	" per square	3	7	0
9 x 6 cast-iron ventilators	each	0	3	6
Painting oil and lead three or four coats	At per yard	0	2	6
Masons	" hour	0	1	8
Bricklayer	" "	0	1	8
Carpenter	" "	0	1	8
Labourer	" "	0	1	1
Plasterer	" "	0	1	8
Plumber	" "	0	1	8
Painter	" "	0	1	8
4" earthenware drain-pipes	" ft. run	0	3	0

No. 3.

W.B., J.B., J.W., E.O.M., J.R.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in erecting Court-house at Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds stg., and to complete the same within nine months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract :—
Mr. Carlos F. Duchatel, hotelkeeper, Albury ; Mr. William Duncan, painter, Albury.

JAMES KYLE,

Contractor, Albury.

Dated this 14th of November, 1881.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract ; and we hereby undertake that we will, within eight days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of one hundred and eighty-five pounds, for securing such performance.

JAMES KYLE.

CARLOS F. DUCHATEL.

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

No. 26.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 5 December, 1881.

Sir,

In reference to my B.C. minute on your letter of 15th ultimo, recommending fresh tenders be invited for erection of Court-house and Post Office at Tumberumba, I do myself the honor to state that if a tender is not accepted this year the vote will lapse.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,

Colonial Architect.

Approved.—J.L., 7/12/81. Notice sent to Gazette ; tenders to be opened on the 27th instant.
Colonial Architect, B.C., 9/12/81.—J.R.

No. 27.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—ESTIMATES, 1882.

Tumberumba Court-house and Telegraph Station—erection of, further sum, £600.

THE amount voted for this work is £1,000 on the 1880 Estimates, but a plan has been prepared, giving the accommodation considered necessary estimated to cost £1,600, and approved of by the Minister for Justice, the further amount £600 to be provided on the Estimates. See P. W., 81-5,585.
Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

Voted, 6/12/81. Colonial Architect, B.C., 7/12/81.—J.R.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 28 December, 1881.

Erection of
Court-house and
Post Office at
Tumberumba.

Estimated cost, £1,600.
Amount voted, £1,000.
1880, will lapse 31st Dec.
£600, 1882.
Amount of tender, £1,700.

The tenders, four in number, for the work specified in the margin, are referred to you for report, and you will have the goodness, as early as possible, to return them to me direct, for submission to the Minister.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS.

				£	s.	d.
No. 1.	A. Frew	...	8 months	2,115	0	0
"	2. John Harris	...	12 "	1,700	0	0
"	3. John Hartley	...	9 "	1,940	10	0
"	4. Jas. Kyle	...	9 "	1,850	0	0

The tender of John Harris—No. 2—being the lowest, and not unreasonable, although exceeding the estimate, I would recommend its acceptance, the excess, £100, to be defrayed from the general Vote for Gaols and Court-houses.—J.B., 29/12/81.

Approved.—J.L., 30/12/81. Colonial Architect, B.C., 18/1/82.—J.R.

No. 1.

Three tenders, 28/12/81, W.B., J.B., E.O.M., J.W., J.R.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in the erection of a Court-house at Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds, and to complete the same within eight months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The

11

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—
Mr. P. Snelson, storekeeper, Albury; Mr. E. Cass, hotel-keeper, Albury.
Dated this 27th day of December, 1881.

ALEXANDER FREW,
Contractor, Albury.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within six days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of two hundred pounds, for securing such performance.

Witness,—
M. GILLIGEN.

ALEX. FREW.
PETER SNELSON.
EDMUND CASS.

ADDENDA.—I will also erect tank and lay drain-pipes, as per plan and specification, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

	£	s.	d.
Tender for building	165	0	0
	1,950	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,115	0	0

No. 3.

W.B., J.B., E.O.M., J.W., J.R.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in the erection of a Court-house at Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty pounds ten shillings, and to complete the same within nine months from the date of the acceptance of this tender. The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—Mr. Matthew Justice, tailor, Dean-street, Albury; Mr. C. D'Alpuget, tobacconist, Dean-street, Albury.

Dated this 26th of December, 1881.

JOHN HARTLEY,
Wilson-street, Albury.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within ten days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of two hundred pounds, for securing such performance.

Witness,—

R. J. HARTLEY, Wilson-street, Albury.

JOHN HARTLEY.
MATTHEW JUSTICE.
C. D'ALPUGET.

ADDENDA.—I will also complete tank and drain-pipes, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six pounds stg.

	£	s.	d.
Tender for Court-house	166	0	0
	1,940	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£2,106	10	0

Opened at Board, but not signed.

No. 4.

Mr. James Kyle to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Beechworth, 25/12/81.

Being unable to go either to Tumberumba or Sydney to see the plans and specifications, I beg to state that I adhere to my former tender for the erection of Court-house and Post Office, Tumberumba. I have not even a copy of my former tender here.

I have, &c.,

P.S.—Provided there are no alterations.

JAMES KYLE,
Contractor, Albury.

No. 29.

Mr. J. Harris to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Cooma, 19 January, 1883.

I received your letter in reference to Court-house at Tumberumba. I regret to say I find it impossible to carry on the job. I have been over from here twice, and both times failed to get men in the district of Tumberumba. Three months ago I started from Cooma with men, and got snowed in on the Snowy Mountains, and had to come back. There is so much work on in Cooma, the men won't leave now. I know it must be annoying to you, for, believe me, I feel it more on that account, and therefore it is impossible for me to go on with the job.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN HARRIS,
Contractor, Cooma.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works. The tender of Mr. Harris for erection of Court-house, Tumberumba—£1,700—was accepted at the commencement of last year. There has always been difficulty in getting work done in this locality; and as Mr. Harris states he is unable to carry out the contract, the only course open is to call for fresh tenders. I may state, however, that portion of the vote—£1,000—taken in 1881 will now lapse and have to be revoted, £600 voted last year being still available. Form of notice also forwarded herewith.—J.B., 21 Feb., /83.

Inform.—H.C., 24/2/83.

No. 30.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Messrs. L. Levin and W. J. Lyne, M.P.s.

Sir,
 Department of Public Works, Sydney, 27 February, 1883.
 Referring to your personal representations on the subject of the Court-house and Post Office at Tumberumba, I am directed to inform you that John Harris, whose tender was accepted, having failed to proceed with the works, his contract has been cancelled, and fresh tenders invited, to be received on the 3rd of April next.
 L. Levin, Esq., M.P., Sydney.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN RAE.

Sir,
 Department of Public Works, Sydney, 27 February, 1883.
 Referring to your personal representations on the subject of the Court-house and Post Office at Tumberumba, I am directed to inform you that John Harris, whose tender was accepted, having failed to proceed with the works, his contract has been cancelled, and fresh tenders invited, to be received on 3rd of April next.
 W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN RAE.

No. 31.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,
 Department of Public Works, Sydney, 3 April, 1883.

The tenders, three in number, for work specified in the margin, are referred to you for report, and you will have the goodness, as early as possible, to return them to me direct, for submission to the Minister.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN RAE.

Erection of
 Court-house and
 Post Office
 Tumberumba.

Estimated cost, £1,600.
 Amount voted—
 £ 600, Estimates, 1882.
 1,000, lapsed, to be re-
 voted.

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS.

						£	s.	d.
No. 1.	J. Mackett	...	...	7 months	...	2,100	0	0
„ 2.	J. Moody	...	...	12 months	...	1,890	10	0
„ 3.	W. H. Byrne	...	...	8 months	...	1,987	7	0

These tenders being too high, I would recommend that they be declined, and fresh tenders invited. Form of notice herewith.—J.B., 23 April, /83. Notice sent to the Gazette. Tenders for 22 May.—J.R. Appd.—A.S., 26/4/83. Colonial Architect, B.C., 27/4/83.—J.R.

No. 1.

Three tenders, 3/4/83, W.B., J.B., E.O.M., J.W., J.R.

30 March, 1883.

Sir,—I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the work required in the erection of a Post Office at Tumberumba, according to plan and specification, for the sum of two thousand one hundred pounds, and to complete the same within seven months from this date.

Sureties—Mr. Murphy, hotel-keeper, Tumberumba; Mr. Johnson, hotel-keeper, Germanton.

JOHN MACKETT, Albury.

No. 2.

W.B., J.W., J.B., J.R., E.O.M.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required at the Court-house, Post and Telegraph Office, Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds ten shillings, and to complete the same within twelve months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—Mr. John Wilson, storekeeper, Tumberumba; Mr. Peter Donald Ramsay, storekeeper, Tumberumba.

Dated this 30th of March, 1883.

JOHN MOODY,
 Tumberumba.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract, and we hereby undertake that we will, within days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, for securing such performance.

JOHN MOODY.
 P. D. RAMSAY.
 JOHN WILSON.

Witness—A. W. FLEMING, Tumberumba.

No. 3.

W.B., J.B., J.R., J.W., E.O.M.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in the erection of a Post and Telegraph Office, Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of nineteen hundred and eighty-seven pounds seven shillings, and to complete the same within eight months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—Mr. Edward Walsh, cordial manufacturer, Albury, and Mr. J. M'Cormack, hotel-keeper, Albury.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1883.

W. H. BYRNE,
 Builder, Albury.

Memorandum.—

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of _____ for securing such performance.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 May, 1883.
The tenders, four in number, for the work specified in the margin, are referred to you for report, and you will have the goodness, as early as possible, to return to me direct, for submission to the Minister.

Estimated cost, £1,600.
Amount voted, £600.
£1,000 lapsed vote, to be re-voted.
Amount of tender, £1,598.

Erection of Court-house and Post Office, Tumberumba.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS.

No.	Name	Duration	£	s.	d.
1.	W. H. Byrne	8 months	1,877	10	0
2.	J. Moody	12 months	1,850	0	0
3.	J. P. Swanston	15 months	1,598	0	0
4.	Jas. Kyle	10 months	1,930	0	0

The tender of J. P. Swanston—No. 3—being the lowest and reasonable I would recommend its acceptance, provided, should any payment be required from the lapsed vote, before it is re-voted, that it may be defrayed from the Treasurer's Advance Account.—J.B., 13 June, /83. Before submitting, ascertain from the Treasury if this can be done.—B.C., 22/6/83.—J.R. Under Secretary for Finance, &c. I think this should stand over until the vote of Parliament can be obtained. The Treasurer's Advance Account was never intended for the purpose of anticipating votes, except in extremely urgent cases.—G.R.D., 27/6/83. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 27/6/83.—G.E. I concur with the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—F.A.W., 29/6/83. Colonial Architect, B.C., 30/6/83.—J.R. Submitted, 29/6/83.—J.R. Since minuting these papers, on the 27/6/83, I have ascertained that there is £1,600 available, and the tender within that amount may be accepted.—G.R.D., 9/7/83. Accept Swanston's tender.—F.A.W., 13/7/83. J. P. Swanston, Auditor-General, Crown Solicitor, Colonial Architect, Post Office.—14/7/83.

No. 1.

Four tenders, 22/5/83, W.B., J.B., E.O.M., J.R., J.W.D.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in the erection of a Court-house at Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings, and to complete the same within eight months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—Mr. John M'Cormack, hotel-keeper, Albury; Mr. Edward Walsh, cordial manufacturer, Albury.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1883.

W. H. BYRNE,
Builder, Albury.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of _____ for securing such performance.

No. 2.

W.B., J.B., J.W.D., E.O.M., J.R.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required for Court-house and Post and Telegraph Offices, Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds, and to complete the same within twelve months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—Mr. Peter Donald Ramsay, storekeeper, Tumberumba; Mr. John Wilson, storekeeper, Tumberumba.

Dated this 19th of May, 1883.

JOHN MOODY,
Tumberumba.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract, and we hereby undertake that we will, within ten days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of one hundred and eighty-five pounds, for securing such performance.

JOHN MOODY.
P. D. RAMSAY.
JOHN WILSON.

Witness to signature of John Moody,—A. W. FLEMING, Tumberumba.

JAMES WILSON,
Tumberumba.
Memorandum.

Memorandum.—This could be completed in less than twelve months, but bricks cannot be made here until spring, and there are none to be had until made.

JOHN MOODY.

Tumberumba, 19 May, 1883.

SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
Masonry—Three pounds per perch	3	0	0
Brickwork—Twenty pounds ten shillings per rod	20	10	0
Damp course—Two shillings per foot	0	2	0
Scantling—Eighteen shillings per hundred	0	18	0
Colonial pine—Twenty-two shillings per hundred	1	2	0
Lining boards—Twenty-six shillings per hundred	1	6	0
Baltic deals—Twenty-eight shillings per hundred	1	8	0
Plastering—Three shillings and sixpence per yard	0	3	6
Laths—Three shillings and sixpence per hundred	0	3	6
Rendering cement—Three shillings and ninepence per yard	0	3	9
Lead (sheet)—Fourpence per lb.	0	0	4
Painting—Two shillings and sixpence per yard	0	2	6
Galvanized iron—Thirty-five pounds per ton	35	0	0

JOHN MOODY,
Tumberumba.

Tumberumba, May 19th, 1883.

No. 4.

W.B., J.B., J.W.D., J.R., E.O.M.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required in erecting Court-house at Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty pounds, and to complete the same within ten months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—
Mr. Carlos F. Duchatel, hotel-keeper, Albury; Mr. Edward Scanlan, plumber and gasfitter, Albury.

Dated this 20th of May, 1881.

JAMES KYLE,
Contractor, Albury.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within eight days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, for securing such performance.

JAMES KYLE.
CARLOS F. DUCHATEL.
EDWARD SCANLAN.

SCHEDULE, EXTRA WORK.

1. Excavations in earth, including wheeling 28 yds., and spreading, filling, and ramming or carting away	per yd. cube	2/3
2. Rubble-stone masonry foundations... ..	per perch	40/
3. Brickwork in mortar... ..	per rod	23/
4. " cement... ..	"	33/
5. Damp course	per ft. super	2/
6. Hardwood scantling to 15 section	per 100 ft. run.	50/
7. " " above	"	50/
8. Colonial pine to 15 section	"	50/
9. " above	"	50/
10. " 1" lining boards... ..	"	50/
11. Baltic deal	per ft. super	/10
12. Cedar	"	1/6
13. Plaster, render, float and set	per yard	2/
14. Lath "	"	4/
15. Render in cement $\frac{3}{4}$ thick	"	5/6
16. Sheet-lead	per cwt.	60/
17. 5" and 4" gal. iron, guttering, and 3" downpipe	per ft.	1/4
18. Gal. iron, 26 gauge, for roofing and screen	per square	60/
19. 9 x 6 gal. iron ventilators	each	2/6
20. Painting in oil and white lead three and four coats	per yard	1/4 & 1/9.
21. Mason... ..	per hour	2/
22. Bricklayer	"	2/
23. Carpenter	"	2/
24. Labourer	"	1/2
25. Plasterer	"	2/
26. Plumber	"	2/
27. Painter	"	2/
4" earthenware pipes, with curves	per ft.	3/

JAMES KYLE,
Albury.

14 May, 1883.

Sir,—In pursuance of advertisement in the Government Gazette, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide the materials and perform the various works required for Court-house, Tumberumba, agreeably to the plan and specification, for the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy-five pounds fifteen shillings, and to complete the same within eleven months from the date of the acceptance of this tender.

The undermentioned persons are proposed as sureties for the due performance of the contract:—
Mr. Peter Donald Ramsay ; Mr. Henry Ehlers.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1883.

GEORGE HAYDEN BURT,
Tumberumba.

Memorandum.—Should the foregoing tender be accepted, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to be responsible for the due performance of the contract; and we hereby undertake that we will, within _____ days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, jointly and severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of _____ for securing such performance.

G. H. BURT.
P. D. RAMSAY.
HENRY EHLERS.

Witness—M. B. GRAY.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 July, 1883.

In reference to your blank cover of the 13th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the tender of John P. Swanston, for erection of Court-house and Post Office, Tumberumba, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds, to be completed in fifteen months, has been this day accepted, and that he has been referred to you for further information, and to the Crown Solicitor for the purpose of signing the necessary bond for the due observance of his contract.

The bond will be forwarded to you when executed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 July, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the tender of Mr. John Swanston has been this day accepted, for erection of Court-house and Post Office at Tumberumba, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds, to be completed in fifteen months.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE,
Under Secretary.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION.

(MAKING STREETS, LIGHTING, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 August, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th July, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of miles of streets in the city of Sydney, defining the extent of pitching and metalling done, the length remaining to be done, and total cost.
- “(2.) The same information with regard to paving.
- “(3.) The cost per annum of lighting the city with gas, and the number of lamps.
- “(4.) The total revenue of the City Council, showing the city rates, water rates, sewerage rates, lighting rates, and miscellaneous, giving particulars under separate heads, the present endowment from the Government, the charges made for rates on all kinds of public buildings in the city, given separately.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

The Town Clerk to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25 July, 1884.

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to forward herewith, for your information, answers to questions contained in your letter of the 17th July inst., as far as can be obtained from the several Departments.

I have, &c.,

THOS. A. BUTTERFIELD,
(for CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT),
Town Clerk.

(No. 1)—

There are about 100 miles of streets and lanes in the city, 80 of which are ballasted and metalled. The cost cannot be given as a whole, the work having been done over a considerable number of years, and the widths of the streets and lanes varying so much; in addition to which a large proportion has been done by day labour. A fair average price at current rates, per superficial yard, is 7s.

(No. 2)—

The whole area of public ways in the city that are paved at the present time with either wood blocks or blue-stone cubes is about 80,000 square yards, which has been laid at a total cost of about £90,000 stg.

(No. 3)—See page 2.

[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 16s. 7d.]

(No. 4)—

Revenue of the City Council for 1883.

						<i>City Fund.</i>					
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
City Rate—											
	From general properties	...	...	...	...	116,620	2	5			
	„ Recognized Government properties	...	...	...	...	6,944	5	9			
	„ Properties resumed by Government	...	...	...	...	1,278	6	4			
									124,842	14	6
Street Watering Rate—											
	From general properties	...	...	...	...	5,425	11	8			
	„ Government properties	...	...	...	...	356	11	6			
									5,782	3	2
Miscellaneous—											
	From Markets, Wharfs, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...				44,566	18	9
									£175,191	16	5
City Endowment—											
	Covering a period of ten years, ending 1888, per annum	...	...	...	...				25,000	0	0
									£200,191	16	5
						<i>Water Fund.</i>					
Water to Houses—											
	From general properties	...	...	...	...	61,199	9	6			
	„ Recognized Government properties	...	...	...	...	912	12	6			
	„ Properties resumed by Government	...	...	...	...	287	2	6			
									62,399	4	6
	Water supplied by contract	...	...	...	...				22,131	16	11
	Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	...				2,776	7	10
									£87,307	9	3
						<i>Sewerage Fund.</i>					
Sewerage Rate—											
	From general properties	...	...	...	...	30,244	2	6			
	„ Recognized Government properties	...	...	...	...	1,765	9	0			
	„ Properties resumed by Government	...	...	...	...	159	5	0			
									32,168	16	6
	Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...				745	2	5
									£32,913	18	11
	Cost of lighting the city with gas for year ending 31st December, 1883	...	...	...	...				£10,885	18	5

No power under the Act given to levy a lighting rate.
Number of lamps in the city, about 1,800.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

(FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1883.

City of Sydney Improvement Board,
 Offices, 35, Castlereagh-street,
 Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir,

The members of the City of Sydney Improvement Board have the honor to present their fourth Annual Report.

With regard to their position as to the administration of the powers vested in them, there is little to add by way of explanation to former Reports, to which your attention is respectfully invited, no alteration in the present law having yet been effected; but it is hoped that a Bill will be introduced by the Government during the ensuing Session of Parliament which will have the effect of placing the Board upon a more satisfactory footing, the desirableness of such a measure being, it is believed, generally admitted.

The members of the Board propose suggesting such amendments upon the existing Act as, in their opinion, will be absolutely required to enable them to more efficiently discharge those duties which they were evidently intended by the Legislature to perform. With this view, and with a desire not to go beyond their province, a Draft Bill, embodying the powers requisite for that purpose, is now being prepared by the Board, and will shortly be submitted for your consideration.

The urgent necessity for some proper machinery to give greater effect to the important and useful powers possessed by the Board, and to enlarge its sphere of action by removing the defects which occasion the present limitation thereto, cannot fail to be apparent.

Since the date of last Report, nine meetings have been held (the average duration of each meeting being one hour and twenty minutes), five Reports from the City Building Surveyor have been dealt with, two appeals heard, and seventeen different premises have been inspected.

On only three of these occasions have the fees payable to the Board, under the twelfth section of the City of Sydney Improvement Act, been obtained. At some of the meetings the proceedings are lengthy, large quantities of evidence being tendered and taken. When the time occupied thus, as well as in the preparation of Draft Bills (several of which have been compiled at different times) and in various other matters of detail is taken into consideration, it will be observed that the services of members, the majority of whom are professional men whose time is valuable, are only very nominally remunerated, and that the continuance of those services for so long, under existing circumstances, is a proof that they have every wish and intention to facilitate the beneficial working of the Act.

Owing to the decease of the late Mr. L. E. Threlkeld, which occurred in London during that gentleman's absence from the Colony on leave, a vacancy upon the Board was created, which has since been filled by the appointment of Mr. George Evans. The remaining members desire to express their satisfaction at the addition to their number of a gentleman belonging to the legal profession, capable of assisting to decide numerous difficult points of law which frequently arise (chiefly, at present, in consequence of the faulty construction of the Act) during the hearing of matters brought before them.

Mr. Benjamin Backhouse was re-elected Chairman of the Board for the year just concluded.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE,

CHAIRMAN.

WM. BAILEY, J.P.

CRAIG DIXSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

GEORGE EVANS.

FRANK SENIOR, J.P.

} MEMBERS
 OF
 BOARD.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
(FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 November, 1884.

City of Sydney Improvement Board,
Offices 35, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1884.

To the Honorable The Colonial Secretary,—

Sir,

We have the honor to submit, for your information, this our report for the year now ended.

The Board have held twenty-four meetings. Thirty-two references received from the City Building Surveyor, reporting forty dangerous buildings, walls, and other erections in contravention of the City of Sydney Improvement Act, have been considered and dealt with; four appeals under the 8th section of the same Act have been heard and determined, forty-three premises being inspected by members.

The larger number of reports received from the City Building Surveyor, which exceed the total number submitted during the former three years, may, it is considered, be taken as indicating a desire on the part of the City Council (which is viewed with satisfaction) to remove one of the obstacles alluded to in several previous reports, to the more beneficial working of the Act, viz., the failure to work in harmony with the Board.

The constructive defects of the Act itself so frequently pointed out still remain, however, as a hindrance to the exercise of a more efficient and wider sphere of usefulness, and the Board can only reiterate the desire that some amendment will shortly be made in the law in this respect; the desirableness of so doing being palpably apparent, and the necessity for which has been so strongly urged from time to time.

Several Bills with this object in view have, as you are aware, been drawn, but for various reasons have not become law. A Conference on this important subject is now proceeding between the Board and the City Council (who have deputed Mr. T. H. Sapsford, the City Architect and City Building Surveyor, to represent them), the result of which, it is hoped, will be the joint adoption of a measure, embodying such proposed amendments upon the present Act as may be considered imperatively necessary, which will then be submitted for your consideration, with a view, if approved of, to its early introduction into the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Benjamin Backhouse, who was re-elected Chairman for the past year, was absent on leave from the Colony for nearly six months upon a visit to Europe, where he has acquired information which will, no doubt, be valuable to the Board. During that period Mr. William Bailey acted as Chairman. Mr. Backhouse has since returned, and has resumed his seat on the Board.

We have, &c.,

BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, CHAIRMAN.

WM. BAILEY, J.P.,

CRAIG DIXSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,

GEORGE EVANS,

FRANK SENIOR, J.P.,

} MEMBERS
OF
BOARD.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SURVEY OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

(DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PROGRESS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1884.

*[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 9 (Part 4), Votes
No. 53, Tuesday, 12th February, 1884.]*

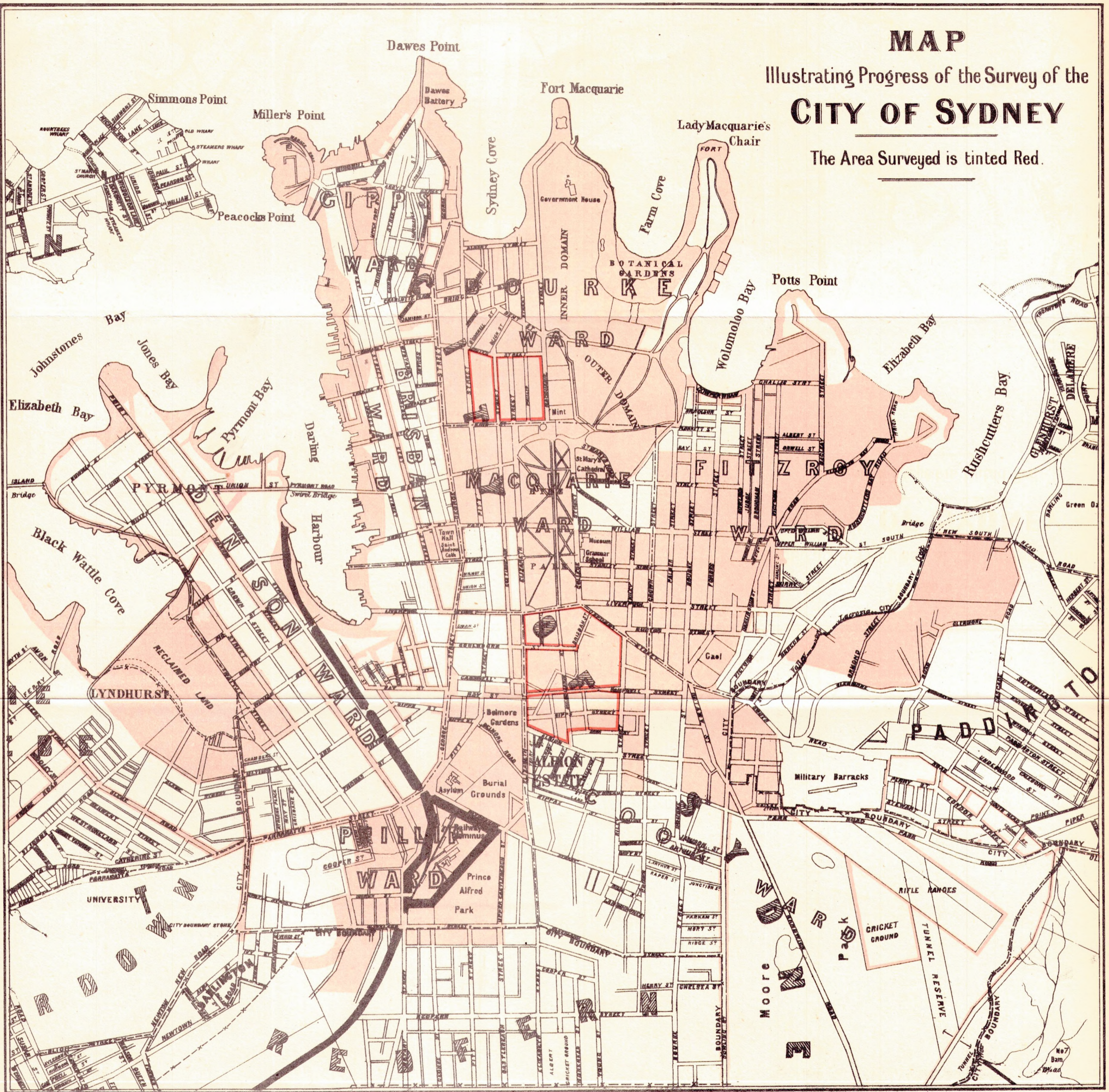
[Diagram.]

MAP

Illustrating Progress of the Survey of the

CITY OF SYDNEY

The Area Surveyed is tinted Red.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PAVING PARRAMATTA-STREET WITH WOODEN BLOCKS.

(COST OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 December, 1883.

RETURN laid upon the Table of this House by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, in answer to Dr. Tarrant's question No. 11 of 3rd December, 1883, showing:—

- (1.) What has been the cost of the wooden blocks in the first construction of the Parramatta-street wooden pavement prior to such pavement being received from the contractors?
- (2.) What has been the cost of the foundations prior to the wooden blocks being laid?
- (3.) Will the Government give an itemised account of the cost of paving Parramatta-street with wooden blocks up to the date of being received from the contractors?
- (4.) What is the number of square yards in this pavement?
- (5.) What number of men have been employed in the repairs of wood pavement in Parramatta-street?
- (6.) What amount in an itemised form in cost of material and labour has been expended in the repairs of this wood pavement?
- (7.) Is this wood pavement in good order now?
- (8.) What number of new wood blocks have been substituted for those originally laid?
- (9.) When was this pavement commenced, and when finished and delivered over to the care of the Government?
- (10.) What proportion of the whole cost of this wood pavement in Parramatta-street does the Corporation of Sydney pay?

(1.)	£7,507 6s. 5d.								
(2.)	£8,931 6s. 10d.								
(3.)	Excavation, 6,799 cubic yards, at 3s. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,019	17	0	
	Concrete, 2,693·63 cubic yards, at 34s. ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,579	3	5	
	Gravel, 3,451 tons, at 8s. 2d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,409	3	2	
	Cement floating, 14,790·44 square yards, at 1s. 6d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,109	5	8	
	Sand, 363½ tons, at 8s. 2d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	148	11	1	
	Wooden blocks ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,507	6	5	
	Laying wooden blocks, 14,790·44 square yards, at 6s. ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,437	2	8	
	Day labour—								
	Gangers, 627½ hours, at 1s. 9d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	54	18	2	
	Labourers, 10,115 hours, at 1s. 0½d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	526	16	6	
	Boys, 96½ hours, at 7d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	16	3	
	Drays, 509½ hours, at 1s. 9d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	44	11	7	
	Blacksmith, 97½ hours, at 4s. ... ..	...	...	...	...	19	10	0	
	Material—								
	Cement, 8 casks, at 21s. 6d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	12	0	
	Pitch, 198 gallons, at 8d. ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	12	0	
	Firewood, 1½ tons, at 20s. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	
									£20,875 15 11
(4.)	14,790 square yards.								
(5.)	Twenty men per day, on an average.								
(6.)	Cement ... ..	...	...	...	...	170	8	0	
	Coal-tar ... ..	...	...	...	...	51	19	6	
	Coal, oil, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	32	17	8	
	Fish-plates ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	
	Screenings ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	17	0	
	Gravel ... ..	...	...	...	...	95	15	1	
	Labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,477	19	0	
									£1,841 4 4

(7.) It is not in such good condition as could be wished, in consequence of the water getting under the concrete from the high ground and causing it to break up.

(8.) None.

(9.) Commenced January, 1882; completed 31st October, 1882.

(10.) ½ths.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 March, 1884.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Residents of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners regret the fact that so many of the citizens are disfranchised for municipal purposes.

2. That your Honorable House will see fit in its wisdom to carry through the Bill for the further amendment of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1879, which would give the desired franchise to every household.

And therefore your Petitioners humbly pray that you will give effect to this Petition.

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

[*Here follow 1,619 signatures.*]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REVENUE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

(FROM FEBRUARY, 1882, TO FEBRUARY, 1883.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 February, 1884.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13th February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The revenue of each Borough or Municipal District within the Colony derived from the Municipal rate of one shilling in the pound for the Municipal year from the 7th February, 1882, to 5th February, 1883.
- “(2.) The amount of such revenue outstanding on 5th February, 1883, distinguishing the amount due on improved property from that on unimproved property.
- “(3.) The total amount of Municipal rates accumulated since the incorporation of the Borough or Municipal District and outstanding on the 5th February, 1883, distinguishing the amount owing on improved property from that on unimproved property.”

(*Mr. Humphery.*)

REVENUE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

BOROUGHES.

Revenue derived from the Municipal Rate of one shilling in the pound, for the Municipal year from the 7th February, 1882, to 5th February, 1883.	Amount of such Revenue outstanding on 5th February, 1883.		Amount of Municipal Rates accumulated since the incorporation of the Municipality, and outstanding on the 5th February, 1883.		Remarks.
	Amount due on improved property.	Amount due on unimproved property.	Amount owing on improved property.	Amount owing on unimproved property.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			ALBURY.		
1,440 0 0	635 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	As mostly all the vacant lands are fenced in, the properties are all classed under the one heading, there being no distinction made between improved and unimproved.
			ALEXANDRIA.		
1,338 7 3	16 15 0	31 12 0	20 5 0	65 7 6	It is only within the last two years, since the cutting up of the Greenfield Estate into allotments, that we have had any arrears to speak about. Our Borough being all leasehold, with the exception of the Greenfield, the rates were nearly all collected every year.
			ARMIDALE.		
769 18 9	106 0 0	15 15 0	390 0 0	120 0 0	These are the amounts, as nearly as they can be ascertained.
			ASHFIELD.		
2,867 13 5	83 7 0	235 10 9	154 8 9	485 1 6	
			BALMAIN.		
5,821 6 0	940 7 8	780 16 7	.....	37 14 6	A considerable amount of the outstanding sums has been received since the 5th February, 1883.
			BATHURST.		
2,618 7 6	48 7 9	126 3 1	48 7 9	154 8 3	
			BURWOOD.		
1,725 0 0	382 0 0	182 0 0	450 0 0	280 0 0	A portion of which has been paid since the 5th February. Borough incorporated 2nd March, 1874.
			CAMPERDOWN.		
1,159 13 5	46 16 8	63 3 6	78 17 8	166 2 4	Special rates not included—merely municipal, at 1s. in the £.
			CENTRAL ILLAWARRA.		
755 1 10	54 0 0	.....	*54 0 0	.....	No outstanding rates accumulate; if not paid up to date, are received early in following year. Have no means of giving the total of rates since the incorporation of Municipality, as old books are not to hand.
			CUDJEGONG.		
977 3 0	141 4 6	26 5 3	197 19 0	3 15 6	The total amount of rates due to the Borough of Cudjegong is £369 7s. 3d., viz., rates due previous to February, 1882, £167 12s 9d.; and rates due for year ending 5th February, 1883, £201 14s. 6d.
			DARLINGTON.		
790 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	43 10 0	50 10 0	
			THE GLEBE.		
5,001 17 8	61 8 0	79 6 0	81 19 2	154 0 8	
			GRAFTON.		
1,306 14 3	117 0 6	74 1 11	168 16 5	266 2 0	
			HILL END.		
167 10 2	17 1 5	0 18 0	36 10 10	1 16 3	
			MARRICKVILLE.		
2,068 10 6	463 1 6	164 2 6	513 1 6	226 10 6	The amount of £314 1s. 6d. has been collected since 5 February, 1883; and the sum of £62 14s. 3d. out of £164 2s. 6d. has also been collected.
			EAST MAITLAND.		
705 17 3	57 5 9	15 9 3	107 17 3	144 7 9	
			MORPETH.		
Arrears collected— £8 19s. 5d.	38 1 0	3 6 6	39 4 0	12 7 9	Of the arrears, the sum of £17 3s. 6d. has been paid between 5th February and 13th March.
Rates for 1882— £357 5s.					
Total— £366 4s. 5d.					
955 10 6	22 3 0	56 6 3	53 6 6	226 6 3	
			MUDGEE.		

* Since received

BOROUGHS—continued.

Revenue derived from the Municipal Rate of one shilling in the pound, for the Municipal year from the 7th February 1882, to 5th February, 1883.	Amount of such Revenue outstanding on 5th February, 1883.		Amount of Municipal Rates accumulated since the incorporation of the Municipality, and outstanding on the 5th February, 1883.		Remarks.
	Amount due on improved property.	Amount due on unimproved property.	Amount owing on improved property.	Amount owing on unimproved property.	
£ s. d. 5,010 4 8	£ s. d. 9 6 2	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 3,087 10 6	£ s. d. 3,810 7 5	NEWCASTLE. The arrears of rates at present are only, for last year, £11 16s. 2d., of which sum fully £6 10s. will shortly be recovered, leaving only a balance outstanding of £5 6s. 2d. The arrears before 1876 were heavy, and the bulk of those rates were outstanding in the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875. Since then the rates have been well recovered, in consequence of the Council exercising better supervision, and getting in the rates earlier each year.
1,108 11 6	24 0 0	113 15 6	36 6 6	270 6 6	NORTH WILLOUGHBY: Borough incorporated 22nd November, 1865.
1,134 4 11	267 11 6	9 19 6	ORANGE. This information cannot be supplied, the books kept under the Municipalities Act of 1858 (under which the Borough was incorporated) not affording the requisite means for furnishing it.		
2,066 7 7	234 19 7	34 18 6	349 9 7	117 13 10	PARRAMATTA. Rates collected since the 5th of February, 1883, £273 15s. 1d., thus leaving a balance uncollected to date of £193 8s. 4d. 19/3/83.
2,138 10 6	.....	58 9 0	.....	87 11 0	PETERSHAM. Amounts outstanding are for rates on vacant land. Borough was incorporated on the 14th December, 1871.
704 4 1	7 14 10	2 2 9	18 7 8	5 16 9	PLATTSBURG. The amount owing on improved property is principally due on property that has changed hands, and great difficulty in recovering the rates. The amount due on unimproved property is on account of the owners being out of the district, and not recoverable at present.
1,536 12 2	2 0 6	180 17 6	2 0 6	579 18 5	RANDWICK.
315 5 4	1 0 9	.....	1 0 9	.....	RICHMOND.
701 2 6	17 17 7	1 1 0	12,145 6 5	.....	SHELLHARBOUR. Total amount of rates accumulated from 1859 to 1883, February 5th. Amount of rates due to above date.
.....	.....	.....	17 17 7	1 1 0	
550 16 9	126 16 9	61 17 3	150 10 0	95 3 3	SINGLETON.
1,770 19 0	279 6 0	43 3 0	395 12 0	62 4 0	EAST ST. LEONARDS.
1,423 2 7	49 16 2	142 15 7	93 6 6	503 19 1	ST. LEONARDS. The amount stated as revenue derived is the actual amount received by the Council on account of the rates levied for the year 1882-3. The amount stated as the accumulation since incorporation is approximately correct; it has been difficult to go through the various assessments from the beginning of the Municipality, and to distinguish between improved and unimproved properties.
1,487 13 9	110 6 6	25 1 0	1,108 3 1	197 8 6	TAMWORTH.
1,072 16 6	60 10 3	40 15 6	73 4 5	109 7 10	VICTORIA. There is not more than about £40 of the total amount outstanding which the Council could at present realise by any process of law, but ultimately most of the money will be obtained as soon as the Council is in a position to prove ownership.
1,183 19 4	23 0 0	1 13 0	7,844 1 11	2 15 6	WALLSEND. Rates accumulated and received since the incorporation of the Municipality Nil.
2,122 0 5	71 5 2	181 6 6	75 6 8	412 14 9	WAVEBLEY. A large area of unimproved land in this Borough is held by owners who cannot be reached, hence the accumulation of rates since the incorporation of the Municipality.
388 16 1	103 16 5	6 4 2	103 16 5	6 4 2	WINDSOR.
478 19 0	38 16 2	.....	75 8 7	.....	WOELONGONG.

BOROUGHES—continued.

Revenue derived from the Municipal Rate of one shilling in the pound for the Municipal year from the 7th February, 1882, to 5th February, 1883.	Amount of such Revenue outstanding on 5th February, 1883.		Amount of Municipal Rates accumulated since the incorporation of the Municipality, and outstanding on the 5th February, 1883.		Remarks.
	Amount due on improved property.	Amount due on unimproved property.	Amount owing on improved property.	Amount owing on unimproved property.	
£ s. d. 3,651 3 0	£ s. d. 235 10 9	£ s. d. 130 15 0	£ s. d. 88 18 6 WOOLLAHRA.	£ s. d. 103 3 6	The difference between the amount of revenue outstanding on 5th February, 1883, £366 5s. 9d., and the amount of municipal rates outstanding on 5th February, 1883, £192 2s. (£174 3s. 9d.), is accounted for by the payment of rates in arrear at the end of the municipal year 1881-2, which of course, had on application to the rates owing 5th February, 1883, for that year, but yet went in reduction of the total of accumulated rates on that date.
1,844 4 0	149 5 11	17 8 9	WAGGA WAGGA. Cannot give reliable account.		

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

BLAYNEY.					Remarks.
.....	
311 0 0	89 4 9	185 0 6	132 7 9 WEST BOTANY.	350 6 3	Not incorporated, and no rates charged till February 6, 1883.
645 1 10	26 12 8	6 18 1	5 17 10 BOURKE.	17 16 0	
291 16 8	34 3 10	Nil.	34 3 10 BROUGHTON CREEK AND BOMADERRY.	Nil.	A considerable amount due on improved property has since been paid. The amount set down in the first column is the amount of the then current year's rates collected during the current year, and the total of the three first columns (£678 12s. 7d.) is total amount of rates struck for the year. The amounts given in the fourth and fifth columns are the rates due previous to 7th February, 1882.
105 8 10	7 14 6	1 3 10½	Nil. BROUGHTON VALE.	Nil.	
481 19 9	26 1 0	3 8 0	26 1 0 CAMPBELLTOWN.	3 8 0	Accumulated rates paid since incorporation, £4,992 12s. 9d.
1,104 17 0	206 5 0	68 15 0	362 1 7 CANTERBURY.	120 13 6	
297 10 3	46 8 9	7 6 0	5 5 9 CASINO.	11 4 0	The columns marked Nil are meant to apply to such rates as have been outstanding since the date of incorporation. All are paid up, except the sums entered in the second and third columns, which are due on last year's rates only.
157 19 0	47 17 7	.....	69 10 5 CENTRAL SHOALHAVEN.	.....
*396 14 11 COOMA.	The area constituting this Municipal District was incorporated by Proclamation of the Governor in the Government Gazette of 21st January, 1882. The first election for such Municipality took place on the 20th day of February, 1882; and the first general meeting of such Council took place on the 7th day of March, 1882, the Mayor, Mr. John Ahearn, being elected on the 24th February, 1882.
302 9 6	56 1 4½	5 15 7½	56 1 4½ COONAMBLE.	5 15 7½	
1,211 15 8	137 16 7	23 11 8	173 13 8 DENILQUIN.	161 17 0	This return would have been sent in on first application, but owing to the removing of the Council Chambers the applications were mislaid.
694 0 3	84 17 9	49 6 2	476 0 9 DUBBO.	284 7 1	
679 16 0	28 2 3	62 12 3	43 14 0 FIVE DOCK.	169 18 2	Many of these amounts have since been paid.
861 15 6	101 3 0	7 8 5	420 0 0 FORBES.	68 0 0	
517 9 6	34 0 0	17 7 3	358 1 11 GLEN INNES.	257 0 7	No information can be gained from Council books as to arrears for year ending 5th February, 1883.
376 8 2	7 9 5	0 10 9	111 10 1 GULGONG.	0 10 9	
904 12 0	39 16 3	16 9 6	80 13 6 HAMILTON.	54 10 0	

* Municipal rate only 10d. in the pound.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS—continued.

Revenue derived from the Municipal Rate of one shilling in the pound, for the Municipal year from the 7th February, 1882, to 5th February, 1883.	Amount of such Revenue outstanding on 5th February, 1883.		Amount of Municipal Rates accumulated since the incorporation of the Municipality, and outstanding on the 5th February, 1883.		Remarks.
	Amount due on improved property.	Amount due on unimproved property.	Amount owing on improved property.	Amount owing on unimproved property.	
£ s. d. 933 10 3	£ s. d. 168 10 0	£ s. d. 47 13 6	£ s. d. HAY. 201 0 3	£ s. d. 138 0 6	
699 3 6	45 6 7	6 5 1	INVERELL. 70 0 0	10 0 0	
532 9 1	23 16 2	0 17 3	LAMBTON. 100 0 9	9 15 8	Total amount received from 1871 to 1882 inclusive, £5,896 4s.
2,140 0 0	62 4 0	191 10 3	LEICHHARDT. 76 4 9	275 9 9	
641 11 1	154 13 7	47 13 7	LIVERPOOL. 92 14 0	58 6 2	
1,001 10 8	.....	.....	MANLY. .....	.....	The only particulars that can be correctly supplied are those with regard to rates as per first column.
294 10 5	2 0 11	6 18 8	MOLONG.	4 11 7	
288 17 2	0 18 0	0 5 5	MUSCLEBROOK. 107 1 4	4 9 7	Incorporated 13 April, 1870.
231 0 4	9 9 0	.....	NORTH ILLAWARRA. 10 8 0	2 3 0	
Amount actually paid— 223 4 8	10 15 2	7 1 8	NOWRA. 10 15 2	7 1 8	
Amount unpaid— 17 16 8					
Amount of rates— 241 1 4					
187 4 10	.....	.....	NUMBA. .....	.....	Total rates for fourteen years, £2,510 4s. 2d.
577 16 8	11 5 3	1 9 3	PENRITH. 34 17 9	6 13 7	Total amount outstanding.
.....	.....	.....	4,926 16 9	.....	Total amount of rates paid since incorporated.
560 2 11	68 5 3	273 1 0	PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD. 77 1 4	308 5 7	This is inclusive of the return for 1882-3. These figures are approximate.
627 9 4	30 6 0	87 14 9	RYDE. 13 6 0	74 15 2	The amounts of £13 6s. and £74 15s. 2d. do not include the arrears for 1883.
720 12 4	30 16 9	104 8 11	ST. PETERS. 43 14 9	494 3 1	The larger portion of the amount owing on unimproved property has accrued in respect to a large number of allotments, portions of the "Tempe" Estate, at Cook's River, the owners of which are unknown to the Council, and many of which are of very little value.
424 0 0	254 15 10	12 13 6	TENTERFIELD. 790 12 2	62 7 4	
504 12 10	60 5 6	24 10 0	ULLADELLA. 60 5 6	24 10 0	About £10,000 collected.
406 0 0	195 2 0	.....	ULMARRA. 16 4 3	.....	No property in this Municipality can be fairly described as unimproved, the whole area being either purchased or conditionally purchased from the Crown, and necessarily improved to the value of £1 per acre. The Council Chambers having been destroyed by fire about three years ago, no record exists farther back than that time.
162 14 7	27 11 0	8 13 3	URALLA. .....	.....	Municipality incorporated 24th April, 1882, Gazette No. 162. First election 23rd May, 1882. First assessment levied September, 1882.
561 12 4	43 3 11	42 17 3	WARATAH. 132 5 7	186 15 2	
356 19 10	18 1 6	5 2 1	WELLINGTON. 7 5 6	28 0 8	
303 16 1	15 9 1	5 7 2	WENTWORTH. 14 10 6	18 12 0	The owners of unimproved properties absent or unknown.
852 3 11	111 1 2	66 11 8	WICKHAM. 336 12 10	303 13 6	

List of Municipalities which have neglected to supply the information asked for :—

BOROUGHES.
Goulburn.
Hunter's Hill.
Kiama.
West Maitland.
Newtown.
Paddington.
Redfern.
Waterloo.
Young.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.
Balranald.
Carcoar.
Gerringong.
Lismore.
Macdonald Town.
Yass.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[6d.]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPAL WAYS IMPROVEMENT BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—LEICHHARDT RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 October, 1884.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Leichhardt Ratepayers Association,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That the "Leichhardt Ratepayers Association" is a regularly constituted body of ratepayers of Leichhardt, near Sydney, which assembles in the Council Chambers regularly twice a month.

2. That the Municipal Ways Improvement Bill was discussed at several meetings of the said Association, and it was of opinion that special legislation on the subject was not needed, and that the cost of kerbing and guttering should be charged to rates alone, and also that a large and influential public meeting of ratepayers of Leichhardt held in the Council Chambers on 2nd September endorsed the said opinion.

3. That at the last meeting of the Leichhardt Ratepayers Association it was resolved that a Petition signed by the President be forwarded to the Legislative Assembly, embodying the terms of the resolution passed at the last meeting (as contained in the second allegation hereof), and praying that the third reading of the Municipal Ways Improvement Bill do not pass.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable Assembly do take this Petition into your favourable consideration, and that your Honorable House will not pass the third reading of the Municipal Ways Improvement Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Petitioners,

DONALD CAMPBELL,

President of the Leichhardt Ratepayers Association.

Leichhardt, 1st October, 1884.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th June, 1883.**BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY.—BY-LAW.**

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Waverley, regarding the kerbing and guttering of footways and pathways within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

The following By-law was passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Waverley, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1882:—

THE Council of the Borough of Waverley may cause the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground along any road, street, private road, or lane within the Borough, to be kerbed and guttered in such manner as the Council may think fit, a part of the cost of such kerbing and guttering, to the extent of one shilling and eight-pence per lineal foot, to be borne and paid by the owner of such house or ground; such cost may be recovered in a summary manner before any two Justices of the Peace or a Stipendiary Magistrate: Provided also that no proceeding for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount, signed by the Council Clerk, shall have been delivered to such owner, at his last known place of abode.

(L.S.) JOHN MACPHERSON,
Mayor.ROBT. THOMAS ORR,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1883.**BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.**

THE following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Petersham, relating to the removal of night-soil and the opening of footpaths respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.*Removing Night-soil.*

ANY person or persons, other than those authorized by the Council, who shall cart or remove any night-soil or fæcal matter from any house or place within the Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 and not less than £1.

Opening Footpaths, &c.

No person shall open the footpath or roadway, for the purpose of laying on gas or water, before making application to the Council, and paying a fee of two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.), under a penalty of £2 and not less than £1.

Passed by the Council of the Borough on the fourth (4th) day of June, 1883.

AUBREY MOWLE,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JNO. GELDING,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WENTWORTH—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th September, 1883.

WENTWORTH MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wentworth, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WENTWORTH.—BY-LAW.

Change of hour of Meeting.

That instead of the existing By-law number one, the following shall be substituted:—

THE Council shall meet at such place as a majority of the Council shall from time to time appoint for the despatch of business, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m. from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of October, and at the hour of 7-30 from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of April, on every alternate Tuesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Passed at a meeting of the Wentworth Municipal Council held on the third day of July, 1883.

JOSEPH HIGGINS,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) WILLIAM BOWRING,
Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 11th June, 1883.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Marrickville, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Borough of Marrickville and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of the said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling-alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, ways, and parks; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; preserving trees and shrubs; regulating free libraries; preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—preservation of order at Council meetings—duties of officers and servants, &c.

By-laws repealed.

1. All existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Marrickville, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, be and are hereby repealed.

*Meetings of the Council.**Ordinary Meetings.*

2. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of half-past seven p.m. on every alternate Monday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

*Order of Business.**Business of Ordinary Meetings.*

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances, requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers, to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than two nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so voted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of; unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

10. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions—how to be moved.

12. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

13. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given; unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

14. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

15. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

16. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

17. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

18. If an amendment be carried the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

20. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen how to be dealt with.

21. Every requisition by an Alderman, that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council. And he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notice of such business, and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or, if being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order. And if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

Orders of the Day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.

22. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

23. Section 20 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid, by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

24. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

25. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

26. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

27. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Sec. 26 to apply to letters.

28. Section 26 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

29. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor, or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

Form of Report.

30. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper; and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

31. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with. Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

32. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without any due notice, and it is, nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman, or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Questions and statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

33. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

34. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

35. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

36. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

37. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c. Rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

38. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

39. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor, or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

40. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

41. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

42. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

43. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

44. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

45. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

46. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated, for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide* it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c.; but may address Council thereon.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by the section 39 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

43. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

49. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call Member to order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any Member may raise question of order.

51. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

52. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council, at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened. And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

53. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected. Members to explain, retract, or apologize, &c.

54. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

55. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations, which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 48 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or

apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

56. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

57. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

58. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances be expunged.

59. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, in may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the whole Council.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

60. The following sections of this "Part" of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the whole Council, namely—sections 15 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 16, 17, 18, 19, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, and 58.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

61. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 54 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 57 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

62. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of section 47 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

63. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

64. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, *viva voce* by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided, that in making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

65. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 60 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 57 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates, to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

66. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

67. There shall, without any special order to that effect be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

68. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse, in writing, shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse. Further call when question adjourned.

69. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause,

he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence, shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

70. There shall be four Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

71. Each of the three Committees first named in the last preceding section shall consist of three members, of whom one shall be taken from among the Aldermen of each ward. The Committee for General Purposes shall consist of the Chairmen of the three said first named Committees.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

72. The re-appointment of the three said first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

By-law Committee.

73. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or Statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

74. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council; and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

75. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

76. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject matter or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

77. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the

mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee

78. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

79. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committee, shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these three Committees as appointed to or removed from the Chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees, shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee Meeting, how called.

80. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

81. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

82. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council

83. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided, that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

84. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council, shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's Order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

85. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended: Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under section 82 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate: And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press how secured.—Care of same.

86. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

87. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected

88. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect, or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of same.

89. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers' reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders reports, returns, and memoranda, relating to Municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

90. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a

penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

91. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action-at-law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall before removing the same leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, shall be legally responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

92. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

93. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

94. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

95. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct.

96. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

97. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other office, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

98. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same; any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

99. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made as follows, viz.:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants (if any)—by the Mayor. As to the Treasurer and all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the Attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions or reserves under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, or to the Mayor—by the Committee for General Purposes: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

100. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *viva voce*, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

101. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council, or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information, as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

102. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

103. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council, shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

104. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

105. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought on information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council; in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council; or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

106. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this By-law.

107. Any such section or sections of this "Part" of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such sections, or section as are not hereinafter excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them, nor any portion of any such sections, be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83 to 92 inclusive, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, and 106.

PART II.**COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.***Times and modes of collection.*

Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vict., No. 12, to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

*Enforcement by distress.**Bailiff.*

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the said Borough as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C (a).

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Borough of do hereby authorize you the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this day of 188 . Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of
Dated this day of 188 . Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day.....	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials, to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar barrel or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Water carters to attend at fires.

5. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise; and shall, if any building premises, or property shall be on fire within the Borough, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor, or by any alderman or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Compensation for attendance at fires.—Rewards.

6. There shall be paid out of the Borough funds, to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums, by way of reward, as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

PART IV.

NOTICES, STREETS, AND PUBLIC PLACES—PUBLIC HEALTH AND DECENCY, &c.

Mode of calling for Tenders.

1. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

2. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any rate-payer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

3. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

4. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing, or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer, in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipal District, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

New roads to be reported upon.

5. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or other duly authorized officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined by the Committee for Works, or other duly authorized officer, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or other duly authorized officer.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

6. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Committee for General Purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

7. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such a loption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

8. The Committee for Works, or the Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveyor, or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the foot-way on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Kerbing, flagging, and tar-paving.

9. The Council of the Borough may cause the foot-way or path-way in front of any house or ground, along any street, private street, or lane within the Borough, to be kerbed and flagged or asphalted in such manner as the Council may think fit; that one-half the amount of the cost of kerbing be borne and paid by the owner of such house or ground, and one-half the expense of asphaltting be borne and paid by the said owner of such house or ground. Owners of property along Government roads within the Borough, where kerbed, shall have such flagging or asphaltting done free of cost. Such costs may be recovered from the owner of such house or ground in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace: Provided also, that no proceeding for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount, together with an account of the total expenditure, signed by the Council Clerk, has been delivered to such owner

Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

10. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipal District without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorized officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and every owner of, and every contractor for such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, and shall at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay unto the Council Clerk or other duly authorized officer, a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any fence, or any such house, shop, coach-house, stables, or other detached buildings, to be so erected on any premises, street, lane, or other place within the said Municipal District, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Cess-pits and charcoal filters.

11. That owners of houses or agents thereof, who have laid pipes or drains to convey slops, suds, refuse, or dirty water of any kind whatsoever, into the street, water-channel, watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, shall construct a cess-pit and charcoal filter of a design hereinafter mentioned to each house, such cess-pit and charcoal filter to be made according to plan and specification to be seen at the Council Chambers, the said cess-pit and filter to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works, or other duly authorized officer, and any owner of such house or his agent who shall refuse or neglect to construct such cess-pit and charcoal filter within forty-eight hours after receiving a written notice signed by the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorized officer, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds. Should any owner of such

house or his agent refuse or neglect to cleanse such cess-pit and charcoal filter, after twenty-four hours notice from a duly authorized officer, he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the foot-ways of any street or public place within the said Municipal District; and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such foot-ways into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorized officer.

No balcony, &c. to project.

13. With regard to buildings, hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than thirty feet wide: Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

14. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

15. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

16. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

17. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

18. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building or to cause the same to be done where any street or foot-way will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a foot-way for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction

of the officer of the Council of the said Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

19. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

20. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the foot-ways to be enclosed under penalty.

21. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Borough, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, or excavated space, adjoining the foot-way of any street or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling fence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

22. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purpose, situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or foot-way, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last-known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

23. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

24. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof; or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings, nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on foot-ways, and throwing filth, &c.

25. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer, to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot-way; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said foot-ways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such foot-way, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence, and should the person in charge of such waggon, cart, dray, or other vehicle, refuse to give his name and address, the owner of the same may be prosecuted under this By-law for causing a breach of the same.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on foot-ways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops

26. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer, to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck or other carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed) or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such foot-way or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and

every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the foot-way, and that the posts be placed close to the curb-stone or outer edge of such foot-way.

Obstructing public pathways.

27. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough, shall permit any tree, shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any foot-path or foot-way on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of ten feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

28. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

29. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins only, excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

30. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Blasting Rock,

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

31. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place, or dwelling-house in the said Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public Property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

32. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

33. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Afixing placards on walls, &c.

34. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint, upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, hand-rail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds or less than one pound.

Damaging trees.

35. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

36. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the foot-ways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals—Mode of removal.

37. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipal District, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipal District, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals on road or street, &c.

38. If any animal shall die on any road, street, or public place within the said Municipal District, or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place, or of any dwelling-house, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed and disposed of as aforesaid, or destroyed as aforesaid on the spot where it shall have died if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house; or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, if such owner or occupier shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be removed to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

39. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council of the said Municipal District, with his assistant, may at any hour enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipal District, where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose, and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of Municipality.

40. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the said Municipal District, and the owner or any person having charge of such animal cannot at the time be found or ascertained, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the said Municipal District.

Hog-sties to be one hundred feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

41. Any person who shall breed or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within one hundred feet of any street or public place in the said Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for such and every animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place, as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Municipal District, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hogsties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

42. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butcher's shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

43. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cess-pool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

44. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

- (1.) Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the foot-way thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
- (2.) Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

- (3.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath, to the danger or annoyance of any person.
- (4.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
- (5.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).
- (6.) Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchor-smith, nail-maker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screw before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.
- (7.) Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
- (8.) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the foot-way of any street or other public foot-way.
- (9.) Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

45. If, upon the certificate of any two duly-qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith, within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

46. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

47. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Houses of ill-fame.

48. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer, that any house or premises within the Borough, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance; and shall cause a notice, in writing, to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice. And if such nuisance be not so abated the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded

against for such nuisance, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds. And if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction such holder of such house or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART V.

NOISOME AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice of discontinuance, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of Notice.—Liabilities.

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person of the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Borough, nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for hire or profit, within the said Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the said Borough to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary, as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Borough. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be so used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

3. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits, any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificates of registration, &c.

4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if, upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Borough, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cause of any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier

of the registered building or land ; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

5. The proper officer of the Council may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibitions, &c., on Sundays, &c.

6. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday ; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, for every such offence.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force

7. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Borough, a fee of one pound ; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as license for exhibition, &c., named therein, and no other.

8. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition or for carrying on of the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

9. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cockfighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on, and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid, who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before-mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.—Notice to be given, and licensee to be allowed to shew cause.

10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:— Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on in or upon such building or ground, shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months, or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace or become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Borough: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.—False statement.

11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid ; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on ; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall, permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier. And every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue

to be, such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws : Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting ; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VII.

WATER SUPPLY.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

1. Whosoever shall bathe on any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run, or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper water, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds ; for a second offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds ; and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Wilful waste of water.

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain or reservoir, of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds ; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds ; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

3. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds ; and if, within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction, he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm-water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks, or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds ; for a second offence any sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds ; and for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART VIII.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

3. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any foot-way of such street, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the foot-way, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the foot-way to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the foot-way, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

PART IX.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS, &C.

HOURS.

1. Every public library or museum belonging to or under the control or management of the Council shall be open to the public on every lawful day from six of the clock, p.m., to nine of the clock, p.m.

Visitors' book to be signed.

2. Every person who shall enter any such public library or museum shall immediately on entering the same write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at each such library and museum, and to be called the "Visitors' Book"; and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such library or museum, at the request of such person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to enter or remain in such museum; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum to enforce this By-law.

Misconduct, &c., in Library or Museum.

3. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in any such public library or museum, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessary loud talking, or any unnecessary noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such library or museum, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such library or museum, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum.

Applicants for books, &c., to be served in due order.—Special permission for removal of books, &c.

4. Every person who at any such library shall desire to read or to refer to any book or other publication placed or deposited in such library for public use, shall have the same handed to him in his turn by the officer in charge of such library, or his assistant, and shall have the exclusive use in such library of such book or other publication for such time as by regulation made by the said Council in that behalf, as hereinafter stated, may have been prescribed. But no person shall remove any such book or other publication from such library without the permission, in writing, of the Mayor or of two Aldermen of the said Borough; and every such permission shall specify the book or other publication to which it has reference, and the time for which the same is to be permitted to be removed from the said library. And no such permission shall be of any force, or shall be attended to, which shall in any way conflict with or be opposed to any regulation made by the said Council as aforesaid. And every such permission shall be recorded by the officer in charge of such library, and the Mayor or Alderman granting the same shall be responsible for the return, in proper time and in good order, of the said book or other publication; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum to carry out and enforce this By-law in every respect.

Rules as to use of apparatus, &c.

5. The like rule shall in every respect apply to the use of any apparatus, model, or specimen belonging to any such library or museum as aforesaid, except that in such case such apparatus, model, or specimen shall only be removed on the written permission of the Mayor and two Aldermen, or of four Aldermen without the Mayor, and then only for the purpose of preparing any lecture to be given in the said Borough, and for so long a time only as may be necessary for the preparation of such lecture.

Applications for use of books, &c., to be made to officer in charge.

6. Any person who may, at any such library or museum, desire to read or to refer to, or to use or examine any such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen as aforesaid, shall apply for the same to the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum, and shall return the same to such officer after having read, referred to, used, or examined the same; and it shall be the duty of such officer to carry out and enforce this By-law in every respect.

Loan or deposit of books or apparatus, &c., on special conditions.

7. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of the Council, to lend to or deposit at any such library or museum any book or other publication, or any apparatus, model, or specimen for public use or inspection, subject to such special restrictions as to such use or inspection as such person may prescribe; and the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum shall in such case hold every such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing the same, and shall carry out and enforce such restrictions as such person may have so prescribed as aforesaid.

Use of library, &c., by society for mutual improvement, &c.

8. Any society or class for mutual improvement or instruction, or for study or experiments, may, with the consent of the Council, be formed in connection with, or may hold its meetings or carry on its studies or experiments at any such library or museum: Provided that the general free access to and use of the said library or museum by persons who are not members of such society or class be not thereby interfered with: Provided, however, that no rule made by the members of any such society or class for the management of the same shall be of any force until the same shall have been submitted to and sanctioned by the said Council, nor in any case if the same shall conflict in any way with this "Part" of these By-laws, or with any regulation made by the said Council hereunder.

Record of donations.

9. A record shall be made of every donation to each such library or museum, which book shall be opened to the inspection of all persons visiting such library or museum.

Further regulations.

10. The Council shall from time to time make such regulations as may be required for any of the following purposes:— For determining the order in which any book or other publication, or any apparatus, model, or specimen shall be handed to persons desiring to read or refer to, or to use or examine any such apparatus, model, or specimen; and the time during which each such person shall be allowed to retain the exclusive use as aforesaid of any such book or other publication, apparatus, model, or specimen; for defining the conditions on which any special permission may be given as aforesaid for the removal of any book or other publication, or of any apparatus, model, or specimen, from any such public library or museum, and for prohibiting the removal of any such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen; for defining the conditions on which the

Council will consent to the loan on deposit as aforesaid of any book or other publication, apparatus, model, or specimen, with special restrictions relative to the use or inspection of the same as aforesaid, and the carrying out or enforcement of such restrictions; for defining the conditions on which any such public library or museum may be used as aforesaid by any society or class for mutual improvement or instruction, or for study or experiments; for regulating the marking of books or other publications; for defining the mode in which the books and records of any such library or museum shall be kept, and in which the duties of any officer in charge thereof, or any assistant employed thereat, shall be carried out; for prescribing any additional precautions which may be considered necessary for the safe keeping and care of any such books, publications, apparatus, models, or specimens as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of every such public library or museum to carry out and enforce this By-law and the regulation so made thereunder.

Copy of By-laws to be kept at Library, &c., for reference.

11. A copy of this "Part" of these By-laws, and copies of all regulations made thereunder as aforesaid shall be kept at

every such public library or museum, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum to allow visitors to the same, who may desire so to do, to refer to any such copy.

Penalty for damaging visitors' book, &c.

12. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors' book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record kept at any such library or museum, for the general uses thereof shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Marrickville, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two.

(L.S.) HENRY JOHN CHISHOLM,

Mayor.

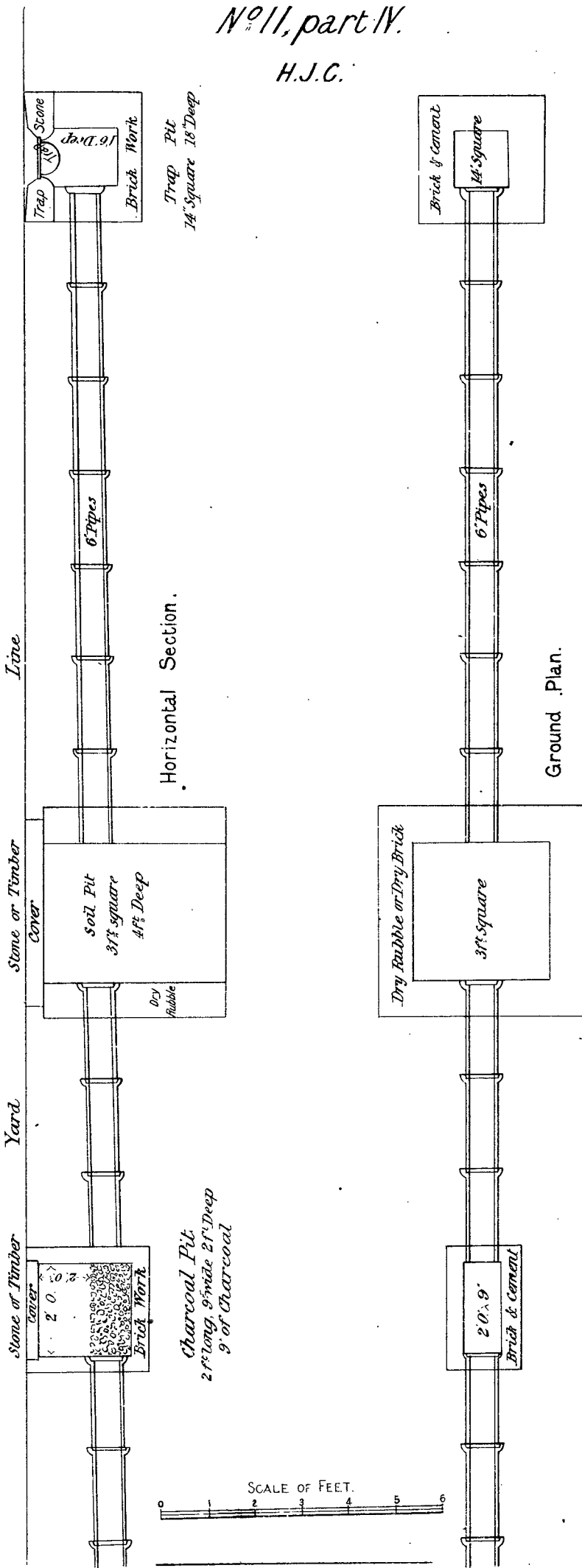
By order of the Council,

LESLIE JOHN PARK, Council Clerk.

Plan referred to in By-law

N^o 11, part IV.

H.J.C.



Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1888.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF REDFERN—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th June, 1883.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Redfern, for charging the owners of property one-fourth of the cost of asphaltting or paving the footpaths within the Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—BY-LAW.

THE Council of the Borough may cause the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground along any street or lane within the Borough to be asphaltted or paved in such manner as the Council may think fit; and that the fourth of the expense of asphaltting or paving be borne and paid by the owner of such house or ground,—such cost may be recovered from the owner of such house or ground in a summary manner before any Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the Metropolitan Police District of Sydney: Provided that no proceeding for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount, together with an account of the total expenditure, signed by the Council Clerk, has been delivered to such owner.

Passed at a meeting of the Redfern Borough Council held on the ninth day of February, 1883.

WILLIAM NEALE PARKER,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) F. A. WRIGHT,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th June, 1883.**BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.**

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, for the regulation of the Corporation Baths at Newcastle, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

**BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE CORPORATION BATHS,
NEWCASTLE.**

1. That the baths shall be known as and styled the "Newcastle Corporation Baths."
2. That the said baths shall be open from daybreak until dark on every lawful day; and on Sundays from daybreak until the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning.
3. That the baths and dressing-rooms shall be for the use of gentlemen from daybreak until the hour of 12 o'clock noon, and from 5 o'clock p.m. till dark, and none but gentlemen shall be admitted during those hours.
4. That the baths and dressing-rooms shall be open for the use of ladies from the hour of 12 o'clock noon till 5 o'clock p.m., and none but ladies shall be admitted during those hours.
5. That no person under the influence of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted to use the baths, but shall be immediately expelled therefrom.
6. That every person who may visit the baths shall, whilst within the premises, conduct himself or herself in a decent, orderly, and proper manner.
7. That no person shall create or place filth, or commit a nuisance of any kind within the precincts of the baths, nor deface the walls of the dressing-rooms by writing or drawing thereon.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to ride, drive, or lead his horse or horses into the baths at any time; all horses shall be affixed to the horse-posts, situate at the northern side.

9. That all persons using the baths shall be subject to the rules and regulations for the good government thereof, and to such necessary directions as may be given by the Superintendent, or Matron, as the case may be.

10. That the baths shall be open for the use of the public during the hours specified; but before any person shall be permitted to enter for the purpose of bathing, he or she shall pay to the person having charge of baths such fee as may be demanded, not exceeding three pence; each bather will be provided with a clean towel, which must be duly returned at the office before leaving the baths.

11. That any person offending against any of the provisions of these By-laws shall be liable, on conviction, to forfeit and pay a penalty for every such offence a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(L.S.) THOMAS BROOKS,

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF YOUNG—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th August, 1883.

BOROUGH OF YOUNG.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Young, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS made by the Borough Council of Young for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling or skittle alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, streets, ways, and reserves; for protection of public fountains and water-courses; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating and licensing public vehicles; the slaughtering of cattle; for the collection of rates; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; for regulating as to the blasting of any rock or rocks; preventing trees from overhanging public pathways and preserving trees, shrubs, and other public property; to extirpate weeds; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality and for the prevention of contagious or infectious diseases; for restraining noisome trades; and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

*Meetings of the Council.**Ordinary Meetings.*

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 7:30 p.m. every alternate Thursday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting, to give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at any

later hour during the meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

*Order of Business.**Business of Ordinary Meetings.*

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances, requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committee or officers, to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

4. It shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at Special Meetings.

5. At Special Meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance such Special Meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business Paper for Ordinary Meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk or other person acting as his substitute not less than forty-eight hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter upon such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction, shall have been received.

Business paper for Special Meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

Summons to Members.

8. The summons to Members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall cause a note to be made upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

After business paper made up all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.**Motions—how to be moved.**

11. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall as hereinafter provided be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motions to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

How amendments to be put.

16. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council, and when more than one amendment shall have been moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, then on the next preceding the last, and so on in inverse order to that in which they shall have been moved, unless when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, and then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

Motions for adjournment.

17. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion will be permitted to be made until half an hour has elapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

18. The Council Clerk shall put every motion into writing, which shall be signed by the mover; and every motion, when seconded, and read by the clerk, shall be considered the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Orders of the Day.**Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.**

19. The Orders of the Day shall consist of any matters other than motions, on notice which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or Chairman or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

20. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such Order of the Day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, as to any Order of the Day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same.

Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.**

21. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

22. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

23. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received and referred to one of the permanent committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an Order of the Day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.**

24. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 23 of this part of these By-laws is imposed on Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 26 to apply to letters.

25. Section 26 of this part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from Mayor.**Form of Report.**

26. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

Mayor's Minute.

27. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written on paper of the same kind and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How Reports, &c., are to be dealt with; duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

28. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee, or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among

the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course; and whenever such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to Questions and Statements.

29. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 4 of this part of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

30. Twenty-four hours notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

31. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

32. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

33. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c., rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

34. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at any time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of, or relating to, any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council.

35. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may by permission of such Mayor, or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or Officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put, and the answer thereto, shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

36. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinafter provided; and any Alderman using, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the same to be written down, and on being asked to do so, withdrawn; and if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than 20s. nor more than £5.

Limitation as to number of Speeches, &c.

37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak longer than fifteen minutes, nor oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and Seconder.

38. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

39. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make any personal reflection on, or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of Debate.

40. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned, shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

41. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

42. Any Alderman may request the matter or question under discussion to be stated or read for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon any such question or matter. No such request or requisition shall be made so as to interrupt any Alderman when speaking.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

43. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 14 of this Part of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 37 of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless as in section 37) but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor may call Member to Order.

44. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Decision of Points of Order.

45. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.

46. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council, is out of order, the same shall be rejected.

Mode of Voting.

How questions to be put.

47. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

Divisions—penalty for refusing to Vote.

48. Any Alderman may call for a division, and the votes shall be taken by a show of hands. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for, who shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than 5s. nor more than £2.

Committee of the whole Council.

Business in Committee.

49. The business committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinafter provided, as near as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

Calls of the Council.

How call of Council to be made.

50. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion, or matter of business before the Council.

Such call to be compulsory in certain cases.

51. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution, order, or decision of the Council, shall be entered on the business paper unless a call of the Council has been daily made and granted for such purpose.

Mode of proceeding.

52. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered.

*Standing and Special Committees.**Standing Committee.*

53. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law, a Works, and a Finance. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

54. The re-appointment of the three Standing Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result, and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

By-law Committee.

55. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

Works Committee.

56. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council; they shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

57. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Records of transactions in Committee.

58. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

59. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter especially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses—Expenses authorized to be reported—Outlay to be in accordance with the Orders of the Council.

60. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council outlay to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of ten pounds.

Provided that in every case, a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

61. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order—Certificates to be attached to report.

62. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment. And provided

further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers, employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment.

Common seal and records of the Council—Common seal and press, how secured—Care of same.

63. The common seal, and the press to which the same is attached, shall be secured by a cover or box, which—except when such seal and press are in use—shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

64. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account, &c., be kept.

65. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chambers, in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same, but the Mayor or Council Clerk may for any special purpose authorize their removal.

Books, &c., not to be shown or exposed to view without leave.

66. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, without the written permission of the Mayor. Any member or officer who shall commit a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds: Provided always that the rate-books shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection by ratepayers.

Records not to be removed.

67. Any person removing any such book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Mayor or Council Clerk, in writing first had and obtained, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have received such book, paper, or record, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book, paper, or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Receipt for documents.

68. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid, shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document, which receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the document or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed.

Penalty for destroying or defacing records.

69. Any person destroying or defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any books, papers, or records, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

*Officers and Servants.**Notice to candidates.*

70. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

Mode of appointment.

71. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined upon.

Appointment of officers, &c.

72. The officers of the Council shall be appointed annually; and the engagement of any officer may be determined at any time by a vote of a majority of the whole Council: Provided that one month's notice shall be given to every such officer whose services are to be so dispensed with, and that any officer may resign his appointment by giving to the Council one month's notice in writing of his desire and intention to do so: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed in any way to affect the powers of suspending officers, and of dismissing men for misconduct, vested in the Council by the 152nd section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," 31 Vic. No. 12.

Exceptional cases.

73. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

74. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

75. The Council Clerk in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1874, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Acts. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of the Mayor, and shall make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of other officers or servant.

76. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, in addition to the duties which by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

77. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such return or statement, explanation, or information, already given and on record, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden and dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may be either rendered *viva voce*, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

Complaints against officers.

78. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or which is anonymous. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be held after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

79. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of Council, adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

80. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

Draft of intended By-laws.

81. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

82. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been remitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

83. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was so interrupted.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

84. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, shall be so commenced or laid by the solicitor of the Municipality, or by any officer named by the Council for that purpose imposing the penalty sought to be enforced. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, or servant, except on an express resolution of the Council.

How notices are to be published.

85. In all cases where the public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

86. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily any portion of these By-laws.

87. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice in cases of emergency if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

Rates when due and payable.

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint.

Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Bailiff, how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council and may from time to time be removed by them.

Bailiff to find sureties.

6. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of fifty pounds (£50) each for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.

7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates in manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

8. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon, on the next day

thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold on demand by such owner.

Inventory.

10. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Council Clerk.

Goods may be impounded.

11. The bailiff making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner direct order of sale.

12. The owner of the goods or chattels so distrained upon may at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Deputy.

14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorize, by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorized shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this by-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Borough Council of Young, do hereby authorize you the Bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 18 .

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough Council of Young, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of .

Dated day of 18 .

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
For every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	3	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	1	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	3	0
For man in possession each day, or part of day	6	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of sale	1	0

PART III.

PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials; and every person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a second offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and fails to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a second offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

3. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter is, that it is his or her intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day, and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Fireworks.

4. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or firework, upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause within one hundred yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

5. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Burning shavings, &c., in the street.

6. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipality, or who shall within ten yards of any dwelling-house, burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substance, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Placards not to be affixed on walls without consent.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, or deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Licensed Water-carts.

8. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or other property be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as shall be required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman, or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire. And every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

9. There shall be paid out of the funds of the Municipality to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with water at the place of any such fire as hereinafter provided, and delivered the same as required, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owner of such cart as shall have first in order attended with loads of water at the place of such fire, such further sum by way of reward as the Council may have determined.

10. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the carrying and sale of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel contained therein for the holding of water for sale shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

11. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st December next ensuing, after the granting of said license.

12. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

PART IV.

STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND DECENCY, &c.—STREETS, &c.

New roads to be reported on.

1. No new public road, street, way, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or reserve shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. When any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedications of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for Works, and such instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough, and the carriage and footways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and footways of such roads and streets wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection, and no objections thereto shall be entertained by the Council unless made within twenty-one days after such notice shall have been given. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Noxious Weeds.

6. Any person appointed by the Council may enter upon any land within the said Borough and for that purpose may break open gates, or take down or remove fences, to extirpate the weed known as Bathurst burr or Scotch thistle, or other noxious weeds: Provided always that if any gate be broken or fences removed the same shall immediately after the work then required to be done be restored to their former condition

as nearly as may be, and the expense of extirpating such weeds and restoring such fences may be recovered as an ordinary debt from the owner or occupier of such lands. Any person hindering or obstructing any person so appointed as aforesaid shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. All owners or occupiers of property within this Borough shall remove and burn all kinds of thistles, Bathurst burr, or other noxious weeds upon lands owned, rented, or occupied by them; and any owner, tenant, or occupier neglecting to comply with this By-law, after fourteen days' notice from any officer of the said Borough requiring him to remove and burn such weeds as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

7. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, or any road scrapings or sweepings, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or any other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

8. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

9. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land, within the said Municipality, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space, adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and re-passing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier, shall, as often as he or she shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Cellars or openings beneath the surface of footways prohibited.

10. No person shall be permitted to have any cellar or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public place within the said Borough, and any person offending against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of filling up, remedying, or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window.

Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

11. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of twenty shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions thereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

12. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

13. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrow, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

14. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any street or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rainwater from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Borough, or any owner or occupier of such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings, and a like sum for every day or part of a day that the same shall not be remedied or removed: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of such footways into the gutters adjoining the same. And provided also that such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction and under the superintendence of the officer appointed by the Council.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on the footways—Not removing when required—Replacing the same after removal—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

16. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading and unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or

shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other buildings or premises, over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or cause to be removed, any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over such carriage or foot way of or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the curb-stone or outer edge of such footway, and a plan must be submitted to the Council prior to its erection.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

17. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse or driver, or guided with reins, only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

18. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough, or negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

19. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place within the Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and to be made liable for damages.

Blasting rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

20. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Borough, shall give notice in writing, twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same shall take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

*Public Property.**Injuring or extinguishing Lamps.*

21. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

22. Any person who shall damage any building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Planting trees.

23. Upon any ratepayer applying to the Council to have trees planted opposite his or her premises, on any street or road within the Borough, and such ratepayer paying to the Council the sum of ten shillings for each tree, the Council may direct the Works Committee to have such trees planted at the cost of the Council.

Damaging trees.

24. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Obstructing public pathways.

25. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough, who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any path or footway on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who on demand made by the Council, or their overseer or inspector, shall not cut, or caused to be cut, lopped, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Injuring public fountain, &c.

26. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, waterpipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation of supply of water to the Borough, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall bathe and wash himself, or shall wash any clothes or other articles at or in any reservoir, channel, fountain, or basin provided for public use, or who shall in any other way foul the water preserved or used for the purpose aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Obstructions.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves water-courses.

27. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or any filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets within the Borough of Young, or shall cause or permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains, &c.

28. All drains whatsoever, and the water-closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and ash-pits within the Borough of Young, shall be constructed so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage therefrom, and every cesspool within the said Borough, which shall be formed or made below the surface of the ground, shall be also constructed so as that the water-tight walls or sides thereof shall project on all sides at least six inches above the surface of the ground in which such cesspools shall be formed or made.

Private passages, yards, ways, and premises.

29. All private passages, yards, right-of-ways, and other premises within the Borough of Young, shall be kept in such a state, in respect of cleanliness, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Removal of house refuse.

30. The occupier of any house, building, or premises within the Borough of Young shall cause the yard and ground adjacent or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and shall cause all dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, or other such refuse matter produced or accumulated on such premises, to be collected in one place, in such yard or ground, and to be kept there in an inoffensive condition, and so that the same shall not be productive of any nuisance, and shall cause all such refuse matter so collected to be from time to time removed from such yard, ground, or premises as often as such refuse matter shall amount to a quantity equal to one cubic yard. And if at any time the occupier of any premises shall neglect or fail to have such rubbish or refuse matter so removed as aforesaid, the Inspector of Nuisances shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of such occupier. Nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the occupier of any premises from causing any manure, ashes, or other refuse matter as aforesaid, produced or accumulated thereon, to be kept for the purpose of being used for manure on any garden, or on any land contiguous to such premises: Provided such manure, ashes, or other refuse matter shall not, previous to the removal thereof for use as manure on any garden or land as aforesaid, be kept not less than fifty yards from any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Cleansing of privy cesspools.

31. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the Borough of Young, shall cause every privy cesspool thereon to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, so soon as any portion of the contents of such cesspool shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of one foot from the top of the wall, sides, or lining of such cesspool: Provided that the contents of any privy shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except between the hours of ten (10) p.m. and five (5) a.m.: And provided also that the contents of any privy or cesspool shall not be removed or discharged therefrom until such contents shall have had mixed therewith a quantity of chloride of zinc, carbolic acid, common salt, or some other efficient deodorizer sufficient to effectually deodorize and disinfect the same.

Where cesspools are not provided.

32. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspool, constructed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding By-law (No. 1), shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or other material efficient for deodorizing nightsoil; and shall cause all nightsoil which may be deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet to be immediately, on the deposit thereof, covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth, or other deodorizing material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-styes.

33. The occupier of any land within the Borough of Young on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-stye, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state, in respect of cleanliness, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and to be there in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be, from time to time, removed from such premises, as often as the quantity of the same so collected or accumulated shall amount to two cubic yards. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

34. No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited in or by the side of any street, or on any road, street, or right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public place within the Borough of Young (not being a manure depot duly appointed by the Borough Council of Young as a place for the deposit of manure, rubbish, or other such refuse matter) any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil, and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited on any land, field, or garden within the Borough of Young, any night-soil, blood, offal, or other offen-

sive matter or thing without the written consent of the Mayor or Council, and any such offensive matter or thing which shall with such consent of the said Mayor or Council be so deposited, shall be immediately on the deposit thereof covered over by the person depositing the same with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluvia from any such manure, soil, or other offensive matter beforementioned: Provided that nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the use as manure, for any garden or land, of the contents of any earth-closet, or any other privy or closet where such contents are deposited on any such field or land in a perfectly deodorized state, and so as not to cause nuisance or offence either at the time of the deposit of such contents or afterwards.

Notice to proprietors.

35. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers that the yards, closets, or drains of any premises is or are a nuisance or offensive, and after inspection such shall be found to be the case, notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or tenant of such premises to remove or abate such nuisance within forty-eight hours after such notice. And if after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed or abated, the proprietor or tenant of the said premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

36. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers the Inspector of Nuisances may at all reasonable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any buildings, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, and examine any carcase, meat, flesh, fish, or other perishable article of food which may be therein, and in case any such articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food, but unfit, the same may be seized by him. And if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace (upon evidence taken before such Justice) to be unwholesome he shall order it to be destroyed, and the owner thereof, or other person in whose custody it was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

37. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, fellmongering establishments, and manufactories in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments and manufactories, both within and without, as to him shall feel needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery establishment, or manufactory, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Inspection of premises.

38. Upon the reasonable complaint, in writing, of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

39. Every person who in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in the house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly-slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nail-maker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, and placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

40. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appears to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the white-washing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against Public Decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

41. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of seven in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

42. Any individual who shall offend against decency, by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Houses of ill-fame.

43. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Borough, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice; and if such nuisance be not so abated the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance be not abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such second offence a sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction, without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART V.

NOISOME AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitant.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade," within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon.

Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon the complaint in writing of any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property; as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council, and if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade," within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on, his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough; and if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceeding shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or take such measures as shall effectually prevent the same from being "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall in any way be "noisome and offensive," within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice.—Liabilities.

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced, or entered upon, or at the last-known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Borough, nor shall any bowling-alley, skittle-alley, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Borough unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor.

No Exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

2. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Wilful trespass.

3. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground any animals without due authority shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary marks.

4. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks, or any fence, or other erection without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds or less than one pound.

Erection of houses, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place in the Borough without first serving notice, in writing, on the Mayor or Council Clerk, on any lawful day, between the hours of eight o'clock a.m. and eight o'clock p.m., stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on a payment of a fee of ten shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street, or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

6. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Using bark for building in the main thoroughfares.

7. No person shall erect any building of bark or roofed with that material or with calico within the populous parts of the town, except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only; any person so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way; and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATION OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

BY-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney-carriages, cabs, watercarts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

Vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough of Young, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Requisition to be made for license.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive, or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule herunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders, to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

Condition under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicles which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Borough, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under Corporate seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Borough Council of Young, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle; Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk and numbered consecutively.

Owner of vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Inspection of vehicles.

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses, and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses, shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Table of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicle.

11. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or cab on a card or plate six inches by three inches, painted or printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fares fixed by the Council shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the three Aldermen aforesaid may direct; and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire.

Term applied to vehicles.

12. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws, any vehicle of whatever form or construction, for which a hackney carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels, shall be deemed to be a hackney carriage, and if drawn upon two wheels a cab.

Water-carts.

13. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Borough such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel contained therein for the holding of water for sale shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

Water licenses how obtained, &c.

14. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing, after the granting of the said license.

Hawking water—penalty.

15. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

16. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted, in letters one inch long, upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

Vehicles to carry lights.

17. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

Number of passengers to be carried.

18. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

19. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry and the legal fare shall be painted or printed in legible characters and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

Penalty for breaking By-laws.

20. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

21. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays during Divine Service at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

22. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry, or permit to be carried, any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace, and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers, and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

23. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside, of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

24. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicuous place inside and outside the omnibus as the fare for

which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objections can be made under these By-laws; nor, in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

Fare to be paid upon taking seats—Driver and conductor to be provided.

25. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's office.

26. The driver of any carriage and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before-mentioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chamber with the Council Clerk or his assistant.

License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

27. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Borough, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Borough, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authorized to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Borough.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

28. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws, the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses, having seat accommodation for not more than ten nor less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney carriage license within the said Borough shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Borough shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, used wholly and for the carriage of goods and parcels. The word "water-cart" shall extend and apply to any cart used for the carriage of water within the said Borough in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained.

Fares to be charged.

29. No proprietor or driver of any hackney carriage or cab within the said Borough shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution therefor as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor, failing to comply with this By-law, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

30. The Council of the said Borough may from time to time, by resolution passed in that behalf, alter and vary, or amend the said Schedule D, and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them, and such alterations, variations, or amendments, shall become of full force and effect, so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Borough, and the Council of the Borough shall not be responsible for

any loss which such alterations or amendments may have or may be alleged to have occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being or any of them.

Toll to be paid by hirer.

31. All tolls to be paid by the hirer of any hackney-carriage or cab in addition to the ordinary fare.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

32. No driver of any hackney-carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Borough, as he, she, or they may reasonably desire, and every person failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

33. The Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Borough as stands for licensed hackney-carriages and cabs within the said Borough: Provided always that no such resolution or resolutions of Council aforesaid shall have any force or effect, until such notice thereof shall have been published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating within the said Borough.

Driver to have full control over his horse or horses.

34. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Borough, as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

35. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Borough, except on the duly appointed cab-stand for the time being, for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Speed at which to travel.

36. All hackney-carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of any such carriage or cab failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at cab-stand.

37. Copies of said Schedule D hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters, and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions—one at each cab-stand within the Borough, and one at Young Railway Station, in such place as the Commissioner for Railways may approve.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

38. Copies of these and of all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Borough, for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued, unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

39. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to, and observe and comply with, the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughfares within the said Borough, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

40. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of Young,—
I, _____, residing at _____ street, within the Borough of Young, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to _____ within the limits of the said Borough.
Dated at Young this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 ____
Description of _____

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License for Driver or Conductor.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ street, Young,
is hereby licensed to _____ (an omnibus, cart,
hackney carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from
to 31st December, 18 _____ inclusive, within the Borough of
Young, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws,
Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE C.

TABLE of license fees payable by proprietors, drivers, and
conductors of licensed vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1st January.	On and after 1st April.	On and after 1st July.	On and after 1st October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibuses and coaches.....	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cars	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Hackney carriages	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
abs.....	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Water-carts, drays, carts, or vans...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry passengers ..				0 5 0

SCHEDULE D.

TABLE of maximum fares chargeable by drivers or proprietors
of licensed hackney carriages and cabs within the Borough
of Young :—

For a cab to carry one or two persons, as required by hirer,—	s. d.
For not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.....	1 0
For every subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour or part thereof within the first hour of hiring	1 0
For every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour or part thereof after the first hour	0 9
For a hackney carriage to carry five persons, if required by hirer.	
For not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour	2 6
For exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, but not exceeding one hour...	5 0
For every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour or part thereof after the first hour	1 0

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Young,
on the second day of February, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) PETER CRAM,
Mayor.

A. W. HONOUR, Council Clerk.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd July, 1883.

BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of West Maitland, relating to the paving of the Footpaths or Pathways in that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

THE BY-LAWS for carrying out the paving of the footpaths or pathways in the Borough of West Maitland.

Appendix to Report of By-laws Committee.

1. That after the expiration of three months from the publication of these By-laws in the Government Gazette, all footpaths or pathways appurtenant to such roads or streets within the Borough of West Maitland, as may now be or may hereafter be kerbed, shall be liable to be paved subject, however, to the notice mentioned in the next By-law.

2. That a plan and specification shall be prepared by the Town Surveyor, or other person appointed by the said Council for that purpose, showing the footpaths or pathways, or so much thereof as shall need to be paved, and the area or extent of paving required to be made or done by the owner, tenant, or occupier of each house, allotment, or parcel of land, fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon such footpath or pathway, and a notice in the form or to the effect of that set out in schedule of these By-laws, shall be served upon such owner, tenant, or occupier, by leaving the same with him or with some person above the age of fourteen years, upon the premises, or at the residence of such owner, or in case there shall be no person residing on the premises, and the owner thereof shall be unknown, or shall live without the Borough, by posting or affixing the same on some convenient or conspicuous place on the said house, allotment, or land, together with a minor plan and specification, showing the area or extent of the paving required to be made or done in each instance, and the materials of, and the manner in which such pavement shall be made, and after the expiration of the time specified in such notice, such owner, tenant, or occupier, shall proceed forthwith to pave such footpath or pathway to the area or extent, and with the materials, and in the manner set out and specified in such minor plan and specification, and shall complete the said paving within the time also set out in the said notice.

3. If any owner, tenant, or occupier, upon whom such notice and minor plan and specification have been served, shall after the expiration of such notice, fail, or neglect, or refuse to proceed forthwith to pave such footpath or pathway to the area or extent, and with the materials, and in manner aforesaid or having commenced the same, shall fail to carry on the work of paving with due and reasonable diligence, or having so commenced the same, shall fail, or neglect, or refuse to complete

the same within the time specified in the said notice, he shall be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding sixpence and not less than threepence for every superficial square yard of such footpath or pathway which he shall be liable to pave and that shall remain unpaved, undone, unmade, or uncompleted at the time of laying the information for the offence, and for the second offence to a penalty not exceeding one shilling and not less than sixpence for every such yard as aforesaid.

4. If any owner, tenant, or occupier, as aforesaid, shall fail or neglect or refuse to proceed as aforesaid, or having commenced such paving, shall fail to carry on the work as aforesaid, or having so commenced, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to complete the same as aforesaid, the Borough Council may proceed to commence and complete, or may carry out or complete such paving, and may charge such owner, tenant, or occupier with the costs of the same by serving an account for the same in like manner as is provided as to the service of notice, and if such costs shall not be forthwith paid may recover the same in any competent Court as for a debt due for work done and materials provided for the same at the request of such owner, tenant, or occupier.

5. If such notice and minor plan and specification shall be served both upon the said owner and upon the said tenant, or the said occupier, then the provisions of the preceding By-laws numbers 2, 3, and 4, shall apply to either the one or the other in the discretion and at the option of the said Borough Council.

6. Every such footpath or pathway which shall at any time be or become not paved according to the said plan and specification, or any amendment or alteration thereof, or addition thereto, shall be deemed to be unpaved.

7. The said plan and specification may be from time to time altered, added to, or amended, or be otherwise dealt with in the discretion of the said Borough Council.

8. In any case in which the paving of the said footpaths or pathways shall be properly and sufficiently carried out, either by the said Borough Council or by any owner, tenant, or occupier, to the satisfaction of the said Borough Council, it shall be the duty of the said Borough Council to repair and keep in repair all such pavements: Provided always that if any person shall wilfully, maliciously, or negligently damage any such pavement, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound in addition to the cost of repairing such pavement.

9. No second offence under By-law No. 3 shall be considered to have been committed until the expiration of one month after a first conviction.

10. Wheresoever the word owner shall be used in these By-laws it shall extend to include and mean the person entitled in fee to or receiving the rents and profits of, or beneficially interested in the house or land adjoining, adjacent to, or abutting on such footpaths or pathways as aforesaid.

11. The Council Clerk shall keep a duplicate of each notice so served in a book to be provided and kept for the purpose; and such book shall be evidence in each case in any proceeding for the prosecution of an offender or for the recovery of moneys under these By-laws; and the said book and the said plan and specification, and any amendment or alteration thereof, or addition thereto, may be inspected at any time during office hours at the Council Chambers, without fee, by any rate-payer or person directly affected by these By-laws.

12. An exact account of the cost of each particular piece of paving, repairing, or re-paving done by the said Borough Council, whether after failure, neglect, or refusal as aforesaid, or under a contract, shall be kept by the Council Clerk, and shall be open to inspection in manner aforesaid. The charge to owners, tenants, or occupiers will not be more than three shillings per superficial square yard in any case in which the Council contracts to do the paving required.

13. It shall be lawful for the said Borough Council to enter into any contract or agreement under its Common Seal with any such owner, tenant, or occupier for the paving of any such footpath or pathway by the said Council, and to receive payment for the same; and on non-payment of the price agreed upon for the same works respectively, to sue for and recover the same in any competent Court.

14. If any such tenant or occupier shall pay for any such paving or pavements, he may recover the same from any rent falling due thereafter, or by suing for the same in any competent Court, in any action for money paid at the request of such owner: Provided he be not liable to pay the same under his lease.

BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND.

SCHEDULE.

NOTICE.

Sir, Take notice that you are hereby required immediately after the expiration of thirty days from the service of this notice to proceed to pave the footpath or pathway in front of the house (or land) in _____ street in this Borough, occupied by _____ (or vacant), of which you are _____; and that such paving is to be completed

within _____ days after such expiration with the material and in the manner and to the extent set out in the annexed minor plan and specification.

By order of the Borough Council of West Maitland.
(Signed)

Council Clerk.

To Mr. _____ owner, tenant, or occupier of the
above house or land, _____ street.

N.B.—If you fail to comply with this notice you render yourself liable,—for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding sixpence nor less than threepence for every superficial square yard for all unfinished pavement, and for a second offence to a penalty not exceeding one shilling nor less than sixpence for every such yard as aforesaid.

BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND.

MINOR PLAN.

Specification.

For tar asphalt pavement on footpath in front of Mr. _____ house or land in _____ street, West Maitland, as shown in minor plan.

1. The footpath or pathway to be cut down to a depth of _____ inches.
2. A foundation to be made of broken stone 2½ cube, well rammed or rolled, well tarred before laid, and not less than _____ inches deep.
3. A first coat of asphalt on the above foundation to consist of clean gravel thoroughly dried and mixed with boiling tar to the consistency of mortar laid _____ inches thick and well rolled or rammed.
4. A second coat of asphalt of fine sifted clean gravel thoroughly dried and mixed with a little lime well saturated with boiling tar laid to a depth of _____ and well rolled or rammed.
5. The surface to be blinded with sand or fine gravel to absorb surplus tar and to protect the work while soft.
6. The level to be the top of the kerb and to run back in a batter of _____ inches.
7. All openings to gateways or other entrances over which vehicles may require to pass shall be paved with cubes, to be approved by the Borough Council or its Surveyor.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of West Maitland, this 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) JAMES PRITCHARD,
THOMAS HUGHES, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BALRANALD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th September, 1883.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BALRANALD.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Balranald, having been confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BALRANALD.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipal District of Balranald and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at the meetings of such Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for suppressing nuisances and compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious and infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

PART I.

BY-LAWS to regulate the proceedings and business of the Council of the Municipal District of Balranald, which shall be called the standing orders.

Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 8 p.m. on every alternate Monday, unless such prove to be a holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on a day to be appointed by the Mayor.

Chairman in Mayor's absence.

2. If the Mayor shall be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding any meeting, the Aldermen then present shall choose a Chairman. Provided always that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend, such Alderman shall leave the chair to be taken by the Mayor.

No Quorum.

3. Whenever any meeting shall lapse or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the persons present shall be recorded by the Council Clerk, and such record shall be read at the next meeting of the Council.

4. No motion shall be put to the vote till fifteen minutes after the time specified as the hour of meeting, except in confirming minutes, or when the whole Council is present.

Order of Business.

5. The order of business of the Council at all its meetings other than special meetings shall be as follows:—

1. The minutes of the meeting last preceding shall be read so that they may be confirmed, no discussion shall however be permitted except as to their accuracy.

2. Reading of correspondence, bringing up reports of committees, and minutes from the Mayor, if any, shall be dealt with.

3. Petitions shall be presented but no debate shall take place until after due notice, except as to their being received or referred to committee.

4. Miscellaneous business.

5. As placed on the business paper motions of which due notice has been given shall be dealt with.

6. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

7. Notices of motion shall be given in writing. The Council may at any time by unanimous resolution without notice, entertain or deal with any particular motion or question.

6. The business paper of special meetings shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

7. Motions shall be moved in their order according to priority of notice by the Alderman who gave notice thereof, or in the absence of that Alderman, by an Alderman authorised by him in writing to do so. Notices not thus proceeded with shall be struck out of the business paper.

8. Every petition or memorial shall be presented by an Alderman who shall be responsible for its being respectfully worded. All letters and communications shall as soon after receipt as possible be laid upon the table for perusal by each individual Alderman, but the Mayor shall direct their being read in public or not as to him may seem fit, but should any Alderman be dissatisfied with the Mayor's decision he may move that any particular document be now read, and should a majority vote for its being so read, it shall be read accordingly.

9. The report of every committee, except the finance committee, on its presentation, shall be read and laid upon the table, and shall not be considered and adopted until after due notice. If ordered by the Council copies of report shall be furnished to each Alderman.

10. Should there be several distinct recommendations in the report of a committee the sense of the Council shall be taken on each before such report shall be adopted.

Order of Debate.

11. Upon proposing any motion or amendment or discussing any matter, Aldermen must stand and address the Mayor or presiding Alderman. No speaker shall be interrupted, except by a call to order, when he shall resume his seat or retire; the Alderman calling to order shall be then heard, and the question of order shall be decided before any other business is proceeded with.

12. Any Alderman rising to propose a motion or amendment must state the nature of the same before addressing the Council in support thereof.

13. Motions and amendments shall not be discussed, unless seconded, the mover however may speak in explanation for not over five minutes. Any Alderman may give notice of a speaker being out of order.

14. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

15. Any Alderman moving or seconding a motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon.

16. Should more than one Alderman rise at the same time the Mayor or presiding Alderman, shall decide who is to be heard first.

17. Alderman in speaking shall designate each other by their respective titles as, Mayor or Alderman, as the case may be.

18. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

19. The Mayor's or deciding Alderman's decision on disputed points of order or explanation, or apology, shall be final and shall be stated without comment or argument. Any Alderman may however move that the sense of the Council be taken on the question of order discussion; questions of order may be disposed of before any other business shall be entertained.

20. The Mayor, Chairman, or Aldermen shall rise when addressing the Council.

21. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinbefore provided. And any Alderman using, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the same to be written down, and on being asked to do so, withdrawn; and if any Alderman refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings or more than five pounds.

22. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing on such question or matter which are readily accessible. Provided however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt the discussion; also, that if such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide*, it shall not be complied with.

23. Twenty-four hours notice in writing must be given to the Council Clerk previous to any question being put to the Mayor or any Alderman.

24. If an amendment be carried the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

25. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first mentioned amendment was moved, and so on, provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at the same time.

26. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon. And he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary, to enable him to form and declare his opinion as the opinion of the majority.

27. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled from law by so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than five pounds.

28. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council, and if upon the question being put on any such motion the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

29. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book, but if in the opinion of the Council it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded it may (by resolution or notice) be ordered to be expunged, in such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

30. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion or notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice that may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retro-active operation; provided however that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to law.

Calls of the Council.

31. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

32. There shall without any special order to that effect be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 29 of this part of these by-laws and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

33. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered or is required to be made by the last preceding section shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence. But if leave of absence to any such member shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and the reasons for the same.

34. Any member of the Council who having had notice of such call of the Council shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than five pounds. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration, and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

35. The Common Seal shall be in the custody of the Mayor, or if found more convenient it may by resolution of the Council be placed in charge of the Council Clerk and shall be kept in such secure form as the Mayor may direct.

36. The Common Seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case where such Common Seal shall have been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in the case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Expenditure.

37. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

38. For urgent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following amounts may be incurred,—

1. By order of the Committee for works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee for repairs or emergent works to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses to the extent of two pounds.

Officers and Servants.

39. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

40. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties must be from a Guarantee Society and shall be deposited with the Attorney or Bankers of the Corporation as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as security for any other officer or servant.

41. The Council Clerk in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other by-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipal District, under the provisions of the said Act. He shall also under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence that may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor. The duties of all officers or employés of the Council may be defined by the Council by resolution, should they think fit to define the same.

42. The Treasurer shall have charge of the books of account and other records of the Council, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such cases shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

43. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared or such explanation or information already given, and such return, explanation, information, or statement, is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information, all such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *videlicet* or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

Complaints against Officers.

44. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing and which is anonymous; and such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Appointment of Officers.

45. Every appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at any time be determined on by the Council.

46. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council without advertisement of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no further salary is attached, or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties only require occasional attention, and are to be paid for by allowance proportionate to the extent of such duties or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor or any Committee or officer of the Council, or any such officer or servant under the authority of any by-law, or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Standing Committees.

47. A Committee of the whole Council shall have the functions of a By-law Committee, a Finance Committee, a Committee for works, and a Committee for general purposes, to be appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of Mayor, and shall exercise the following powers, that is to say:—

- (1.) The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such by-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

- (2.) The Committee for works shall have the direction of all works ordered and sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council.

- (3.) The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenue.

- (4.) The Committee for general purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council and not hereinbefore reserved.

Special Committees.

48. Special Committees may consist of any number of members and may be appointed for the performance of any duty that may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed.

49. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee, whenever requested to do so by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee.

50. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall on ceasing to be such Chairman hand over to his successor.

Leave of Absence.

51. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Suspension of Standing Orders.

52. In cases of emergency any one of the standing orders may be suspended provided that the whole of the Aldermen present consider it necessary.

PART 2.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act, of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Every such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of sections 165, 166, and 167, of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the Act, into the office of the Council Clerk during office hours, that is to say 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily during the first fourteen days in April, and the first fourteen days in October of each year.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by distress.

6. The bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of £50 each for the faithful performance of his duty.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction either on the premises, or at such other place within the said Municipal District as the said bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any), that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

11. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making such distress.

Goods may be Impounded.

12. The bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels, so distrained of what nature or kind soever in such place or places or on such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose, and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and also to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained may at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty eight hours after having received the same.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every such levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the schedule hereunto annexed and marked C.

Deputy.

16. The bailiff may with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorise by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the bailiff himself; but the bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipality of Balranald do hereby authorise you _____, the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Balranald, dated _____ distrained, the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Municipality, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum in addition to every £	0	1
For making and furnishing copy inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per £ on proceeds of sale	1	0

PART 3.

By-laws for the preservation of the public health and for the preventing and suppressing nuisances.

1. Any person casting filth, rubbish, or any dead animals into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, drain, or reservoir, or who shall allow any dead animal to remain on his, her, or their land or premises so as to be or become a nuisance, or who shall suffer filth of any kind whatever to flow from their premises over the footways of the streets or roads within the Municipality, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

2. Any persons who shall keep, feed, or breed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within fifty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

3. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean any private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

4. It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in cases where he has reasonable grounds for believing that any nuisance exists, to enter upon and inspect any premises within the Municipality between sunrise and sunset, and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder or occupier of land or premises that the house or premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or are kept in an offensive condition, such Inspector or other officer as aforesaid shall and is hereby empowered to enter upon and inspect the same; and if upon any such inspection as aforesaid the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officers as aforesaid shall be of opinion that a nuisance exists on any such premises as aforesaid, or that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall be given in writing to the owner or occupier of such premises to abate or remove such nuisances within ten days after service of such notice upon such owner or occupier; and if such nuisance shall not be abated or removed within the time aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

5. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any portion of any house or building any slate, brick, wood, rubbish of any sort, or any material or thing upon any footpath, street, or thoroughfare (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired, shall on conviction of such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

6. No offensive trades or occupations shall be carried on within the limits of the Municipality so as to be a nuisance to the residents of adjoining or neighbouring premises, or to the public in general under a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

7. Any officer appointed by the Council to inspect nuisances shall be the person to whom any complaint as to nuisances shall be made in the first instance, and such officer shall have power to enter and inspect the premises complained of and to order the same to be abated; and any person hindering such officer in the discharge of his duty shall be subject to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

8. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Balranald, this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord 1883.

Balranald, 11th June, 1883.

(L.S.) HERMAN LEVY,
Mayor.

By order of the Council,
CHARLES TUDOR KENYON, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th October, 1883.

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.—BY-LAW.

THE following additional By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.—BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

THE Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system which to them may appear necessary for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health.

Adopted by the Municipal Council, September 11th, 1883.

D. F. W. VENESS,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) NATHAN COHEN,
Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BLAYNEY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th October, 1883.

BLAYNEY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Blayney, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS, MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BLAYNEY.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—preservation of order at Council meetings—duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of eight p.m. every alternate Thursday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor shall appoint.

Elections of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

Order of Business.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special ones:—

- 1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- 2. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
- 3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- 4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor and Council Clerk, to be presented and ordered upon.

- 5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances, requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers, to be made.
- 6. Payments may be authorized.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

4. Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order upon the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; or such particular motion or business may be adjourned to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Business paper—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion proposed to be entertained at such meeting which he shall have received.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.

6. All notices of motion, &c., for the consideration of the Council at its next meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they shall be received, and entered on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of.

Business at Special Meetings.

7. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman, at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Motions and amendments.

8. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.

9. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a "call of the whole Council," has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

10. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution, of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

11. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motions to be seconded.

12. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

13. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amended Question—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

14. If an amendment be carried the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

Motions for adjournment.

15. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once—If negatived, no similar motion will be permitted to be made until half-an-hour has elapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

*Orders of the Day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.*

16. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at any previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or chairman or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

17. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with, and call upon, any Alderman to move the same.

*Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

18. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; and all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

19. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received; and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

*Reports from Committees and minutes from Mayor.**Form of Report.*

20. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

21. The Mayor or Council Clerk shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written on paper of the same kind, and shall be signed by such Mayor or Council Clerk.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

22. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

23. Every Alderman in Council shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Mayor or Chairman: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

24. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided; and any Alderman using, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the same to be written down, and on being asked to do so, withdrawn; and if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologize, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, to go to the Council funds.

Limitations as to number of speeches.

25. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendment thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak longer than ten minutes nor oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

26. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress.

27. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

28. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall first be heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

29. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated, for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter as are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c.; but may address Council thereon.

30. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move any motion or amendment, but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking, but shall be considered as still presiding.

Question of order.

31. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

32. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction of the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings; and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than two pounds; and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

33. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as it may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

34. Any Alderman may call for a division; the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for, and shall refuse to vote on such division, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than one pound.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded.

35. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

36. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall be given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

37. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing, shall be forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

38. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than one pound. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

39. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law, a Works, and a Finance. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be held after the election of the Mayor.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

40. The re-appointment of the three Standing Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall

thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

By-law Committee.

41. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

Works Committee.

42. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council; and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

43. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature, as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Records of transactions in Committee.

44. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Special Committees.

45. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and no standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members elected by ballot. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of the Council to re-elect such Special Committee in the same manner and at the same time as Standing Committees.

Chairman of Committee.

46. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Committee Meetings.—How called.

47. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee, or the chairman thereof may call a meeting, if he shall think fit.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

48. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

49. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.

Provided, in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, by whom such outlays shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of the Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported on by Finance Committee.

50. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council, shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's Order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

51. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

52. The common seal shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of same.

53. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, municipal rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on Municipal business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to Municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect, or appearance of inefficiency, which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Records not to be removed.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Provision as to use of records as matter of evidence.

54. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action-at-law for detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every receipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be; and every such person so removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

55. Any person destroying, defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates.

56. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from quali-

fied candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

Bonds for good conduct.

57. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

58. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1874," or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Acts; he shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council; he shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records; he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of the Mayor, and shall make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of other officers and servants.

59. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, in addition to the duties which by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made.

Complaints against officers.

60. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or which is anonymous. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be held after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

61. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

62. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice.

Lapsed business.

63. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid, at the next fortnightly meeting.

How notices are to be published.

64. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

65. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman in any question of order or practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order, or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Power to suspend, temporarily, any portion of these By-laws.

66. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended, pro tempore, without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

Rates when due and payable.

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on or after such day or days as the Council shall, by resolution, from time to time appoint.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk

2. All persons liable to pay any rates, as aforesaid, shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said resolution, into the office of the Council Clerk, during the office hours appointed by the Council.

Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid, within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor, from time to time, with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Bailiff.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by them; he shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of (£50) fifty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty; it shall be his duty to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates, in manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

6. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of the office.

Distress and sale, &c.

7. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which any distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff, or his deputy, may, between the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon, on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the Municipality as the bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand by such owner.

Inventory.

8. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Council Clerk.

Goods may be impounded.

9. The Bailiff making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded or secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner direct order of sale.

10. The owner of the goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

11. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

12. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Blayney, do hereby authorize you, _____ the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of _____ for the said dwelling-house, or land, or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Blayney, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Municipality, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of _____, 18 _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of day	5	0
For sale, delivery, and commission of goods, per pound on proceeds of sale	1	0

PART III.

PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

Fire or combustible materials.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials, to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or of the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Discharging fireworks, firearms, &c.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or shall discharge any firearm without lawful cause within three hundred yards of any dwelling within this Municipality, or on any road, street, or public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

4. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter should be, of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

5. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set, on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe herein called a chimney, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Compensation of attendance at fires—Rewards.

6. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds, to the owner of every water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of fire, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf.

PART IV.

Streets and public places—Public health, &c.

1. No new public road, street, way, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or reserve shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plan of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, way, park, or other place for public use or recreation, through, or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, or park, &c., he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, or park; and if the Council shall determine to take charge of such place as aforesaid, the plan so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, or place to public use as may be considered necessary by the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council; but the Council shall not be compelled to take charge of, or spend moneys on, or vote money for, any new street, road, lane, or thoroughfare that is not forty feet wide, including pathway, and unless such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other place is first proclaimed.

Erection of houses

3. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place in the Municipality without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, stating such intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment on payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane by the erection of houses, verandahs, door steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

Committee for Works to fix street levels.

4. The Committee for Works or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipality, and the carriage and footways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and footways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to, and adopted by, the Council, as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some paper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c. to be removed from streets without permission

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, or any road scrapings or sweepings, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Municipality,

without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be no longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise and according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private sewer or drain into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and shall close such private drain under a further penalty of two pounds per week, as long as such private drain remains.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

9. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be not repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land

10. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any foot-way of such street, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the foot-way, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the foot-way to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the foot-way, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Rain not to be carried on to foot-paths

11. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the foot ways of any street or public place within the said Municipality; and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, &c., when required to do so by any officer of the Council shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings, and a like sum for every seven days that the same shall not be remedied or removed: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rain water by means of pipes laid under the surface of such foot ways into the gutters adjoining the same; and provided also, that all such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction and under the superintendence of the officer appointed by the Council.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

12. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber.

13. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or to drag or trail upon any part of such street to the injury thereof, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on foot-ways, and throwing filth, &c.

14. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage way or foot way of any street or other public place of the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any such carriage or foot-way; or shall run, drive, draw, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, drawn, or driven, upon any of the said foot ways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hoghead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, ass, mule, or any other beast upon any such foot way, shall, upon conviction, pay for the first offence not more than forty nor less than five shillings; for the second offence not more than five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on foot-ways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Re-placing same after removal.

15. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or shall place, or cause to be placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck or other carriage upon any such carriage way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage way or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises over any part of any such foot or carriage way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other proper officer of the Council, shall, upon conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Riding on drays.—Careless driving &c.

16. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins only, excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the street, road, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, or hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously.

17. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Public Property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

18. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

19. Any person who shall damage any building, toll-bar, board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

20. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Clerk.

21. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or earth within fifty yards of any road, street, public place, or dwelling, shall give notice in writing twenty four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety, on payment of a fee of five shillings; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock or earth within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the Council Clerk, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence not less than one nor more than ten pounds.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

22. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipality between the hours of five a.m. and ten p.m., or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Dead animals not to be thrown into any public watercourse.

23. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse or waterhole, shall, on conviction, forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Placards not to be affixed on walls without consent.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard, or any other paper, upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Swine not to be kept.

25. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within thirty yards of any street, or public place, or any dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall, on conviction, pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

As to private avenues.

26. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land within the said Municipality who shall neglect to clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land shall, on conviction, pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the houses, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, &c.

27. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any officer appointed by the Council, as often as he shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing dead animals on premises.

28. Any person who shall place, or shall cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the Municipality, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than ten shillings for each offence.

29. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Obstructing public paths.

30. The owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality, who shall permit any tree or plant to overhang any path or foot way on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who on demand made by the Council, or their officer, shall not cause to be cut all such trees or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council's servants may cut all such overhanging trees or plants, and remove or burn any portion of such trees or plants so cut, without being deemed trespassers; and in case any person resist in any manner the said Council or their servants in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, any person so offending shall, on conviction, pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Cattle not allowed about the streets.

31. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, goats, or geese belonging to him, or under his or her charge, to depasture, stray, or go about in any street, road, or public place within the Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall pay in respect to every such offence any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

32. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in the house fronting any street or public place, and close to the foot way thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackle.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of a house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the Municipality.

Offences against public decency.

33. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Municipality, between the hours of seven a.m. and eight p.m., shall, on conviction, pay a sum not exceeding one pound for each offence.

Penalty for indecent exposure.

34. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall, on conviction, pay for every such offence not more than ten nor less than two pounds.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous.

Public exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character specially provided for, shall be held or kept for profit within the said Municipality, nor shall any bowling-alley, skittle-alley, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, be used as such, for hire or profit, unless and until permission be granted in writing by the Mayor.

No exhibitions, &c., on Sundays, &c.

2. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purpose of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law shall, on conviction, pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

3. Every person who shall wilfully let in, or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground, any animals without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary-marks.

4. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks, or any fence or other erection, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Erection of bark buildings.

5. All persons are prohibited from erecting buildings in any public street, &c., any portion of which shall be constructed of bark, or other dangerously inflammable substance, and any person or persons erecting such building shall forfeit, on conviction, a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

Thistles and weeds.

6. All occupiers, lessees, or owners of any land within the Municipality shall grub-up, eradicate, and destroy all weeds known as the black thistle and Bathurst burr, during the months of December, January, February, and March in each year, and in no case shall such occupiers, lessees, or owners, allow the aforesaid weeds to seed upon their land; and it shall be lawful for the proper officer of the Council to serve notice upon any such occupier, lessee, or owner, to destroy the aforesaid weeds, and should the said occupier, lessee, or owner fail to have done so within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to employ labour to destroy the aforesaid weeds, and to charge the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land whereon the said weeds have been destroyed with the costs of such labour; provided further, that if any occupier, lessee, or owner, after having received notice, as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to obey such notice, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Blayney, March 22nd, 1883.

(L.S.) JNO. PLUMB,
Mayor.

STEPNEY A. CLARKE,
Council Clerk,

Blayney, March 22nd, 1883.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th November, 1883.

URALLA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Uralla, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA.

BY-LAWS to regulate the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Uralla District; the collection of Municipal rates and levies; and for the general good rule and government of the District, made and confirmed.

Standing Orders.

1. The meetings of the Council shall be held on every alternate Monday, at 7:30 p.m., except as provided under clause 103 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

2. If the Mayor be not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meetings of the Council (a quorum being then present), any Alderman may be elected Chairman for that meeting.

3. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order and when required or called upon to decide a point of order or practice, he is to state the rule, custom, or precedent, applicable to the case without argument or comment.

4. The Mayor or Chairman may take part in all proceedings of the Council.

5. The Council shall vote by ayes and noes, except in special cases as provided by clause 9, but any Alderman may call for a division upon any question.

6. No member having taken his seat shall be allowed to withdraw without asking the permission of the Chairman.

7. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of them is entitled to pre-audience.

8. The Mayor or Chairman may without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same question, except in explanation.

9. In special cases such as the accepting of tenders, the appointment of Committees or any Officers, the Council may, if they deem it expedient, have recourse to the ballot which may be done on motion without notice, and cause the names of the tenderers or candidates to be written on slips of paper of which one shall be handed to each Alderman; having struck

out the names of all but those for whom he votes, each Alderman shall fold his paper and hand it to the Chairman, the ballot papers having been first mixed so as to prevent identification, shall then be examined by the Chairman in the presence of the Aldermen, and the result ascertained and recorded.

Rules of Debate.

10. Every member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

11. Except in Committee no member shall speak more than once on the same question unless in explanation, when misrepresented or misunderstood, provided however that the mover of any question shall be allowed the liberty of reply, and provided ever that any member shall be at liberty to speak once on any amendment as well as on the original motion, but the right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

12. No member shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than fifteen minutes, unless by permission of the Council.

13. No member shall digress from the matter under discussion nor make personal reflections on members or impute motives.

14. When any member shall use any expression which the Mayor or Chairman or any Alderman shall think capable of being offensively applied to any other member, the member so offending shall be required by the Mayor or Chairman to withdraw the expression and to make a satisfactory apology to the Council, and on refusal to so apologize the offending member shall be liable to the penalty of a vote of censure.

15. No Alderman when discussing any matter shall be interrupted unless by a call to order, when he shall sit down, the Member calling to order shall then be heard, and the question of order decided before the debate or any other business be resumed.

16. Any Member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member when speaking.

17. A debate may be adjourned to any later hour of the same day or to another day specified, and the Member on whose motion the debate is adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Divisions.

18. It shall be competent for any Alderman, to divide the Council upon any question put from the Chair either in Council or Committee of the same, and upon such division those who are in affirmative shall place themselves on the right hand of the Mayor or Chairman, and those in the negative on the left hand, and no Member having thus placed himself in a division shall leave his place therein until the names of all present therein shall have been taken down and told by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

19. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the Minutes of the proceedings.

Motions.

20. No Member shall initiate a subject for discussion but in pursuance of notice openly given in writing at a previous sitting of the Council duly entered in a notice-book to be kept for the purpose, and dated and signed by him; but it shall always be in order on the presentation of any document except a petition for the Member presenting it to move without previous notice that a time be appointed for its consideration.

21. Any notice of motion entered in the book as by preceding By-law, and the Alderman who gave such notice not being present at the time of such being called in order by the Chairman, and no Alderman having been deputed to take charge of such motion, it shall lapse.

22. No motion shall be put unless it be seconded.

23. Motions shall take precedence of the orders of the day, and be moved or postponed in the order in which they stand on the notice paper or lapse.

24. When a motion has been proposed and seconded it shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

25. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before Council, all of which amendments must be seconded, and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on the next to the last and so on in the inverse order to that in which they have been moved: Provided however that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first then the next lowest and so on to the highest.

26. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be put immediately without discussion, but if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion until at least half an hour from the period of moving the one that has been negatived has elapsed.

27. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind or be repugnant to any resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained during the same Municipal year unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made for that purpose, and no such motion if negatived by the Council shall be again entertained during the same Municipal year.

28. Matters of extreme urgency may, with the consent of the Council, be brought under consideration without notice being previously given.

Petitions.

29. It shall be incumbent on any Member presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and report to the Council that it does not contain any disrespectful language.

30. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place, and the only question that can then be entertained by the Council shall be that the petition be received or that it be referred to a Committee: Provided however that any petition that has been received by the Council may be considered upon notice of motion being given in the usual way.

31. That all petitions be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

Committees.

32. In a Committee of the whole Council the general rules of the Council shall be observed except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

33. Every report of a Committee shall be in writing and signed by the Chairman thereof.

34. When the report of a Committee is brought up and presented to the Council, it may be received and in cases of emergency adopted at once, otherwise it shall not be adopted or taken into consideration without notice in the usual way.

35. Besides such Committees as shall from time to time be found necessary, there shall be two standing Committees, namely a Finance Committee and an Improvement Committee.

36. All Committees of Council shall consist of not less than four members, three of whom shall form a quorum,—the Mayor shall be a member of all Committees.

37. The standing Committees shall be appointed for the municipal year at the first meeting of the Council after the election of the Mayor of the Municipality, and any vacancies occurring therein during the year shall be filled up by the Council.

Finance Committee.

38. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the Council until they have been examined and reported upon by the Committee of Finance.

39. The Chairman may, however, with the assent of two members of Committee under signature, authorize the expenditure of any sum, not exceeding ten pounds, during any recess and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting, and the usual draft obtained for payment thereof.

40. All drafts upon the funds shall be signed by the Mayor and one member of the Finance Committee, or, in the absence of the Mayor, by two members of Finance Committee, and in all instances to be countersigned by Council Clerk and sealed with Common Seal.

41. The Mayor shall in all instances give the necessary information to the Bankers as to whose signatures are necessary to constitute a genuine draft.

42. No accounts whatsoever except those otherwise specially provided for shall be paid except at the usual meeting of the Council, or until such accounts have been first passed by the Finance Committee and be then allowed by the Council.

43. No contract shall be paid for until such contract shall have been fully completed to the satisfaction of the Committee under whose authority the contract was entered into, nor by it unless in the form prescribed for other payments.

Improvement Committee.

44. No work of any extent shall be undertaken except as in rule number forty-two, Finance Committee By-laws, until the nature thereof and an estimate of probable cost has been obtained and brought before the Council and considered and approved.

45. All accounts against the corporation relating to works shall be examined by the Improvement Committee, and if found correct shall be passed to the Finance Committee for payment in the usual manner.

Amending By-Laws.

46. Before any amending By-law is discussed in the Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the corporation not less than seven days.

47. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by a Committee of the whole Council nor until it has been twice read in the Council on different days.

48. All By-laws when confirmed and published as the Municipalities Act of 1867 directs, shall be fairly inscribed into a book to be kept for that purpose, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and the said book shall at all reasonable times be open for public inspection.

Miscellaneous, &c.

49. Except as otherwise provided the common seal shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof so authorized shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor or two Aldermen, countersigned by the Council Clerk.

50. No officer of the Corporation shall be at liberty to show, lay, open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Corporation to any person other than an Alderman, without leave from the Council, except as otherwise provided for by section 108, Municipalities Act, 1867.

51. In cases where security is required by clause 157, Municipalities Act, 1867, no sureties shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council, and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as sureties any of its own members nor any person holding office in the Corporation.

52. Any one or more of the standing orders may be suspended *pro tempore* in a case of emergency if a majority of the Council there present shall deem such suspension necessary.

53. The Bankers and Trustees shall be appointed annually at the first meeting held after the election of Mayor, and the Council Clerk shall immediately upon such appointment having been made notify the same to every officer and servant of the Corporation, who may be entrusted with the custody or control of moneys.

Bailiff and his duties.

54. The Bailiff shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council, and may be at any time moved in a similar way.

55. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distresses for the recovery of rates under warrant, in the form of the Schedule hereto annexed and marked A, under the hand of the Mayor or any person who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office, such warrant to bear the corporate seal.

56. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed hereto, and marked B, which Schedule shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his behalf, resident at the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises whereon the distress has been made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

57. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff and such assistants as he may take with him at any reasonable time between sunrise and sunset to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof and if the sum in respect of which the said distress shall have been made, shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days, it shall be lawful for such Bailiff to sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at any other place within the Municipality to which the said Bailiff may think fit to remove them for such purpose, and the surplus, if any, that may remain after deducting the amount distrained for, together with all lawful expenses attendant upon such distress, shall be paid over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any growing crops of whatever kind or nature the same may be, and which may be growing at the time of the same being seized as a distress.

58. The Bailiff in making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made of what nature or kind soever it may be in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit or convenient for the purpose, and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where any such distress shall be impounded and secured, in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

59. The owner of any goods so distrained upon, may at his option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

60. The Bailiff shall in all instances hand over to the Council Clerk within forty-eight hours of sale the amount of proceeds of any such levy and distress.

61. The Bailiff with the sanction of the Mayor of the Municipality, may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and any person thus authorized shall have vested in him and exercise for the time being all the powers of the Bailiff himself, under the Municipalities Act and these By-laws, but nevertheless the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

62. The Bailiff shall be paid for every levy made under these By-laws, according to the Schedule hereto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, the Mayor of the Municipality of Uralla, do hereby authorize you, Bailiff of the said Municipality to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling house or in and upon the land and premises of, situate in street, within the said Municipality, for the sum of, being the amount of Municipal rates due to the Municipality, to the day of, for the said dwelling house, land or premises (as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day in virtue and execution of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Uralla, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling house, or upon the land and premises of, situate in street, within the said Municipality, for the sum of being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, from the said to the day of

Dated this day of

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Fees to Bailiff

For making entry and inventory	s. d.
For making entry and inventory	5 0
If in possession more than five hours additional	5 0
For every subsequent day in possession	5 0
And upon the net amount of sale five per centum.	

Prevention and extinguishing of fires.

63. It shall not be lawful for any persons to burn shavings or other matters or things in any street, road, or public place within the Municipality.

64. No householder shall place or knowingly permit to be placed, stacked, or stored in any house, yard, workshop, outhouses, or premises fire, gunpowder or explosive or combustible matter of any kind in such a manner as to endanger the premises aforesaid or any contiguous buildings.

65. The Mayor, upon representation of any two householders complaining that fire is being used to the danger of any premises within the Municipality, may, if he is satisfied of the justice of such complaint, cause three days' notice in writing, unless the urgency of the case demands immediate action, to be given to such householder so offending, to show cause why the same should not be removed or remedied, and an opportunity thereupon given to show such cause, and in the event of any immediate action having to be made for the abatement or removal of any such danger, the Mayor shall have power to direct the same to be done, and to authorize any person to do the same.

66. For every offence against the provisions of this section of these By-laws the offender shall, except as hereinafter provided, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

67. In every case where a chimney of any house or building within the limits of the Municipality has taken fire in consequence of any neglect of cleansing, carelessness, or any avoidable cause, either by the occupier, his servants, or any person in charge of such premises, such occupier shall upon due and proper proof of same be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Care and Management of the Public Roads, Streets, and thoroughfares in the Municipality.

68. The Surveyor of the Municipality duly appointed by the Council thereof; or any person acting for him shall be the proper person for marking out when necessary any roads, streets, or thoroughfares in actual public use as such within the Municipality. In marking out such roads, streets, or thoroughfares recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which lands with frontage to the road, street, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold and it shall be the duty of the surveyor or any person acting for him to place posts at the corners or intersections of any roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council so as to give a width of forty-two feet at least for the carriage way, and twelve feet at least for the foot way, on each side when the street shall be sixty-six feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the said surveyor or person acting for him in any public roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares of other width than sixty-six feet.

69. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out in the manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be erected or allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof, and all live fences shall be kept neatly trimmed back to the boundaries of property of the owner.

70. Whenever any foot way shall have been marked out the Surveyor or person acting for him may with the sanction of the Council, cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination, and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, or thing that may injure or obstruct the said foot way or render unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may be hereafter erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said foot ways.

Obstructions and Encroachments.

71. The Surveyor or the person acting as such on the order of the Council and upon due notice of ten days, direct the removal of any fence, buildings, or other obstruction or encroachment which shall be made in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council; notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected, or who may be in charge of the same.

72. In any case where, after the service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the supervision of its own proper officer, but at the cost of the owner or the person who may be in charge thereof; Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed ten pounds.

73. In any case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be, unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council to direct such removal, and to pay all costs thereof beyond ten pounds from the Municipal funds or to proceed by action of trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or who may be in charge thereof.

74. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavation.

75. The Council's Surveyor or person acting for him may at any time by order of the Council cause the traffic of any street, lane, thoroughfare, or any portion thereof to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any necessary purpose, and any person offending against this By-law either by travelling on or by removing any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

76. No person shall be allowed to obstruct any pathway, road, street, lane, or public thoroughfare within the Municipality by building materials, hoardings, drays, carts, or other wheeled vehicles, goods, merchandise, or anything whatsoever calculated to obstruct or hinder free passage, without the sanction of the Mayor in writing, and no person shall be allowed to leave wells, waterholes, or excavations for cellars or other purposes unfenced or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers by, and at all places where buildings are being carried on or any obstruction to the danger of passers by exists, the persons causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise.

77. No person shall be allowed to break up and open any of the roads or foot-paths in the Municipality for the purpose of laying drain water or gas pipes or construction sewers without the sanction of the Council, nor on any account excavate under the same roads and foot-paths for the purpose of constructing cellars or any other purpose whatsoever under a penalty of ten pounds for each separate offence.

Trespassers and removal of Nuisances.

Destruction of noxious plants.

78. The Council shall be entitled from time to time, when necessary, to expend portions of the Municipal funds in destroying and exterminating Bathurst burr, Scotch or black thistle and any other noxious plants which may be growing on any road, street, thoroughfare, pathway, or public place under its control within the Municipality, and shall further have power by notifying in writing to order or direct any owner or occupier, as the case may be, of any private land or property situated within the said Municipality to destroy and exterminate all such noxious plants as aforesaid, which may be growing upon such private land or property, and if within fourteen days from the date of service of any such notice the party notified shall not have complied with the order or direction therein contained, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence under this By-law to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds.

79. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish or any dead animal or any animal with intent of drowning into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his premises into any such watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel, any such sewer or watercourse, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than forty shillings.

80. No person shall be allowed to throw rubbish, sweepings, or deposits of any kind whatsoever on the streets, pathways, or gutters of the Municipality, nor upon any public reserve which may be vested in the Council unless by express permission of the Council.

81. Any driver, carter, or other person who shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer or cause to be done any damage or injury to the curbstones, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway, or who shall drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind or ride or drive lead or stand or permit to stand any animal other than dogs on the pathways within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Throwing filth on carriage or footways, driving barrows and carriages on footways.

82. If any person shall in any street or road throw, cast, or lay or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid or to remain any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood or other filth or any noxious matter or thing whatsoever, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, or lamb or other cattle in or near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or to be on such carriageway or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the footways of street or road any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or any other carriage or any wheelbarrow or velocipede, bicycle or tricycle, or any truck or cask or shall wilfully lead or stand or drive or ride any horse or other beast upon any of the footways aforesaid; every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

83. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his house or shop, provided however that such awning be not less than eight feet above the height of the footway in front of such house or shop, and that the posts be placed close up to the curbstone or outer edge of such footway, but no such awning or any permanently fixed covering of the footway shall be made without consent for the same first obtained from the Council, under a penalty not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds.

Suppression of nuisances and houses of ill-fame.

84. No householder or resident shall be permitted, under a penalty of any sum not exceeding ten pounds, to allow his or her premises, yards, closets, or drains to be offensive or a nuisance to the neighbouring householders or residents.

85. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted to be carried on in any premises to the inconvenience or annoyance of the residents of neighbouring or adjoining houses or premises; any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

86. Upon representation of any respectable householder that the house, premises, closets, yards, drains, or cesspools of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and such Officer of the Council shall have power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose, and if such premises be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive notice in writing shall be given to the proprietor or resident of such premises that if within seven days after the service of such notice the nuisance shall not be removed, the proprietor, tenant, or occupier of such premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

87. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer that the house or neighbouring or adjoining premises is of ill-fame it shall be lawful for the Mayor and any Alderman to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of the names, ages, sex, birth-place, and occupation of all the inmates of the same, and upon non-compliance with such request or if upon consideration the Mayor and any Alderman consider the house to be of ill-fame they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and the Mayor shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon such householders or residents to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice, otherwise they shall for first offence be liable to a penalty not less than forty shillings nor more than fifty pounds, and on second offence shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

88. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or any person authorized by the Council to act as such from time to time and when and as often as he or the Council shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles and slaughter-houses and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of such shambles and slaughter-houses both within and without as to him or the said Council shall see needful, and any butcher and the owner or occupier of any such shambles or slaughter-houses who shall obstruct or molest any such officer in the inspection thereof or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Swine, horses, goats, cattle not suffered to wander about streets.

89. It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to suffer any kind of swine or any horse, ass, mule, or sheep, goat or other cattle belonging to him or under his charge to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any road, street, or public place within the said Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall upon due conviction forfeit and pay in respect of every such animal a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Hog-sties and nuisances not removed on complaint.

90. In case any, privy, hog-sty boiling-down, or any other matter or thing which shall at any time or times hereafter be in any place within the said Municipality, shall be or become a nuisance, it shall be lawful for the said Council upon any complaint thereof to them made by any of the inhabitants and after due investigation of such complaint by notice in writing to order that any such privy, hog-sty, boiling-down, or other matter or thing being a nuisance shall be remedied and removed within seven days after such notice shall have been given to the owner or occupier of such premises whereon such nuisance shall exist, or shall have been left for such owner or occupier at his last usual place of abode, or on the said premises; and every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such nuisance pursuant to such notice and to the satisfaction of the Council, shall upon due conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for every such neglect or disobedience.

Swine not to be kept.

91. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to breed or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden or other hereditament situate and being within forty yards or any street or public place in the Municipality, and any person who shall so offend shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for ever such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber.

92. If any person shall draw or haul or cause to be drawn or hauled upon any part of the streets, roads, or public places within the Municipality, any timber, stone, or other matter or thing otherwise than upon wheeled carriages or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other matter or thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages to drag or trail upon any part of such streets or public places to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such carriage so as to unduly occupy or obstruct the traffic in any such street, road, or public place, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds beyond the amount of damage occasioned thereby.

No rock to be blasted without notice to Mayor.

93. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the Municipality shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Mayor or Council, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place and give such other directions as he or they may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any such person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the Mayor or Council upon due conviction, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

94. Any person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenance thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality or at the side thereof, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him by any authorised officer of the said Council or shall have been left for such person at his usual or last known place of abode or on the said premises shall forfeit and pay the sum of five shillings for every such offence.

Enclosures around scaffolding, &c.

95. If any person shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made any hole, excavation, or leave or cause to be left any such in or adjoining to any road, street, or public place, within the said Municipality for the purpose of making any vault or cellar or the foundation to any house or other building or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, or shall fail to keep up or cause to be kept up any such enclosure for any time during the progress of such work, such time not to exceed that reasonably required for its execution, or shall not when thereunto required by the said Council or its officer well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole or excavation within twenty-four hours after he shall be required so to do by the said Council or its officer and in the manner and with such materials as they may direct and to their satisfaction, and shall not place a light upon such enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, or shall fail to place or erect a fence, rail, or hoarding around any scaffolding or ladder that may be required during the repairs or erection of any building, such fence, rail, or hoarding not to extend beyond the footway of any street, or fail to keep during the existence of such fence, rail, or hoarding, a light burning from sunset to sunrise at each corner of the same, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings.

Erections, &c., in front of public street, roads, &c.

96. No person shall build, erect, or put up or remove or cause to be built, erected, put up, or removed any building, house, shop, warehouse, wall, or fence fronting any public street, road, or thoroughfare unless he shall have previously given seven days' notice of his intention to commence such works to the Mayor or Council Clerk of the Municipality; and any person so offending shall for every such offence pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Night-soil, &c., to be conveyed only at certain hours, &c.

97. If any person shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein through or in any of the streets, roads, or public places within the said Municipality between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or carriage so as to run over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire or channel dirt or filth, in upon or near any of the said streets, roads, or other public places, or deposit night-soil ammoniacal liquor or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling house than shall be

directed by the said Council or their officer, or remove night-soil or other offensive matter except within the hours prescribed by this By-law in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or allow any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or their officer, every person so offending shall for every such offence as aforesaid forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds.

Interrupting free passage or driving on wrong side of road.

98. If the driver of any waggon, van, wain, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any road or street as aforesaid not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one or more horses guided by reins excepted) or any person riding upon the shafts of any dray or cart, or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall be at such a distance from such carriage or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon any such road or street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing or harnessed or attached to the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, or other carriage shall not whilst driving keep the same on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person from passing him or any carriage under his care upon such street or by negligence or misbehaviour, prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in and upon the same, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Furicous or careless riding or driving, &c.

99. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of passengers, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Affixing placards, &c.

100. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard upon any wall, house, building, or fence, or write with chalk, paint, or other matter upon the same, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings.

Carrying carcases of newly-slaughtered meat.

101. Every person who shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of any sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

102. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his premises or house so that such water would run over the surface of the footways, or allow any rain-water to drop from the roof of his premises or house upon any part of the footways of any street or public place in the Municipality; and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any Municipal Officer, or neglect or refuse to prevent any such rain-water dropping from the roofs of such premises as aforesaid after notice by such officer, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings, and a like sum for every day or part of a day that the same shall not be remedied, removed, or prevented, provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutters adjoining the same, and provided also that all such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction of the town surveyor or any other person appointed by the Council.

Breaking horses, &c.

103. It shall not be lawful for any person in any street or public place within the Municipality to drive any carriage for the purpose of breaking, exercising, or trying horses, or to ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, breaking, showing, or exposing for sale any such horse, mare, or gelding, otherwise than by passing quietly through such streets or public places, provided further that no person shall be allowed within the said Municipality to furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding to or from any creek, river, or watering place, and the person in charge thereof who shall be *prima facie* presumed the owner of such animals shall be liable accordingly; and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

(L.S.) W. CLEGHORN,
Mayor.

Uralla, 2nd July, 1883.
JAS. D. LEECH,
Council Clerk.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 32 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st November, 1883.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Marrickville, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

PART IV.

Kerbing, Flagging, and Tar-paving.

9. The Council of the Borough may cause the foot-way or path-way in front of any house or ground, along any street, private street, or lane within the Borough, to be kerbed and flagged or asphalted in such manner as the Council may think fit; such portion of the expense, not exceeding 50 per cent., shall be paid by the owner of such house or ground, as the Council may determine.

The costs may be recovered from the owner of such house or ground in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, provided also that no proceedings for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount, together with an account of the total expenditure, signed by the Council Clerk, has been delivered to such owner.

That the word "Borough" be substituted for that of the word "Municipal District" as appears in the following By-laws in Part IV, Nos. 10, 12, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

22. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purpose, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over to the satisfaction of the duly appointed officer of the Council; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last-known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well or underground tank shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Adopted by the Borough Council of Marrickville, on Monday evening, the 6th day of August, 1883.

(L.S.) H. J. CHISHOLM,
Mayor,

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NORTH ILLAWARRA—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st November, 1883.

NORTH ILLAWARRA MUNICIPALITY.

AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of North Illawarra, relating to the time for the holding of Meetings of the Council, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NORTH ILLAWARRA.

BY-LAW made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of North Illawarra, for altering the time for the holding of Meetings of the Council.

THE existing By-law published in a Supplement to the Government Gazette of date 14th August, 1880, is hereby repealed, and the following By-law substituted in lieu thereof, viz. :—

The Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the first Tuesday in every month, at two o'clock p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a Public Holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Passed by the Municipal District Council of North Illawarra, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

HENRY STUMBLES,
Council Clerk.

(L s.) DENNIS WILLIAMS,
Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WILCANNIA.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th November, 1883.**WILCANNIA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wilcannia, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Municipal Council of Wilcannia, for regulating the proceedings of the Council, the duties of their Officers and Servants, for compelling residents to keep their premises clean, and generally for the proper government of the Municipality.

1. The Council shall meet at such time and place as shall be from time to time determined upon by the Council, provided that when once the time and place of meeting has been determined upon, no alteration or change shall take place until one month's notice shall have been given of such change of time or alteration of place of meeting, and that the same shall be determined upon only after a call of the Council shall have been made to consider same.

2. If the Mayor shall be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of any meeting, the Aldermen present shall choose a Chairman: Provided always that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend, such Alderman shall leave the Chair to be taken by the Mayor.

3. Whenever any meeting shall lapse, or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded by the Council Clerk.

4. The business of each ordinary meeting shall be transacted in the following manner, viz. :—

1. Reading and confirming minutes of previous meeting or meetings.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to.
6. Motions on notice to be dealt with in their respective order.
7. Orders of the Day, which shall comprise all business set down for the day by order of any previous meeting, or necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting.

The Council may by resolution take any particular matter out of the regular order on the business paper.

Power to suspend By-laws.

5. The Council shall have power to suspend, *pro tem.*, one or more of the By-laws: Provided that no such suspension shall be allowed for the purpose of voting money, and that two-thirds of the members present consent.

Postponement of debate on motion.

6. Any debate or order of the day, when called on, may be postponed to another time to be duly specified: Provided that no discussion shall be allowed upon such motion for adjournment; and the Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to open the debate or resumption.

Motions to be in writing, and seconded.

7. All resolutions proposed, and all amendments, shall be submitted in writing; and no motion or amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions not to be withdrawn.

8. No motion of which notice has been given shall be withdrawn if any Alderman object; and if any Alderman who has given notice of motion fail or decline to move it, the Mayor or any other Alderman may move the same.

Questions may be put.

9. No question shall be put to the Mayor when in Council requiring the production of papers, or which cannot be replied to without reference to books or papers, unless twenty-four hours' notice in writing shall have been given thereof to the Council Clerk.

Amendments and Order of.

10. When any motion of Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman may move an amendment thereon, and if an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby becomes itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved. If any amendment shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question, which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on, provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Fixing salaries.

11. When any motion or amendment relates to the fixing of salaries or rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

Motions for adjournment.

12. Any motion for adjournment shall be put immediately without discussion. If such motion be negatived, the business then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, shall be discussed before any notice for adjournment may be moved.

Divisions.

13. Any Alderman may call for a division, in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded, and any Alderman present when a division is called for who shall not vote (not being disabled by law for so doing) shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of 10s.

Motions that would rescind.

14. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution passed by the Council during the current municipal year, shall be entertained unless at a special meeting of the Council called for that purpose, and no such motion, if negatived by the Council at such special meeting, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

Aldermen not to speak more than ten minutes.

15. No Alderman shall speak twice on any motion or amendment, except when in Committee, or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented, or misunderstood; the mover of every question shall have the right of reply, provided that no Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

To stand when speaking.

16. Every Alderman shall stand when speaking, and shall address the chair.

Offensive personal statements.

17. No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon or impute discreditable motives to any other Alderman. Any Alderman so offending shall immediately, upon being thereto required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expressions and retract any such imputation of motive, and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologise, and to withdraw the offensive expressions, or to retract the imputation of motive, shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for the first offence, and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds. Any Alderman may move without notice that the offensive words be taken down, and when this has been done it shall be *prima facie* evidence of such words having been used.

Committee of the Council.

18. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the whole, except the rule as to standing and that limiting the number of times of speaking. It shall be competent for any Alderman to move that any subject matter, motion, or Order of the day, be considered in Committee, and should the Council so decide that such business be considered in Committee, the Council as may thereupon be decided may go into Committee or otherwise.

Points of Order.

19. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any Alderman being out of order, and every Point of Order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive.

Speaking.

20. Any Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but no Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Petitions.

21. Any Alderman presenting a petition shall satisfy himself that the wording thereof is respectful and in order. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the persons signing the same, and no debate shall take place upon the presentation of a petition until notice has been given in the usual manner.

Committees.

22. There shall be three standing Committees, the Finance, Improvement or Works, and By-law Committees, and each such Committee shall consist of three Aldermen, and may be called together at any time by direction of any one member of such Committee.

Reports from Committees.

23. All reports from Standing Committees to be presented in writing, and signed by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction by a minute in writing.

Work and tenders.

24. Works undertaken by the Council and estimated to cost over ten pounds to be let by tender; estimates of the cost of all works determined upon shall be laid before the Council by the Council Surveyor, or on the report of the Works Committee, before the contract is entered into for such works.

Urgent works may be ordered.

25. The Mayor, or in his absence any two Aldermen, may order any sum not exceeding twenty pounds to be expended in repairing any public work under the control of the Council which may be suddenly damaged, and such order shall be reported at the next meeting of Council.

Payment.—How made.

26. No money shall be paid by the Council until the account for the same shall have been examined by the Finance Committee, and approved of by the Council.

Common seal, &c.

27. All charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Municipality shall be kept in the office thereof in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order. All papers, deeds, contracts, and agreements requiring to be sealed with the common seal shall be witnessed by the Mayor and the Council Clerk. For the purpose of authenticating documents the common seal may be attached thereto, witnessed by the Mayor and Council Clerk, for which a fee of five shillings shall be paid.

Rates to be paid.

28. The rates of the Municipality shall be collected half-yearly, and shall be due and payable on such days as the Council shall determine at the time of making the assessment, or in such other way as the Council may direct. All persons liable to pay rates or assessments shall pay the same to the Council Clerk, or such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose at the Municipal Council Chambers during office hours, on such days as may from time to time be appointed by the Council.

Bailliff.

29. The Bailiff shall be appointed by the Council, and shall give such surety, if required, for the faithful discharge of his duties, as the Council may determine upon.

30. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distress under warrant signed by the Mayor in the form of Schedule marked A, hereunto annexed, and shall be paid for every such entry and levy made under these By-laws the fees as per Schedule B annexed herewith.

Distress and inventory.

31. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of the Schedule hereto annexed and marked C, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person for his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress has been made.

Streets and Public Places.

New streets to be approved of.

32. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by the Improvement Committee, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Council surveyor to lay out streets and levels.

33. The Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out, when and where necessary in the opinion of the Council or Improvement Committee, the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council, and it shall be the duty of such Surveyor or Officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter specified.

Change of street level.

34. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Council shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed alterations, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayer, and shall notify, by advertisements in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Footways may be levelled.

35. The Surveyor may cause all footways to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic.

36. The Works Committee, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Encroachment on streets.

37. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purpose permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole, on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Council at least forty-eight hours before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole, as aforesaid, shall be commenced to be erected or put up or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained. Any person or persons offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Balcony and verandahs.

38. It shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice windows, string-course, dressing, or other erection or construction of any kind to project beyond the alignment of any street, road, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained, under a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Encroachments.

39. The Surveyor or other officer of the Council may at any time, on the order of the Council, give seven days' notice in writing directing the removal of any building, fence, sign-board, obstruction, encroachment, or erection of any kind in and upon any reserve, road, street, lane, footway, thoroughfare, or place under the charge of the Council, and such notice shall be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such erection, obstruction, or encroachment belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected, and shall state that in the event of such notice not being complied with within ten days the work will be done at the risk and expense of the person served with such notice. And in case where, after service of notice as aforesaid, the person served shall not comply therewith, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its officer, and the cost thereof to be recovered from the person neglecting to comply with such notice shall, in addition to the cost of removal, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and in case of every successive offence the penalty shall not be less than five pounds.

40. The provisions, remedies, and penalties contained in the last two By-laws shall apply in all cases of obstruction, injuries, or encroachments by excavating under, digging, or taking away any portion of any reserve, road, fence, street, lane, footway, thoroughfare, or place within the Municipality or under the charge of the Council.

41. Any person injuring or defacing any public property within the Municipality shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Fires.

42. No person shall make or permit to be made within the town boundary any fires in the open air, except in properly-constructed fireplaces or furnaces, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and any person throwing hot ashes or live coals adjacent to any building shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sweeping rubbish.

43. Any person sweeping or throwing refuse of any kind into the gutter, pathways, or roadways shall be liable to a fine of any sum not exceeding two pounds.

Drains in footpaths.

44. No surface-drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall offend against this By-law, or any owner, occupier, or tenant from whose premises suds, offensive matter, slops, or filth shall flow over or on to any footway, watercourse, or street, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Natural watercourse.

45. Any person who shall close or intercept, or keep closed or intercepted, any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council; and any person closing or intercepting any such watercourse, and failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, and each day that such watercourse shall be closed or intercepted shall be a new offence.

Water from roofs.

46. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall down from any roof, spout, balcony, or other projection upon or over any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after written notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council or its officer, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided that any tenant of such premises who shall erect any spouting or pipe in accordance with any such notice may deduct the cost thereof from the rent of the said premises.

Council may plant trees.

47. The Council shall have power to plant trees, shrubs, and plants in the streets and public ways of the Municipality, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing, guard, or thing protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound, in addition to the value of the trees, railing, fence, or thing so injured.

Trees not to be cut.

48. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, whether the same be indigenous or otherwise, growing in or upon any street, road, or lands under the jurisdiction and management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not less than one pound.

Offensive trade or calling.

49. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

50. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantity of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said town, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Commencing noisome or offensive trade.

51. Whenever it shall appear to the Council or its officers that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced, or entered upon, which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" notice of the same shall be served upon the owner or occupier of such premises or manufactory, and shall require the owners or agents thereof not to commence or enter upon the same, and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the limits of the said town, and any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five pounds.

For the health of the Public.

52. If upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner it appear to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same as the case may require, and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings: Provided that each day during which such house shall after such notice as aforesaid remain uncleansed or unfumigated shall be a separate offence.

53. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any officer appointed by the Council at any time to visit and inspect any butcher's slaughter-houses, shambles, shops, boiling-down establishments, breweries, or places of a like nature, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the premises as to the said officer may seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within seven days after being so directed shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound.

Animals to be removed.

54. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place or property where such animal may have died, or should any animal die on any lands under the care, control, or jurisdiction of the Council, the owner of such animal shall, on notice being served upon him, remove the carcase of such animal to the manure dépôt, or shall cause the same to be destroyed by burning, and should the owner of such animal not be found, the Council shall by its servants or workmen destroy or remove such carcase; the costs and charges thereof to be recovered from the owner in the same way as for any ordinary debt.

Pigs not to be kept.

55. On and after the date of this By-law becoming law, it shall not be lawful for any person to keep any kind of pig or swine within a radius of sixty chains from the Post Office.

Inspecting slaughter-houses.

56. The Government inspector of slaughter-houses, and of cattle, and of all animals intended for slaughter, shall be the inspector of slaughter-houses situated within the Municipality, and every such inspector shall from time to time enter into and examine all cattle and other animals intended for slaughter, and shall also examine the melts or spleens and lungs and carcasses of all animals slaughtered, and the owner of all animals slaughtered, intended for human food, shall keep the melts or spleens and lungs of all animals so slaughtered, for a period of six hours after the animals have been slaughtered, unless in the meantime the inspector shall have examined the same; and any such owner or occupier as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than forty shillings.

Slaughtering diseased animals.

57. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal, infected with any disease affecting the melt or spleen or lungs, to be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house, or, if after the slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and such owner or occupier, as soon as the animal is inspected and condemned, shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcase to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the inspector, such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

58. The blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered shall be removed to such place as may be appointed by the Council at least once in every twelve hours, and any owner and occupier of any such slaughter-house, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with this By-law, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not less than twenty shillings.

SCHEDULE A.

I, Mayor of the Municipality of Wilcannia, do hereby authorise you, the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at street, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of for the said premises, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 188 . Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

	s.	d.
1. For making entry into or upon the premises in executing a warrant with or without inventory ...	2	6
2. If more than one hour in possession	2	6
3. For every day or part of a day in possession	2	6
4. Five per cent. on the net proceeds of any sale.		

SCHEDULE C.

Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Wilcannia, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situated at within the said Municipality, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of 188 . Bailiff.

The foregoing By-laws were made and passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Wilcannia held this twenty-seventh day of July, 1883.

(L.S.) E. O'DONNELL,
Mayor.

CUTHBERT ALLISON, Council Clerk.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETER'S—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th November, 1883.

ST. PETER'S MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following amended and additional By-laws relating to the making of privies, &c., and to loitering in the streets respectively, made by the Council of the Municipal District of St. Peter's, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

THAT By-law No. 16, part 4, made and passed on the 26th November, 1879, and published in the Government Gazette on the 29th July, 1880, be repealed, and the following By-law made and passed in lieu thereof:—

Making privies, &c.

No person shall dig, form, or make any privy within fifteen feet of any dwelling-house or within fifteen feet of any well or tank used for supplying any dwelling-house with water, nor within five feet of the dividing fence of any adjoining owner or proprietor, nor shall make any cesspit for any such privy less than three feet square and four feet in depth, each such cesspit to be bricked, and also cemented not less than half-an-inch thick. Any person infringing any of the provisions of this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and if not remedied within forty-eight hours after conviction it shall be dealt with as a separate offence.

Also, that the following Supplementary By-law be made and passed:—

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

All persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets or footways or other public places within the Municipality of St. Peter's to the inconvenience of the passers-by or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of St. Peter's or by any Police officer. Any person offending against this By-law shall for each offence upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Made and passed at a Meeting of the Municipal Council of St. Peter's, this fourth day of December, 1882.

THOS. LEEDER,
Council Clerk.(L.S.) SAMUEL HENRY TERRY,
Mayor.

The Corporate Seal of the Municipal District of St. Peter's was affixed hereto, this twenty-ninth day of January, 1883, in my presence,—

SAMUEL HENRY TERRY,
Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BOROUGH OF BALMAIN—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th December, 1883.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following Amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Balmain, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Balmain, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, respectively.

By-laws repealed.

That all existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Balmain, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, be and are hereby repealed.

*Standing orders for regulating the proceedings of the Council.**Duties of the Mayor.*

1. If at any meeting of the Council duly held, the Mayor shall be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Aldermen present shall forthwith choose one of themselves to preside.

2. All questions duly proposed shall be put by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, and the sense of the Council thereon shall be declared by him.

3. Every such question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and this may be done as often as the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall deem necessary for enabling him to determine which side has the majority.

4. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which of them is entitled to pre-audience.

5. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order; his decision on disputed points of order shall be final, unless exception shall be taken thereto by any Alderman, in which case the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall submit the same to the Council for its decision.

Order of business.

6. The business of each ordinary meeting of the Council shall be transacted in the following manner, viz. :—

1. The reading and the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. The reading of official correspondence.
3. The presentation of petitions.
4. Reports brought up from Committee.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Motions of which notice has been given.
7. Notices of motion to be given.
8. Orders of the day.

7. The question for confirming the minutes of the previous meeting shall be proposed by the Mayor or presiding Alderman immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that the minutes now read are a correct record of the proceedings, and no discussion shall be allowed thereon, except on the point of accuracy.

8. The orders of the day shall comprise all business set down for the day by order of any previous meeting, or necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting, or the consideration of such matters as the Mayor may deem necessary to bring before the Council.

Rules of Debate.

9. Every member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

10. Except in Committee, no member shall speak more than once on the same question, unless in explanation when misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided, however, that the mover of any question shall be allowed the liberty of reply; and provided further, that every member shall be at liberty to speak once on any amendment, as well as on the original motion; but the right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

11. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer time than fifteen minutes, unless by permission from the Council.

12. No member shall digress from the matter under discussion, nor make personal reflections on members, nor impute motives.

13. When any member shall use any expression which the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall think capable of being applied offensively to any other member, the member so offending shall be required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman to withdraw the expression, and to make a satisfactory apology to the Council.

14. Whenever any matter of order arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately, and upon a member rising to order he shall be heard, and the member who was speaking shall sit down until the question of order has been decided.

15. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member when speaking.

16. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to another day specified, and the member upon whose motion a debate is adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on resumption of the debate.

Divisions.

17. It shall be competent for any member to divide the Council upon any question put from the Chair, either in full Council, or in Committee of the whole Council, and upon such division those who are on the affirmative side shall place themselves on the Mayor or presiding Alderman's right hand, and those who are on the negative shall place themselves on his left hand, and no member shall leave his place until the names of all the members present have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

18. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

19. In division every member present shall be compelled to vote, except as provided by section 106 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Motions.

20. No motion shall be put unless it be seconded.

21. When a motion has been proposed and seconded it shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

22. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment and then on to the one next to the last, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved: Provided, however, that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

23. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be put immediately, without discussion; but if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion until at least half an hour shall have elapsed from the period of moving the one that has been negatived.

24. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind or be repugnant to any resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained during the same municipal year, unless a special meeting of the Council has been duly called for that purpose; and no such motion, if negatived by the Council, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

Petitions.

25. It shall be incumbent on any member presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that it does not contain disrespectful language.

26. On the presentation of petitions *no debate shall take place*, and the only question that can be entertained by the Council shall be, that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committee: Provided, however, that any petition which has been received by the Council may be taken into consideration upon notice of motion in the usual way.

27. Every petition received by the Council shall be received as the petition of the party or parties whose signatures it bears; and no petition shall be received unless at least one signature be upon the sheet containing the petition.

Committees.

28. In a Committee of the whole Council the general rules of the Council shall be observed, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

29. Every select Committee of which the Mayor of the Borough is not a member shall choose its own Chairman, and the Chairman of every Committee shall be the convener thereof, and may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings of the Committee whenever he shall think fit.

30. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

31. When the report of a select Committee is brought up and presented to the Council the question as to its reception may be moved and put at once, but it shall not be adopted or taken into consideration without notice in the usual way.

Finance Committee.

32. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the Council, until they have been examined and reported by the Committee of Finance.

33. No payments out of the funds of the Corporation shall be made but such as are authorised by a vote of the Council: Provided always, that the Committee of Finance may, on its own discretion, authorise disbursements for current expenses to any amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) in any one week: And provided further, that in cases of emergency, the Mayor, with the assent of any two members of the Committee of Works,

may authorise the expenditure of any sums not exceeding ten pounds (£10) in all, during a recess, but all such discretionary payments, whether by the Committee of Finance, or by the Mayor, shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

Committee of Works.

34. No public works, involving a probable expenditure of more than fifty pounds (£50), shall be undertaken until the Committee of Works have reported to the Council an estimate of the cost thereof.

35. All accounts against the Corporation relating to works shall be examined by the Committee of Works, and such as are found correct shall be certified and passed to the Committee of Finance.

Committee of General Purposes.

36. All matters which the Council shall think fit to refer to a Committee, and which do not fall within the province of any other standing Committee, shall be referred to the Committee of General Purposes: Provided, however, that the Council may at any time refer such matters to a Committee appointed for that particular business.

Making By-laws.

37. Before any proposed By-law is discussed in Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the Corporation not less than seven days.

38. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by a Committee of the whole Council, nor until it has been twice read in Council on different days.

Miscellaneous.

39. Whenever the Council is adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members then present and the hour at which the adjournment took place shall be entered on the minutes.

40. Any member may record his protest against any decision of the Council, provided the protest be handed to the Council Clerk not later than the next Council meeting, and provided also that notice of his intention to protest be given immediately on the passing of the resolution to which the protest refers.

41. The common seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments and records of the Corporation shall be kept in the Town Hall, or office of the Corporation, in custody of the Council Clerk, unless for any special purpose the Council shall otherwise order.

42. No officer of the Corporation shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Corporation to any person other than an Alderman, without leave from the Council, except as otherwise provided by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

43. Any one or more of the standing orders may be suspended *pro tempore* in a case of emergency, if a majority of two-thirds of the members then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

44. Any Alderman or officer of the Corporation offending against the provisions of these By-laws, by refusal, neglect, or otherwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds (£5).

Delegating certain powers to the Mayor.

45. That the Mayor be the officer appointed by this Council for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the 128th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867, except so much of the clause as applies to the setting out and defining of the carriage-way and footways of streets and public places.

To establish tolls, rates, and dues at certain public wharves.

46. That the wharves situate within and belonging to the Borough of Balmain, are public wharves, at which tolls, rates, and dues may be collected under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

47. That the Municipal Council for the time being of the Borough of Balmain, or their lessee or lessees, shall be entitled to, and may charge, demand, and receive at the said wharves, respectively, the tolls, rates, and dues following, that is to say:—

48. For each steamer embarking or landing passengers or cargo at any of the said wharves, not exceeding ten shillings for each week, or two shillings and six-pence for each trip, for any term less than a week; for every licensed waterman plying for hire, one shilling for each week; for all other vessels embarking or discharging any cargo, not exceeding sixpence for each ton, or for any quantity less than a ton, at one time.

49. No vessel other than such as shall have a right to ply, embark, or land cargo at any of the public wharves, will be allowed to make fast any warp to the same, or any of them.

50. Any person who shall wilfully commit a breach of these By-laws, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum not to exceed five pounds; for the second offence a sum not less than five pounds and not exceeding ten pounds; and for every other offence not less than ten pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds additional, recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace.

Collecting Rates.

51. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor of the Borough with a list of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of thirty days after notice thereof, given pursuant to the 176th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to lay such list of defaulters before the Council, as early as practicable.

52. For the purpose of saving expense and simplifying the levying of distress, it shall be lawful for the Mayor to make and issue one or more warrants of distress against any number of persons neglecting or refusing to pay the rate.

Streets, &c.

To paving and regulating footway.—Notice to be served requiring footways to be paved by owners.

53. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Council to cause a notice in the form or to the effect in the schedule hereto annexed, marked D, signed by the Council Clerk, and dated the day of its service, to be left at each house in the streets along the footway adjoining which the kerbing is now permanently laid, requiring such footway to be paved with such materials and in such manner as may be therein mentioned, in every case where such footway shall not be so paved, and to cause the like notice to be left at each house in the streets along the footway adjoining which the kerbing shall hereafter be permanently laid; in every case where such footway shall not be so paved, after such kerbing shall be so laid, and such notices shall in the case of every occupied house be left with some inmate thereof, and in the case of every unoccupied house or land on such be nailed or posted up on some conspicuous part thereof, and copies of all such notices shall be kept in the office of the Municipal Council or of the Council Clerk, and be open to the inspection of every ratepayer of the Borough free of charge, at all times after service thereof as aforesaid.

If paving not done, Council to do it.

54. If the owner of any house or land, at which such notice as aforesaid shall have been duly and lawfully left, shall not within three calendar months thereafter comply with such notice by paving the footway adjoining the said house, as hereinbefore mentioned, according to some uniform plan and specification to be previously prepared by the Surveyor of the Municipal Council, and kept in the office of the Council or of the Council Clerk aforesaid, open to the inspection of any citizen of the Borough free of charge, it shall be the duty of the Council forthwith to cause such paving to be done, and to keep an exact account of the expense thereof in a book, to be open also to the inspection of every ratepayer of the Borough free of charge.

Account of expense of paving to be kept.—If amount thereof be not paid, Distress Warrants to issue.

55. It shall be the duty of the Council, within thirty days after any such paving shall have been completed by it adjoining any house or land, to cause an account of the cost thereof to be left at the proprietor's or agent's last known address in the same manner in which the said notices are hereinbefore directed to be left, and if the owner of such house or land shall not within fourteen days after such account shall have been so left, pay to the Council Clerk aforesaid, at his office, the amount of such account, it shall be lawful for the Council, by warrant under the hand of the Mayor, and in the form or to the effect in the schedule hereto annexed, marked E, to distrain upon the goods found in such premises for the said amount, and dispose of the same in like manner as is now prescribed by law with respect to rates distrained for by order of the Municipal Council; and if such goods shall belong to any tenant and not to the owner thereof, such tenant shall be at liberty to deduct the amount which he may pay on such distress being made from any rents due or to be paid to his immediate landlord, or be at liberty to sue his immediate landlord or the owner of such premises for any damage he may sustain by non-payment by such owner of the cost of making such payment as aforesaid, and the like rights of deduction and suit is hereby given to every intermediate tenant against his immediate landlord or the said owner. Provided that no such tenant shall be entitled to commence any action against his immediate landlord or the said owner unless he shall as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, hand over to such landlord or owner respectively the notice and account hereinbefore mentioned.

Footway not paved according to plan to be deemed unpaved.

56. Every footway that shall not hereafter be paved according to the uniform plan and specification to be prepared as aforesaid by the Surveyor of the Municipal Council, shall be deemed to be unpaved for the purposes of the Act.

Same steps to be taken with respect to re-paving pavement as to paving in the first instance.

57. When and so often as any pavement of any footway shall require any repairs, it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council forthwith to take the like steps, and it shall exercise the same powers and use the same form of notice and warrants as are hereinbefore directed and given to it with respect to paving in the first instance, and the tenants shall have the like remedy against their immediate landlord or owner as aforesaid.

Interpretation clause.

58. On the construction of this Act, the word "owner" shall be held to mean any one having the immediate beneficial interest in any house, land, or hereditaments.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

59. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary, provided the Council may refuse to take over such road, street, or way.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

60. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, or thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage way, and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place, of other width than 66 feet. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter provided. Provided, further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

61. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Council shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footways may be levelled.

62. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor, or such officer or persons so authorised, as hereinbefore mentioned, may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal gradient; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

63. Whenever any road, street, or lane, has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as is hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon or near to any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the erecting or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds; and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

64. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or

thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

65. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or, at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than five pounds; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Excavation, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

66. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any premises adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall, at the least 4 feet high, around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Borough shall be enclosed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one month after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council, and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned premises to enclose the same after notice as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Or may proceed by action.

67. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the cost thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

68. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project more than 18 inches.

69. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, stringcourse, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, to project more than 18 inches beyond the general line of front in any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project more than 18 inches as aforesaid under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound except with the consent of the Council first obtained.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from the streets, without leave, &c.

70. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without first having had leave from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

Obstructing public pathways.

71. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in the Borough who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who, on demand made by the Council or its overseer or inspector, shall not cut or cause to be cut, lopped or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, the Council and its servants, labourers, and workmen may cut or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, with-

out being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the Council or its servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

72. Any person wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp-post, or street name plate, or extinguishing any light set up for public convenience, or damaging any Corporation property whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before two Justices in Petty Sessions.

Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

73. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

74. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone, or lamp, or alignment post, or any other erection within the Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

75. No person shall obstruct any road, street, pathway, or public thoroughfare, by building material, dray, carts, or anything calculated to prevent a free passage to persons using the said passages, nor leave waterholes, excavations, or cellars or dangerous openings of any kind whatever, whereby the public safety shall or may be endangered, without sufficient fencing or other means of security against risk to individuals, nor allow any obstruction necessarily created to remain without providing lights thereat, to prevent accidents, between sunset and sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

76. The Mayor may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Drains in footpaths.

77. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, and no pipe or drain to be laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

78. All houses within the Borough having a frontage to any thoroughfare must be sufficiently spouted and cemented with down-pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction, and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Levying Rates, &c.

Due dates for rates.—Defaulters.

79. The rates, charges, and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish lists of defaulters.

80. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council or any Committee, as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

81. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced. When rates are allowed to fall in arrears upon vacant land, the owner of which is unknown, the Council, after complying with clause 164 of Act 1867, 31 Vic. may take possession of the land until all arrears are paid, and in the event of non-payment in twenty years, Council may sell the land.

Drainage, &c.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

82. It shall not be lawful for any person without notice to the Council or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisances, &c.

To regulate the construction, situation, and keeping of privies, cesspools, cesspits, and earth closets.

83. All water-closets and cesspits within the Borough shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage therefrom, and every cesspool within the Borough which shall be formed or made below the surface of the ground shall be also constructed so that the walls or sides thereof shall be water-tight, and shall project on all sides at least six inches above the surface of the ground in which such cesspit shall be formed or made, and shall be rebuilt of nine (9) inch brickwork in cement, and rendered half an inch thick with cement mixed in the proportion one of cement to three of clean sharp sand; if excavation in solid, to be cemented to satisfy the officer. Each cesspit shall, where practicable, be provided with a covered opening or manhole outside, and attached to the cesspool; where there is not sufficient space to allow for the construction of a manhole, there shall be affixed to each closet a trap-door in the inside of each closet. In no case, where practicable, shall any cesspit or closet be situated within 20 feet of a dwelling or 10 feet from streets. Should there not be a sufficient area to admit of this arrangement being carried out, the Council or any person they may appoint shall determine the site of such cesspool or cesspit or earth-closet; and any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

84. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet or form, excavate, or make a cesspit shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

85. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council.

86. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, and if any person shall remove from any cesspit any night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Ventilators.

(Closet accommodation to be supplied.)

87. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, and where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a dividing wall between each—commencing at the floor and terminating at the ceiling or roof, as far as may be. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out offices, the cesspit shall not be less than three feet six inches by four feet and four feet deep, inside measurement. In workshops and factories the closet accommodation shall, where ten or more persons are employed, be not less than four feet six inches by four feet and five feet deep, inside measurement. Each hotel shall be provided with one or more public closets built in accordance with the foregoing dimensions, and not less than one private one; the aforesaid measurement shall be exclusive of the outside opening or man-hole referred to in the preceding By-law. Any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Construction of closets.

88. Every closet shall be built with walls seven feet high, and shall not be less than three feet six inches wide, and four feet six inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

89. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875 therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

90. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council or of the Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed on their behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil; and in the event of his so doing he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

91. The Council may recover in any Court of competent jurisdiction such sums for the emptying of cesspits and dry earth-closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

Cleansing of privy, cesspits, earth-closets, pans, &c.

92. The owner or the occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the Borough shall cause every cesspit or privy therein to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, as soon as the portion of the contents of such shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of one foot from the floor thereof: Provided that the contents of any cesspit, privy, or closet-pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except by night-men duly authorised or in accordance with By-law 90, and only between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. cesspit or privy shall have connected therewith or attached thereto any pipe or other appliance capable of being used for the purpose of discharging or removing the contents of such cesspit or privy upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground, or into any drain or sewer, or into any other place or places whatsoever. Any person or persons wilfully violating this By-law in any respect shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than forty shillings, to be recoverable in such aforesaid Court.

Night-carts to be numbered, registered, and properly lighted.

93. All night-carts shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be examined by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed in that behalf, who shall certify to the Council if the same be fit for use. Every night-cart shall have its number conspicuously painted on the near or off side thereof in letters of white on a black ground. Every contractor's night-cart shall have in addition his name and address so painted; and every night-cart whilst in use shall carry a lighted lamp with the number of the cart legibly painted on the glass.

Night-carts to be made water-tight and covered.

94. Every night-cart or vessel used in the business of a night-man shall be kept by the owner thereof water-tight and free from leakage.

Night-soil not to be brought into the Borough.

95. No person shall bring or convey any night-soil to any depot within the limits of the Borough from any place beyond the said limits.

To prevent cesspits, earth-closets, &c., becoming a nuisance to neighbouring householders.

96. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of decency and cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents, under a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

97. Owners of existing closets and cesspits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect; persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of said notice.

98. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

99. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than eighty cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

100. Upon the discovery of any nuisance arising from dead animals of any kind or species it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to give notice to the owner or owners thereof to remove without delay, and destroy the same within a period of six hours, and if not so removed or destroyed to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay, and at the cost and expense of the said owner or owners.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves, watercourses, &c.

101. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

102. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate within the Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, within the said Borough shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and be made liable for damages.

Discharging fire-arms, &c.

103. Any person who shall discharge any fire-arms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

104. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

105. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriageway or footway of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or near to any such street or other public place, as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshhead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, or do, or cause to be done, any damage to the kerbing, streets, pathways, roads, lanes, or gutters of the Borough, shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Surveyor, &c.

106. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the Borough shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council or Surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as it or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Inspection of premises.—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

107. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Cleansing Butchers' Shambles, Slaughter-houses, &c.

108. For preserving the cleanliness of the Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' premises in the Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings. And also when an order for abatement of any nuisance has been made out, and has not been attended to, the Council can do whatever may be necessary in the execution of such order, and charge the cost to the person on whom the order is made.

109. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of persons who have been proceeded against for nuisances within the Borough, specifying the dates and giving full particulars of each case.

General.

Natural watercourses.

110. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

111. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and handrail as aforesaid, standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night, and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively, standing in good condition as aforesaid, during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

112. The Council may prohibit the carrying on any business, occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to, any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of this Borough; and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds; and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

113. Every drain from a house or building shall be laid down in straight lines, with proper falls and true gradients, the inclination being as steep as circumstances will conveniently permit, and in no case less than 1 in 40 for four-inch pipes, or 1 in 60 for six-inch pipes, and shall be of glazed stoneware or iron pipes, carefully jointed and made watertight. No right-angled junction shall be allowed, except in the case of a drain discharging into a vertical shaft, and the work shall be executed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and shall be inspected by the Engineer or other appointed officer before being covered up.

114. So far as possible, no drain-pipe shall pass beneath any building; where such is, however, absolutely necessary, then the pipe must be of cast-iron, jointed with lead, as is usual with water pipes; or, if of stoneware, then the pipe must be bedded in and surrounded with good cement concrete, at least 6 inches thick. In every such case the pipe shall be ventilated in the manner directed by the Inspector, by a suitable trap or opening at either end.

115. Every drain shall be arranged so as to be kept at all times free from deposit; and if in any case this cannot be effected without flushing, proper apparatus shall be provided in a manner directed by the Inspector.

116. All drains to be ventilated where practicable.

117. Waste or overflow pipes from sinks, baths, cisterns, &c., must be brought outside the house by the shortest and straightest route, and there discharge over a properly ventilated trap.

118. All inlets to drains or openings for ventilation shall be efficiently protected by gratings or otherwise, to prevent the introduction of improper substances. All inlets shall be properly ventilated, except where left open for ventilation of the drains.

119. No person shall remove or make any alteration in any drain, pipe, urinal, or trap, unless he shall have previously given the Council one week's notice in writing of his intention to do so.

120. No builder, plumber, or other workman shall be allowed to do any work in connection with the street drainage of any premises unless he shall have been authorised by the Council to do so.

121. A list of authorised plumbers can be seen at the Council Chambers.

122. Any drain, pipe, urinal, sink or other fitting laid or constructed otherwise than in accordance with these regulations, or which shall, in the opinion of the Inspector, be or become of bad or defective quality, shall, upon notice in writing from the Council, be removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed; the Council may, should it think fit, remove or repair the said defective fitting, and charge the owner or occupier of the premises with the cost incurred.

123. All noticed applications required by these regulations are to be made upon printed forms, obtainable at the Council Chambers. Notices sent by post must be prepaid.

124. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices as by law required.

Penalties where no special penalty mentioned, and for obstructing enforcement of By-laws.

125. Every person committing a breach of any of these By-laws, shall, where no penalty is mentioned for such offence, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

SCALE of Charges made by the Municipal Council of Balmain for the undermentioned purposes:—

	s.	d.
Giving an alignment of one house, or terrace of houses, when the same fronts one street only	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto, when the same fronts two streets	10	0
Giving an alignment of fence when the same fronts one street only	2	6
Ditto ditto ditto, when the same fronts two streets	5	0
Permission to open street, footpath, lane, right-of-way, &c., for the purpose of laying on gas, water, or connecting with gutter, sewer, or drain-pipe, per each connection	2	6
Permission to erect verandah, awning, horse-posts.....	2	6
Blasting, for three months	2	6

The Bailiff and his Duties.

1. The Bailiff of the Borough shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and may at any time be removed in a similar way.

2. The Bailiff shall give security to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds (£50), for the faithful performance of his duty.

3. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form or to the effect of the schedule hereto annexed, and marked with the letter A, under the hand of the Mayor or any person who may, for the time being, be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

5. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the building, tenement, or other property in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which such distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of three days, together with the cost of such distress, it shall, between the hours of twelve at noon and two in the afternoon of the next day thereafter, be lawful for such bailiff or his deputy, to cause the goods so distrained on, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other places within the Borough of Balmain as the said bailiff or his deputy may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and the surplus, if any, that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, with costs as aforesaid, to pay over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold.

6. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the three days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

7. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such directions.

8. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

9. The Bailiff may, with the sanction of the Mayor of the Borough, or in his absence, with the sanction of any member of the Finance Committee, authorise any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff, and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

10. The bailiff shall be paid for every levy made under these By-laws according to the schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

THE SCHEDULES REFERRED TO.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Balmain, do hereby authorise you, _____, the Bailiff of the said Borough or your deputy, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____, situate at _____ for _____ being the amount of rates due to this Borough to the day of _____ for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rate, according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, A.D. 188 _____.
Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Balmain, dated _____ of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____ within the Borough of Balmain, for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, A.D. 188 _____.
Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Fees to Bailiff.

For making an entry and inventory, 5s.; if in possession more than five hours, 8s. additional; and for every subsequent day, whilst in possession, 8s. per day.

SCHEDULE D.

Notice.

To the owner of the house at which this notice has been left, being No. in street, and (if occupied) now occupied by

You are hereby required within three calendar months from the date hereof to pave the footway adjoining the above-mentioned house according to the plan and specification now in the office of the Council Clerk or Town Surveyor, and open to your inspection, and with the material herein mentioned, that is to say, with , and you are further to take notice that, unless you cause the said paving to be laid down within the time above specified, the same will be executed by the Municipal Council of Balmain, and the cost thereof will be levied in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf of the "Balmain Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act."

Dated this day of , A.D. 188 .
(Signed) A. B., Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE E.

Warrant to Distrain.

To
WHEREAS on the day of last, a notice was duly left at the house No. in street, in the Borough of Balmain and (if occupied) then in

the occupation of , requiring the owner thereof within three calendar months from the date of the said notice to pave the footway adjoining the said house, according to the plan then in the office of the Council Clerk (or Council's Surveyor). And whereas the said owner did not comply with the said notice, and the Municipal Council of the said Borough caused the said paving to be done. And whereas the expense of the said paving amounts to . And whereas an amount of the said expense was duly left at the said house on the day of and the amount thereof has not yet been paid into the hands of the said Council Clerk. These are, therefore, to require and authorise you forthwith to levy the said sum of , together with the costs of these presents, by distress and sale of the goods found by you in the said house, and you are commanded to certify to me on the day of what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

Given under my hand at Balmain this day
of A.D. 188 .

(Signed) A. B., Mayor.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of
Balmain, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN CAMERON,

H. B. MACINTOSH,
Council Clerk.

Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th December, 1883.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, for the regulation of traffic in the streets of that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.

By-laws for the regulation of traffic in the streets within the Borough of Newcastle.

Vehicles to stand alongside footpath.

1. No person shall permit or suffer any vehicle under his or her charge or control to stand or remain in any street or roadway in the City of Newcastle, without causing such vehicle to be placed alongside of and parallel with the footway of such street or roadway.

Driver to be in attendance.

2. No person having charge of a vehicle whilst the same is standing in any street or roadway in the said city shall be at such a distance from such vehicle as to prevent him or her having control of the horse or horses attached thereto.

Driving around corners, &c.

3. No person shall drive any vehicle or ride any horse, while crossing the intersection of any streets within the City of Newcastle, or turn the corners of any streets, at a pace faster than a walk.

Penalty.

4. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.)

WILLIAM LAING,
Mayor.EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th December, 1883.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD
BY-LAWS.

To make further provision for the regulation of the proceedings of the Council, the duties of the officers, and the regulation of the traffic within the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, and for the other purposes hereinafter appearing:—

1. No person shall use, drive, or conduct any vehicle in or along any roadway, within the said Municipality, between sunset and sunrise without carrying a light on some conspicuous part of such vehicle, in such a manner as that the same shall be distinctly visible to persons either meeting or following such vehicle: And any person failing to comply with this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

2. The Inspector of Nuisances of the said Municipality shall be the person to take proceedings for recovery of penalties under the above By-law, and under the By-laws of this Council for the suppression of nuisances and preventing and extinguishing fires.

3. Numbers seventeen, twenty, and twenty-one of the By-laws for regulating the proceedings of this Council, passed on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are hereby repealed.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of November, 1882.

E. K. CHISHOLM,
Council Clerk.(L.S.) JOHN BOOTH,
Mayor.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.

BY-LAWS to make further provision for the collecting and managing of Tolls and Toll-bars or Gates within the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. So much of the By-laws relating to the establishment, collection, and management of tolls within the said Municipal

District, passed by the Council thereof on the fifteenth day of July, 1873, and published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, on the eighth day of October, 1873, as limits or restricts the operation of such By-laws to certain toll-bars erected, or to be erected, on the Sherwood Road, within the said Municipal District, is hereby repealed, and from henceforth such By-laws shall (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) extend and apply to all and every tolls and toll-bars or gates now or hereafter to be established, erected, or placed by the Council of the said Municipal District on any road whatever within the said Municipal District.

2. From and after the confirmation and publication of these By-laws in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," so much of number five of the said By-laws hereinbefore referred to as grants exemption from tolls to all ratepayers of the said Municipal District whose rates are not in arrears, or to the animals and vehicles of such ratepayers respectively, is hereby repealed.

3. So much of number eight of the said By-laws as requires the name of the toll-bar and the list of tolls payable thereat to be painted on a board, and as regulates the size of the letters thereof, is hereby repealed, and it shall hereafter be sufficient if such name and such list of charges be printed or written, or partly printed or partly written on paper, or calico, in such manner and in letters of such size, as the Mayor of the said Municipal District shall approve, and be exhibited as in the said By-laws provided.

4. Any animal or vehicle in respect of which toll shall have been paid at any gate within the Municipal District aforesaid, shall not be liable to toll at any other gate or bar within the said Municipal District during the day on which such toll shall have been paid: Provided always that the person in charge of such animal or vehicle when seeking to pass through any other bar or gate exhibits the receipt ticket for the toll so paid.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Prospect and Sherwood, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of November, 1882.

(L.S.) JOHN BOOTH,
Mayor.
E. K. CHISHOLM,
Council Clerk.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th December, 1883.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, repealing a certain By-law of that Municipality, relating to suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c., having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

By-law made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, 16th day of December, 1878.

Suits and Prosecutions for Penalties, &c.

By-law 88. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, shall be so commenced or laid by the Solicitor of the Municipality, or by any officer named by the Council for that purpose, imposing the penalty sought to be enforced; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or auditor or servant, except on an express resolution of the Council.

The foregoing By-law, published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette, of date 18th February, 1879, is hereby repealed.

Repealed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.(L.S.) WILLIAM LAING,
Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 19th December, 1883

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, relating to the Meetings of that Borough Council, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

The following By-law was passed by the Borough Council of Woollahra, on the ninth day of October, 1883.

THE Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the second Monday in each month, at the hour of quarter to eight p.m., unless such day shall be a Public Holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the day following.

(L.S.)

ROBERT BUTCHER,

Mayor.

C. A. VIVIAN, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILIKUIN—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th January, 1884.

DENILIKUIN MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Deniliquin, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS for the regulation of the Deniliquin Horse and Cattle Market, and for fixing the rates of dues to be charged thereon.

THE By-laws heretofore in force regulating the management of the Deniliquin Horse and Cattle Market, and published in the Government Gazette of 24th March, 1875, shall be repealed on and from the 1st day of December, 1883, and the following By-laws substituted in their stead.

1. The Deniliquin Horse and Cattle Market, situated at the corner of Poitiers-street and Napier-street, South Deniliquin, shall be open for the sale (subject to the tolls, dues, and regulations hereinafter specified) of horses and cattle on every lawful day, from sunrise to sunset.

2. The yards lately erected on Market-square, South Deniliquin, shall be hereinafter designated "The Deniliquin Sheep Market," and shall be open for the sale (subject to the tolls, dues, and regulations hereinafter specified) of sheep, lambs, goats, and swine on every lawful day, from sunrise to sunset.

3. That the said horses, cattle, and other stock and animals hereinbefore mentioned shall be sold or offered for sale in either of the said Markets only on payment of the dues set forth in the schedule hereto attached, or such other dues as may hereafter from time to time be made and approved by the Municipal Council. The said dues to be payable to the Town Herdsman, or other officer duly appointed of the Council, by the agent, auctioneer, or other person who may sell at such sales.

4. That the said Markets shall be under the control of an officer of the Council, to be called the Markets Inspector, whose duty shall be as follows:—

- I. To see that the Markets Regulations are duly observed.
- II. To inspect all animals of the class or classes hereinbefore mentioned intended for human food exposed for sale in the Markets, to prohibit the sale of any such animal or animals in such Markets which he may consider unfit for human food, and to order the immediate removal of any such animal or animals, and if after the lapse of a reasonable time in that behalf such animal or animals are not so removed to remove or cause the same to be removed.

III. To attend every sale in the Markets and personally collect all fees, tolls, and dues, and to be individually responsible to the Council for the same.

5. That any person attending or using the said Markets who shall obstruct the Markets Inspector in the execution of his duty, under the last preceding clause, or shall neglect or refuse to remove any such animal or animals as aforesaid on being required to do so by the Inspector shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter in clause 13 provided for.

6. That no person shall sell, or offer for sale, in the said Markets any animal except within the time herein specified.

7. That no person shall sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or deliver as sold, without paying Market dues, any horses, cattle, or other animals specified in this By-law, in any place within the Municipality of Deniliquin other than in the said Markets, unless special permission be obtained in writing under the hand of the Mayor; and if such permission be so obtained the charges herein specified shall be paid to the Markets Inspector in the same manner as if such sales were held in the said Markets; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any persons selling any horses, cattle, or other stock at the owner's dwelling-house or shop within the Municipal District of Deniliquin. Any person committing or causing to be committed a breach of this By-law shall, on conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace in addition to all dues or other sums of money which would be payable to the Council if any such sale had been made in the market, forfeit or pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than two pounds, together with and in addition to all costs of suit and proceedings therein.

8. All persons requiring the use of the branding-yard in the Deniliquin Horse and Cattle Market shall pay for each head of stock branded in the said yard one shilling, such branding to be performed by the Inspector or other officer of the Council if required, in which case the person requiring such branding shall give to the Markets Inspector not less than twelve hours previous notice in writing, and all fees under this By-law to be paid before the stock so branded leave the yards.

9. All stock crossing the river within the boundaries of the Municipal District for sale in the Markets or either of them shall pay the current tolls now charged on the bridge, the amount of such tolls to be returned for all stock re-crossing (whether the same shall have been sold or not) within forty-eight hours of their first crossing on the person paying such tolls obtaining an order in writing signed by the Markets Inspector upon the keeper of the toll for the amount thereof, such order to specify the number of stock recrossing with the amount of toll to be refunded thereon. Provided that no refund of such toll shall be made unless the same be demanded on presentation of such order at the time of the recrossing of the stock mentioned therein.

10. Every person intending to offer stock for sale in the Markets shall give to the Markets-Inspector twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing, specifying the number and description of stock to be sold, the names of the owner and auctioneer selling, and the hour of sale.

11. All entrance fees on stock shall be paid before such stock are placed in the market.

12. All dues on sales effected shall be paid immediately on each such sale being completed, and before the stock leave the market.

13. That any person or persons committing or causing to be committed any breach of any of the provisions of these By-laws shall, on conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace, in addition to all dues or other sums of money payable to the Council under any such By-laws, forfeit or pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and not less than two pounds, together with and in addition to all costs of suit and proceedings therein.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

ENTRANCE FEES.

Horse and Cattle Market.

	s.	d.
For every horse, &c.....	0	3
For every head of cattle	0	2

Sheep Market.

For every 1,000 head of sheep or part of 1,000	2	6
For every pig	0	2

MARKET DUES ON SALES.

Horse and Cattle Market.

For every horse.....	1	0
For every head of neat cattle.....	0	9
For every calf under 12 months	0	6

Sheep Market.

For every sheep	0	0½
For every pig	0	6

Such market dues to include entrance fees.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Deniliquin this 31st day of October, A.D. 1883.

(L.S.) WILLIAM M'KENZIE,

JOHN WARING, Council Clerk. Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF RANDWICK—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1884.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Randwick having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

1. The By-laws of the said Council of the Borough of Randwick, dated the 8th day of June, 1875, and published in the Government Gazette of the 27th January, 1876, No. 319, are hereby repealed.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—preservation of order at Council meetings—duties of officers and servants, &c.

*Meetings of the Council.**Ordinary Meetings.*

2. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business on every alternate Tuesday, at the hour of half-past seven p.m., unless such day shall be a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and recorded in the minute-book.

Course of procedure.

4. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz :—

1. The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meetings.
2. Questions and complaints.
3. Statement of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the Bank to the credit of the Municipality.
4. The presentation of reports and petitions.
5. The reading of correspondence.
6. Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given.
7. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business at Special Meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business shall be taken in such an order as the Mayor, or, in his absence, the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may direct.

Motion to be seconded.

6. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

7. Every motion shall be in writing—shall be signed by the mover, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

8. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Petitions.

9. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same, or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee for report [or that the requests therein contained be granted].

Mayor to preserve order.

10. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Aldermen who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

11. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

12. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

13. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

14. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

15. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment, except in Committee.

16. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

17. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

18. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen using offensive expression to apologize.

19. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being implied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council or Committee thereof.

Debate may be adjourned.

20. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

21. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

22. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes have elapsed thereafter.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

23. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council.

Divisions to be entered on Minutes.

24. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

25. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

26. Any By-law relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may by resolution of the Council be suspended *pro tempore* in cases of emergency.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

27. There shall be a Committee of Works for each Ward, and a Finance Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

28. The Committees of Works shall consist of the Aldermen for their respective Wards. The Finance Committee shall consist of three members.

Committees of Works.

29. The Committees of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council in their respective Wards. They may also report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary.

Finance Committee.

30. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the Finances of the Borough.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

31. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

32. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Protection of Funds and Records.

Member or officer of Council not to be surety.

33. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

34. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.—Nor removed.

35. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

36. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purposes of evidence in any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council or Mayor, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

37. No work, except as hereinafter provided, shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

38. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, as under, viz.:—By the Mayor, to the extent of twenty pounds. By the Chairman of any Committee of Works, to the extent of ten pounds. By any Alderman, to the extent of five pounds.

Levying Rates, &c.

Due dates for rates—Defaulters.

39. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall, by resolution, from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, or to the Council Clerk or other proper officer of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1861.

Rates on damaged premises.

40. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Streets and public places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

41. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

42. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

43. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for making out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out, when and where necessary in the opinion of the Council or Committees of Works, the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. And it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage and 12 feet for the foot way on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council, of any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided.

Change of street levels.

44. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee of Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alterations to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Footways may be levelled, &c.

45. The Surveyor may cause all footways to be levelled, and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

46. The Committees for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committees, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

47. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purpose permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Council of the Borough at least one week before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation or hole, as aforesaid, shall be commenced to be erected or put up or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained. Any person or persons offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings; and on every successive conviction for a similar offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

48. If the owner or occupier of any premises situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footway, street, or road, and on demand made by the Council or their overseer or inspector shall not cut or cause to be cut, lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, the said Council and their servants and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and the Council may recover the cost of such work from the owner of the premises; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants or workmen in carrying out this By-law, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project more than 18 inches.

49. It shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, stringcourse dressing, or other erection or construction of any kind, to project more than eighteen inches beyond the alignment of any street, road, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

50. The Surveyor or other officer of the Council may at any time, on the order of the Council, give seven days, notice in writing directing the removal of any building, fence, sign-board, obstruction, encroachment, or erection of any kind, in and upon any reserve, road, street, lane, footway, thoroughfare, or place under the charge of the Council, and such notice shall be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such erection, obstruction, or encroachment belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected; and shall state that in the event of such notice not being complied with in ten days the work will be done at the risk and expense of the person served with such notice. And in any case where, after service of notice as aforesaid, the person served shall not comply therewith, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its officer, and the cost thereof to be recovered from the person so served as aforesaid; and the person neglecting to comply with such notice shall, in addition to the cost of removal, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction shall not be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

51. Notwithstanding the above By-law the Council shall be at liberty to proceed by action for trespass in respect of any such excavation, obstruction, or encroachment.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

52. The provisions, remedies, and penalties contained in the last two By-laws shall apply in all cases of obstruction, injuries, or encroachments by excavating under, digging or taking away any portion of any reserves, road, fence, street, lane, footway, thoroughfare, or place within the Borough or under the charge of the Council.

Persons obstructing Surveyor, &c.

53. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer of the Council, or any person acting for or under him or them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Offences, nuisances—General good order of the Borough.

Damaging public buildings, jetties, &c.

54. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, bridge, road, street, kerbing, sewer, watercourse, gutter, stone steps, footway, fence, posts, rails, wharf, jetty, truck, rails, implement, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Injuring public fountains, washing thereat, &c.

55. Any person who shall wilfully injure any public fountain, well, pump, cock, tap, jet, or water pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done, or pollute the water thereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, tap, or pump, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain, well, or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall use, open, or leave open any cock, tap, or pump of any public fountain or well, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart or other vehicle, or any horse, animal, or thing, at any public fountain, well, or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

56. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any public lamp set up in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing any injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

57. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, ring, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, plant, scrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, reserve, or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse, &c.

58. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any living animal with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth, refuse, or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever to flow into any watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such penalty, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not together exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

59. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, reserve, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street, road, lane, reserve, or public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any road, reserve, lane, footway, or public place, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Allowing filth to flow from premises.

60. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to flow or come from his, her, or their premises shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

Driving or riding on footway.

61. Any person who shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway any wagon, omnibus, cart, dray, stage, bicycle, carriage, wheelbarrow, truck, cask, or vehicle, or shall lead, drive, ride, or place any horse, cattle, or other beast upon any footway, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

62. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, sign-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Borough: or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any footway: or shall allow any vehicle, goods, or property to remain in or obstruct any road, street, lane, or way: or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or foot ways any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other goods or things whatsoever: or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal or other commodity or thing whatsoever, from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriageways, or over any area of any house or premises, over or next to any such street, road, or public place; in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings: and it shall be lawful for any constable, without any warrant or other authority than this By-law, to seize any such stall, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, together with the horses or other animals, if any shall be thereunto belonging, with the harness, gear, and accoutrements thereof, or any such timber or other materials or other matters or things aforesaid, or any of them: and in case any of the goods, wares, or merchandise so seized shall be perishable, or shall be articles of food, then the same shall be immediately forfeited and the person or persons who shall seize the same shall deliver the same, or cause the same to be delivered, to the Superintendent, for the time being of the Benevolent Asylum, and the same shall and may be distributed for the benefit of the inmates of the said Asylum; but otherwise, such constable shall cause the stall, basket, cask, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, horses or other animals, materials or other things so seized, and not being of perishable nature, to be removed to any place appointed for the reception thereof (if there be

any such), or otherwise to such place or places as he or they shall judge convenient, giving verbal notice of such place unto the owner, driver, or person having interest in the things so seized or removed, if he shall be then there present, and the same shall be there kept and detained until such owner, driver, or other person interested therein aforesaid, shall cause to be paid the penalty in which he shall be convicted, together with the charges for taking and removing the same, and of keeping such horses or other animals (if any); and in case the animals or other things so removed shall not be claimed and the said penalty and charges be paid within five days next after such removal, it shall be lawful for any Justice to order the same to be sold, and the overplus of the money arising from such sale (if any) shall be paid to the owner thereof.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

63. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of the streets, roads, or public places, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled conveyances, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to project or hang over any part of such conveyance so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said conveyance, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall also pay any damage occasioned thereby.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

64. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, footways, or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, footways, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

65. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall be actually endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Loitering in streets, &c.

66. Any person or persons remaining or loitering in or obstructing any road, street, footway, or other public place within the Borough shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and for any subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Gambling in streets, &c.

67. Any person playing or betting at any unlawful game, or playing or betting at or with any cards, money table, implement or instrument of gaming, in any street, road, footway, reserve, or other open or public place, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds; and for every subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Affixing placards on walls, and chalking thereon.

68. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper or notice upon any wall, fence, post, stone, pillar, railing, house, or building, nor to deface or mark any such wall, fence, post, pillar, railing, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Cattle, &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

69. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat belonging to him or under his charge to stray or to be depastured in any road, street, lane, reserve, or public place in this Borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Swine, &c., not to be kept within fifty yards of a dwelling-house, &c.

70. It shall not be lawful for any person to breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, outhouse, yard, garden, or other tenement or hereditament situate and being in or within fifty yards of any street, way, or public place or dwelling-house now erected or hereafter to be erected within the limits of this Borough; and every person who shall so offend shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Allowing filth to remain on premises.

71. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to be or remain on his or their premises shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

Stables and nuisances not removed on complaint, &c.

72. In case any privy, stable, cow-yard, pig-stye, or any other enclosure, place, or thing within the said Borough shall be or become a nuisance, or shall be so close to a dwelling-house as to become a nuisance or injurious to the health of the inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Council by notice in writing to order that such privy, stable, cow-yard, pig-stye, or other place or thing, being a nuisance or injurious to health, be remedied or removed within fourteen days after such notice shall have been given to the owner or occupier of the premises wherein such nuisance shall exist, or shall have been left for such owner or occupier at his or her last or usual place of abode, or on the said premises; and every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such nuisance shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Weeds.

73. Any person permitting Bathurst burrs, Scotch thistles, or other noisome or obnoxious plants and weeds to grow in his or her enclosed or unenclosed lands in the said Borough, so that the said plants or weeds shall spread or be likely to spread to the injury or detriment of any resident in the said Borough, who shall not remove and burn the same within seven days after receiving notice to that effect from the Council or its officer shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Removal of night-soil.

74. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and all night-soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours hereinafter prescribed, in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; and no vehicles used for this purpose shall be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and every person offending against this By-law or neglecting to comply with any directions given them shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours for removing night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter.

75. If any person shall take away night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter from any house, place, or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose except within the hours of 11 at night and 5 in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast, or permit to leak or slop out of any cart, bucket, tub, or otherwise, any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or offensive matter in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

76. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or for any other officer appointed by the Council, when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect any butchers' shambles, shops, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, fellmongering establishments, breweries, or places of a like nature in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, shops, tanneries, breweries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the occupier of any such premises as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time (not exceeding fourteen days) after being so directed shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

Slaughtering.

77. Any person slaughtering or causing to be slaughtered any cattle, sheep, swine, or other beast, in any house, enclosure, or place within this Borough for the purpose of sale, without the written sanction of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds for every animal so slaughtered.

Inspection of premises, &c.

78. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of any premises, yards, closets, or drains in the Borough, and shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the purpose of such inspection, and any person obstructing any Inspector or officer in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Discharging firearms, &c.

79. Any person who shall discharge any firearms within the Borough without lawful cause shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Surveyor.

80. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of 150 feet of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the said Council or Surveyor thereof, and they shall be at liberty either to prohibit such blasting, or may appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the safety of life and property, and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

81. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails, bars, or covers over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same or the rails or cover of such kitchens, cellars, or other parts, in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails or otherwise, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; or, if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently or substantially kept covered and secured, any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap, belonging to or connected with his premises; or, if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, all and every of such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such case he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

82. Every person who shall have a well, sunken tank, or pit, situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any public place, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well, tank, or pit, as aforesaid, shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings for every day that such well, tank, or pit shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof.

Holes made for vaults, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

83. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place for the purpose of making any vault, cellar, or basement, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, and keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure, and shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-law, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning, from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceed five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and on conviction for every subsequent offence a sum not less than one pound.

Excavation, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

84. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any premises adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Borough shall

be enclosed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one month after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council, and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned premises to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty before-mentioned.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

85. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe in any waters exposed to view from any inhabited house, public wharf, jetty, bridge, road, street, reserve, or other place of public resort, in or near to the said Borough, between the hours of eight in the morning and eight in the evening; and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Indecent exposure of person.

86. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person, or by indecent behaviour, or by committing a nuisance, in any street or public place or unenclosed land within the said Borough, or in view thereof, or in any public conveyance, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Houses of ill-fame.

87. Upon representation to the Council that any house or premises within the Borough is of ill-fame it shall be lawful for the Council to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the Council consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice; and if such nuisance be not so abated the holder of such house or premises, or person residing or being therein, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, the holder of the house, or person residing or being therein as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance the holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

88. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than five shillings:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass, of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butchers' meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any wire, line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, to the danger, obstruction, or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot, vase, or utensil in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, metal-founder, lime-burner, brick-maker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, fire, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted), to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods or any frame, to the annoyance of any person, upon any public footway.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street, or other public place within the said Borough.

Noisome or offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

89. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade or calling within the said Borough so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to any of the inhabitants thereof; and the business of a soap-boiler, tallow-melter, boiler-down, glue-maker, blacksmith, tanner, currier, or cowkeeper, or any other business, manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke, shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to any of the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade or calling" within the meaning of these By-laws. And if the Council or Mayor shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary, be of opinion that any manufacture, trade, calling, so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade or calling" within the meaning of these By-laws, it shall be lawful for the said Council or Mayor to give to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade or calling, notice to cease and discontinue the same in such reasonable time, not being less than twenty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council or Mayor may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that in such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the said Borough; and if such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive, by the end of the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person thereafter conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome or offensive trade" is about to be commenced—Penalty.

90. The like proceedings as in the last By-law may be taken whenever any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws; and notice may be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same; and any person who shall, after such notice, commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

91. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land whereon or whereon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, or on any premises where the same is about to be established, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Closets, Stables, &c.

Privies or closets to be provided for every building.

92. Every building already built or hereafter to be built shall be provided with sufficient privy or closet accommodation for the sole use of the occupants of such building, and no closet or privy shall be built except in such place as shall be approved in each case by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Insufficient privy accommodation.

93. If the Inspector of Nuisances shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient privy or closet accommodation to meet the requirements of the occupants of any building or premises or of the persons employed therein, he shall cause a notice to such effect to be served upon the owner or occupier of such building or premises, together with full particulars of the extra accommodation in his opinion necessary; and if any such owner or occupier shall not within thirty days from the service of such notice cause the accommodation therein specified to be provided, he or she shall, for every day after the said time during which such building or premises shall remain occupied or such person be employed therein, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than two pounds; and in all cases the onus of proving that such building or premises are not occupied or that such persons are not employed therein shall be upon the said owner or occupier.

Closets, stables, &c., not built in conformity with this Act or being a nuisance to be altered or removed.

94. If any stable, cow-shed, or other out-house, or any closet, privy, and cesspit is or shall be, in the opinion of the Council or Mayor and the Inspector of Nuisances, a nuisance, from its too close proximity to any adjoining premises, or from any other cause, or is not kept in repair and clean, the Council or Mayor may by notice in writing, given to the owner or occupier, order the same to be taken down, altered, repaired, or cleaned, as the case may require; and if any such order be not obeyed within seven days from the service of such notice the Council or Mayor may, without any further notice, cause the same to be pulled down, destroyed, altered, repaired, or cleaned, and shall be entitled to recover all expenses that may be incurred from the owner in a summary way at the suit of the Council.

Stables to be erected only on site chosen by officer.

95. No stable, cow-shed, or other out-house shall be erected except upon a site approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances; and every stable, cow-shed, or other out-house, already built or hereafter to be built, shall be drained, paved, ventilated, and provided with a properly constructed pit for the receipt of manure and drainage therefrom to the satisfaction of the Council and Inspector of Nuisances.

Power of entry for inspection, &c.

96. The Mayor, Surveyor, Health Officer, Inspector of Nuisances, or any person authorized by them or either of them, shall be entitled, at any time between the hours of nine a.m. and five p.m., to enter upon any premises for the purpose of inspecting any portion of the said premises in the Borough or for the better carrying into effect these By-laws.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

97. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council or Mayor thereof, that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council or Mayor shall give notice, in writing, to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he or she continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

98. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith, in the said Borough which then is or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Borough any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

99. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or unenclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewer without notice.

100. It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission from the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such permission, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than forty shillings, and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

101. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed by the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Water from roofs, &c.

102. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rainwater to fall down from any roof, spout, balcony, or other projection, upon or over any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after written notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council or its officer, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound. Provided that any tenant of such premises who shall erect any spouting or pipe in accordance with any such notice may deduct the cost thereof from the rent of the said premises.

Drains in footpaths and slopes, &c.

103. No surface-drain shall be made in any footpath nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend, or shall permit or suffer any slops or filth from his or her premises to flow over or on any footway or street, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for discharge of surface-water from land.

104. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall, within fourteen days next after the service upon him of notice in writing by the Council or its officer, abate such nuisance; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and if within fourteen days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice or be otherwise in default as aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds: And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than fourteen days after such second or any further conviction shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this By-law.

Natural watercourses.

105. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface-water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council, and any person closing or intercepting any such watercourse and failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

106. Every person who shall place or light, or knowingly permit to be placed or lit, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, fences, or erections, shall on conviction for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and shall forthwith remove or extinguish such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article; and any person allowing such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

107. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, or other similar inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and also shall remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Fires in yards.

108. Any person having or lighting any open or other fire in any yard or premises so close to the neighbouring premises as to be a nuisance or dangerous thereto shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

109. Any person burning any shavings, or other matters or things, in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Fireworks.

110. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, open fire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter, by any artificial light other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

111. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," or if the chimney of any building or premises shall take fire by reason of the occupants having neglected to cause such chimney to be sufficiently swept or cleansed, or from any other neglect of such occupant, then such person or occupant shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in every case the proof that such chimney did not take fire through the neglect of such occupant shall rest upon such occupant.

Manufacture of substances liable to sudden explosion.

112. It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or to carry on, either in any building or vault or in the open air, any business for the manufacture of gunpowder or detonating substances, or of matches ignitable by friction or otherwise, or other substances liable to sudden explosion, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Manufacture of inflammable substances—Penalty.

113. It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or to carry on either in any building or vault or in the open air, at a less distance than forty feet from any public way or than fifty feet from any other building or any vacant land belonging to any other person than the landlord, any business for the manufacture of vitriol, or turpentine, or naphtha, or varnish, or fireworks, or oil, or oil-cloth, or other things dangerous on account of the liability of materials or substances employed therein to cause sudden fire or explosion; and if any person shall establish or carry on any such business contrary to this By-law he shall be liable, for every day during which such business shall be so carried on, to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Subsidy reserves to Fire Brigades.

114. For the purpose of protecting life and property in the Borough, the Council may from time to time pay to the funds of any Fire Brigade established in the Borough, or to any other Brigade or person or persons as may assist in extinguishing any fire, such sum or sums of money as shall be determined by resolution of the Council. And further, the Council shall pay to any Fire Brigades as shall, with an engine, have first and second in order attended at any fire within the Borough, such sums of money by way of reward as

the Council may, by similar resolutions have fixed, but no such rewards shall be paid for attendance at bush fires, unless the safety of buildings shall have been thereby endangered.

Appointment of Inspector.

115. For the better carrying out of the By-laws relating to the preventing and extinguishing of fires, the Council may appoint an Inspector of Fires, and shall if necessary pay to such Inspector a salary.

Inspector's duties.

116. It shall be the duty of such Inspector to attend all fires, maintain order thereat, inspect and report upon the appliances of any Fire Brigade established in the Borough, and generally see to the proper carrying out of the By-laws relating to fires; and the Inspector shall have full power without any other authority than this By-law to enter and go upon any premises within the Borough to extinguish fire, and for the purpose of carrying into effect these By-laws; and any person hindering or molesting such Inspector in the discharge of his duties shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound or more than twenty pounds.

Public Amusements.

Unlawful games.

117. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibition or entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Borough; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, or be present at or concerned in any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five pounds or more than fifty pounds.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

118. No dancing saloon bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, public billiard or bagatelle table, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Borough, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance, or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement, who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into force apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds and not more than fifty pounds.

Modes of granting licenses.

119. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be indorsed by two responsible householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held.

License fees.

120. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 1st July, one pound one shilling, and between the 1st July and 31st December, ten shillings and sixpence. All licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

Water supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

121. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit to suffer to run, or to be brought therein, the water of any closet, sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or other filth, unwholesome or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Wilful waste of water.

122. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council, from any waterworks, fountain, pump, well, tank, or reservoir of or belonging to or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, pump, well, tank, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit from or by which he shall be so supplied or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

123. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

124. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council or under their management or control, the storm-water on any gathering ground, whosoever shall by any means whatsoever divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks or some watercourse leading thereto, or to flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought.

125. In time of drought or scarcity of water the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Borough by water-carts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

126. The Council of the Borough of Randwick may cause the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground along any road, street, private road, or lane within the Borough to

be kerbed and guttered in such manner as the Council may think fit, one-half of the cost of such kerbing and guttering to be borne and paid by the owner of such house or ground. Such cost may be recovered in a summary manner before any two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. Provided also that no proceeding for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount, signed by the Council Clerk, shall have been delivered to such owner, or at his last-known place of abode.

Recreation grounds.

127. Parks or places of a like nature for the purpose of public recreation may be established by the Council either within the boundaries of the said Borough or in any public reserve adjacent thereto, which, or the use of which, may be granted to the Council for the purpose of public recreation, upon such terms as the Council shall by resolution approve; and the Council may make rules and regulations for the management and maintenance of such places of recreation, and any person breaking any of such rules and regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Cricket, &c., only to be played by permission.

128. No person shall be permitted to play cricket, football, baseball, or any game in any public reserve or park in this Borough, except by and with the written consent of the Mayor or Council, and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Trees in streets.

129. The Council shall have power to plant trees, shrubs, and plants in the streets, reserves, and public ways of this Borough, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing, fence, or thing protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the trees, railing, fence, or thing so injured.

Penalties where no special penalty mentioned and for obstructing enforcement of By-laws.

130. Every person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall, where no penalty is mentioned for such offence, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds. And any person obstructing any person in the discharge of any duty imposed or in the exercise of any privilege conferred by any of these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Randwick, this twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.)

GEORGE DENNING,

Mayor.

W. BETHUNE,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd January, 1884.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

THE following additional By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Newtown, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

ALL persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places in the Borough of Newtown to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any Officer of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown or any Police Officer, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than five shillings.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1883.

JESSE COWLEY,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) CHARLES BOOTS,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PARKES—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st January, 1884.

PARKES MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Parkes, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," and the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PARKES.

Ordinary Meetings.

1. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the first Monday in every month, at the hour of 8 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on the day following.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute Book.

Order of Business at Ordinary Meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings other than special meetings:—

Firstly.—The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meetings. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to their accuracy.

Secondly.—Statement of accounts, showing all moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the present state of the banking account of the Municipality.

Thirdly.—The reading of correspondence, and if necessary, ordering thereon.

Fourthly.—Presentation and reading of reports from Committees, and ordering thereon.

Fifthly.—Reading of special reports from members or officers of the Council.

Sixthly.—Presentation of Petitions.

Seventhly.—Order of the day and adjourned motions.

Eighthly.—Motions of which notice has been given.

Ninthly.—Notices of motion.

Tenthly.—Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Order of business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings the business, after reading and confirmation of Minutes, which shall be conducted as at ordinary meetings, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Aldermen at whose instance such meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Absence of proposed mover.

5. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

6. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Decision on points of order final.

7. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Motion to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

8. Every motion of which notice has been given shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover; and no motion, when seconded, shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

10. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Petitions and correspondence.

11. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read be referred to a Committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

12. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

13. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor or presiding Alderman to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Aldermen to speak only once.

14. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee or in explanation. Provided that any Alderman, though having previously spoken on the original question, may speak once on each amendment; and the mover of every original question shall always have the right of final reply.

Mayor to put questions to the Council.

15. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall put all questions for the vote of the Council, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon. He shall be at liberty to put any such questions as often as may be necessary to enable him to form his opinion as to the sense of the majority thereupon.

Divisions.

16. Any Alderman may call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and the votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman, except the Chairman, who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Right of pre-audience.

17. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which Alderman is entitled to be first heard.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

18. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

Offensive personal reflections not to be permitted.

19. No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon, or impute discreditable motives to any other Alderman. Any Alderman so offending, shall immediately, upon being thereto required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expressions and retract any such imputation of motive and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologize and to withdraw the offensive expressions or to retract the imputation of motive shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every such first offence, and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Duration of speeches.

20. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes unless by leave of the Council.

Adjournment of debate.

21. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day, and on the resumption of the debate the Alderman upon whose motion the same shall have been adjourned shall be entitled to priority of audience. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion within thirty minutes from the time of negativing such last motion for adjournment.

Questions to be read when required.

22. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Production of documents.

23. Any Alderman may demand the production of all papers and documents relating to the subject under discussion.

Rescinding motion already passed.

24. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained unless special notice of same shall have been given.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee meetings.

25. The Council Clerk shall give notice of the intended meetings of any Committee to the members thereof whenever requested so to do by the Chairman of such Committee.

Duration of Special Committee.

26. The appointment of Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged. Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules observed in Committee of the Whole.

27. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee.

Composition of Committees.

28. No Committee of the Council shall consist of less than three members, of whom two shall form a quorum.

Standing Committees.

29. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary there shall be three Standing Committees, viz., a By-law Committee, a Finance Committee, and an Improvement Committee.

By-law Committee.

30. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all By-laws which may be required for the good government of the Municipality; they shall also consider and report upon all questions affecting such good government committed to them by any resolution of the Council.

Finance Committee.

31. The Finance Committee shall examine all accounts and report upon all questions affecting the finances of the Municipality committed to it by the Council, and the right of calling by report the attention of the Council at all times to the financial administration of the Municipality.

Improvement Committee.

32. The Improvement Committee shall inspect all public works in progress throughout the Municipality, and may call the attention of the Council by report at all times thereto, and to the state of any public street, lane, or thoroughfare, which may require attention; they shall also consider and report upon all questions of an analogous character referred to them by any resolution of the Council.

Committees may take evidence.

33. Every Committee may take evidence upon any question or questions of fact, and a minute of such evidence or its substance must in all such cases be appended to their report.

Time of appointment of Standing Committees.

34. The Standing Committees shall be appointed within thirty-one days after the commencement of each Municipal year.

Mode of appointment of Committee.

35. Any member moving for a Special Committee may propose certain Aldermen as members thereof, or they may be chosen by ballot, and every member moving the appointment of a Select Committee and naming its proposed members shall name himself as one of them. Provided that any Committee thus moved for may, on the demand of any member of the Council be appointed by ballot.

When appointment is by ballot.

36. In any case when a ballot shall have been demanded the names of all the Aldermen shall be written or printed upon slips of paper, of which one shall be handed to each Alderman who, having struck out the names of all but those for whom he desires to vote, shall fold his paper and hand it folded to the Mayor or presiding Alderman. The ballot papers having all been handed in and mixed shall afterwards be inspected by the Mayor or presiding Alderman in the presence of all the Aldermen then present, and the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall after inspection, order the result to be recorded.

Appointment of officers.

37. In all cases where security is required the sureties offered must be approved by the Council, and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of its members or any person holding office under the Council.

The like.

38. No officer shall be appointed until a specification of his duties and the amount of his salary shall be approved of by the Council, nor until one week's notice at least shall have been given in one or more of the local newspapers inviting applications for such appointments.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

39. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose, and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor or his authority.

Moneys to be deposited in Bank.

40. The Treasurer of the Council shall, within twenty-four hours of the receipt of moneys on behalf of the Council or as soon as possible thereafter, deposit all such moneys in a Bank, to be named by the Council, to the credit of the Corporation, and his cash-book and Bank pass-book balanced shall be laid before the Council at every meeting. He shall also lay his accounts before the Council at the first meeting of each quarter or oftener if required.

Preliminary proceedings before undertaking work.

41. No work shall be undertaken before the probable expense be ascertained by the Council, and all accounts shall be examined by the Finance Committee and their report obtained before any warrant can issue for payment thereof, which warrant must be signed by the Mayor and at least one member of the Finance Committee. In cases of emergency, however, a warrant may be granted by the Mayor with the assent of any two Aldermen authorising the expenditure of a sum not exceeding ten pounds, but in all such last-mentioned cases the issuing of such emergency warrant shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

Records and papers to be kept private.

42. Excepting, as otherwise provided by law, if any person shall, without the permission of the Council first had and obtained, show, lay, open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person, not being a member of the Council, the person so showing, laying open, or exposing any of the said books, papers, or records shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than thirty pounds.

Records not to be defaced or altered.

43. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Nor removed.

44. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record from the Council Chamber or office of the Council Clerk without leave of the Council first had and obtained shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than thirty pounds.

CLASS II.

Collection and enforcing payment of rates.

45. The rates and taxes levied by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected yearly, and such yearly payments shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rate appoint.

Special rates.

46. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provision of any sections other than section 164 for the purposes mentioned in any of such other sections of the said Municipalities Act of 1867 shall be collected in such manner and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them appoint.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

47. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the Act into the office of the Council Clerk during office hours.

Defaulters.

48. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

49. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue and direct the enforcement of distress warrants against the goods, chattels, and effects of all such defaulters or to cause such defaulters to be sued in a Court of competent jurisdiction for the amount of such rates as in the payment of which they shall respectively be in default, the Council to determine by resolution from time to time whether the Mayor shall enforce by distress or by suit.

Bailiff—tenure of office.

50. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Sureties for Bailiff.

51. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Council to the extent of £50 each for the faithful performance of his duty.

Levies and distress.

52. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distresses for the recovery of rates under the warrant of the Mayor, such warrant to be made in accordance with the form in Schedule hereto annexed marked A.

Entry and levy.

53. The Bailiff shall be paid for entry and levy made under the provisions of these By-laws according to the Schedule annexed marked C.

Making a distress.

54. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall forthwith make out an inventory in the form and to the effect of the Schedule annexed marked B, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident in the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress has been made, and the Bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk for the information of all parties concerned.

Bailiffs to enter upon land, &c., &c.

55. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff and such assistants as he may require, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods thereon or therein, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days or sooner, with the consent of owner, it shall be lawful to sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction either on the premises or at such other place within the municipal district as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose; and the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the sum distrained for, together with the expense attendant upon such distress, shall be paid over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold. Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any crop of cereals, fruit, or vegetables which may be growing at the time when such distress shall be made.

Bailiff may impound.

56. The Bailiff when making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made of what nature or kind soever it may be in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for that purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land and premises when any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and to carry and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Goods—how to be sold.

57. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may, by writing, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of sale to be paid to Council Clerk.

58. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses as soon as possible after such sales, together with the copy of every inventory and account of every such sale or sales.

Bailiff may appoint deputy.

59. The Bailiff, with the sanction of the Mayor, or an Alderman in the Mayor's absence, may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise for the time being all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in such cases be held responsible for the act of such deputy.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipal District of Parkes, do hereby authorize you, Bailiff of the said Municipal District, to distrain the goods and chattels of the dwelling-house on or in and upon the land and premises of situate at _____ for the sum of £ _____ being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipal District to the _____ day of _____ for the said dwelling-house (land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 ____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Parkes, dated of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____ within the said Municipal District, for the sum of £ _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District to the _____ day of _____ 188 ____

Bailiff.

(List to be appended.)

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
For serving every warrant and making levy	2	6
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	6
For man in possession, each day or part of day.....	6	0
For sale and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale, in addition to the cost of advertisement (if any).		

SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES.

60. All drains whatsoever, and water-closets, earth closets, privies, cesspools, and ash-pits, within the Municipal District of Parkes, shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage therefrom, and every cesspool within the said Municipal District which shall be formed or made below the surface of the ground shall be also constructed so as that the watertight walls or sides thereof shall project on all sides at least six inches above the surface of the ground in which cesspools shall be formed or made.

Private passages, yards, ways, and premises.

61. All private passages, yards, right-of-ways, and other premises within the Municipal District of Parkes, shall be kept in such a state in respect of cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Removal of house refuse.

62. The occupier of any house, building, or premises, within the Municipal District of Parkes, shall cause the yard and ground adjacent or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, or other such refuse matter produced or accumulated on such premises, to be collected in one place in such yard or ground, and to be kept there in an inoffensive condition and so that the same shall not be productive of any nuisance, and shall cause all such refuse matter so collected to be from time to time removed from such yard, ground, or premises, as often as such refuse matter shall amount to a quantity equal to one cubic yard. And if at any time the occupier of any premises shall neglect or fail to have such rubbish or refuse matter so removed as aforesaid, the Inspector of Nuisances shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of such occupier. Nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the occupier of any premises from causing any manure, ashes, or other refuse matter as aforesaid, produced or accumulated thereon, to be kept for the purpose of being used for manure on any garden or on any land contiguous to such premises. Provided such manure, ashes, or other refuse matter shall not, previous to the removal thereof, for use as manure on any garden or land as aforesaid, be kept not less than fifty yards of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Cleansing of privy cesspools.

63. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the Municipal District of Parkes shall cause every privy cesspool thereon to be emptied and cleansed from time to time as soon as any portion of the contents of such cesspool shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of one foot from the top of the wall-sides or lining of such cesspool. Provided that the contents of any privy shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except between the hours of ten (10) p.m.

and five (5) a.m.; and provided also that the contents of any privy or cesspool shall not be removed or discharged therefrom until such contents shall have had mixed therewith a quantity of chloride of zinc, carbolic acid, common salt, or some other efficient deodoriser sufficient to effectually deodorise and disinfect the same.

Where cesspools are not provided.

64. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspool constructed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding By-law (No. 60) shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or other material, efficient for deodorising night-soil, and shall cause all night-soil which may be deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet to be, immediately on the deposit thereof, covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth or other deodorising material as aforesaid sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorise the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

65. The occupier of any land within the Municipality of Parkes on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-stye, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect of cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure, produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and to be there kept in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance, and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be from time to time removed from such premises as often as the quantity of the same so collected or accumulated shall amount to two cubic yards. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances at the expense of such occupier.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

66. No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited in or by the side of any street, or on any road, street, or right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public place within the Municipality of Parkes (not being a manure depot duly appointed by the Municipal Council of Parkes as a place for the deposit of manure, rubbish, or other such refuse matter), any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil; and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, on any land, field, or garden within the Municipality of Parkes any night-soil, blood, offal, or offensive matter or thing, unless any such offensive matter or thing shall be immediately, on the deposit thereof, covered over by the person depositing the same, with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluvia from any such manure, soil, or other offensive matter before-mentioned. Provided that nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the use as manure for any garden or land of the contents of any earth-closet or any other privy or closet where such contents are deposited on any such field or land in a perfectly deodorized state, and so as not to cause nuisance or offence either at the time of the deposit of such contents or afterwards.

Notice to proprietors.

67. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers that the yards, closets, or drains of any premises is, or are, a nuisance or offensive, and after inspection such shall be found to be the case, notice shall be given in writing to the proprietor or tenant of such premises to remove or abate such nuisance within forty-eight hours after such notice; and if, after such notice, the nuisance shall not be removed or abated, the proprietor or tenant of the said premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

68. Upon complaint being lodged with the Inspector of Nuisances he may, at all reasonable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any buildings, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, and examine any carcass meat, flesh, fish, or other perishable article of food which may be therein, and in case any such articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food, but unfit, the same may be seized by him; and if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace (upon evidence taken before such Justice) to be unwholesome, he shall order it to be destroyed, and the owner thereof or other person in whose custody it was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Fireworks.

69. Every person who, without leave of the Council, previously had and obtained, shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or who shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Erection of bark buildings.

70. All persons are prohibited from erecting buildings, any portion of which shall be constructed of bark or other dangerously inflammable material, and any person or persons erecting such building shall forfeit on conviction of every such offence a penalty of not more than ten pounds. Provided that this By-law shall only be enforced within the now populous portion of the Municipality of Parkes, that is to say, within the following boundaries: Commencing on the west by Bogan-street, on the north by Bushman-street, on the east by Hill-street, and on the south by Robinson-street, including both frontages of each street.

Traffic may be stopped.

71. The Council or any person or officer acting under authority of such Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same.

Buildings not to be erected beyond the building-line of any street

72. Should any person erect any building, verandah, or fence other than an awning, beyond or outside the building-line of any street within the Municipality without the consent of the Council he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, and should he or she neglect to remove the same upon receiving notice in writing from the Council so to do, the Council shall have power to remove the building, verandah, or fence, or other erection or obstruction at the expense or charge of the person so offending.

Injury to kerb-stones, gutters, &c., &c.

73. No driver, carter, or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer or cause to be done any damage or injury to the kerb-stones, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway, and no person shall be at liberty to ride on horseback or to drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind on the footways.

Kerbing to be fixed.

74. That in all cases where owners of property apply for kerbing to be fixed on edge of footpath, such kerbing shall not be done by this Council until all rates due by such owners of property, together with one-half the estimated cost of such kerbing, is paid.

Careless riding or driving.

75. No person shall ride or drive through or upon the streets or any public place so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered.

Destroying pathways or roads.

76. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut-up, or destroy the pathways or roads or to remove loam, sand, or gravel from any of the streets or roads of the Municipality without the authority of the Council, and for such authority a fee of one shilling shall be paid.

Placing materials on streets or pathways.

77. No person shall be allowed to place on the street or pathways building materials otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by the sanction, in writing, of the Mayor or two Aldermen, and no person shall be allowed to have waterholes or excavations for cellars or other purposes in or adjoining any public place unfenced or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers by; and all places where buildings are being carried on, where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side, and to keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise.

Cattle straying and swine not to be kept.

78. Any person suffering any swine or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her or under his or her charge to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured within the following boundaries: Commencing on

the west by Bogan-street, on the north by Bushman-street, on the east by Hill-street, and on the south by Robinson-street, including both frontages of each street, shall on conviction forfeit or pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

79. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate or being within the abovenamed boundaries shall on conviction forfeit or pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings and not less than ten shillings.

Planting trees.

80. Upon any ratepayer applying to the Council to have trees planted opposite his or her premises on any street or road within the Municipality, and such ratepayer paying to the Council the sum of ten shillings for each tree, the Council may direct the Works Committee to have such trees planted at the cost of the Council.

Damaging trees and shrubs.

81. No person shall destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing in any street or thoroughfare or other public place within this Municipality, or injure any hedge, fence, gate, or building in such street, thoroughfare, or public place, or to set fire to any shrubs or trees, or to cut or remove any timber from any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid, or to destroy, tear, deface, or otherwise injure any notice, proclamation, or other document purporting to be under the authority of the Council, or of any officer of the said Council, which shall be affixed in any public place.

Destroying Currajongs.

82. Any person or persons cutting, injuring, or destroying any Currajong tree or trees (not on private property) within this Municipality shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound or more than ten pounds.

Shafts unprotected.

83. Any person or persons leaving any shaft or shafts not securely protected within this Municipality shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound or more than five pounds.

Removing protections from shafts.

84. Any person or persons wilfully removing such protection as aforesaid from any shaft or shafts within this Municipality shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than five pounds.

Persons bathing.

85. No person shall bathe within two hundred yards of any public road or place, unless in some enclosed place, or otherwise in such manner as not to offend against common decency.

Exposing goods for sale.

86. No person shall place or expose for sale on the pathways or streets carts, goods, parcels, or produce of any kind whatever, to the obstruction of the public.

Noxious weeds.

87. All owners or occupiers of property within the Municipality of Parkes shall keep their lands free from Bathurst burr, thistle, or any other noxious weed; and failing to do so, after getting notice in writing, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than five pounds; and if weeds are not destroyed by owners or occupiers of land after the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice as aforesaid, the same shall be destroyed by order of the Council, and at the expense of the owners or occupiers.

(L.S.) HENRY H. COOKE,
Mayor.

WILLIAM YEO, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Parkes, October 3rd, 1883.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th February, 1884.

BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Waverley, for the regulation of places of amusement within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

THE following By-laws were passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Waverley, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A.D. 1883.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

1. No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law), shall exist or be established within the Borough of Waverley, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance or an annoyance to any inhabitant or violating public decency or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council shall at its next meeting by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable, and any person or persons having already established any such place of amusement who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into force apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid, without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of granting licenses.

2. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought and the premises in which it is to be held.

License fees.

3. Licenses may be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the first day of January and 31st December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

ROBT. THOMAS ORR,
Council Clerk.(L.S.) W. H. SIMPSON,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th February, 1884.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, relating to the use of Cess-pits and Charcoal Filters within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAW adopted by the Municipal Council of Woollahra, on Tuesday, the 11th September, 1883.

That no person shall be permitted to allow soap-suds, slops, or sewage matter of any kind whatsoever to flow from his or her premises into any public ways of this Borough, or into any gutter or drain situate therein, without first causing such soap-suds, slops, or other sewage matter to pass through a charcoal or coke filter of a size and design to be approved by the Council. Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than 20s.

(L.S.) ROBERT BUTCHER,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th February, 1884.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Camperdown, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

ANY person intending to erect any dwelling-house or other building within the Borough of Camperdown shall, before commencing such erection, apply for and obtain from the Municipal Council the levels and building alignment of the street, or that portion thereof fronting the land upon which such building is intended to be erected. And upon the receipt of the sum of five shillings from such applicant for each such intended house or building, the Municipal Council shall furnish the levels and alignment aforesaid, and shall grant to such applicant a permit to occupy during such erection, a portion of the footpath, for the purpose of depositing thereon building material, allowing at least two feet in width of such footpath for pedestrians.

Any person commencing to build without first obtaining the levels and alignments and the permit as aforesaid shall be fined in each and in every case in any sum not exceeding five pounds and not less than two pounds, to be recovered in a summary way, as under section 193 of the Act 31 Victoria No. 12.

All persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets, footpaths, or other public places in the Borough of Camperdown, to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council, or by any Police officer. Any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

No person shall be permitted to make any opening or excavation on any roadway or footpath within the Borough of Camperdown (except for the purpose of conveying rainwater or surface drainage to the gutter course), without first obtaining permission of the Municipal Council so to do, and paying to the said Council, the sum of two shillings and sixpence. Any person offending shall for each offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Camperdown, on the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.)

R. THOMSON,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WAGGA WAGGA—AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th March, 1884.

WAGGA WAGGA MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following amended and additional By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wagga Wagga, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.—SECTION I, PART I.

The Council shall meet at the Council Chamber every alternate Thursday at 3 (three) o'clock p.m.

We certify that the foregoing amended By-law was passed at a properly constituted meeting of the Borough Council of Wagga Wagga, on Thursday, the 11th day of May, 1883.

(L.S.) A. T. BOLTON, Mayor.

J. HAWKES,
Council Clerk.

PART V.

7. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corners at the intersection of Gurwood and Fitzmaurice Streets (that is to say, from Gurwood-street into Fitzmaurice-street, or from Fitzmaurice-street to Gurwood-street) at a pace faster than a walk shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon wall, house, or building, footway, or kerbing, or fence, having frontage to any street or lane, or being within 10 feet of any street or lane, within the limits of the Borough of Wagga Wagga; nor to deface any such wall, house, building, or fence, by chalk or paint, or in any other manner; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall, upon the complaint of the owner or occupier of any such wall, house, building, or fence, or officer of the Council, forfeit and pay on conviction a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

9. Every person who, being the occupier of or having the control or use of any vacant land, fence, right of way, or passage, of whatsoever description, within the Borough, shall place, cause, or permit to be placed, or suffer to remain after being placed, in the open air, on any vacant place, or in any yard, street, right of way, or passage, any empty cases, paper,

shavings, or crates packed with straw or other inflammable substance, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds, and each day's continuance of the same unabated or unremoved shall be deemed to be a separate offence; and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding one pound for every day the nuisance shall remain and continue.

10. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, or public place within the Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or might be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

PART VII.

Public vehicles.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire, nor shall any person act as the driver or the conductor of any such vehicle within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in form of Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and the Mayor or the By-law Committee may grant a license for such vehicle, specifying the number of passengers such vehicle is licensed to carry, or to drive or to conduct a vehicle, upon payment of the license fee as prescribed in Schedule C hereto.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which in the opinion of the Mayor shall be unsafe, or in bad repair or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

4. Licenses for proprietors and drivers of vehicles shall be in the form of Schedule B hereto or to the like effect.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be in force from date of such license until the thirty-first of December or the thirtieth of June then next ensuing; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be specified by indorsement on the license, under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk.

6. Licenses may be renewed each year or half-year, by indorsement thereon, under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk, if the person applying for the renewal of such license be approved by the Mayor, and the vehicle for which such renewal is required is in good repair and approved by the Mayor.

7. For every such license and renewal thereof there shall be paid to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of such Borough, the several rates set forth in Schedule C hereto.

8. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any vehicle unless he be eighteen years of age.

9. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk or an officer of the Council, and numbered consecutively.

10. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license to any person, without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor or the By-law Committee, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Council.

11. The person or persons in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be deemed to be the owner or owners of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

12. The license of the proprietor or driver of any vehicle may be suspended by the Mayor, who shall report such suspension at the then next regular meeting of the Council, and such license then by resolution of the Council may be revoked.

13. The By-law Committee or the Mayor shall, as often as they or he may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all licensed vehicles, or of any such licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same; and if any such vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness shall at any time be found by them or by him to be unfit for public use, notice of the same shall be given by the Inspector of Vehicles to the proprietor of such vehicle; and if after such notice he shall use or let to hire such vehicle, or suffer the same to be used or let until the same, or the harness or horse, or horses used in drawing the same, as the case may require, shall be in a fit condition for public use, the By-law Committee or the Mayor may suspend for such time as they or he may deem proper the license of such vehicle; and in case any person shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle before said Committee or Mayor, at such time and place as he may be called upon, either by letter or notice in one of the local papers, for the purpose of having the same inspected, the said Committee or Mayor may suspend the license of such vehicle.

14. The number of the license granted for every licensed vehicle shall be affixed thereon, in figures not less than two inches in height, white upon a black ground, in some conspicuous part of such vehicle.

15. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the said Borough unless there shall be painted the number of the license of such vehicle, and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to these By-laws, in words at length, in the following form, that is to say, licensed to _____ inside and _____ outside.

16. No vehicle shall be allowed to carry at one time a greater number of passengers in the inside or upon the outside thereof than the same shall be licensed to carry. The driver of any vehicle infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each passenger carried in excess of the number which the vehicle is licensed to carry.

17. Any person having taken his or her seat in any licensed vehicle, and not paying the fare when demanded during the ride, shall on conviction forfeit and pay to the owner or driver of such vehicle an amount equal to three times the fare chargeable, in addition to such fine as the convicting Justices may inflict, not exceeding forty shillings.

18. Every driver, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall during such taking up or setting down place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be on that side of the street, and at a line with the kerbing or edge of the foot-path, at which the taking up or setting down is required.

19. The driver of every licensed vehicle shall be constantly attendant upon the same when standing, or whilst plying or engaged for hire.

20. Every licensed vehicle plying or engaged after sunset shall be provided with a light on each side, and shall keep the same lighted until sunrise, if so long plying or engaged.

21. The owner of every licensed vehicle at the time of obtaining the license for the same, and every driver of any such vehicle at the time of registering his license, shall without charge have a printed copy of this part of these By-laws delivered to him, certified by the signature of the Council Clerk.

22. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council shall be Inspector or Inspectors, during the pleasure of the said Council, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the Borough; and such Inspector or Inspectors shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and shall at all times see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed.

23. For every offence against the provisions of this Part of these By-laws to which no specific penalty has been attached herein the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding £5.

SCHEDULE A.

To the Municipal Council of Wagga Wagga.

I, _____ residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me for within the Borough.

Dated 188 .

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to _____ within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, from the date hereof to the _____ next, subject, nevertheless, to all and every of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating hereto.

Given under the seal of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, this 188 .

Mayor. Council Clerk.

PART VIII.

Carters.

1. No cart or other vehicle shall be permitted to cart, draw, or carry for hire merchandise, produce, wood, water, sand, earth, bricks, gravel, stone, or other material for building or other purposes, within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. The Mayor shall from time to time license such carts, waggons, or drays as respectively, after inspection by the By-law Committee or the Mayor, shall be found fit for public use, and also such carts to be used in carting wood or water for sale respectively, or both wood and water, and also for carts carting sand, gravel, stone, earth, bricks, or any other material for sale, or carting for hire, or any person carting any of the above under contract or to be employed as night-carts within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, as shall after the like inspection be found fit for such purposes respectively; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council such sum as with respect to each kind of cart aforesaid is set out in Schedule A hereto.

3. Every such license shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force until the 31st day of December or 30th of June next ensuing; and the owners named in any license shall cause to be painted or marked, and to be kept so painted or marked, on the off or right-hand side of the cart thereby so licensed, the name of the Borough, with the number of such license, in legible letters; and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

4. The driver of every licensed cart, waggon, or other vehicle shall hold the license of such cart, waggon, or other vehicle, and shall, when required by the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, or by any other person wishing to hire, or having hired such cart, waggon, or vehicle, produce for the inspection of the person so requiring such license. Any driver declining to produce such license when so required shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

5. The word "cart" shall, for the purpose of this Part of these By-laws, include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage, whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals, used wholly or chiefly for the carriage of burthens or heavy goods; the word "wood-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking or carting of firewood for sale or under contract; the word "water-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking or carting of water for sale or under contract; and the word "night-cart" shall mean a cart used in carrying or removing of night-soil, offal, or other offensive refuse.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayor to grant a transfer of any carter's license from the holder of such license to any other approved person, upon payment to the Council Clerk of a transfer fee of 2s. (two shillings), such transfer to be indorsed upon such license and duly registered by the Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE A.

	£	s.	d.
For four-wheeled vehicles, per annum	2	0	0
For two-wheeled vehicles, per annum	1	0	0
For four-wheeled vehicles, for six months.....	1	1	0
For two-wheeled vehicles, for six months	0	10	6

SCHEDULE B.

A Requisition for Carter's License to

To the Mayor of the Borough of Wagga Wagga,—

I, _____, residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me for cart No. _____, within the said Borough.

This is to certify that a carter's license, No. _____, is hereby granted to _____, or within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, from the date hereof to the _____ day of next _____, subject nevertheless to all and every of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the Common Seal of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, this _____ day of _____ 188 _____.

Mayor.
Council Clerk.

PART IX.

1. All closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and cesspits, within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, shall be constructed and kept in such a manner as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom, and where practicable no cesspit or cesspool shall be situated within 25 feet of any dwelling.

2. From and after the publication of these By-laws in the New South Wales Government Gazette, there shall not be formed, dug, or excavated, any pit, hole, or excavation, within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, for the reception of night-soil; and all privies and closets made and constructed after such publication, shall be fitted and provided with a movable, watertight receptacle or pan for the reception of night-soil: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Council of the said Borough to grant permission to any person to construct closets with cesspits in thinly-populated parts of the said Borough, such cesspits to be constructed in such manner as the said Council shall direct; and any person by whom or by whose authority any such pit, hole, or excavation shall be formed, dug, or excavated within the said Borough without such consent as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 and not less than 10s.

3. A separate closet shall be provided for every dwelling-house within the said Borough; and where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a properly-constructed dividing wall between each closet and that of those adjoining, and each such wall shall reach from the floor to the roof.

4. Whenever any closet, cesspool, cesspit, or urinal within the Borough shall be in such a state as to become injurious to public health, or a nuisance, or opposed to common decency, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances of the said Borough to give to the owner or occupier of the premises on which such closet, cesspool, cesspit, or urinal, shall be situated, a notice in writing to amend, clean, or alter the same, in such manner as in the said notice shall be directed; and any owner or occupier neglecting or refusing to comply with the requirements of such notice for the space of forty-eight hours after service thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, and it shall be lawful for the said Council, after the expiration of such period of forty-eight hours, to cause such amendment, cleansing, or alteration to be made and effected, and the cost and expense thereof shall be recoverable by the said Council from the said owner or occupier, as money paid for and at the request of such owner or occupier.

5. No cesspit, cesspool, closet, or privy within the Borough shall have connected therewith or attached thereto any drain, opening, pipe, or other appliance capable of being used for the purpose of discharging the contents thereof upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground or into any drain or sewer and any owner or occupier of premises on which any such cess-pit, cess-pool, closet, or privy shall exist, who shall permit or suffer such contents to be discharged as aforesaid, or shall wilfully suffer such drain, opening, pipe, or appliance to exist, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

6. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, closets, pans, and other receptacles for night-soil, shall be removed in properly constructed water-tight carts or water-tight tanks, by nightmen licensed by the said Council, and only during the night-time, between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a.m.; and every person removing night-soil without having obtained such license, or removing night-soil in carts, tanks, or receptacles which are not water-tight, or in such a manner that such night-soil or any part thereof may in the course of such removal flow over or upon the ground, or removing night-soil in the evening before midnight, or in the morning after 5 a.m., shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Council to grant licenses to nightmen, authorizing them to carry on the business of removing night-soil, and an annual fee of £1 shall be paid by such night-man in respect of each cart used by him in such work.

8. The said Council may from time to time appoint one or more depôt or depôts within the said Borough for the reception of night-soil and other offensive matters; and any person depositing the contents or any part of the contents of any closet, privy, cesspool, cesspit, or night-soil pans, in or upon any place within the said Borough other than such depôt or depôts as aforesaid, shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

9. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances of the said Borough at any time to inspect any closet, privy, cesspool, or cesspit within the said Borough, and for that purpose to demand admission to any premises; and any person without reasonable excuse refusing admission to the said Inspector, or preventing or obstructing him from or in making such inspection, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

10. Every person intending to erect or construct any closet, privy, or urinal within the said Borough shall give to the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough notice in writing of such his intention, such notice to be given not less than twenty-four hours nor more than seven days before proceeding to erect or construct the same; and any person proceeding to erect or construct any closet, privy, or urinal within the said Borough, without having given such notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

11. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, make a trench or trenches on the depôt or depôts appointed for reception of night-soil, and shall deposit in such trench or trenches all night-soil which shall from time to time be taken to such depôt or depôts, and shall cover the whole of such night-soil with earth to a depth of two feet, and with disinfectants, so as to prevent any nuisance or offensive effluvia from arising therefrom; and any nightman or other person who shall deposit night-soil or other offensive matter on any such depôt otherwise than in such trench, or without covering and deodorizing the same in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

PART X.

By-laws for the regulation of slaughter-houses.

1. Every Inspector of Slaughter-houses and of any animals intended to be slaughtered within the Borough of Wagga Wagga may, upon receiving due notice thereof, inspect all animals intended to be slaughtered, and shall particularly describe the colours, mark or marks, brand or brands, and sexes, together with the name of the owner or owners thereof, which particulars he shall carefully enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for the purpose, and which book such Inspector shall produce when required for examination by the Council or any Justice of the Peace, Sub-inspector, Sergeant of Police, or any Police Officer.

2. The owners or occupiers of slaughter-houses shall give the Inspector twelve hours' notice, in writing, of the number of cattle intended to be slaughtered at any particular time; and any person neglecting or refusing to give such notice as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every head of cattle slaughtered prior to inspection.

3. The Inspector shall only inspect cattle for slaughter in the yards adjoining licensed slaughter-houses.

4. No person shall be permitted to slaughter cattle, sheep, or pigs, intended for sale within the Borough, except at a duly licensed slaughter-house.

5. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences within the Municipality, animals for his or her or their family, servants, or labourers.

6. The owner or occupier of any slaughter-house within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, used for the slaughter of animals intended for human food, shall keep the milts or spleens and lungs of all animals slaughtered in the said slaughter-house for a period of six hours after the animals have been slaughtered, unless the Inspector of Slaughter-houses shall have previously examined the milts or spleens or lungs of such slaughtered animals; and any such owner or occupier as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. Every person who may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Wagga Wagga Borough Council shall be Inspector of Slaughter-houses within the Borough of Wagga Wagga; and such Inspector may from time to time enter into and examine all such slaughter-houses, and the milts or spleens and lungs and carcasses of all animals slaughtered.

8. It shall be lawful for any such Inspector appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, to ask, demand, and receive the sum of three-pence for each and every head of cattle, and one penny for each and every head of sheep, pig, calf, or lamb slaughtered at any licensed slaughter-house, to be paid by the keeper of such licensed house or place.

9. Any person who shall assault, resist, or obstruct any such Inspector of Slaughter-houses when in the execution of his duty, or shall aid, abet, or incite any person so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than ten pounds.

10. The blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house and premises used therewith shall be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with this By-law shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

11. The word "animal" shall for the purpose of these By-laws be held to include cattle, sheep, pigs, calves, and lambs.

—
PART XI.

Penalties.

1. Every person committing a breach of any provision of any preceding By-law shall when no specific penalty shall have been provided for such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

—
We certify that the foregoing By-laws were passed at a properly constituted meeting of the Borough Council of Wagga Wagga, on Thursday, the 30th day of August, 1883.

(L.S.)

A. T. BOLTON,

Mayor.

J. HAWKES,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF BATHURST—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th April, 1884.

BOROUGH OF BATHURST.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Bathurst, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.—BOROUGH OF BATHURST.

Regulations of Proceedings.

Day of meeting.

1. The Council shall meet every alternate Wednesday at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, or on such other day at such hour as may by resolution of the Council be from time to time appointed.

Failure of meeting for want of quorum.

2. When any meeting shall lapse or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Order of business at ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings other than special meetings:—

Firstly—The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meetings,—no discussion to be permitted on such minutes except as to their accuracy.

Secondly—Statement of accounts showing all moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the present state of the Banking account of the Municipality.

Thirdly—The reading of correspondence, and, if necessary, ordering thereon.

Fourthly—Presentation and reading of reports from Committees, and ordering thereon.

Fifthly—Reading of special reports from members or officers of the Council.

Sixthly—Presentation of Petitions.

Seventhly—Order of the day and adjourned motions.

Eighthly—Motions of which notice has been given.

Ninthly—Notices of motion.

Tenthly—Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

No motion rejected by the Council shall be again brought forward by any Alderman or Mayor until the expiration of three calendar months from the date of said rejection: Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular

order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Order of business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings the business, after reading and confirmation of minutes, which shall be conducted as at ordinary meetings, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Alderman at whose instance such meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Mayor may take part in discussions, &c.

5. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may take part in all discussions and proceedings of the Council.

Petitions.

6. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of those persons only whose signatures shall be attached thereto, and it shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to assure himself, and to state to the Council his assurance, that its language and tone are not disrespectful to the Council nor otherwise objectionable. It shall also be incumbent on him to state, on presenting a petition, its purport and prayer.

Mayor or presiding Alderman to preserve order.

7. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman whom he may deem to be out of order.

Calls to order.

8. Any Alderman may call the attention of the Mayor or presiding Alderman to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

Decision on points of order final.

9. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Statement of reason of decision on such points.

10. The Mayor or presiding Alderman when called upon to decide points of order or practice shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without

discussing or commenting upon the same, and no discussing upon such ruling shall at that meeting be permitted, but any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman on any such question of order or practice may, by motion after notice, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or practice which may thereafter arise.

Mayor to put questions to the Council.

11. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall put all questions for the vote of the Council, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon. He shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form his opinion as to the sense of the majority thereon.

Divisions.

12. Any Alderman may call for a division, in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by a law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Right of pre-audience.

13. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which Alderman is entitled to be first heard.

Aldermen to speak only once.

14. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in Committee or in explanation. Provided that any Alderman, though having previously spoken on the original question, may speak once on each amendment, and the mover of every original question shall always have the right of final reply.

Digressions not to be permitted.

15. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion.

Offensive personal reflections not permitted.

16. No Alderman shall make personal reflections upon or impute discreditable motives to any other Alderman; any Alderman so offending shall, immediately upon being thereto required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expressions and retract any such imputation of motive, and make an apology satisfactory to the Council; any Alderman declining so to apologize and to withdraw the offensive expressions, or to retract the imputation of motive, shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every such first offence, and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Duration of speeches.

17. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes, unless by leave of the Council.

Adjournment of debate.

18. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day, and on the resumption of the debate the Alderman upon whose motion the same shall have been adjourned shall be entitled to priority of audience; any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion within thirty minutes from the time of negativing such last motion for adjournment.

All motions must be seconded.

19. No notice whatever shall be taken by the Mayor or presiding Alderman of any motion or amendment unless it be seconded.

Motions to be reduced into writing.

20. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing and signed by the mover.

One amendment to be discussed at one time.

21. Only one amendment shall be discussed at one time, and upon the adoption of an amendment the original motion shall be rejected, and the amendment so carried shall be acted upon.

Production of documents.

22. Any Alderman may demand the production of all papers and documents relating to the subject under discussion.

Questions may be read.

23. Upon the request of any Alderman the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Protests.

24. Any member may protest against any resolution or vote of the Council; notice of intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution or vote is

come to, and the protest itself in writing must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if in opinion of the Council it be inconsistent with truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may by resolution or notice be ordered to be expunged; in such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee meetings.

25. The Council Clerk shall give notice of the intended meetings of any Committee to the members thereof whenever requested so to do by the Chairman of such Committee.

Duration of Special Committee.

26. The appointment of Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged: Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules to be observed in Committee of the whole.

27. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Committee Report to be signed by Chairman.

28. Every report of a committee shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee.

Composition of Committees.

29. No Committee of the Council shall consist of less than five members of whom three shall form a quorum.

Standing Committees.

30. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be four Standing Committees, viz., a By-law Committee, a Finance Committee, a Works and Improvement Committee, and a Lighting Committee.

By-law Committee.

31. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all By-laws which may be required for the good government of the Borough; they shall also consider and report upon all questions affecting such good government committed to them by resolution of the Council.

Finance Committee.

32. The Finance Committee shall examine all accounts and report upon all questions affecting the finances of the Borough committed to it by the Council, and shall have the right of calling by report the attention of the Council at all times to the financial administration of the Borough.

Works and Improvement Committee.

33. The Works and Improvement Committee shall inspect all public works in progress throughout the Borough, and may call the attention of the Council by report at all times thereto and to the state of any public street, lane, or thoroughfare which may require attention; they shall also consider and report upon all questions of an analogous character referred to them by any resolution of the Council.

Committees may take evidence.

34. Every Committee may take evidence upon any question or questions of fact, and a minute of such evidence or its substance must in all such cases be appended to their report.

Time of appointment of Standing Committees.

35. The Standing Committees shall be appointed within thirty-one days after the commencement of each municipal year.

Mode of appointment of Committee.

36. Any member moving for a Special Committee may propose certain Aldermen as members thereof, or they may be chosen by ballot; and every member moving the appointment of a Select Committee, and naming its proposed members, shall name himself as one of them. Provided that any Committee thus moved for shall on the demand of any member of the Council, be appointed by ballot.

Where appointment is by ballot.

37. In any case where a ballot shall have been demanded, the names of all the Aldermen shall be written or printed upon slips of paper, of which one shall be handed to each Alderman, who having struck out the names of all but those for whom he desires to vote, shall fold his paper and hand it folded to the Mayor or presiding Alderman. The ballot papers having all been handed in and mixed, shall afterwards be inspected by the Mayor or presiding Aldermen in the presence of all the Aldermen then present, and the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall after inspection order the result to be recorded.

Suspension of By-laws.

38. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council or of Committees may be suspended temporarily in cases of emergency if not less than five-sixths of the members of the Council then present, shall deem such suspension necessary.

Appointment of officers.

39. In all cases where security is required, the sureties offered must be approved by the Council, and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of its members, or any person holding office under the Council.

The like.

40. No officer shall be appointed until a specification of his duties and the amount of his salary shall be approved of by the Council, nor until one week's notice at least shall have been given in one or more of the local papers inviting applications for such appointments.

Complaints against officers.

41. No notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint against any officer or servant of the Municipality, unless the same be in writing and signed by the person or persons complaining.

Custody of seal and records.

42. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Corporation or relating to the property thereof, shall be kept in the Town Hall, Bathurst, in the office, and in charge and custody of the Council Clerk or Mayor for the time being.

Mayor to affix common seal.

43. The Mayor shall affix the corporate seal to and shall sign all documents creating an obligation upon the Council, such affixing of the seal and such signing shall be done in the presence of the Council Clerk, who shall witness the same.

Moneys to be deposited in Bank.

44. The Treasurer of the Council shall within twenty-four hours of the receipt of moneys on behalf of the Council or as soon as possible deposit all such moneys in a Bank to be named by the Council to the credit of the Corporation, and his cash book and bank pass book balanced shall be laid before the Council at every meeting. He shall also lay his accounts before the Council at the first meeting of each quarter, or oftener if required.

Preliminary proceedings before undertaking work.

45. No work shall be undertaken before the probable expense be ascertained by the Council, and all accounts shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and their report obtained before any warrant can issue for payment thereof, which warrant must be signed by the Mayor, the Treasurer, and at least one member of the Finance Committee. In cases of emergency, however, a warrant may be granted by the Mayor with the assent of any two Aldermen, authorizing the expenditure of a sum not exceeding forty pounds, but in all such last mentioned cases the issuing of such emergency warrant shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

Absence of Aldermen without leave.

46. Any Aldermen absenting himself for more than two consecutive fortnightly meetings without leave previously obtained, shall be fined not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds for each subsequent absence from the meetings of the Council.

Lapsing of motion through absence of Alderman.

47. In the event of any Alderman who may have given notice of a motion failing to attend or to provide a substitute to make such motion, the same shall lapse.

Drawing of cheques.

48. No cheques for money shall be drawn, except on production of a warrant authorizing payment, the number of cheque shall thereon be inserted in the warrant, and the number of the warrant shall be entered on the body and on the butt of the cheque, and all warrants for amounts over one pound must be paid by a separate cheque.

Records and papers to be kept private.

49. Excepting as otherwise provided by law if any person shall without the permission of the Council first had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person, not being a member of the Council, the person so showing, laying open, or exposing any of the said books, papers, or records shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than thirty pounds.

Records not to be defaced or altered.

50. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence, a penalty not ex-

ceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Not removed.

51. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove, any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record from the Council Chamber or office of Council Clerk, without leave of the Council, first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than thirty pounds.

CLASS II.

Collecting and enforcing payment of rates.

52. The rates and taxes levied by the Council under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-four of the Municipal Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected half-yearly, and such half-yearly payments shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rate appoint.

Special rates.

53. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of any sections other than section one hundred and sixty-four, for the purposes mentioned in any of such other sections of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them appoint.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

54. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the Act into the office of the Council Clerk during office hours, that is to say, every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Defaulters.

55. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

56. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue and direct the enforcement of distress warrants against the goods, chattels, and effects, of all such defaulters, or to cause such defaulters to be sued in a Court of competent jurisdiction for the amount of such rates as in the payment of which they shall respectively be in default; the Council to determine by resolution from time to time whether the Mayor shall enforce by distress or by suit.

Bailiff.

Tenure of office.

57. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Sureties for Bailiff.

58. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.

59. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Mode of proceedings in distress.

60. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, signed by the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office, and all proceedings under or in respect of such distresses and warrants, and upon the sale of goods levied upon by virtue thereof shall be, except in so far as they may be otherwise provided for by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by these By-laws, the same as are directed by the provisions of the Act. 15 Vic., No. XI., with respect to distresses for rent under a lease or demise.

Proceeds of distress.

61. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Bailiff to appoint deputy.

62. The Bailiff, with the permission in writing of and signed by the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office, may employ any person or persons to act temporarily as his deputy or deputies and assistant or assistants, in carrying into effect any distress warrant: Provided always that in such case the Bailiff shall be held responsible for the acts and omissions of all and any such persons so employed by him.

Costs of distress.

63. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council for every levy and distress made under these By-laws, the costs and charges as follows :—

	s.	d.
Distress warrant	2	6
Levying distress and making inventory	5	0
Man in possession each day or part of day	6	0

Advertisements (whatever amount has been paid) and 5 per cent. on the net proceeds of the goods.

CLASS III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials.

64. Every person who shall place or shall knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material of any kind, in such manner as to endanger contiguous buildings shall, on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings and not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials, and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid, for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences.

65. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable materials so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce thereof, or any chattels therein, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall also remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction, and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

66. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be, and also to the Council Clerk of his intention so to do, or within twenty-four hours after giving the last given of such notice, or between the hours of four in the afternoon of any day and eight in the morning of the following day, shall forfeit a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Fireworks.

67. Every person who, without leave of the Council previously had and obtained, shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street or any public place, or who shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

68. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke vent, or stove pipe, herein called the common chimney, shall forfeit a sum of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any criminal court for such act as and for an indictable offence.

Negligently allowing chimney to be on fire.

69. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated, shall forfeit a sum of not less than five shillings and not more than forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

CLASS IV.

Public places, thoroughfares, roads, streets, and encroachments thereon.

Certain roads, streets, &c., to be henceforth under the charge of the Council.

70. All roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares within the Municipality and exceeding eighteen feet in width, which are now in public use, or which, previously to the passing of these By-laws, have been proclaimed or laid down and marked out (except such as are vested in any Road Trust), shall from henceforth be under the charge and care of the Council.

New roads, &c., to be reported upon.

71. No new public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, way, park, square, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public (excepting only such streets, &c., as by the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the Council is compelled to take charge of), shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, thoroughfare, way, park, square, or other place as aforesaid, shall have been examined by the Improvement Committee, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Surveyor to mark out roads.

72. The surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall, under the Improvement Committee, be the proper officer for marking out when and where necessary the roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the care, construction, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which land with frontage to

Temporary stoppage of traffic on streets, &c.

73. The Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, may at any time, by order of the Council, cause the traffic of any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or of any portion thereof, to be stopped during necessary repairs, or for the taking up or laying down of any pipes, or for any other necessary purpose. Any person offending against this By-law by travelling on such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, during such temporary suspension of traffic; or by removing, demolishing, or injuring any obstruction placed on any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare for the purpose of such suspension of traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

No encroachment on streets, &c., allowed.

74. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure, shall be allowed (except as hereinafter mentioned), to project or encroach on any part thereof; and in order that the due alignment of the roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the Borough shall be observed, and that no encroachment shall be made thereon, it shall not be lawful for any person (unless for some temporary purpose, permitted by the Council), to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation or hole on, under, or near such road, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Council at least three weeks before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole as aforesaid, shall be commenced to be erected, or put up, or made, and the assent of the Council thereto obtained; and in default of the same the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction for a similar offence, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than three pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Levelling footways.

75. When any footway shall have been marked out, in manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth and with an equal slope and inclination, and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction, that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is, or hereafter may be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Penalty for interference with servant of Council removing obstructions or encroachments.

76. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or with any person or persons acting for or under him in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said surveyor or officer; or who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with any servant or servants of the Council in the exercise of any powers given to the Council, or in carrying out of any orders lawfully given by the Council under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-six of the Municipalities' Act of 1867, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

77. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, currier, or cow-keeper, or any other trade or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of or otherwise offensive to the inhabitants, to be newly established or carried on in any building or place within the limits of the said Borough, except in such place or places as shall be previously approved by the Council, so that the same shall not be a nuisance to the

inhabitants, or prejudicial to public health; and from and after the first day of January, A.D. 1870, the business of a soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, carrier, or cow keeper, or any other obnoxious, offensive, or unwholesome trade or manufacture as aforesaid which has been already established shall not be continued or carried on in any building or place within the said Borough, except with such approval as aforesaid: And whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction for every such offence before any two or more Justices of the Peace a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Proviso to preceding By-law.

78. Provided always that if any question shall arise whether any trade or manufacture is of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the Borough, the same shall be determined by the Justices as incident to the case. Provided, also, that notice in writing shall be given to the person engaged in such trade or manufacture, and if he shall discontinue the same within six months after the receipt of such notice he shall not be liable to a penalty in that regard; and if any person after having received such notice, and discontinued such trade or manufacture, shall again renew or re-establish the same he shall be liable to the penalties in that regard imposed by these laws.

Drawing or hauling timber.

79. Any person who shall haul or draw or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Obstructions on footpaths.

80. No chain or other obstruction shall be allowed to hang over the footpath or kerbstone; all awnings, verandahs, and balconies erected over the footpath must not be less than eight feet in the clear above the footpath and kerbstone; and no verandah, awning, or balcony shall be erected except by permission of the Council, and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall upon conviction pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds for the first offence; and on every subsequent conviction shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Placing carriages, stalls, goods, &c., on footways.

81. Any person who shall set or place or cause or permit to be set or placed any stall, board, chopping block, show board (on hinges or otherwise), basket-wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel in or upon or over any carriage or footway in any street or public place within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed any coach, carriage, buggy, gig, dog-cart, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, provided that the free passage of the footway is not obstructed by any board, plank, or any other material being placed across it during the loading or unloading of any cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, &c., for taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or if private vehicle waiting for persons lawfully using the same, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or if any person shall set or place or cause to be set or placed in or upon or over any such carriage or footway any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or other building or premises over any part of any such footway or carriage-way or over any area of any house or other building or premises or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto such street or public place and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council, or if any person who having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed any such stall, board, plank, show-board, chopping block, basket-wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, or

cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them or any other stall, board, show-board, chopping block, basket-wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, carriage, buggy, gig, dog-cart, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway of or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close up to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway.

Areas to be covered and enclosed.

82. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space adjoining the footway of any street or public place within the said Borough beneath the level of the kerbstone or exterior edge of such footway shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing, and every such owner or occupier as aforesaid having any steps adjoining the footway of any street or public place shall in the like manner protect and guard the same so as to prevent the like danger; in failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

83. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the said Municipality, and if any person shall offend in the premises he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices, provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered.

84. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any street or footway within the limits of the Municipality, or at the side thereof, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such street or footway, shall within the space of three calendar months from and after the passing of these By-laws cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over, and shall not be at liberty to open the same, or to draw water therefrom, unless by means of a pump closely and securely fixed therein, and if any person having such a well as aforesaid, shall fail to cover and secure the same within the time, and in the manner hereby required and directed, every such person shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of two shillings and sixpence for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions of this By-law.

Polluting or diverting water courses.

85. Any person casting any filth or rubbish into any public water-course or sewer, or obstructing, or diverting from its channel, any such sewer or watercourse, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, in addition to the costs of removing such filth or obstruction, and of restoring such water-course, such costs of removal to be recovered summarily in the manner provided for the recovery of penalties under these By-laws, provided that such penalty and expenses together shall in no case exceed fifty pounds.

Damaging public walls, &c.

86. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, bridge, road, street, sewer, water-course, sluice, pump, fountain, cock, waterpipe, or other public property, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, such costs to be recovered in a summary manner, in the mode provided for the recovery of penalties under these By-laws, and if the same be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Removal of night-soil, &c.

87. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein through or in any street or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of four in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any

street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand upon any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Discharging fire-arms.

88. Any person discharging fire-arms without lawful cause, or without the sanction of the Council first had and obtained, in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Bathing in public.

89. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe within the said Municipality in any waters exposed to view from any road, street, or dwelling-house in or near to the said Municipality between the hours of six in the morning and eight in the evening, and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Indecent exposure.

90. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in view thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Swine not to be kept; Horses, goats, &c., not to stray.

91. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditaments, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place within the limits of the Borough; nor to suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street or public place therein; and any person who shall so offend shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Private avenues.

92. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the limits of the said Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, lanes, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than twenty shillings for the second offence.

Injury to or extinguishing lamps.

93. Any person who shall be convicted of wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguishing any lamp set up for public convenience within the limits of the said Borough, shall—over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, to be estimated by the Justice before whom such offender shall be brought—forfeit and pay upon conviction for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor exceeding five pounds: Provided that in no one case shall the expenses and penalty together amount to more than fifty pounds.

Riding on drays.

94. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such vehicle in any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such distance from such carriage or vehicle or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses and cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage or vehicle whatsoever, meeting any other carriage or vehicle shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage or vehicle on the left or near side of the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or vehicle or person in or upon the same; every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Careless or furious driving.

95. Any person who shall ride or drive through any street or public place within the limits of the said Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall be actually endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Riding on footways.

96. Any person damaging any footway or leading, driving, or riding any horse or other animals upon any footway of any street or road within the said Borough, shall pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Placarding or chalking walls.

97. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, building, bridge, fence, alignment-post, or lamp-post within the limits of the said Borough, nor to deface any such wall, house, or building, bridge, fence, alignment-post, or lamp-post by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall, upon the complaint of the owner or occupier of any such wall, house, building, bridge, fence, alignment-post, or lamp-post, upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Driving cattle in the Borough.

98. No person shall drive through any street, lane, or public thoroughfare of the Borough any live stock between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. during the months of May, June, July, and August, nor between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. during the other months of the year, except calves and foals under one year old, quiet milch cows, quiet broken-in horses or cattle (and known as such), sheep, pigs, and goats; every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the driving of cattle through the Borough before noon of any day if the route of such cattle be through the lane on the south side of the railway, and shall not prevent the driving of stock from the present sale-yards between half-past two o'clock and half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, if the route taken shall be nearest to the lane on the south side of the railway.

Cleansing shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

99. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment who shall obstruct or molest any such officer in the inspection thereof, or refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Miscellaneous offences against health and comfort of inhabitants of Borough.

100. Every person who in any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or public place and close to the footway, thereof without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view; or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other buildings, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material, or thing (unless within a yard or enclosure), when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.

Any one who shall connect any down pipe for the conveyance of rain water from any house or other building into the street with any other underground drain or pipe for the purpose of carrying off tub water, bath water, slops, or offensive matter, from the premises.

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nailmaker, metal founder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not closing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window and closing such aperture or placing a screen before the same every evening within one hour after sunset, so as to effectually prevent the light from showing through the door, way, window, or aperture, next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive matter, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other public footway.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private or public yard, alley, road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or any other place within the said Borough.

Flying Kites.

101. Any person flying any kite or kites in any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or any public place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

CLASS V.

Slaughter Houses.

Inspection of animals, &c.

102. Every Inspector of Slaughter-houses shall upon receiving information of any cattle having been slaughtered, or of any cattle being intended to be slaughtered, and also in all cases in which notice shall have been given to him or left at his usual place of residence of the intention to slaughter any cattle, repair without delay to the place where such slaughtering has taken place or is intended to be done, and shall examine and inspect the said cattle slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered, and shall take a particular description thereof with the colour, mark or marks, brand or brands, sex, and apparent age, together with the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, and of the time and place of slaughter which particulars he shall carefully enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, which book such Inspector shall when required produce for examination by the Council or by any person or persons deputed by the Council to make examination thereof.

Notice of intention to slaughter, &c.

103. Every person intending to slaughter any cattle within the limits of the said Borough, shall first give twelve hours notice in writing to the Inspector of Slaughter-houses of the cattle intended to be so slaughtered, specifying the place and time under the penalty of five pounds for each and every head of cattle which shall be so slaughtered without such notice having been given as last mentioned, unless it shall be made to appear to the Justices before whom such fine shall be sought to be recovered, that such notice could not have been given, and that owing to some unforeseen accident it was necessary that such cattle should have been immediately slaughtered; and in all cases in which any cattle shall have been slaughtered within the said Borough without having been previously inspected as aforesaid, notice thereof shall be immediately given to the said Inspector, and the skins of such cattle shall be kept or preserved for three days, and be produced upon demand at the place of slaughter to the Inspector for the Borough under the penalty of five pounds for every skin so neglected to be preserved and produced.

Where inspection to be made.

104. Every inspection of cattle or sheep shall be made in the yards adjoining a licensed slaughter-house, and the owner or occupier of any such licensed slaughter-house shall keep the melts or spleen and lungs of all animals slaughtered therein for twelve hours after the same have been slaughtered, unless the Inspector shall have previously examined such melts, spleens, or lungs; and every owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse to comply with these provisions or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Slaughter of diseased animals.

105. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal infected with any disease affecting the melt or spleen or lungs to be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house, or, if after the

slaughter of any animal it shall be found to be diseased and such owner or occupier as soon as the animal is inspected and condemned shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcase to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector, such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. Provided, however, that should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some veterinary surgeon or other competent person as arbitrator in his behalf, and in the event of the Inspector and such veterinary surgeon or other competent person not agreeing it shall be lawful for and incumbent upon them, under a penalty of ten pounds each, to appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Inspector may enter shop, &c., for certain purposes.

106. Any such Inspector may, and he is hereby empowered at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat or as a slaughter-house, and to examine any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh which may be therein, and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh which may be therein appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and to be unfit for such food, the same may be seized, and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace upon the evidence of a competent person that any such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed or be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every animal or carcase, piece of meat or flesh so found.

Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

107. Every slaughter-house within the said Borough shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed within one hour after any animal or animals shall be slaughtered therein, and the blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any slaughter-house or in the premises or appurtenances thereunto belonging shall be removed once at least in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any slaughter-house who shall neglect to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction for every such offence, before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary way, any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Slaughtering in unlicensed premises.

108. If any person or persons shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered, any animal in any house or place not licensed for such purpose, according to law, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for each and every animal so slaughtered.

Animals slaughtered for home consumption.

109. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences, within the said Borough, animals for the personal consumption of himself, herself, or themselves, or of his, her, or their family, servants, or labourers: Provided that the place where any such animal so slaughtered be not less than forty yards from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering, as in the By-law aforesaid.

Collection of slaughtering fees.

110. The fee upon every inspection of cattle under the provisions of these By-laws of cattle slaughtered or to be slaughtered, shall be at the rate of three-pence per head, which fee shall be paid by the owner or person slaughtering any such beast, to the Inspector for the said Borough or other authorised officer of the Council, upon demand, and if not so paid, the same may be sued for and recovered in the name of such Inspector or other authorised officer of the Council without any further authority than is hereby given, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be incumbent upon such Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, to collect all slaughtering fees not later the first day in every month.

General Provisions.

Construction of terms.

111. The word "Animal," used in these By-laws, shall be held to mean and include bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, oxen, sheep, pigs, calves, and lambs, and the words "die of any disease," to apply to all cases of death, other than by killing or slaughtering.

The like.

112. The words "Borough," or "Borough of Bathurst," where necessary, shall be deemed to apply to, and shall be taken to be included in every clause of these By-laws, whether the

same shall be expressly mentioned or not, and no objection shall be taken or allowed by reason of the absence of such words, or any or either of them, in any part of these said By-laws, and where anything is directed to be done or prohibited from being done, whether in any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place, or in any manner howsoever or by whomsoever, the same shall be taken to mean within the Borough of Bathurst, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The like.

113. Any words in these Bylaws appearing in the singular number shall be taken to include the plural number, and any words in the plural number shall be taken to include the singular number, and any words in the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine gender, and vice versa.

As to interference with Council in enforcing By-laws.

114. Any person obstructing or interfering with any officer or officers of the Council or other person or persons doing or performing any duty or act under these By-laws, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor more than two pounds.

Passed at a meeting of the Bathurst Borough Council, held on Wednesday, the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(L.S) F. HALLIDAY,
Mayor of Bathurst.

18th July, 1883.

DAVID C. WILLIAMSON, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th April, 1884.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, for the management and control of the Market Stalls at Newcastle, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS to enable the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newcastle, to regulate the Market Wharf, and to establish tolls, rates, and dues at the Public Wharf, at Boat Harbour, or Market Wharf Basin, at the foot of Market-street, and for the Government thereof, in addition to those already confirmed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, 19th October, 1881.

Stalls may be let &c.—Time of opening and closing.

1. The stalls at the Market Wharf Basin, Market-street, may be let by public competition by way of auction or by tender for a term of five years, and shall be opened as a Produce Market on every lawful day between the hours of 4 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock in the evening, but goods may be received after these hours.

Appropriation of the market for sale of produce, &c.

2. The stalls in the interior of the said Market shall be used for the sale of meat, poultry, game, eggs, and all kinds of orchard, garden, and dairy produce, and of such other goods as are usually sold in produce markets, except live pigs, cattle, or sheep.

Sale of fish.

3. No persons shall occupy any standing place in the said market for the disposal of fish, unless such places be sanctioned by the Market Clerk.

Inspection of fish.

4. No person shall bring into the said market for the inspection or sale any fish unfit for human food, and the said Market Clerk shall seize and destroy all fish brought into the said market, unfit for human food.

Removal of goods.

5. Any person purchasing any goods at the said market shall remove the same within one hour after said purchase.

Not to write on same, &c.

6. No person shall write or cause to be written any name or notice over his or her stall in the market, or shall put any nails, hooks, or pegs in any part thereof, without the consent of the Municipal Council or the Market Clerk, or shall refuse to take down such nails, hooks, or fittings to such stall when required to do so by the clerk.

Goods not to be placed without consent.

7. No person shall place or cause or suffer to be placed any matter or thing within any of the market sheds or open spaces for the sale of goods, unless such place be sanctioned by the clerk.

Stalls to be cleansed.

8. Any person occupying a stall or open space, shall keep the portion occupied by him in a clean and wholesome condition.

No loitering allowed.

9. No person shall obstruct any of the entrances, thoroughfares, passages, or divisions of the said market, or shall loiter therein, or carelessly drive any animal therein, or go into or behave or appear therein in a drunken or disorderly state or manner, or throw fruit or any other substance therein.

Not to create a Nuisance.

10. No person occupying a stall or stand, in any portion of the market shall permit or suffer any offensive or unwholesome matter or thing to remain therein, or shall commit a nuisance in any part of the said market; nor shall it be lawful for any person to empty, sweep, spill, slop, or cast into the waters of the basin, any rubbish of any kind.

Moneys to be paid to Town Clerk.

11. There shall be paid to the Market Clerk such weekly rents for the stalls and tables in the said Market, as the Municipal Council may from time to time determine, before any person shall be allowed to occupy any stall or table in the interior of the said Market, and the said Clerk shall within 24 hours after deposit the amounts so received at the Council Chambers, with the Town Clerk.

Order to be preserved.

12. No person shall either in the said Market, or in the open space adjoining, or at any portion of the basin, obstruct, prevent, hinder, resist, or interfere with the Market Clerk or any other officer or servant of the Municipal Council in the performance of any duty under these or any other By-laws in force for the regulation, control, and management of the said Market, or be drunk, or excite any riot, or curse, or swear, or use any gross indecent, obscene, filthy, or abusive language, or be guilty of any misconduct thereat.

To provide Weights and Measures.

13. The Council shall provide Standard Weights, Balances, and Measures, duly compared in accordance with the provisions of the fourth clause of the Act 3rd William IV, No. 4, and all metal weights and balances of any kind in use by the Clerk shall be again compared in like manner at least once every year.

Other goods may be sold by permission.

14. The Municipal Council may permit in any stall the sale of goods other than those mentioned in the preceding clause.

Penalties.

15. Any person who shall commit a breach or offend against any of the By-laws, shall for such breach or offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

(L.S.) WILLIAM LAING,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE--AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th May, 1884.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.--AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following Amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, for the regulation of the Markets in that Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

THE By-laws of the said Council of the Borough of Newcastle, for the regulation and collecting rents, tolls, and dues at the Newcastle Borough Market, dated twenty-seventh day of November, 1871, and published in the Government Gazette of the thirty-first day of January, 1872, are hereby repealed.

Designation of market.

1. The Market Building in Hunter-street and premises enclosed at the southern end thereof, are hereby established and constituted a Public Market, and shall henceforth be designated "The Newcastle Borough Market."

Appropriation of the market for the sale of produce.

2. The stalls in the interior of the said market shall be used for the sale of meat, poultry, game, eggs, and all kinds of orchard, garden, and dairy produce, and of such other goods as are usually sold in Produce Markets, except live pigs, cattle, or sheep.

Other goods may be sold by permission of the Council.

3. The Municipal Council may permit in any stall the sale of other goods than those mentioned in the preceding clause.

Open space between the stalls.

4. The open space between the two stalls in the market shall at all times be kept clear of all obstructions, and when the market is open the public shall have free access to such open space.

Appropriation of the yard.

5. The yard at the south end of the Market Building is hereby appropriated for weighing goods, and transacting such business as may be most conveniently therein attended to by the Clerk of the Market, also for the use of stall-holders in the market, for receiving and delivering, packing and unpacking goods intended for sale at or removal from the market.

No packages to be allowed to remain in the yard.

6. No cases or packages, whether containing goods or otherwise, shall be allowed to remain in the market yard, and every stall-holder owning or having charge of such cases or packages must remove or cause them to be removed therefrom, each day before the market is closed; and in the event of any store-

holder refusing or neglecting to obey this By-law, the Clerk of the Market is hereby empowered to cause such cases or packages to be removed and stored at the cost and risk of the stall-holder so refusing or neglecting to remove the same.

Market days

7. The market shall be opened every day during the year, except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Time of opening and closing Market.

8. The market shall be opened at five o'clock in the morning from the first day of September to the last day of February in every year, and at six o'clock in the morning during the rest of the year; and it shall be closed at nine o'clock in the evening, except on Saturdays, New Year's Eve, and Christmas Eve, when it shall be kept open until eleven o'clock.

Clerk to weigh or measure goods.

9. Any person purchasing any article or goods at a stall by weight or measure, may, before removing such article or goods, require the Clerk of the Market to weigh or measure the same, and if such article or goods or any portion thereof be found deficient in the weight or measure represented, the person holding the stall at which such shall have been purchased shall be liable to a penalty under these By-laws.

Standard weights and balances, &c., to be provided.

10. The Clerk of the Market shall be provided by the Council with standard weights, balances, and measures, duly compared in accordance with the provisions of the fourth clause of the Act 3rd William IV, No. 4; and all metal weights and balances of any kind in use by the Clerk shall be again compared in like manner, at least once every year.

Horses or carts not admitted.

11. No horses, drays, carts, or vans shall be admitted within the market premises.

Goods not to be placed beyond the stalls.

12. No occupier of any stall shall place, or cause or suffer any goods to be placed, beyond the line of the stalls in the market; and if any goods be so placed, he or she must immediately remove them at the request of the Clerk of the Market.

Stalls not to be altered without consent of the Clerk.

13. No person shall write, or cause to be written, any name or notice over or on any stall or other part of the market, or drive any nails, or put any hooks or pegs into the wood or brickwork of the building without the written consent of the Clerk of the Market.

Stall to be cleansed.

14. The holder of any stall shall, within three hours after the opening of the market, cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, such stall, and the space in front thereof, and shall remove all rubbish and sweeping therefrom; and shall not suffer anything whatsoever to remain in such space; and any person placing any obstruction in such space shall be liable to a penalty under these By-laws.

Unoccupied stalls, &c., &c, to be cleansed.

15. Whenever any stall shall be unoccupied, the lessee shall cause the same to be kept clean, and the space in front of it to be cleansed in the same manner as an occupier would be compelled to do by the preceding clause.

Unwholesome food to be destroyed.

16. The Clerk of the Market shall seize and destroy, and is hereby authorised to destroy, all unsound or damaged provisions which shall be exposed in the market.

Stale provisions, &c., to be removed.

17. All stale provisions, or any article producing an offensive smell in the market, must be immediately removed therefrom by the person in charge of such provisions or other article, when requested by the Clerk.

Goods to be brought through southern gate.

18. All produce or other goods brought into the market must be brought in through the southern gate, unless otherwise permitted by the Clerk.

Clerk may enter stalls.

19. The Clerk of the Market may, at any time, enter into any stall for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of these By-laws, and no person shall resist him in the execution of his duty, whether in or out of the market.

Salt meat to be kept in tight vessels, &c.

20. All salted meats (unless dried), must be kept within tight vessels, and no salted, wet, or greasy provisions or goods of any kind shall be placed in contact with any part of the stone, brick, or woodwork of the market building.

Poultry, &c., to be kept in coops.

21. Every person exposing for sale live poultry, birds, or other live animals, shall keep the same in coops or cages, with rail bottoms, supported by legs, and raised at least twelve inches above the flags.

Clerk to preserve, order, and apprehend offenders.

22. The Clerk of the Market shall preserve order and regularity in the market, and no person shall misconduct himself or be drunk or smoke therein, and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty under these By-laws, and may be apprehended by the Clerk, and taken to the nearest Police Station or Watch-house, there to be detained until taken before, and dealt with by two or more Justices of the Peace, for a breach of these By-laws.

Rent of stalls.

23. There shall be paid to the lessee such weekly rent for the stalls in the market as the Municipal Council may from time to time determine by resolution, and before any person shall occupy any stall he or she shall receive a written authority

from the lessee, and shall pay to the lessee one week's rent without reference to the day of the week on which payment shall be made, and on the Monday following he or she shall pay to the lessee one week's rent in advance, and shall continue to do so in like manner every succeeding Monday, and in default of such payment in advance on every Monday, it shall be lawful for the said lessee the next or any subsequent day after such default to take summary possession of the stall or stalls in respect of which such default shall have been made, and to let the same in like manner as unoccupied stalls are to be let, and any goods remaining in such stall shall be removed by the holder thereof before the time of closing the market, on the day of summary possession being taken of such stall or stalls; and in the event of such goods not being so removed the lessee may cause them to be removed at the cost and risk of such stall-holder, and cause them to be sold by public auction, and after deducting the arrears of rent due (if any) pay the proceeds, less one week's rent of the stall, costs of removal, storage, and sale, to the stall-holder holding such stall when summary possession thereof was taken.

Stalls to be given up when required.

24. Any stall-holder must give up his stall upon receiving one week's notice from the Municipal Council, signed by the Mayor or lessee.

Clerk to be appointed.

25. The Municipal Council may appoint a Clerk of the Market at such salary as they may from time to time determine, and he shall be sworn in as a Special Constable, and shall see all By-laws relating to the market duly observed.

Give bond.

26. The Clerk of the Market shall find approved security for £100 for the faithful discharge of his duty.

Market to be lighted with gas.

27. The lessee shall cause the outside, front, centre, and stalls of the market to be lighted with gas, and may from time to time increase or diminish the number of lights, and determine the time for lighting and extinguishing the same.

Moneys to be paid to the Town Clerk.

28. All moneys due to the Council by the lessee must be paid to the Town Clerk, on the first day of each and every month, in terms of such agreement as may be entered into therefor.

29. A copy of these By-laws shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in the market.

The Council may let.

30. The Council may let by public competition, by way of auction or by tender, for a term not exceeding 21 years, any portion of the said market, subject to such conditions as the Council may deem requisite.

Penalty.

31. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws, the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings, to be recovered in a summary way, before any two Justices, as by law required.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L.S.) WILLIAM LAING,
Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF YOUNG—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st May, 1884.

BOROUGH OF YOUNG.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Young, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH COUNCIL OF YOUNG.

THE following additional By-laws were passed by the above Council, on Thursday, the 6th December, 1883:—

1. No person shall throw or place upon any street, crossing, or footpath in the Borough of Young, any fruit skin, rind, or peel, or any other vegetable matter.
2. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets, footways, or other public places in the Borough of Young to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Young, or any Police officer.
3. Any street musician or vocalist, shall when requested by any householder or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Young, or by any Police officer depart from the neighbourhood of the premises of such householder.
4. Any person offending against any of the foregoing By-laws shall for each offence upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not less than ten shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

Given under the Hand and Seal of John Russell, Mayor, this 6th day of December, 1883.

(L.S.)

JOHN RUSSELL,
Mayor.

A. W. HONOUR, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 23 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd June, 1884.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Darlington, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Darlington, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively.

By-laws repealed.

1. That all existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Darlington, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, be, and are hereby repealed.

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PART I.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES, DUTIES OF OFFICERS, SERVANTS, &c.

1.—General Duties of the Mayor or presiding officer.

(1.) The Mayor or presiding officer shall preserve order, and his decision on all disputed points shall be final, but he is to state his decision without argument or comment.

(2.) The Mayor or presiding officer may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.

(3.) The Mayor or presiding officer shall put all questions, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

(4.) If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience.

(5.) The Mayor or presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same question (except in explanation and without introducing any new matter). The member introducing a motion to have the right of reply, and every member shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment, as well as on the original motion.

(6.) The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made and seconded, put the question first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and he may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion from the show of hands as to which party has the majority.

2.—Meetings.

(7.) The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 7:30 p.m. on the first Thursday in every month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

(8.) If the Mayor be not present within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the meeting of the Council, an Alderman shall be elected Chairman for the time being.

(9.) In the event of a quorum not being present at such meeting, within half an hour of the time appointed, the names of the Aldermen present shall be entered in the minute book by the Council Clerk, and reported to the next meeting.

(10.) In the months of February and August in each year, the Mayor shall lay before the Council, for its adoption, the Treasurer's account for the previous half-year, duly audited; but should any Auditor not attend for the purpose of auditing the accounts when required by the Council to do so, or refuse to certify to the correctness of the account, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, the said fine to be carried to the credit of the municipal funds.

(11.) The first business at every monthly meeting of the Council shall be the reading, confirmation, and signing of the minutes of the last preceding meeting; and no discussion (except as to whether they are correct), shall be permitted on such minutes.

Second.—Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon, if expedient.

Third.—Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.

Fourth.—Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.

Fifth.—Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committees or officers, to be made.

Sixth.—Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

Seventh.—Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

It shall, however, be competent for the Council, by a resolution, and without any formal suspension of this section, to direct any particular motion or matter of business to stand over and have precedence at a future meeting.

3.—Special meetings.

At special general meetings of the Council, the business shall be conducted in the same manner as at any ordinary meeting; the minutes shall be read and signed, and then the special matter entered on.

4.—*Business paper.*

Shall be made up for every ordinary meeting of the Council, special or otherwise, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the meeting. The Council Clerk shall state briefly but clearly the nature of the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting: Provided always that at each such special meeting no other business than that for which it has been specially convened shall be dealt with.

5.—*The business paper to be a record.*

On every business paper, prepared as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman shall make a note in writing, stating the order in which the business shall be taken; and such entry shall be a record, which shall not be withdrawn or altered without consent of the Council.

6.—*Motions how to be moved.*

Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper; and if not so moved or postponed, shall be struck from the paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

7.—*Absence of Mover.*

No motion of which notice has been given shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman in whose name it stands, except by a written proxy for that purpose, produced by some other Alderman.

8.—*Motions and amendments how carried.*

No motion or amendment of a motion, or any subsequent amendment, shall be discussed, unless and until such motion amendment, or subsequent amendment shall have been seconded, nor until the same shall have been reduced into writing; nor shall any second or subsequent amendment be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

9.—*If amended question carried, a further amendment may be moved thereon.*

If any amendment is carried, the question as amended shall become itself the question before the Council, and any further amendment upon such question then ceases.

10.—*As to further amendments.*

Any member of the Council who shall move an amendment upon an original question, or an original question as amended, may vary the terms of the same, in order to give it consistency, but not so as to alter the meaning thereof, so that no more than one question shall be before the Council at one time.

11.—*Motions for adjournment.*

No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council, and if upon the question being put the same is negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, may be proceeded with, and shall be discussed or disposed of before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be received.

12.—*Orders of the day.*

The orders of the day shall consist of any matter, other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at any previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

13.—*How they are to be dealt with.*

The Alderman who has the charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the party called upon to move the same: Provided that the Mayor may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same.

14.—*Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

Every Alderman presenting a petition must acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and must ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council, and, in presenting it, must state the nature and prayer of it; and such petition shall only be received as that of the parties signing the same.

15.—*How petitions are to be dealt with.*

No motion other than for the reception of a petition shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be referred to a Committee, or that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that, if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to the subject of any petition, or such subject shall have been made an order of the day, and such petition be presented before such motion or order of the day be called on, such order of the day or motion (if otherwise unobjectionable) shall be considered first.

16.—*Correspondence.*

The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 14 of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. If not read, to be returned to the writer, and reported to the Council. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council or any of its officers shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

17.—*Section 15 to apply to letters.*

Section 15 of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council, or any of its officers, as to petitions.

18.—*Reports from Committees.*

Every report from a Committee shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

19.—*Mayor's minutes.*

The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing signed by him.

20.—*How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.*

No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee, or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided that, if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or a minute, or if the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such order of the day or such motion, if otherwise unobjectionable, may be moved and considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is desirable that such report or minute should be ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of the Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable the Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

21.—*Questions and statements.*

No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 1 No. 5 of these By-laws; and the same must be put categorically, without argument or statement of fact, and when a statement is made it must be without argument.

22.—*Notice to be given.*

Sufficient notice of every question must be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary for a reference to other persons or to documents.

23.—*Answer not compulsory.*

It shall not be compulsory upon the Mayor or upon any Alderman so questioned as aforesaid, to answer the question so put to him. And no discussion shall be permitted as to any such question or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinafter provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

24.—*Mode of addressing the Council.*

Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place, unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity, and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Mayor or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner. But in every such case, the question so put, and the answer thereto, shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall on

all occasions when in such Council address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be. And no Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as after provided.

25.—*Limitation as to number of speakers, &c.*

Every mover of an original question shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

26.—*Mover and seconder.*

An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment; but he must not digress from the subject under discussion, nor make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives, to any other Alderman.

27.—*Adjournment of Debate.*

A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the same.

28.—*Mayor to decide as to pre-audience or order.*

If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard, and upon all disputed points of order his decision shall be final.

29.—*Mayor may address the Council.*

The Mayor shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak upon every subject or amendment.

30.—*Mayor may call Member to order, decide points of order, or reject them.*

The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor, there shall be a necessity for so doing. And when called upon to decide points of order or practice, he shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he deems applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same; and whenever it shall be decided that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected.

31.—*How questions to be put.*

The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon.

32.—*Divisions—Penalty for refusing to vote.*

Any Alderman may call for a division, and the vote shall be taken by a show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present when a division is called for who shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

33.—*Rules applicable to business in Committees.*

Sections 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of this Part of these By-laws shall be taken to apply to the business in Committee of the whole Council, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

34.—*How call of the Council to be made.*

A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any notice or matter of business before such Council. And no motion, the effect of which if carried, would be to rescind any resolution, order, or decision of the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a call of the Council has been duly made and granted for such purpose.

35.—*Mode of proceeding.*

The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business, for which such call has been ordered, shall be moved or considered. The Council Clerk shall call all the names of all the members in alphabetical order, and if any members are

absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been received by the Mayor or Council Clerk as the majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

36.—*Standing Committees.*

Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be two Standing Committees of the Council, each consisting of not less than three members, namely:—"A Finance Committee" and "An Improvement Committee."

37.—*Finance Committee.*

The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues; they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to effect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

38.—*Improvement Committee.*

The Improvement Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

39.—*Chairman of Committees.*

Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, who may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think it desirable.

40.—*Costs of works to be estimated before they are undertaken.*

No works affecting the funds of the Borough, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

41.—*Cases of emergency and current expenses.*

In cases of emergency the Mayor may authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding five pounds, and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at the next meeting, and the Mayor may order the payment of wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council.

42.—*Completion of work to be reported by Improvement Committee.*

No works undertaken by the Council shall be deemed to have been completed, and no order shall be made for the payment in full of the same, except upon a report or certificate to that effect from the Improvement Committee.

43.—*Common Seal how secured.*

The Common Seal shall be secured by a cover or box, which shall be kept at the Council Chambers in the custody of the Council Clerk. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk.

44.—*When and how Seal to be used.*

The seal of the Corporation shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof so authorized shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor, or in case of the illness or absence of the Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

45.—*How books of account, &c., are to be kept.*

All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chambers, in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same, but the Mayor may for any special purpose authorize their removal.

46.—*Books, &c., not to be exposed to view or shown without leave.*

No member or officer of the Council, without the written permission of the Mayor, shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, unless as otherwise provided by law.

47.—*Penalty.*

Any member or officer who shall commit a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

48.—*Records not to be removed.*

Any person removing any such book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers without leave from the Mayor, in writing, first had and obtained, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and nothing herein contained shall be held to effect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book, paper, or record, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book, paper, or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

49.—*Penalty for defacing or destroying records.*

Any person destroying, defacing, or wilfully and improperly altering any books, papers, or records, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

50.—*Bonds for good conduct.*

All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited in such custody as the Council may order; and no member, officer, or servant of the Council shall be received as a surety for any officer or servant.

51.—*Duties of Council Clerk.*

The Council Clerk shall perform all the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-law thereunder, he may be required to perform. He shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council, and shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

52.—*Special powers of Mayor.*

The Mayor may from time to time define the duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, and shall exercise a general supervision over all such officers and servants, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such information by any such officer or servant, as he may think necessary, unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information.

53.—*Drafts of intended By-laws.*

A draft of any intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same.

54.—*Motions for rescission of previous orders.*

Whenever a motion, the effect of which if carried, would be to rescind any order, resolution, or vote of the Council, shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion.

55.—*Suits and prosecutions for penalties.*

Suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, shall be commenced and laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or any Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by such officer as shall be named for that purpose by the Council; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer then by such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of the Council or of the Mayor. And the conduct or prosecution of any suit or information may, on the order of the Council or of the Mayor, be entrusted to an attorney.

56.—*Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.*

Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council, may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

1.—*Rates when due and payable.*

All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council shall, by resolution from time to time, appoint.

2.—*When payable.*

All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose, being the ordinary office hours of the Council.

3.—*Defaulters.*

Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

4.—*Mayor to enforce payment.*

It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distraint upon the goods and chattels of the defaulters.

5.—*Bailiff—how appointed—and his duties.*

The Bailiff of the Borough shall be appointed by the Council, and may at any time be removed by them. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

6.—*Warrant of distress.*

All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant under the hand of the Mayor, or of any Alderman who may for the time being be authorized to perform the duties of that office, such warrant to be in the form or to the effect as in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked A.

7.—*Inventory.*

At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make a written inventory in the form or to the effect as in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked B, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or the owner of the goods so distressed, or to some person resident in the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk.

8.—*Distress and sale, &c.*

It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and distraint the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thereof. And the sum for which any such distress shall be made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not be paid on or before the expiration of the following day, the Bailiff or his deputy may between the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of the goods so sold on demand by such owner.

9.—*Goods may be impounded.*

The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods and chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate, or in such other place as shall be most fit and convenient for that purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the following day hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such part of the said land and premises where such goods and chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

10.—*Owner to direct order of sale.*

The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such directions.

11.—*Proceeds of distress.*

The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within *twenty-four hours* after having received the same.

12.—*Deputy.*

The Bailiff may, with the sanction, in writing, of the Mayor, or in his absence, with that of the Treasurer of the Borough, authorize by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person so authorized shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

13.—*Costs.*

There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for every levy and distress made under these By-laws, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, **Mayor of the Borough of Darlington,** hereby authorize you **the Bailiff of the said Borough,** or your deputy, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land or premises of situate at _____ for £ _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Borough up to the day of _____ for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be, together with the costs of this distraint, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates and costs, according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____
Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, by virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of Darlington, dated _____ of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land or premises of situate at _____ within the said Borough, for £ _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____ and also the costs of this levy.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____
Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For making every entry and inventory	2	6
For man in possession for a period longer than two hours.....	6	0
For man in possession every other day or part of a day	6	0
For sale and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale, in addition to the costs of advertisements (if any).		

PART III.

PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES, AND PREVENTING ACCIDENTS.

1.—*Permitting dangerous materials on premises.*

Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, or out-offices or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger any buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

2.—*Setting fire to matter without notice.*

Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary, or dividing fence, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter shall be of his intention to do so, between the hours of 6 p.m. of any day to 6 a.m. of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum of five pounds nor less than one pound.

3.—*Fireworks.*

Every person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public street or private way, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder or other matter of a dangerous or combustible nature, or erect any kerosene or chemical works within the boundaries of the Borough, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of two pounds nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

4.—*Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.*

Every person who shall wilfully set, or cause to be set, on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of two pounds nor less than ten shillings: Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the party offending from liability to a criminal prosecution.

5.—*Negligently suffering chimneys to be on fire.*

If any chimney, through the omission, neglect, or carelessness of the occupier, his agents or servants, of any premises within the limits of this Borough shall be on fire, the party occupying the same shall be liable to a penalty of one pound nor less than five shillings: Provided that it shall be competent to the party incurring such penalty to prove to the satisfaction of the Justices that the same did not arise from omission, neglect, or carelessness.

6.—*Persons assisting in extinguishing fires.*

In the event of fire, every means shall be taken by the Council, its officers and servants, for extinguishing the same; and they or any of them may call upon the licensed waterman having the care of the water supply within the said Borough to aid by all means in his power in extinguishing the same, and for that purpose there shall be paid to him, or to any person extinguishing the same, out of the funds of the Council, a reasonable compensation, and to each of the fire engines having priority of attendance thereat, and acting in extinguishing the same, such further sum by way of reward as to the said Council by resolution shall seem meet.

PART IV.

LICENSING PUBLIC VEHICLES.

1.—*License (power of), vested in Council.*

All owners of vehicles plying for or carrying passengers or goods for hire within the said Borough shall be licensed by the Council, and the owners shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed" on some conspicuous part of such vehicles respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate one pound ten shillings per wheel per annum, and be in force until the first day of January in each year. And every owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of one pound nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THIS BY-LAW.

2.—*Certificate.*

No. _____
Municipal Council Chambers,
Darlington, 18 _____

This is to certify that _____ of _____ the owner of the public vehicle called _____, licensed by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, and now numbered _____ according to such license, has paid the sum of _____ being the charge required by the By-laws of this Borough to be paid for such public vehicle for the period of twelve months; and that the said public vehicle is authorized to ply or carry passengers for hire within the said Borough until the _____ day of _____ next.

C. H.,
Council Clerk.

PART V.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

1.—*Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.*

No exhibition other than such as may be licensed under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria, No. 3, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Borough, nor shall any bowling alley or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid or a place for temporary amusements hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

2.—*Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibition, &c., without license.*

The Mayor may, by writing under his hand, permit any such exhibition as aforesaid, other than any exhibition requiring to be licensed under the said Act for not more than one week, and in like manner, and for a like time, may allow any place to be used for public amusement, other than for entertainments requiring to be licensed aforesaid; and every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, without such permission of the Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than £1 nor less than 5s. for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

3.—*Buildings, &c., to be registered.*

Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, and a description of the exhibition or public amusement proposed to be held, kept, or conducted as aforesaid, and the name of such occupier; and every person who causes, and every occupier of any building or land who permits any such exhibition or public amusement to be held, kept, or conducted for more than one week, in or upon any such building or land not registered for the purpose, or without having obtained a certificate of registration, as herein-after mentioned, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than £2 nor more than £5.

4.—*Certificate of registration.*

The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, may cause the aforesaid premises to be registered, and grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration, unless upon inspection the building or land shall be found to be unsuitable for the purpose of such exhibition or amusement, or unless it appear to the Council that such exhibition or amusement is likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Borough.

5.—*Inspection.*

Any officer or person appointed for that purpose by the Council may at all reasonable times enter into, or upon, and inspect any such registered building or land.

6.—*No exhibitions, &c., on Sundays, &c.*

No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not to exceed £5 nor less than £1 for every such offence.

7.—*Registration fee, &c.*

For every registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk for the benefit of the Borough a fee of £1, and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall (subject to the power of suspension and cancellation hereinafter contained) be in full force until the 31st day of December thence next ensuing and no longer.

8.—*Suspension or revocation of license.*

The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on in or upon any such building or ground, shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Council that the superintendent, director, manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard; or that any such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to become a nuisance to any inhabitant of the said Borough: Provided that before such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, such occupier shall have notice that the Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes for this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against the same.

9.—*Gaming, cruelty to animals, &c., prohibited.*

No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or any other game of chance for money, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, are proposed to be had, held, or carried on, and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such

game of chance, or exhibition, or amusement, as are in the section before mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on, in, or upon such building or land, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings, nor more than two pounds.

10.—*Construction of term occupier—change of occupancy.*

Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid, or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on, or who, whether resident thereon or not, shall use any such building or land for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws; and the said By-laws shall be held and be applicable in every sense to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier, and every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or land as aforesaid, the parties concerned shall notify the same in writing to the Council Clerk, and if after such inquiry as the Council may deem necessary, there shall appear no valid objection to such change of occupancy, an entry thereof shall be made in the Registry, and a new certificate shall be issued, which, subject as aforesaid, shall be in force until the then next thirty-first day of December, and no longer; and for every such certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the Council Clerk for the benefit of the Borough; and any person who shall make any false statement in any such notice or application as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

PART VI.

STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES, PROMOTION OF HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS, AND THE GENERAL GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE BOROUGH.

1.—*New roads to be reported.*

No new road, street, way, or other public place, proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge or management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or place, shall have been examined by the Improvement Committee, or other Committee appointed for that purpose, and reported upon to the Council by the said Committee.

2.—*Who are to mark out roads, &c.*

A special surveyor, or other person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking when and where necessary the roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, which now are or shall hereafter be subject to the care, construction, or management of the Council, and the carriage and footways in such roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares.

3.—*Footways may be levelled.*

When any footway has been marked out by the surveyor, or other authorized officer of the Council, he may authorize the same to be levelled in accordance with the plan, and for that purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter or thing that may obstruct or injure the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient; and no person or persons hereafter may erect or place any matter or thing that can obstruct or injure the same in any of the streets, roads, or ways of the Borough, without the sanction of the Council first had and obtained, under a penalty of two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

4.—*The Improvement Committee to fix street levels, &c.*

The Improvement Committee, or any officer of the Council acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the level of all public roads, streets, and ways, within the Borough, and the carriage-ways and footways thereof: Provided that there shall be no change of levels in any such public road, street or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and certified by the Council as hereinafter directed.

3.—*Change of street levels.*

Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the levels of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Improvement Committee shall cause a plan or section showing the proposed cuttings and fillings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is open for inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said

plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman of such meeting, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

6.—*Notice in writing of proposed buildings must be given.*

No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place within the Borough, without first serving notice, in writing, on the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, nor without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council, in order that they may inspect the same, and give the required level and alignment (for which a fee of 2s. 6d. may be taken): Provided always if such erection shall only be required temporarily for exhibition or public amusement, a like certificate under the hand of the Mayor must be first had, binding the party or parties seeking the privilege not to extend the same to other purposes than that mentioned therein, under a penalty of one pound and removal of the erection.

7.—*No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.*

Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out, no erection of any description shall be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof; and any person erecting or causing to be erected, any building, balcony, verandah, fence, or enclosure, abutting on such road, street, or lane, without the consent of the Council first had and obtained for that purpose, shall be liable to a penalty of one pound nor less than five shillings and the removal of the encroachment.

8.—*No balcony to project beyond defined limits.*

No balcony shall be erected so as to project or hang over the footway of any street, road, or thoroughfare which shall be more than five feet wide, nor less than ten feet high from the bottom of the floor-joists to the proper level of the footway, under a penalty of five pounds nor less than one pound.

9.—*No turf or gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.*

Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, gravel, land, loam, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or footway of any street or road, or any reserve, or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council or from the Mayor, or who shall wantonly break up or damage any such carriage or footway, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

10.—*Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.*

The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Council, may, at any time, cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling in such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by destroying or removing any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of one pound nor less than five shillings.

11.—*Cellars or openings beneath the surface of footways prohibited.*

Any person who shall make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public place, unless the plans thereof have been previously submitted to and approved by the Council, and the erections and openings made to the satisfaction of the Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds nor less than one pound, over and above the expense of filling up, remedying or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window.

12.—*Holes to be enclosed.*

Any person who shall dig, or make, or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed, in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time longer than shall be necessary in the opinion of the surveyor or other officer or person as aforesaid, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect, a sum of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

13.—*Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed.*

Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Borough having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space adjoining the footway or public place in such Borough, or any opening in the ground or any premises, within six feet of any such footway or public place, shall protect or guard the same by good and sufficient fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing, and on failure thereof any such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; and every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within one week after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

14.—*Obstruction of Roads, &c.*

No person shall obstruct any road, street, pathway, or public thoroughfare, by building material, drays, carts, or anything calculated to prevent a free passage to persons using the said passages, nor leave water-holes, excavations, or cellars, or dangerous openings of any kind whatever, whereby the public safety shall or may be endangered, without sufficient fencing or other means of security against risk to individuals, nor allow any obstruction necessarily created to remain without providing lights thereat, to prevent accidents, between sunset and sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

15.—*Throwing filth on roads, driving carriages, and leading horses on footways.*

Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or remain, any dead animal, offal, dung, soil, ashes, rubbish, or any other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the footway or carriage-way of any street, road, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any such carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon the footway of any street, road, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, ride, or stand any horse, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

16.—*Throwing filth into watercourses.*

Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent of drowning the same, into any public watercourse, waterhole, or creek, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse within the said Borough, shall forfeit a sum of one pound nor less than five shillings, and shall, in addition to such penalty, pay the cost of removing the same, and restore such sewer, watercourse, and creek to its proper channel, in so far as he, she, or they may have injured the same.

17.—*Throwing slops on the carriage or footway.*

Any person who shall cast or throw, or shall cause, suffer, or permit to be cast or thrown upon any carriage-way or footway, any soapsuds, slops, or refuse water, or any refuse vegetables, or any other matter or thing of an offensive nature, or shall cause, or suffer, or permit the same to run or flow from any premises in his or her occupation over any such footpath or carriage-way within the said Borough, shall, for every such offence, suffer and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

18.—*Rain to be diverted from the footpaths.*

It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water, from the roof of his or her premises or house, upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Borough; and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutters adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Improvement Committee.

19.—*Placing goods on footpaths and not removing them when required.*

No person shall set or place any goods upon any carriage or footway in any street, road, or place within the Borough, nor shall cause the same to be placed or laid out on any cart, waggon, or truck, so as to be an obstruction to the carriage or footway, and shall not remove the same when requested to do so by the proper officer of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty of one pound nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

20.—*Not to prevent the erection of awnings.*

Nothing in these By-laws contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing a movable awning in front of his or her shop or house: Provided that such awning be at least eight feet high above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be kept close up to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway, and that the said posts and any framework be erected to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be directed.

21.—*Damage to public works.*

Any person who shall damage any building, lamp, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer watercourse, or any other property of the Council of the said Borough, or extinguish any lamp set for public or private convenience, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds nor less than five shillings, in addition to the cost of repairing the same.

22.—*Drawing or hauling timber.*

Any person who shall haul or draw any timber or other material tending to injure, or that shall injure, any road, street, or way within the Borough, or that shall obstruct such road, street, or way, shall, on conviction, pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, over and above the amount of damage occasioned thereby.

23.—*Riding or driving furiously, breaking horses, &c.*

Any person who shall ride or drive furiously around corners, or so as to endanger the life or lives of any person or persons within any of the streets, roads, or ways of the Borough, or shall break any horse, or shall drive any carriage for the purpose of breaking in such horse or horses, to the danger of the passengers in any street, road, or way within the Borough shall, for every such offence, pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

24.—*Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.*

Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate within the Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and be made liable for damages.

25.—*Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.*

Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing dangerous or offensive, in any street, road, or way within the Borough, or who shall, within ten yards of any dwelling-house, burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substance, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of one pound, nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

26.—*Placards not to be affixed on the walls without consent.*

It shall not be lawful for any person, except authorized by the Council, to paste or otherwise fix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any wall, house, fence, or footpath by chalk or paint, or in any other manner deface, unless with the consent of the owner thereof, under a penalty of two pounds, nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

27.—*Cleansing private avenues.*

Any owner or occupier of any house or place who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance, shall, for every such offence, pay a sum of one pound, nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

28.—*Placing dead animals on premises.*

Any person who shall place, or who shall cause or suffer to be placed upon any land or premises, or on any of the roads, streets, or ways of the Borough, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, for every such offence, pay a sum of two pounds nor less than five shillings. And every person who shall suffer the same to remain upon their said premises so as to be a nuisance, shall also be subject to a penalty of two pounds, nor less than five shillings, and shall be bound to remove the same.

29.—*Hog-sties and nuisances not removed after notice.*

In case any privy, hog-sty, sink, cesspool, yard, or enclosure, or any matter or thing of an offensive nature, shall, at any time, be in any road, street, or way, or in any other place within the Borough, so as to be a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, by notice in writing, to be served upon the occupier or upon the premises, to order its removal within seven days; and every such owner or occupier refusing or neglecting to remove or abate such nuisance, shall, for every such offence, pay a sum of one pound, nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

30.—*Removing night-soil at unreasonable hours.*

Any person who shall remove any night-soil or other offensive matter within the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall fail to remove the same in properly covered water-tight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, slop, urine, or filth, in, upon, or near to any of the streets, roads, or ways of the Borough, or shall throw any such offensive matter in, upon, or near to the same, or shall suffer the same to remain for twenty-four hours in any such street, road, or place, shall, for every such offence, pay a sum of two pounds, nor less than five shillings: Provided always that the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be the party or persons liable to such penalty.

31.—*Penalty for not removing offensive matter on notice.—Council may abate it.—Right of entry for such purpose.*

Any person who shall suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, for the space of twenty-four hours after written notice to him from the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer of the Council, to remove the same, or shall allow the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds, nor less than five shillings, and the like sum for every day that the same shall remain after such notice: And the Council may remove or abate the nuisance at the costs of the party or parties offending in the premises: Provided always that the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and pay the penalty as aforesaid.

32.—*Notice not to be painted on pavement.*

Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone, or lamp, or alignment post, or any other erection within the Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

33.—*Inspection of premises.*

Upon the reasonable complaint of two or more householders that the house, premises, yard, closet, or drains of the adjoining or neighbouring premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or other authorized officer of the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and he shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

34.—*Indecent exposure of person.*

Any person who shall offend against decency, by the exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

35.—*Houses of ill-fame.*

Upon the complaint of two or more respectable ratepayers that the house, or neighbouring or adjoining premises is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or any Alderman to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of the names, ages, sex, birth-place, and occupation of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if upon consideration the Mayor and any Alderman consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and the Mayor shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein, and acting as such holder, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice, otherwise such holder or other person shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

36.—*Noisome and offensive trades.*

No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof.

Any manufacture, trade, or calling, the carrying on of which is attended with injurious effects to animal or vegetable life, or whereby any effluvia of a dangerous nature shall be evolved, shall be deemed a nuisance within the meaning of these By-laws; and the Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer appointed by the Council, may inspect the same, and if found to be dangerous, he may, by notice in writing, served upon the occupier or upon the premises, call upon him or them to abate the same within seven days from the service thereof; and if the same is not abated within such time, the occupier of the premises where the same is carried on shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds, nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

37.—*General definition of nuisances, and who may take proceedings.*

And generally, anything that by definition of law can be held or construed to be a nuisance within the meaning of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or otherwise, according to the principles of the common law on which the Municipal is based, shall be deemed a nuisance, it shall be in the power of the Council to cause inquisition to be made, and the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council for that purpose, may take legal proceedings for the abatement of the same, and the party or parties offending therein shall be liable to a penalty of two pounds, nor less than two shillings and sixpence, for every such offence.

38.—*Penalties to be paid over to the Treasurer.*

All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Borough, to be appropriated as the Council may think fit.

39.—*Interpretation of Mayor and Borough.*

Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed also to include and signify any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being for such Mayor; and whenever the word "Borough" is made use of in the said By-laws, it shall be understood to signify the Borough of Darlington.

40.—*Penalties where no special penalty mentioned, and for obstructing enforcement of By-laws.*

Every person committing a breach of any of these By-laws, shall, where no penalty is mentioned for such offence, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds. And any person obstructing any officer in the discharge of any duty imposed, or in the exercise of any privilege conferred by any of these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

41.—*Recovery of penalties, &c.*

All fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under this Act, or under any By-laws made hereunder, may be recovered in a summary manner before any two Justices, according to the provisions of the Act fourteenth Victoria, number forty-three and the Acts therein adopted, or any Act amending the same, and shall be paid to the Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUISANCES, &c.

To regulate the construction, situation, and keeping of privies, cesspools, cesspits, and earth closets.

All water-closets and cesspits within the Borough shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage

therefrom, and every cesspool within the Borough shall be formed or made below the surface of the ground to the depth of 4 feet, and be also constructed so that the walls or sides thereof shall be water-tight, and shall project on all sides at least six inches above the surface of the ground in which such cesspit shall be formed or made, and shall be built of nine (9) inch brickwork in cement, and rendered half an inch thick, with cement mixed in the proportion one of cement to three of clean sharp sand; if excavation in solid, to be cemented to satisfy the officer. Each cesspit shall, where practicable, be provided with a covered opening or manhole outside, and attached to the cesspool; where there is not sufficient space to allow for the construction of a manhole, there shall be affixed to each closet a trap-door in the inside of each closet. In no case, where practicable, shall any cesspit or closet be situated within 20 feet of a dwelling and 10 feet from streets. Should there not be sufficient area to admit of this arrangement being carried out, the Council or any person they may appoint shall determine the site of such cesspool or cesspit or earth-closet; and any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than two pounds.

2. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cesspit formed, excavated or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds.

Closet accommodation to be supplied.

3. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, which closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 4 feet deep from floor, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than £20 nor less than £2.

Laying on water and gas to houses.

4. No person shall lay on water or gas to houses without giving notice to Council Clerk, and paying fees, 2s. 6d., and shall place iron traps over stop-cock in the footpath or street, under a penalty of not less than 5s., nor more than £2.

Loitering, &c.

5. Any person or persons obstructing any street, lane, or pathway by standing or congregating thereon, and refusing to move or disperse when requested to do so by the police or an authorized officer of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Darlington, at a meeting held on the 1st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L.S.) THOMAS WARREN, Mayor.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MUSCLEBROOK.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th June, 1884.

MUSCLEBROOK MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Musclebrook, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MUSCLEBROOK.

Council Chambers,
26th December, 1883.

By a resolution of the Council passed at a meeting held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday, the 19th December, the By-law relating to water-carters (Part 4, sec. 2) as amended 29th March, 1882, was rescinded, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, as section 2 and consecutive numbers, of Part 4:—

PART 4.

Section 2.

Carriers of water for sale or otherwise can, on and after the 31st day of January, 1884, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) obtain water at the town pump, at the following scale of charges, payable in advance, as herein-after provided for, viz. :—

From 25 to 56 gallons	1d.
Do 56 to 100 do	2d.

Section 3.

Tickets for the purchase of water at the town pump can be obtained from the Council Clerk, at the Council Chambers.

Section 4.

Each water-carrier shall give to the person authorized by the Council to receive the same, at the town pump, one ticket for each load of water before removing the same.

Section 5.

The name of each water carrier carrying for hire, and the number of gallons he carries, must be painted on his water-cart.

Section 6.

Any infringement or breach of the above By-laws will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

(L.S.) A. BUSSELL, Mayor.

Municipal Council Chambers,
Musclebrook, 26th December, 1883.
J. STAFFORD, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BOROUGH OF KIAMA—AMENDED BY—LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th June, 1884.

BOROUGH OF KIAMA.

AMENDED BY—LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Kiama under the powers conferred by the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the respective Acts above cited.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Kiama, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, respectively, and adopted at meeting of Kiama Municipal Council, held on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1884.

PART I.

By-laws repealed.

1. All the By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Kiama, published in the Government Gazette from time to time, except the By-laws for regulating the Kiama Free Public Library, are hereby repealed.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council meetings—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary Meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the despatch of business every alternate Wednesday, at the hour of 11 a.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case, the meeting shall be held on the day following, or on such other day as the Mayor may direct.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and recorded in the Minute Book.

Business of ordinary meeting.

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings :—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

2. Correspondence to be read and comments made thereon if expedient.

3. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with at next ordinary meeting.

4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and orders made thereon.

5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committees or officers, to be made.

6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall be called may have directed.

Absence of proposed mover.

6. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

7. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motion to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

8. Every motion of which notice has been given shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

10. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Petitions and correspondence.

11. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee for report.

Mayor to preserve order.

12. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order, any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

13. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

14. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c

15. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion or notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

16. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

17. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

18. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on same question on amendment, except in Committee

19. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

20. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than ten minutes.

21. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

22. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being applied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

23. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Aldermen adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

24. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

25. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

26. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Aldermen, and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

27. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

28. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

29. Any of these by-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may be suspended *pro tempore* in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Rescinding motion already passed.

30. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained except previous notice of such motion has been given to every member of the Council.

Standing and Special Committees.

Finance Committee.

31. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Special Committees.

32. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; or an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot, may be carried.

Duration of Special Committees.

33. Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they have been appointed shall have been discharged. Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

34. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

35. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Protection of Funds and Records.

Member or officer of Council not to be surety.

36. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Hours for transacting business.

37. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council, at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates, and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, not being a public holiday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

38. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

39. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removed.

40. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings), any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

41. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

42. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz.:—By the Mayor to the extent of £10: Provided that in the absence of the Mayor any three Aldermen shall have that power.

Levying Rates, &c.

Due dates for rates.—Defaulters.

43. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish lists of defaulters.

44. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

45. The Mayor may cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or issue distress warrants against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced.

Rates on damaged premises.

46. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Streets and Public Places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

47. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

48. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

49. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriages and foot-ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads,

streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the foot-way on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be sixty-six feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act" of 1881.

Change of street levels:

50. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open for inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Foot-ways may be levelled, &c.

51. When any foot-way shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the surveyor or such officer or persons so authorized as hereinbefore mentioned, may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said foot-way, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said foot-ways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

52. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachments allowed on streets, &c.

53. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council has been obtained to the erecting or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

Obstructing public path-ways.

54. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of 8 feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs, so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project.

55. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to, any external wall to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained, nor shall any balcony, or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

56. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment or structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

57. Any person encroaching upon any public street, thoroughfare, or lane, in any town or village in the Borough, by erecting or causing to be erected, any house or other building in whole or any part thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor exceeding twenty pounds; and in the event of such obstruction being permitted to remain one month after such conviction and notice to remove the same, a further fine or penalty of one pound each day shall be inflicted whilst such obstruction remains agreeably with the provisions of 2nd Victoria, No. 2, section 48; and such obstruction or obstructions may be removed by the Mayor or his deputy, at the cost of the party or parties so offending.

Council may remove encroachments.

58. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or, at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, nor be less than one pound; and, in case of every successive offence, the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

59. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

60. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws, imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

61. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough of Kiama, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and handrail as aforesaid, standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform, with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

Offences, Nuisances—General good order of the Borough.

Damaging public buildings, &c.

62. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

63. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done, shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; and any person who shall open, or leave open, any cock of any public fountain or pump, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or any horse, at any public fountain or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

64. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound or more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

65. Any person who shall wilfully, or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in or upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse, &c.

66. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal; or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough; or shall permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or to be cast in any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

67. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, or truck or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, or other beast upon any footway aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

68. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, showboard, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place, within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall

hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriage ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or things from and on the outside or any part of the house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall, showboard, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time therein after again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next to any streets or roads, as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

69. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby; provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from the streets without leave, &c.

70. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had been obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted), or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

71. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind, shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only accepted), or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any vehicle under his or her care, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour, prevent, hinder or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle or carriage, in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

72. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

73. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place, within the said Borough, at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Erection of houses, &c.—fee for permission.

74. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the township of Kiama without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such fence, house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

75. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. And any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Swine, &c., not to wander about streets.

76. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Borough, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

77. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, currier, or any other occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of any town or village in this Borough, or within a less distance than 100 yards of any public thoroughfare in this Borough, and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

Hours for removing nightsoil, &c.

78. If any person shall take away nightsoil from any house or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except between the hours of 10 at night and 5 in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast, or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any nightsoil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such nightsoil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Inspection of premises.—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

79. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or farm within the said Borough, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house, place, or farm, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings and not less than ten shillings.

Discharging firearms, &c.

80. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Surveyor, &c.

81. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of 50 yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the said Council or Surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Offensive or indecent placards.

82. Any person who shall in any street or place within the Borough of Kiama, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Holes made for vaults, &c., to be enclosed, &c

83. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations of any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up, or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of such enclosure, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction for every subsequent offence not less than one pound.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

84. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry excavation, or opening in the ground, on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall, at the least four feet high round such part of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries or excavations situated within the limits of this Borough shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

85. Every person who in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or caused to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butchers meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flowerpot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.)

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted) to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or public place within the said Borough.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

86. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of medical practitioner.

87. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the white-washing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice, in writing, to the owner or occupier

of such house or part thereof of the premises occupied in connection therewith, to white-wash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds. Provided that each day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence. Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

No rubbish, &c., to be thrown on any public or private place.

88. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Borough without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewer without notice.

89. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewers communicating therewith, and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

90. All private drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council or officer thereof, at the cost and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water from roofs, &c.

91. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds or less than one pound.

Drains in footpaths.

92. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, or any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever, and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Natural watercourses.

93. Any person who shall close, intercept, or divert any natural watercourse, by damming or otherwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fires or combustible materials, &c.

94. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

95. Any person burning any shavings, or other matters or things, in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Fireworks.

96. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter by any artificial light other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

97. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stovepipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Public amusements.

98. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibition or entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Borough; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Water supply.

Water-carriers' license.

99. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, by means of carts or other vehicles, to draw water from any public wells or reservoir under the control of the Council, either for home consumption or for sale, without first obtaining from the Council Clerk a water license, and the amount to be paid for such license shall be at the rate of five shillings per quarter for those who draw for home use only, and twenty shillings per quarter for those who draw for the public; and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings or more than five pounds.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

100. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run, or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for the second offence any sum not less than one pound or more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

101. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds or more than fifty pounds; and if, after such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought.

102. In time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Borough by water-carts or otherwise, and shall by such resolution as aforesaid fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

Trees in Streets.

103. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Borough, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Extirpation of noxious weeds.

104. The Council shall have power, in respect to all lands within the boundaries of the Municipal Borough of Kiama, where the lands are under cultivation, or have been cleared and fenced, to order and compel the extirpation of the weeds known as the Bathurst burr, the Scotch thistle, and the cotton plant, or other noxious weeds detrimental to good husbandry; and thirty days notice by advertisement in a local newspaper or by a written or printed notice signed by the Council Clerk or other officer appointed for that purpose, left at or sent through the post to the last known residence or place of business of the person upon whose land such weeds may exist, shall be deemed sufficient notice to owners or occupiers of property. And if, after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of such notice by advertisement, or the delivering or posting of such written or printed notice, the owner or occupier of the land shall neglect or refuse to extirpate such weeds, by cutting, pulling, or grubbing and burning them, the Council shall have power, in a summary manner, before any two Justices, to recover a fine, not exceeding ten pounds, together with costs of Court by levy and distress upon the goods and chattels of the person or persons so offending. Where noxious weeds are found growing upon land unoccupied, the owner or owners of which are unknown, the Council shall have power, at any time to enter upon and clear the weeds from such lands.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Kiama, made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

1. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound or more than five pounds.

2. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency, by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

3. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisance Prevention Act of 1875 therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Made and passed by the Kiama Municipal Council, this
24th day of January, 1884.

JAMES SOMERVILLE,
Council Clerk.

(U.S.) JAMES COLLEY,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd July, 1884.

RYDE MUNICIPALITY—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde, relating to the wharves at Ryde and Gladsville respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

Wharves at Ryde and Gladsville.

BY-LAWS.

Appointment of Wharfinger, &c.

1. The Council may from time to time appoint a Wharfinger or Wharfingers who shall have charge of the said wharves, and the Council may from time to time suspend or remove the same.

Wharves to be kept clear.

2. The said Wharfinger or Wharfingers will also be required to keep the wharves free from all rubbish and to keep the passengers' waiting-rooms and sheds clean and also take charge of all light parcels.

Front of wharves reserved for steamers.

3. The front of the said wharves shall be reserved for the use of steam passenger vessels alone. Provided, however, that sailing vessels and boats may be loaded or unloaded at the stone portion of the Ryde Wharf, but shall not in any instance obstruct the free access of steam vessels landing passengers. All steam luggage and fruit boats to remove from front of wharf on approach of passenger steamer.

Width of wharf to be kept clear and use of sheds, &c.

4. A clear twenty-five feet in width on the centre of the Ryde Wharf shall be reserved for free access to the front thereof, and the shed on the eastern side of the said wharf shall be available for perishable and light goods only, provided further that corn, chaff, bran, flour, hay, tallow, hides, potatoes, horns, sheepskins, empty cases or casks, guano, and all manures, shall not, for the purpose of this By-law, be deemed perishable or light goods.

Space to be kept clear for passengers, &c.

5. A clear space of eight feet in width in front of sheds on the eastern side of wharves at Ryde and Gladsville shall be kept clear for the use and convenience of passengers passing to and from the steamers within such space—no goods of any kind whatever shall be placed and no vehicle shall be permitted within such space for the purpose of loading or unloading goods.

Restrictions against use of wharf for certain purposes.

6. No person shall be allowed to bring to or put in any wharf-house or other buildings erected for public convenience or use any horse or other animal, or to use such wharf-house or other building for any purpose other than that for which the same was erected.

Time allowed for removal of timber, firewood, coals, &c.

7. No timber, firewood, coals, bricks, or any other description of goods whatsoever, shall be allowed to remain on the wharves more than forty-eight hours except in the case of cargo exceeding 10 tons, when, by written permission, signed by the Mayor or any two members of the Council, the term may be extended.

Landing of manure, &c.

8. Any manure landed upon the wharves must be taken away within twenty-four hours after landing the same and must be landed in bags or casks, provided that if the said manure shall be so offensive as to be a nuisance the same shall not be placed on the wharf.

Wharfinger shall set apart space for empty cases, &c.

9. All empty cases, kegs, casks, boxes, fowl-coops, crates, &c., shall be kept in such places as may be set apart by the Wharfinger for their reception.

Landing of fresh meat, &c.

10. All fresh meat killed, in carcase or otherwise, landed at the wharves must be covered with clean cloths and placed clear of the space allowed for passengers to and from the steamers.

Defacing, &c., of buildings on wharf.

11. No person shall be allowed to deface or injure wharf-houses, sheds, or other buildings, by posting notices, cutting the seats, injuring sign-boards, breaking windows, or any other way.

The aforesaid By-laws were made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde this 14th day of December, 1883.

(L.S.) GERARD E. HERRING,

Mayor.

GEORGE M. POPE, Council Clerk.

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1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF BURWOOD—ADDITIONAL AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd July, 1884.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.—BY-LAWS.

THE following additional and amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Burwood, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

ADDITIONAL and amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Burwood, under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Disposal of Sewage.

1. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system which to them may appear necessary for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which may seem detrimental to public health.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

2. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, or waterhole,—or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse or waterhole,—or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough,—or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, gutter, or waterhole,—or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, watercourse, or creek,—shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

3. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface-water from land.

4. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend

naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Placards not to be affixed on walls, &c., without consent.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence or erection, by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Kerbing, flagging, and tar-paving.

6. The Council of the Borough may cause the foot-way or path-way in front of any house or ground, along any street, private street, or lane within the Borough, to be kerbed and flagged or asphalted in such manner as the Council may think fit, that one-half the amount of cost of kerbing be borne and paid by the owner of such house or ground, and one-half the expense of asphalted be borne and paid by the said owner of such house or ground. Owners of property along Government roads within the Borough, where kerbed, shall have such

flagging or asphaltting done free of cost; such costs may be recovered from the owner of such house or ground in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace: Provided also, that no proceeding for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount, together with an account of the total expenditure, signed by the Council Clerk, has been delivered to such owner.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

7. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Entrances to public roads to have water-tables kept free from obstructions. In lieu of By-law Part B, No. 18.

8. Where an entrance has been made from any land by the

occupier, tenant, or owner thereof, to any public road within the Municipality, and the traffic caused by such entrance crosses the water-table and footpath of such public road, the occupier, tenant, or owner of any such land, from which such entrance is made shall keep the said water-table and footpath for a reasonable distance on each side, clear of all obstructions, failing to do the same he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, in addition to the cost of clearing such water-table and footpath as aforesaid.

Passed at a meeting of the Burwood Borough Council held on the 25th day of October, 1883.

(L.S.) H. M. DEAKIN,
Mayor.

EDWARD FARR, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15th July, 1884.

LIVERPOOL MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.—BY-LAWS.

Offensive personal reflections not to be permitted.

No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon, or impute discreditable motives to, any other Alderman. Any Alderman so offending shall, immediately upon being thereto required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expressions and retract any such imputation of motive, and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologise, and to withdraw the offensive expressions, or to retract the imputation of motive, shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds for every such first offence, and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Reports to lie on table one clear day.

All reports of Standing Committees shall lie on the table for inspection of Aldermen at least one clear day prior to the meeting at which such reports shall be received.

Cash Balance.

The Treasurer shall produce the Bank pass-book at the regular meetings of the Council.

Riding and driving round corners.

Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any road, street, or lane within the said Municipality at a faster pace than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings nor less than five shillings.

Specifications.

That the Works Committee's report shall be adopted at a regular meeting of the Council, and if a specification be ordered such specification shall be submitted at the next meeting for approval; if it be accepted tenders may be called for the succeeding meeting.

Adopted by the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool, this 27th day of November, 1883.

(L.S.) EDWARD J. ASHCROFT,
Mayor.

C. BROWNE, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.—BY-LAWS.

By-laws for the Prevention of Nuisances.

1. Every person about to erect a closet or form a cesspit shall, before he shall commence any such work, give to the Town Clerk seven days' notice, in writing, of his intention, and of the

proposed position of such closet or cesspit; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

2. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council.

3. No cesspit shall be built under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than twelve feet therefrom, nor in such position that the same cannot be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house; and no cesspit shall be less than four feet long by three feet wide, internal measurement, nor of a less depth than four feet, nor greater than five feet below the ground surface; and the walls and floor of every cesspit shall be built of brick or stone of a thickness of not less than nine inches set in good mortar, the floor to slope at least twelve inches towards the man-hole; and the top of every cesspit shall not be less than six inches higher than the highest part of the ground immediately adjoining it.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls seven feet high, and shall not be less than three feet six inches wide and four feet six inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall have ventilating holes four and a half inches wide.

5. When two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a brick or stone dividing wall of not less than four and a half inches in thickness between every two closets, and each wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit through the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owners or occupiers of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep therein shall exceed twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by four cubic feet for every person beyond the number of twelve, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve.

8. In schools or in factories or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than eighty cubic feet; and separate closets shall be provided for each sex.

9. If any alterations shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency, in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive twenty-one days' notice to remove or alter the same, and if he fail to do so, and the Council shall adjudge such closet or cesspit to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alterations shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

10. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council, and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipality except as allowed by By-laws 16 and 17.

11. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by the servants of, or contractors with, the Council, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

12. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

13. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, it shall be deodorized by chemicals or in some other manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom.

14. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the evening.

15. Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet shall be at liberty to do so after giving notice of his intention to the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, but all night-soil shall be removed therefrom once in four days or oftener, and buried in the earth.

16. Every person shall be at liberty to use on his own premises all night-soil collected thereon, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

17. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed in that behalf, to use on his premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere.

18. The owner or occupier of any house, building, passage, yard, or premises within this Municipality, shall cause the yard and ground adjoining or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

19. Any person allowing night-soil from any closet to fall into any street, right-of-way, water-channel, gutter, creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings for each offence.

20. If at any time the cesspit in any premises shall overflow or cease to be water-tight, the owner or occupier shall, within twenty-four hours give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

21. The Council may recover, and the owner or occupier of the premises shall pay such sums for the emptying of cesspits as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

22. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises any closet or cesspit otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided), forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

23. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the same Act.

Adopted by the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool, this 27th day of November, 1883.

(L.S.) EDWARD J. ASHCROFT,

Mayor.

C. BROWNE, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT 1875.

(BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th July, 1884.

BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-Laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875" respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Wollongong, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

PART I.

By-laws repealed.

1. That all existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, be and are hereby repealed.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council Meetings—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for despatch of business on the first Friday of every month, at the hour of 7-30, p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting, for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and recorded in the minute-book.

Business of Ordinary Meetings.

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

2. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and orders made thereon.
3. Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon if expedient.
4. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committees or Officers to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper. Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution without notice to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section. And also in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at Special Meetings.

5. At Special Meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance the special meeting shall be called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk not less than one nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be

made (subject to the provision of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Summons to Members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meet ing thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with. And such business paper, so noted, shall be a record of the Council Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is made up.

9. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at the then, next, or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received. And each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 4 of this "Part" of the By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of such business paper.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions—how to be moved.

10. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed, shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

11. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motions to be seconded.

12. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

13. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, and no motion shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already been passed by the Council, shall be entered upon the business paper, unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

Amendment may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

15. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Requisition by an Alderman.

16. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman, that such business be taken into consideration by the Council.

Aldermen presenting Petitions to make themselves acquainted with contents.

17. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions and Correspondence.

18. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any Petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee to report, or that requests contained therein be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

19. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

20. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

21. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of the Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

22. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless, and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

23. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

24. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be first put) and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

25. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

Alderman to stand while speaking, &c.

26. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee

27. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

28. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

29. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

30. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Aldermen adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

31. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

32. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

33. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Aldermen, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk, or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

34. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

35. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

36. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may be suspended, pro tempore, in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

37. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

38. There shall be an Improvement Committee, a Finance Committee, a Lighting Committee, a Hall Committee, and a Library Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year after the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Improvement Committee.

39. The Improvement Committee shall have the general direction of all roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

40. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues; they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Lighting Committee.

41. The Lighting Committee shall, once at least, in each municipal year make an inspection of the Borough, and shall recommend the erection of any additional public lamps they may consider necessary, or the removal of any existing lamps, and shall submit their report to the Council in writing.

Hall Committee.

42. The Hall Committee shall have charge of the Council Chambers, Hall, and residence, and shall prepare a tariff of charges for the use of the Hall, and shall also recommend in writing any repairs, alterations, or additions they may consider necessary.

Library Committee.

43. The Library Committee shall have general control of the Public Library, and shall, once at least, in each year, submit to the Council a written report upon the same as to its efficacy, usefulness, and the manner in which it is conducted, and may also recommend the purchase of additional books or any other matter or thing they have reason to consider will be of benefit.

Special Committees.

44. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; or an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot, may be carried.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

45. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

46. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Protection of Funds and Records.

Member or officer of Council not to be surety.

47. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Duties of the Council Clerk.

48. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates, and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on every Friday in each week, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

49. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act, he shall also under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council, he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

50. The common seal and all charters, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor.

Bonds for good conduct, and deeds of real and personal estate.

51. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, and deeds of real and personal estate, shall be deposited with the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

52. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removal.

53. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

54. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

55. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary work to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz.:—By the Mayor to the extent of £30, provided that in the absence of the Mayor, any four Aldermen shall have that power.

Duties of other officers and servants.

56. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time be moved by the Council.

Special powers of Mayor.

57. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information, is on record, as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either recorded *viva voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

Statement of Accounts.

58. Not later than the months of March and September in each year, the Mayor shall lay before the Council for its adoption, the Treasurer's account for the previous half-year, duly audited; but should any auditor not attend for the purpose of auditing the accounts, when required by authority of the Mayor to do so, or refuse to certify to the correctness of the account, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, the said fine to be carried to the credit of the Municipal Funds.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

59. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council. Provided that every report,

explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaints, shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information, as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special powers conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is, or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Leave of absence.

60. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

61. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Suits and prosecution for penalties, &c.

62. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person—by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, except by the order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits. Provided that, in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

How notices are to be published.

63. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

Levying Rates, &c.

Collection of rates.

64. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under section 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

65. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

66. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Enforcement of distress.

67. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

68. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds each for the faithful performance of his duties.

69. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

70. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

71. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the Borough as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

72. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after the making such distress.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Wollongong, do hereby authorise you, _____, Bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____, situate at _____, for the sum of _____, being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.—Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Wollongong, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____, situate at _____, within the said Borough, for the sum of _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, 18 _____.—Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the same is not more than £20.....	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every £10	1	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession each day or part of day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods per pound on proceeds of sale	1	0

Streets and public places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

73. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans for proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

74. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

75. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are, or shall hereafter be, under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the foot-way on each side, where the road, street, lane or thoroughfare, shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. Provided further that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act" of 1881.

Change of street levels.

76. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers, for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Foot-ways may be levelled.

77. When any foot-way shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or person so authorised as hereinbefore mentioned may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction, that may injure or obstruct the said foot-way, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said foot-ways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

78. The Mayor may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

79. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the erecting or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

Obstructing public foot-ways.

80. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any foot-path or foot-way on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of 8 feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut and lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said

Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project.

81. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or re-built, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, or window forming part of, or attached to any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony, or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained. Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide; provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

82. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction, or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

83. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, providing that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than five pounds; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

84. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

85. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

86. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough of Wollongong, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or foot-way will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a foot-way for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid, standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is continued.

*Offences, Nuisances.—General Good Order of the Borough.**Damaging public buildings, &c.*

87. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, foot-way, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

88. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; and any person who shall open or leave open any cock of any public fountain or pump, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or any horse or animal, at any public fountain or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

89. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not more than one pound nor less than five shillings

Damaging trees.

90. Any person who shall wilfully, or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole, or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in or upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse, &c.

91. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, nightsoil, sewerage matter, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the foot-ways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, nightsoil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or to be cast in any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

92. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or foot-way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any foot-way, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, or other beast upon any foot-way aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

93. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, foot-way, or public place, within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any foot-way, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or foot-ways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever

from any house or premises, over any part of such foot-ways or carriage-ways, or over an area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot-ways of or next unto any streets or roads, as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

94. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage-way so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of two pounds over and above the damages occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of five pounds nor be less than one pound.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

95. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage a part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beast (vehicle with reins excepted), or to go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

96. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any vehicle under his or her care, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same,—every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Name and place of abode, &c.

97. The owner of every such waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind as last abovementioned who shall allow the same to be driven through the said Borough of Wollongong, without having his name and place of abode painted in full length on the off side legibly, the driver or person in charge of any such waggon, cart, or dray as aforesaid who shall refuse to give his name and the owner's name and address shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

98. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Riding or driving round corners, &c.

99. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place, within the said Borough, at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Loading or unloading vehicles, &c.

100. All vehicles standing in the streets to load or unload goods shall stand with one wheel only in the gutter, and parallel with the kerb, and any driver so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Erection of houses, &c.—Fee for permission.

101. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Borough without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and shall, at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, house, shop, or building, in any street, lane, or other place within the said Borough, and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such house, shop, or building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Affixing placards on walls, and chalking thereon.

102. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. And any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Swine, &c., not to wander about streets.

103. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine, in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Borough, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or other public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

104. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, currier, pig-keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of this Borough, without consent of the Council first had and obtained; and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

105. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, between the hours of six in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner so as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth, in, or upon, or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or foot-ways of the Borough, or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall from time to time be directed by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Inspector, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such night-soil, bones, or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

106. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except between the hours of ten at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast, or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil, in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Inspection of premises—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

107. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Discharging firearms, &c.

108. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Surveyor, &c.

109. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of fifty yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the said Council or Surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

110. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the foot-way of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; or, if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured, any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap belonging to or connected with his premises, save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repair; or, if such owner or occupier shall not repair and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, all and every or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such case the person neglecting so to do shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Cellars or openings beneath foot-ways prohibited.

111. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the foot-way of any road, street, or public place within the said Borough, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

112. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any public place, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or foot-way, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or foot-way, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings nor less than five shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that, with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

113. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any foot-way or kerbstone within the Borough of Wollongong, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

Offensive or indecent placards.

114. Any person who shall in any street or place within the Borough of Wollongong, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Musicians to move on.

115. Any street musician or vocalist who shall not, when requested by any householder within the Borough of Wollongong, or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Council of the Borough aforesaid, or by any police officer, depart from the neighbourhood of the premises of such householder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

116. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, foot-ways, or other public places in the Borough of Wollongong, to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Borough, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

117. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place, for the purpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset or sunrise, during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction for every subsequent offence not less than one pound.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

118. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Borough shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before-mentioned.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

119. Every person who, in any street, or other public place or passage within the said Borough, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass of any slaughtered animal, without sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing, (unless within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, metal-founder, lime-burner, brick-maker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, widow, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted), to the annoyance of any inhabitant,

Every person who shall carry goods, tools, implements, ladders, scaffolding, or any frame upon any foot-way to the annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or public place within the said Borough.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

120. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

121. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

122. Upon complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough; and if such trade shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome and offensive trade" is at out to be commenced—Penalty.

123. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid.

said shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

124. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two Medical Practitioners.

125. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice, in writing, to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds. Provided that each day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed, or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence. Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

126. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Borough, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Borough, any article of furniture, bedding, household, or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

127. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or unclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Rubbish or offensive matter, &c.

128. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Borough without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Sewerage and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

129. It shall not be lawful for any person without notice to the Council or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

130. All private drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council or officer thereof, at the cost and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Water from roofs, &c.

131. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rainwater to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane or footway shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains in footpaths.

132. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

133. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or stormwater from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds: And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Natural watercourses.

134. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface-water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fires or combustible materials, &c.

135. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article. And every such person

who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or other combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

136. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material, in any building so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and also remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Subsidy reserves to Fire Brigades.

137. For the purpose of protecting life and property in the Borough, the Council may from time to time pay to the funds of any Fire Brigade established in the Borough, such sum or sums of money as shall be determined by resolution of the Council. And further, the Council shall pay to any Fire Brigades as shall, with any engine have first and second in order attended at any fire within the Borough, such sums of money by way of reward as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

138. Any person burning any shavings, or other matters or things, in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Fireworks.

139. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or firework upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter by any artificial light, other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

140. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stovepipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Public amusements.

Unlawful games.

141. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Borough; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, any such game, exhibition or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

House of ill-fame.

142. Upon representation to the Council by two or more ratepayers that any house within the Borough, and near the residence of such ratepayers, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Council to cause the resident of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a complete list of the names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises, and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the Council considers the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or upon any person residing or being thereupon, to discontinue or abate such nuisance within forty-eight hours of the receipt of such notice, and if such nuisance be not so abated the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance be not abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being thereon as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not more than fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

143. No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Borough, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as herein-after provided, and in the event of any such licensed place of

amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance, or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement, who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into force, apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of granting licenses.

144. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held.

License fees.

145. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 31st December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

146. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run, or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at the public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever, whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not more than twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought.

147. In the time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Borough by water-carts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

Trees in streets.

148. Any ratepayers may, with the consent and approval of the Council, be at liberty to plant trees on any street, lane, or thoroughfare within the Borough for the benefit of such Borough.

149. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Borough, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Construction of terms.

150. For the purposes of these By-laws, summer months shall mean, and be taken to be the months from October to March inclusive, and winter months shall mean and be taken to be the remaining months of the year.

151. In the construction of the foregoing By-laws, the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria No. 1, shall be applied so far as the same may be applicable.

Public Vehicles.

Owner's license.

152. The owner of every vehicle intended to be worked or plied for hire (either with goods or passengers) within the Borough shall, previous to working or plying for hire, obtain from the Council a license authorizing him so to do, for which he shall pay to the Council's Treasurer, for waggons, drays, or carts, the sum of seven shillings and sixpence, and for all other vehicles the sum of ten shillings per quarter in advance. The quarters shall commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year.

Driver's license.

153. Every person intending to act as driver of any vehicle working or applying for hire within the Borough (otherwise than the owner thereof) shall, previous to so doing, obtain a

driver's license from the Council, for which he shall pay to the Council's Treasurer the sum of two shillings and sixpence, half-yearly in advance, the year to terminate with the then current year.

Method of proceeding to obtain license.

154. The owner of every vehicle who shall be desirous of obtaining a license shall give two days' notice in writing to the Council Clerk of his intention to apply to the Council for a license, and shall, at noon on the day named in his notice attend at the Council Chamber with the vehicle proposed to be licensed, in order that the same may be examined by the Council, or such officer as they may appoint.

Vehicles to be in thorough repair.

155. All vehicles for which a license is applied for must be in a thorough state of repair, and must be kept in that state, and altogether to the satisfaction of the Council, or the license will be cancelled and the license fee forfeited.

Driver must be of good character, &c.

156. Any person applying for a driver's license must be of good character and sober habits, and should he in any way misconduct himself while driving, his license shall be cancelled and the fee forfeited.

Certificate of payment.—Driver to produce same when required.

157. On the making of every such payment as aforesaid there shall be given to the person making the same a certificate in the form or to the effect of Schedule A hereto annexed. And the driver of every vehicle shall at all times have the said certificate ready to produce, and shall produce the same when required so to do by the Mayor or any officer of the Council, or any person employing him; and every driver not producing such certificate when required shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than one pound nor less than five shillings.

Penalties for plying without license.

158. The owner and driver respectively of any vehicle, for or in respect of which such charge shall not have been paid as aforesaid, and which shall work or ply for hire (either with goods or passengers) within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum of not more than one pound nor less than ten shillings, and for a second and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds; and any person who shall act as the driver of any vehicle working or plying for hire within the Borough shall be considered as the driver of such vehicle for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Owner's name, &c., to be painted on vehicles.

159. All vehicles licensed by the Council shall have the name of the owner and his residence (and also the number of the vehicle affixed by the Council) plainly and distinctly painted in letters one inch long on the off side of such vehicle; and in the case of vehicles licensed to carry passengers, the number of passengers they are licensed to carry shall also be painted thereon in the same manner; and any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings.

When lights to be used.

160. All vehicles, whether public or private, being used within the Borough between the hours of sunset and sunrise (except on a clear moonlight night), shall carry a clear bright light on each side, shaded at the back. Any owner or driver of a vehicle neglecting to do so shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate of payment.

No. _____
Municipal Council Chambers,
Wollongong, 188

This is to certify that _____ of the
owner of the [describe vehicle No. _____] has paid the sum of _____
being the charge required by the By-laws of this
Borough to be paid for such _____ and that the said _____ is
authorized to work or carry passengers for hire within the
Borough until the _____ day of _____ next.

_____ Council's Treasurer.

Water.

License to obtain water.

161. Any person intending to cart, or in any way obtain water from any place under the control of the Council, shall previous to so doing obtain a license from the Council, for which the following fees shall be payable quarterly in advance, to the Council's Treasurer.

For private use 5s. per quarter.
For sale 10s. do.

The quarters to commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year.

If watering places are leased, fees payable to lessee.

162. Should the Council at any time consider it expedient to let or lease the public watering-places, the fees shall be payable to the lessee.

Penalty for obtaining water without paying fees.

163. Any person not having paid the fees previous to obtaining water shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

The Cemetery.

Appointment of servants, &c.

164. The Council (as Trustees) shall appoint their own manager and all other servants required by them to carry out the rules and regulations for the management of the General Cemetery, and the same shall be removable at any time by resolution of the Council.

Notice of interments to be delivered to the Council Clerk, &c.

165. Notice of all interments and the legal certificate of death must be delivered to the Council Clerk, and all fees, costs, and charges paid to him eight hours at least prior to the time fixed for the interment; if not so paid, an extra fee of five shillings will be charged.

Plan of Cemetery.

166. A numbered plan of the Cemetery showing the situation of the "open" and "selected sections" for graves and vaults shall be kept at the Council Chambers, and may be inspected on application.

Record of interments to be kept.

167. A book shall be kept by the Council Clerk, in which shall be entered the names, ages, and date of burial of all persons interred, and the numbers of the "section" and grave in which such interment shall have been made.

Burial service.

168. The friends of the deceased will be required to make arrangements for any religious service or funeral rite they may wish performed at the time of the interment.

Areas for graves, &c.

169. The areas for graves shall be 3 ft. x 8 ft., 6 ft. x 8 ft., 9 ft. x 8 ft., and 12 ft. x 8 ft.; and for vaults, 6 ft. x 10 ft. and 12 ft. x 10 ft.

Depth of graves.

170. Every grave and vault shall be not less than 6 feet deep, or to the solid rock; and every coffin must be placed at least 4 feet below the surface of the ground.

Interment in vaults.

171. All bodies interred in vaults shall be encased in strong and properly soldered leaden coffins. Non-compliance with this rule will subject the undertaker in such case to a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Building vaults, erecting tomb-stones, &c.

172. Any person desirous of building a vault, enclosing or kerbing a grave, or erecting tomb, head, or foot stones, shall submit plans and give fourteen days written notice thereof to the Council Clerk; and upon the same being approved, and all fees thereon paid, the Council will give permission (in writing) for the work to be carried out, subject to the inspection, supervision, and approval of the Council, or any officer they may appoint. And the contractor or person performing the work shall deposit in the hands of the Council Clerk a sum of one pound, as security for clearing away all rubbish on completion of the work.

Re-opening graves and vaults.

173. In cases of re-opening graves or vaults, all tomb, head, and foot stones, and fences, must be removed by the owners of the land, and the Council will not be responsible for any loss or damage connected therewith.

Penalty for injuring vaults, &c.

174. Any person injuring, damaging, or defacing any fence, vault, tomb, head, or foot stone, grave, or anything appertaining to the cemetery, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Encroachments—how to be removed.

175. The Council reserves the right and power of settling any disputes that may arise or occur, as to the boundary or boundaries of any portion of the cemetery that may have been purchased by any person for the erection of vaults, tomb, head, or foot stones, fences, or graves; and any person in any way encroaching on any adjoining portion (whether in the hands of the Council or sold), shall receive notice (in writing) from the Council to remove such encroachment, and failing to do so immediately, the Council shall cause the encroachment to be removed at the cost of the person making or causing the same.

Fences to be erected within six months from obtaining permission to enclose land.

176. Persons obtaining permission to enclose any portion of land (as per Schedule of Fees) will be required to erect the necessary fences (subject to the inspection and approval of the Council) within six months from the date of their permission to enclose the land; and failing to do so, their right or title to the land will revert to the Council, and the same may be re-sold.

Schedule of Fees.

	£	s.	d.
For interment of a pauper, including digging grave	0	8	0
For an ordinary grave, 3 ft. x 8 ft., including digging	0	12	6
Re-opening do do	0	10	0
Selected portions.			
Permission to enclose 3 ft. x 8 ft.	0	10	0
" " 6 ft. x 8 ft.	1	0	0
" " 9 ft. x 8 ft.	1	10	0
" " 12 ft. x 8 ft.	2	0	0
Permission to erect vault, including land, 6 ft. x 10 ft.	3	0	0
" " 12 ft. x 10 ft.	6	0	0
Permission to re-open vault	0	10	0
Digging or re-opening grave in selected portions	0	10	0
Permission to erect head or foot stones in unselected portions—each	0	5	0
Permission to erect tombstone or monument in unselected portions	1	0	0
Permission to place slab over grave in unselected portions	0	10	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subdivisions and change of property.

Change of occupier.—Subdivisions of property.

177. If the owner, tenant, or occupier of any property within the Borough for which he or she is assessed shall give up the possession of such property, he or she shall within seven days from the date of giving up the possession thereof deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing, showing and setting forth the name and address in full of the person to whom possession of such property has been given. And if any property shall be subdivided in the interval between one assessment and another, and let to two or more persons, the tenant or owner who previously occupied the whole of such property, or who is still in possession of a portion thereof, shall within seven days from the time of such subdivision being made deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing, showing and setting forth the area, the rent, and the names in full of the occupier or occupiers of such subdivisions. And any such owner, tenant, or occupier failing or neglecting to give such notice as is herein required, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Extirpation of noxious weeds.

Certain weeds to be extirpated, under penalty.

178. The Council shall have power at any time to cause an inspection of all or any portion of the lands within the Borough, when the lands are under cultivation, or for the most part have been cleared and fenced, to order and compel the extirpation of the weeds known as the Bathurst burr, the Scotch thistle, and the cotton plant, or other noxious weeds detrimental to good husbandry; and thirty days notice, by advertisement in a local newspaper, or by a written or printed notice under the hand of the Council Clerk, or other officer appointed for that purpose, left at or sent through the post to the last known residence or place of business of the person or persons upon whose land such weeds may exist, shall be deemed sufficient notice to owners, tenants, or occupiers of property; and if after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of such notice by advertisement, or the delivery or posting of such written or printed notice, the owner, tenant, or occupier of the land shall neglect or refuse to extirpate such weeds by cutting, pulling, or grubbing and burning them, for every such offence and in every such case the Council shall have power, in a summary manner, before any two or more Justices in Petty Sessions, to recover a fine not exceeding ten pounds, together with costs of Court, by levy and distress upon the goods and chattels of the person or persons so offending; and the Court may order all such weeds to be destroyed forthwith, at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier, in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted as aforesaid: Provided, that in the case of the Bathurst burr and the Scotch thistle no action be taken by the Council until after the lapse of sixty days from the passing of this By-law, and in the case of the cotton plant, that no action be taken by the Council until after the lapse of six calendar months as aforesaid. In the case of noxious weeds found growing on land unoccupied, the owners of which are unknown, the Council shall have the power to cause such weeds to be destroyed from such lands, the cost of which operation shall remain a charge

upon the property, and may be recovered, with costs, at any future time from the owner of such property, in a summary manner before any two Justices, by levy and distress: Provided that such costs do not exceed five pounds.

Penalties.

Penalties—how recoverable.

179. All penalties and fines incurred under these By-laws may be sued for and recovered in a summary way by distress and sale of the offender's goods, before any two Justices of the Peace, according to the provisions of the Act, 14 Vic., No. 43, and the Acts therein adopted; and all such penalties, when recovered as aforesaid, shall be paid into the corporate fund of the Borough, and no person shall be liable to any penalty, fine, or forfeiture under these By-laws, unless proceedings in respect thereof be commenced within six months after the same shall have been incurred.

Special penalty.

180. Every person committing a breach of any provision of any By-law hereinbefore mentioned, shall when no specific penalty shall have been provided for such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Wollongong, this seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) P. LAHIFF,
Mayor.

HENRY STUMBLES, Town Clerk.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Wollongong, made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of Wollongong, a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf) he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make, any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer, may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Borough shall be built of 9-inch brickwork, set in cement, floor as well as walls, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit, and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house nor at a less distance than twenty feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house or at a less distance than twenty feet, area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

4. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet and 5 feet deep, inside measurement; for houses containing more than four rooms and out offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and with a man-hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

6. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any persons offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

9. If any alterations shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

10. Owners of existing closets and soil-pits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations, on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect; persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of

a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of said notice.

11. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., from the first day of October to the last day of March, and between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., from the 1st day of April to the last day of September.

12. Persons desirous of using earth-closets may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.

13. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875 therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

14. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

15. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cesspit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Wollongong, on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S) P. LAHIFF,
Mayor.

HENRY STUMBLES, Town Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st July, 1884.

RYDE MUNICIPALITY—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Ryde, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, respectively.

PART I.

By-laws repealed.

1. That all existing By-laws of the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, be and are hereby repealed.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council meetings—Duties of officers, servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary Meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the dispatch of business on every alternate Friday, at the hour of 7.30 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and recorded in the Minute Book.

Course of procedure.

4. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz. :—

1. The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of previous meetings.

2. Reports from Committees.

3. Reading of correspondence and presentation of petitions.

4. Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given.

5. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business at Special Meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Absence of proposed mover.

6. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

7. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motion to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

8. Every motion of which notice has been given shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at the time.

10. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Petitions.

11. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous motion, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

12. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

13. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

14. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

15. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

16. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

17. The Mayor shall put all questions first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

18. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

19. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

20. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than ten minutes.

21. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council; and every Alderman shall stand when speaking and address the Chair.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

22. When any Member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression and to make an apology satisfactorily to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

23. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

24. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

25. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

26. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Aldermen, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

27. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

28. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

29. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council, may be suspended *pro tempore* in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Rescinding motion already passed.

30. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained except at a Council of the Whole, specially called for the purpose.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

31. There shall be a Committee of Works and Finance Committee. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Committees of Works.

32. The Committees of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

33. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

34. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

35. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Protection of Funds and Records.

Member or Officer of Council not to be surety.

36. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

37. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor and authority of the Council.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

38. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removed.

39. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings), any seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

40. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

41. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz:—By the Mayor to the extent of five pounds, and with the consent of three Aldermen of different wards, any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Levying Rates, &c.

Due dates for rates.—Defaulters.

42. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, or to the Council Clerk or other proper officer of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter. Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish lists of defaulters.

43. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

44. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Rates on damaged premises.

45. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Streets and Public places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

46. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

47. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

48. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

49. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and in order that the due alignment of the roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the said Municipality shall be observed, and that no encroachments shall be made thereon, it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purposes permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Council of the Municipality at least one week before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole as aforesaid shall be commenced to be erected, or put up, or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained. And in default of the same the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings; and on every successive conviction for a similar offence, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than three pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

50. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such over-

hanging, trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Erection of awnings.

51. No person shall erect an awning in front of any house or shop without first making application to the Council, and any person so doing without authority shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and have such awning removed.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

52. The Inspector of Nuisances or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

53. In any case where after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence, the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

54. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

55. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Inspector or officer, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Offences, Nuisances—General good order of the Borough.

Damaging public buildings, &c.

56. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

57. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

58. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse, &c.

59. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same into any watercourse, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, nightsoil, sewerage matter, or any filth of any kind, to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, nightsoil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind

whatsoever, to flow or be cast into any watercourse, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel.

Throwing filth on roadway.

60. If any person shall in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads, as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Damage or pulling up alignment marks or posts.

61. Any person pulling down or pulling up, destroying or injuring any alignment or other boundary marks or stones, notice boards, public notices, or other erection on any reserve, public place, or road, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any amount not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

Placing goods, &c. on roadway, &c.

62. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, showboard, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway or public place, within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials, or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed); or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriage ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall, showboard, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit or suffer to be set, laid, placed or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever, (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

63. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby; provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of ten pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

64. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall remove, or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted) or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

65. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind, shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses, driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her or any vehicle under his or her care upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle or carriage in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets.

66. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, or who shall not carry a light after an hour after sundown to daylight, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

67. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building, by chalk, paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. And any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Cattle, &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

68. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat, belonging to him or under his charge, to stray, or go about, or to be depastured in any road, street, or public place in this Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

As to Private Avenues.

69. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land, within the said Municipality, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways, within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Placing dead animals on premises.

70. Any person who shall place, or cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the Municipality, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

71. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises, who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Removal of night-soil.

72. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or carriage of any kind with any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the said streets, roads, or other public places; and in order to prevent nuisances it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit night soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and all night-soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours hereinafter prescribed, in properly covered and water-tight carts or other

vehicles; and no vehicles used for this purpose shall be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and every person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

73. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except between the hours of ten at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise any night-soil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Discharging firearms, &c.

74. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council, &c.

75. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of one hundred feet of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give forty-eight hours notice to the Council or any alderman thereof, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

76. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said Municipality, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices. Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

77. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently closed over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within forty-eight hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such persons, usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its Officers shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered in within one month thereafter.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

78. Every person who in any street, or other place, or passage within the said Municipality, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk, or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang, or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted) to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said Municipality.

Water from roofs, &c.

79. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains in footpaths.

80. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

81. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally if not otherwise discharged to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Natural water-courses.

82. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

83. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, work-shop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Water supply.

Polluting water reservoirs, &c.

84. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water works belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause, or permit to suffer to run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

85. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds, and if, after such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and

within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction, he shall fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought.

86. In time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Municipality by water-carts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

87. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

88. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

PART II.

Collection and Enforcement of Rates.

RATES under section 164, of the 31st Victoria, No. 12, to be collected half-yearly.

Times and modes of collection.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing of such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of Petty Sessions for small debts or District Court.

Enforcement of Distress.

Bailiff.

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public

auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the said Municipality as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, **Mayor** of the Municipal District of _____, do hereby authorize you, **Bailiff** of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 .

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of _____, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____ within the said Municipality, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the _____ day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 .

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per £ on proceeds of the sale	1	0

The aforesaid By-laws were made and passed by the Council of the Municipality District of Ryde, this 14th day of December, 1883.

GERARD E. HERRING,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY FREE LIBRARY—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 21st July, 1884.

THE following By-laws for the Regulation of the Canterbury Free Public Library, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Canterbury, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

W. J. TRICKETT.

BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
CANTERBURY.

1. The Library shall be open every Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., and every Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, except public holidays.

2. Every person who shall enter the Library shall immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at such Library, and to be called the "Visitors' Book," and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such Library, at the request of such person, and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library, and it shall be the duty of the officer of such Library to enforce this By-law.

3. Any person who being intoxicated shall enter such Library, shall be at once removed from the premises; any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such Library, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds, and any such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such Library.

4. Any society or class for mutual improvement or instruction or for study or experiments may, with the consent of the Council, be formed in connection with or may hold its meetings or carry on its studies or experiments at the said Library, provided that the general free access to and the use of the said

Library by persons who are not members of such society or class be not thereby interfered with, provided, however, that no rule made by the members of any such society or class for the management of the same, shall conflict in any way with these Regulations made by the said Council hereunder.

5. Any person who shall wilfully damage any Visitors' Book, catalogue, copy of regulations, or other book or record kept at the Library for the general use thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

6. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of the Rules or any injury to the books.

7. The foregoing rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library Room for the information of visitors.

8. Any ratepayer may propose books for addition to the Library on entering the titles, price, and other particulars in a book to be kept for that purpose.

9. The Library shall be closed annually from 1st to 15th November, inclusive.

10. Newspapers shall not be detained more than a quarter of an hour, nor periodicals more than half an hour, if required by another visitor, he having intimated his wish to the person reading the same.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Canterbury, on the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) THOMAS AUSTEN DAVIS,
H. M. INNES, Mayor,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT 1875.

(BOROUGH OF WATERLOO—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th August, 1884.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.—BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Waterloo under the powers conferred by the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Waterloo, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, respectively.

PART 1.

By-laws repealed.

All existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Waterloo (save and except the By-laws relating to the Free Public Library) are hereby repealed.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council meetings.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business on every alternate Friday, at the hour of half-past 7 p.m., or at such other day and at such hour as may by resolution of the Council be from time to time appointed.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of twenty minutes after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for the want of a quorum, the names of the members then present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Order of business.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings.

1. The minutes of last meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Outward correspondence to be read.

3. Inward correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.

4. Presentation of Petitions.

5. Statement of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the bank to the credit of the Municipality.

6. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor to be presented and ordered upon.

7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

8. Orders of the day.

9. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

4. It shall be competent for the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section.

Motions and Amendments.

5. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed, shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Motions not to be withdrawn without consent.

6. No notice of motion which has been seconded shall be withdrawn, without the consent of the majority of the Aldermen then present at such meeting.

Absence of proposed mover.

7. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, but it shall be competent for some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman, to move such motion on his behalf.

Motions to be Seconded.

8. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless it be seconded.

Only one Amendment at a time.

10. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous one has been disposed of.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

11. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council, the nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received and dealt with.

12. The Council at any meeting may resolve that any petition be received, and that the same be referred to a committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor or Chairman's decision on points of order final.

13. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules.

14. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman may move that the meeting disagree with the ruling of the Mayor or Chairman. If it be seconded it shall then be put without discussion; but no vote so taken shall have bearing upon any matter other than the one in question.

Questions put by Mayor or Chairman.

15. The Mayor or Chairman shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to preaudience of Aldermen.

16. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of them is entitled to preaudience.

No Alderman to speak twice on same question or amendment—except in Committee.

17. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation where he shall have been misunderstood or misrepresented. Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

18. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections or impute motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak more than ten minutes.

19. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Alderman to stand while speaking.

20. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair.

Alderman using offensive expressions to apologise.

21. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

22. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to any other day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

23. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

24. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion is negatived it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes have elapsed.

Divisions.

25. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council upon any question put from the Chair, either in full Council or in Committee of the whole Council, and upon such division those who are on the affirmative side shall place themselves on the Mayor or presiding Alderman's right-hand, and those on the negative side shall place themselves on the left, and no Alderman shall leave his place until the names of the Aldermen present have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered in the Minute-book.

26. All divisions of the Council shall be entered in the minutes of the proceedings.

Motions for Rescission of previous Orders, &c.

27. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion, to the same effect, shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the re-consideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been remitted to the Governor for confirmation and may have been remitted to the Council, with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage after due notice as hereinbefore provided and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed Business.

28. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not being present the resumption of such consideration shall, in such case, be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suspension of By-laws.

29. Any By-law relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may, by resolution of the Council, be suspended (*pro tempore*) in cases of emergency.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

30. There shall be a Committee of Works, a Finance Committee, a By-laws Committee, a Library Committee, a Lighting Committee, and a Hall Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Chairman of Committees.

31. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Works Committee.

32. The Works Committee shall have the general care of all roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council; they shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

33. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal Revenues; they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

By-law Committee.

34. The By-laws Committee shall prepare and submit for the consideration of Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

Library Committee.

35. The Library Committee shall have the general control of the Public Library, and shall once at least in each year submit to the Council a written report upon the same as to its efficacy, usefulness, and the manner in which it is conducted; and may also recommend the purchase of additional books, or any other matter or thing which they may consider will be of benefit.

Lighting Committee.

36. The Lighting Committee shall once at least in each year make an inspection of the Borough, and shall recommend the erection of any additional public lamps which they may consider necessary, or the removal of any existing lamps.

Hall Committee.

37. The Hall Committee shall have charge of the Council Chambers, Hall, and residence, and shall prepare a tariff of charges for the use of the Hall; and shall also recommend in writing any repairs, alterations, and additions which they may consider necessary.

Special Committees.

38. The appointment of Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged, provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Reports of Committees to be in writing, and signed.

39. Every Report of a Committee must be in writing, and signed by the Chairman thereof.

Records of transactions in Committee.

40. The Chairman of each Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Committee Meeting—how called.

41. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee, when requested by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

42. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

PART II.

Protection of Funds and Records.—Duties of Officers and Servants.

Expenditure.

1. No work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council, excepting in the cases hereinafter provided for, viz. :—

- 1. By order of the Committee for Works or of the Mayor, and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works to the extent of ten pounds.
- 2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of five pounds.

Certificate required with each Claim.

2. No payments shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Finance Committee, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized.

Member or Officer of Council not to be surety.

3. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Custody of Records, Seal, &c.

4. The Common Seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose, and the Common Seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Council; and every impression thereof so authorised, shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

Duties of Council Clerk.

5. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates, &c., and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on every lawful day, except public holidays, during the following hours, viz. :—From 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws, thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of the Revision Court held in the Borough under the provisions of the Municipalities Act. He shall, also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council, and shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of other Officers and Servants.

6. The duties of all officers and servants of the Council shall be defined by regulations as may from time to time be moved by the Council.

Bonds for good conduct.

7. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Attorney or Bankers of the Corporation as the Council may order.

Complaints against Officers—how dealt with.

8. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must, in every case, be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in

writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same and report thereon at the next meeting of the Council, or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Special powers of Mayor.

9. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of, any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record (as hereinbefore provided), or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded, all such explanations or information, may, except as hereinafter provided, be either *viva voce*, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

Statement of Accounts.

10. Not later than the months of March and September in each year, the Mayor shall lay before the Council for its adoption, the Treasurer's account for the previous half-year duly audited.

Leave of absence.

11. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

12. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such works or the supply of such materials, shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

How notices are to be published.

13. Except where otherwise provided by the Municipalities Act of 1867, in all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

PART III.

Levying rates, &c.

Collection and enforcement of rates.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 164, 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, shall be levied and collected for the year, and be payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rates.

Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers, during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid, within the time so appointed, shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default, either by action at law, or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulters.

Enforcement by distress.

5. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Council for the faithful performance of his duties, and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies for rates, by distress in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

6. All levies and distress shall be made under warrant, in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman, who may for the time being, be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

7. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public

auction either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the said bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs as hereinafter provided to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

Goods may be impounded.

8. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made, and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the said land or premises on which the distress is made, and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making of such distress, and also may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained in such place, as is most convenient for that purpose.

Costs.

9. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council for every levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the Schedule hereto annexed and marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, **Mayor of the Borough of Waterloo,** bailiff of the said Borough, do hereby authorize you, **_____**, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling house [or in and upon the land and premises] of **_____** situate at **_____** for the sum of **_____** being the amount of municipal rates due to the said Borough for the said house [or land and premises] to the day of **18** **_____** Bailiff.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Waterloo, dated the **_____** day of **_____** 18 **_____**, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling house [or in and upon the land and premises] of **_____** situate at **_____** within the said Borough, for the sum of **_____** being the amount of rates due to the said Borough for the said house [or land and premises] to the day of **18** **_____** day of **18** **_____** Dated this **_____** day of **18** **_____** Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant, and making levy where the same is not more than £20.....	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £10	1	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of day.....	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery goods, per £ on proceeds of sale	1	0

PART IV.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Borough, or who shall within ten yards of any dwelling-house, burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substance, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Fireworks, &c.

2. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public or private street or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms, without lawful cause within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Fires in yards.

3. Any person having or lighting any open or other fire in any yard or premises so close to the neighbouring premises as to be a nuisance or dangerous thereto, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

PART V.

Streets and public places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, park, or other place shall have been examined by a Committee for Works, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee, and the Council shall have decided to take the charge and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid, and he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place which the Council may consider necessary.

Roads and streets, Levels, &c.

3. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof which now are, or shall be hereafter, under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council; in marking out such roads, streets, lanes and thoroughfares recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let; and it shall be the duty of such Surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such roads, streets, lanes and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, when the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other than 66 feet; provided there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. Provided further that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to the Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881.

Change of Street Levels.

4. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is open to inspection; at a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section, shall, if adopted be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footways may be levelled, &c.

5. When any footway shall have been marked out in the manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or persons so authorized as hereinbefore mentioned, with the consent of the Council, may cause the same to be levelled, and made as nearly practicable of equal height, and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, or thing that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may be hereafter erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

No encroachments allowed on Street, &c.

6. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner hereinbefore provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure, shall except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof, and it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained for the purpose, and every person offending against this By-law, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than two pounds.

No Balcony to project

7. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any person to construct, erect, or place any awning, balcony, verandah, portico, or window forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, projecting beyond the building line of any street, or road except with the consent of the Council first obtained, nor shall any awning, balcony, verandah, portico, window, or other external projection as aforesaid be constructed, erected, placed or added to any existing building, excepting with such consent as aforesaid—any person or persons who shall so construct, erect, place, or add the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds for every such offence. Provided that no such balcony, verandah, awning, portico, shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than thirty feet wide. Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure as aforesaid, shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Obstructing Public Pathways.

8. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the site of any street or road in the Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such road or street as aforesaid, and on demand made by the Inspector of Nuisances or other Officer shall not cut or lop all such trees shrubs or plants to the height of nine feet at the least, the Council or their servants may cut or lop the same, without being deemed trespassers, and the costs of so cutting or lopping shall be charged to the owner or occupier as hereinbefore mentioned.

Hoards or Fences to be erected.

9. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the Borough or to cause the same to be done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building or to cause the same to be done, when any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be erected (and the same to be whitewashed) in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street, and also to erect a convenient covered platform (7 feet in height and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the width of the footway, with handrail) if there be room enough for such, outside of such hoard or fence, for the convenience of foot passengers, and shall continue such hoard or fence and platform as aforesaid in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council of the said Borough, during such time as the safety of the public or convenience requires, and shall in all cases, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night, or who shall not remove the same when such building is completed as aforesaid, when directed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

Temporary stoppage of Traffic for Repairs, &c.

10. The Council may at any time, cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove, or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon, for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

PART VI.

Offences, Nuisances.—General good order of the Borough.

Damaging public buildings, &c.

1. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, footway, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds. Provided that such cost and penalty shall not in the whole exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

2. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than two pounds nor less than one pound.

Driving or riding on footway.

3. Any person who shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, omnibus, cart, dray, stage, bicycle, carriage, wheelbarrow, truck, cask, or vehicle, or shall lead, drive, ride, or place any horse, cattle, or other beast upon any footway, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Riding or driving round corners.

4. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or lane within this Borough at a pace faster than a walk, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three pounds, nor less than one pound.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c

5. If any person shall haul or draw or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage so as to occupy and obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of such carriage, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

6. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or lane, in the said Borough, negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Loading or unloading vehicles, &c.

7. All vehicles standing in the streets or lanes to load or unload goods, shall stand with one wheel only in the gutter, and parallel with the kerb, and any driver so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Name and place of abode.

8. The owner of every such waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind as hereinbefore mentioned, who shall allow the same to be drawn or driven through the Borough without having his or her name or place of abode or residence painted in full length, legibly, on the off side of the said vehicle, and any driver or person in charge of any such waggon, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, who shall refuse to give his or her name, or the owner's name and address, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding three pounds nor less than one pound.

No turf, gravel, sand, &c., to be removed from streets.

9. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places within the Borough, shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Plumbers, &c., to give notice and pay fee for permission to open roadway, &c.

10. Every plumber or other person desiring to open the roadway or pathway for the purpose of laying down pipes for water or drainage shall give notice to the Council Clerk or other Officer of the Council before commencing such work, and shall also pay the sum of two shillings and sixpence for such permission before opening such roadway or pathway, and any person or persons so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Registration fee—erection of houses, &c.

11. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place, within the Borough, without having first paid into the office of the Council Clerk a registration fee of five shillings for each and every house, shop, or other building so proposed to be erected, and describing the nature and situation of the proposed building as aforesaid, and every contractor for such house, shop, or building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without having first paid the aforesaid registration fee, and describing the nature and situation of such building, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

12. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, washed, or cleansed, any cask, vessel, carriage, cart, or any other kind of vehicle, in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, or permit to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any footway, or if any persons shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinbefore directed) or

any matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal, or other thing whatsoever, from any house or premises over any part of such footways or carriage ways, or over any area of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue to keep the same so removed; or if any person having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed any such stall, showboard, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or thing, and shall at any time therein after again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid; in every case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding three pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Affixing placards on walls, &c.

13. If any person shall paste or cause to be pasted or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk, or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, handrail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Persons not to stand or loiter in the streets.

14. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage or foot ways, or other public places within the Borough, to the inconvenience of passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Borough, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Swine, cattle, &c., not to wander about streets.

15. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure situate and being in or within four hundred yards of any street or dwelling-house, or other public place within the Borough, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered

16. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars, or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the casement or cellar-story thereof, shall not either keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing, or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured, any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap belonging to or connected with his premises, save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repair, or if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, all and every or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such case the person neglecting so to do shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the Borough, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices of the Peace. Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

Excavations, &c. to be protected by fence or wall.

18. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath, within the limits of the Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall, at the least 4 feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two

pounds; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated in the Borough shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances; and in the event of failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last mentioned property to enclose the same after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty aforesaid.

Offensive or indecent placards.

19. Any person who shall in any street or place within the Borough, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse.

20. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind, to flow or be cast from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow or to be cast into any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, and in addition to such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction from such watercourse, &c., as aforesaid.

Throwing filth, &c., on roadway.

21. If any person shall in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be upon any carriage or footways of the Borough shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Sweeping rubbish.

22. Any person sweeping or throwing refuse of any kind into the gutters, pathways, or roadways, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Allowing filth to remain on premises.

23. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to be or remain on his or their premises shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Stables to be erected only on site chosen by officer.

24. No stable, cow-shed, or other out-house shall be erected except upon a site approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances, and every stable, cow-shed or other out-house already built or hereafter to be built, shall be drained, paved, ventilated and provided with a properly constructed pit for the receipt of manure and drainage therefrom, to the satisfaction of the Council, and Inspector of Nuisances under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Closets, stables, &c. not built in conformity with this and the preceding By-law, or being a nuisance, to be altered, or repaired, or removed.

25. If any stable, cow-shed, or other out-house, or any closet, privy, and cesspit, is or shall be in the opinion of the Council and Inspector of Nuisances, a nuisance from its too close proximity to any adjoining premises, or from any other cause, or is not kept in repair or clean, the Council may by notice in writing given to the owner or occupier order the same to be taken down, altered, repaired, or cleansed as the case may require, and if any such order be not obeyed within fourteen days from the service of such notice, the Council or Mayor may without any further notice, cause the same to be pulled down, destroyed, altered, repaired, or cleansed, and shall be entitled to recover all expenses that may be incurred from the owner or occupier in a summary way at the suit of the Council.

Inspection of premises.—Yards, &c. to be kept clean

26. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose, and any owner or occupier of any house or place within the Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect, to cause a nuisance, or offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Slaughtering prohibited.

27. Any person slaughtering or causing to be slaughtered any cattle, sheep, swine, or other beast, within this Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than two pounds for every animal so slaughtered.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, &c.

28. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, when and as often as they shall see occasion, to visit and inspect any butcher's shambles, shops, boiling-down and fellmongering establishments, tanneries, soap-works, breweries, or places of a like nature in the Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, shops, boiling-down, and fellmongering establishments, tanneries, and other establishments as aforesaid, both within and without as to him or them shall seem needful, and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time (not exceeding seven days), after being so directed, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Vehicular entrances to private premises to be paved, &c.

29. Any person or persons desirous of having a vehicular entrance to his or her premises over any of the footways of the said Borough, must make application to the Council for such permission, and upon the same being granted, the owner or occupier of the said premises shall cause the said vehicular entrance to be paved with stone or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works within seven days after such permission is granted, and in default he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds for every such offence. Provided also that all vehicular entrances as aforesaid now in existence, shall be paved with stone or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works as aforesaid, within one month from the date of service of such notice to that effect on the owner or occupier of the premises as hereinbefore mentioned, and upon default, he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Hours for removing nightsoil, offal, &c.

30. Any person or persons who shall remove any nightsoil, offal, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, between the hours of half-past ten p.m. and five a.m., or shall at any time remove any such nightsoil, offal, or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner so as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said nightsoil, offal, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of the Borough, or shall deposit or throw nightsoil, offal, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling house, than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling house, other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such nightsoil, offal, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

31. It shall not be lawful for the business of a soapboiler, fellmonger, tallow melter, tripe boiler, tanner, Japan manufacturer, currier, pig-keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to, any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of the Borough, without consent of the Council first had and obtained; and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend against the provisions of this By-law.

Various obstructions and annoyances

32. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the Borough, shall commit any of the following offences shall, on conviction for any and for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

33. Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

34. Every person who shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient or proper cloth covering the same, for to conceal the same from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.

35. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, to the danger or annoyance of anyone.

36. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

37. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure), when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.

38. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon any public foot-way.

39. Every person who shall feed any horse or other animal upon any street, lane, or road within the Borough.

40. Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have, any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person, in any street or public place within the Borough.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No Noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of the inhabitants.

41. No person shall carry on any offensive or noisome trade within the said Borough so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of noisome and offensive trades.

42. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, near to the place where such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is conducted, followed, or carried on, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

43. Upon complaint in writing by any householders that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of their residences or properties, as to injure the health of or be a nuisance to such householders, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer or persons appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or properties of complainants, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint and shall report thereon to the Council; and if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to the said complainants or other residents within the said Borough; and if such trade or calling shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade or calling as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds, and for a second and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

44. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, and the Council shall take

such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any residents within the Borough. And any person or persons who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so that the same shall be in any way noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than twenty pounds.

Service of Notice.—Liabilities.

45. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice as aforesaid for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person or persons who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid shall be liable to, and be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or operation within the meaning of and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified on Certificate of two Medical Practitioners.

46. If upon the certificate of two Medical Practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part of house, or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the limits of the Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof of the premises occupied in connection therewith to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than three pounds nor more than twenty pounds. Provided that each day, during which such house or part thereof shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed or unfumigated shall be a separate offence. Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

47. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let any dwelling house or part thereof or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Borough, which then is or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds; and any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let in the said Borough any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

48. Any person or persons who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, or public place, or uninclosed land, adjacent to any road, street, dwelling house, or public place, any article whatsoever knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

No rubbish to be thrown upon private property without leave.

49. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any private property within the Borough, without permission first obtained from the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Drainage. &c.

No private sewers or drains to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

50. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions, as such Council or Inspector of Nuisances may give, to make or branch any pri-

vate drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith without such notice, and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and shall at his or her own expense make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work, and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work, and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this By-law, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Proprietors of private drains, sewers, &c., to trap, repair, and cleanse same.

51. All proprietors of private drains or sewers, communicating with any public drain or sewer now or hereafter constructed, shall have the same properly trapped, and shall from time be repaired and cleansed, under the inspection and direction of the Council or other officer thereof, at the cost and charges of the occupiers or owners of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises, to which the said private drains or sewers shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to trap, repair, and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be trapped, repaired, and cleansed according to the direction of the said Council or officer thereof he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Water from roofs, &c.

52. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, who shall permit rainwater to fall down from any roof, spout, balcony, or other projection upon or over, any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rainwater to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after written notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound. Provided that any tenant of such premises who shall erect any spouting or pipe in accordance with any such notice as aforesaid may deduct the cost thereof from the rent of the said premises.

Drains in footpath.

53. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid across the same, without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street, roadway, or gutter of any offensive liquid, or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for the discharge of surface water from land.

54. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, street, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice to abate such nuisance, abate the same where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such aforesaid notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three pounds; and every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction shall be guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this By-law.

Natural watercourses.

55. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council; and any person closing or intercepting any such watercourse, and failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Unoccupied lands, sand, &c.

56. If any owner or owners of unoccupied lands within this Borough shall allow or permit any sand to flow or drift from such lands over any of the footways, streets, gutters, roadways, or lanes of the Borough, he or they shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence in addition to the cost of removing the same.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

57. If any animal shall die in any part of the Municipality, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have been thrown, placed, or died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately (that is to say within six hours after receiving notice from

the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council), destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom, he or they shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds, in addition to the cost of removing the same by the said Council.

House of illfame.

58. Upon representation to the Council that any house or premises within the Borough is of illfame, it shall be lawful for the Council to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises, and upon non compliance with such request, or if upon consideration the Council consider the house to be one of illfame, they shall declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, tenant, or occupier of such house or premises or any person resident or being therein to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid; and if such nuisance be not so abated the owner, tenant, or occupier of such house or premises, or person residing or being therein shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, the owner, tenant, or occupier of the house or premises, or person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than thirty pounds for such second offence; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction, without the abatement of such nuisance as aforesaid, the owner, tenant, or occupier of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third and every other subsequent offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than twenty pounds.

Indecent exposure of the person.

59. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person, or by indecent behaviour, or by committing a nuisance in any street or public place or uninclosed land within the said Borough, or in view thereof, or in any public conveyance, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

60. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Public Amusements.

Unlawful games.

61. No games with dice, or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, cock-fighting, dog-fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within the Borough; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

62. No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Borough unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable, and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement as aforesaid who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into operation apply for such license or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid, without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than ten pounds for every such offence.

Mode of granting licenses.

63. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held.

License fees

64. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council, upon payment of license fees, as follows:—For every license granted between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of December, one pound one shilling (£1 1s.) All licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council, upon written application fourteen days previous to the expiry of such license, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling (£1 1s.).

PART VII.

By-Laws made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough or officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough on that behalf) he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, or in any position or place other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence; but any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Borough shall be built of nine-inch brickwork set in cement, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least nine inches above the surface of the ground, and shall also, if deemed desirable by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, be plastered with cement, the floor as well as the wall of such cesspit, and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house nor at a less distance than twenty feet therefrom (area permitting), every person who shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of the By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than twenty feet therefrom (area permitting) shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

4. All cesspits to be hereafter built shall not be more than five feet deep, four feet wide, and four feet six inches long inside measurement, except as hereinafter provided.

5. Every closet shall be built with brick walls, seven feet high, and covered with corrugated galvanized iron or shingles, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and with a man-hole in the floor not less than two feet square internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door, and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

6. Where two closets adjoin each other there shall be sufficient dividing wall, not less than nine inches in thickness between such closets as aforesaid, and such walls shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation, and if any person shall erect any two closets as aforesaid, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less nor more than 90 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex, and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against the provisions of this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets in this By-law

mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds, and shall be guilty of a separate offence for every day during which the provisions of this By-law shall not be complied with.

9. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf for preserving public decency or health, in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to health or opposed to decency, by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier of the premises on which such cesspit or closet shall be, shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk or Inspector of Nuisances, it shall be lawful for the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any one or more Justices of the Peace.

10. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by contract, in watertight covered vehicles, between the hours of half-past 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.; and if any person shall remove from any cesspit any nightsoil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

11. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as aforesaid, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried shall be deodorized by chemicals, or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; on breach of this By-law the person or persons to whom the said nightsoil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

12. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays, and every person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

13. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him or her, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall prosecute in all cases for the recovery of the hereinbefore mentioned expenses, as well as any breaches of these By-laws.

Penalty.

For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall also be recoverable in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Passed by the Council of the Borough of Waterloo, this nineteenth day of March, 1884.

(L.S.) WILLIAM EVANS,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GRENFELL—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th August, 1884.

GRENFELL MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Grenfell, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS to regulate the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Grenfell, the collection of rates, and for the general good rule and government of the Municipality.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Grenfell, it is hereby ordered by the said Council, by virtue of the powers and authority vested in the said Council, in that behalf, that the following shall be the By-laws and standing orders for regulating the proceedings of the said Council, &c.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council meetings—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 7.30 p.m., on every alternate Tuesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday, in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Council may appoint.

Absence of Mayor and want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding of such meeting, the aldermen present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting; and when any meeting shall lapse or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute Book.

Standing Orders of the Council.

3. All questions duly proposed and seconded, shall be put by the Mayor or Chairman, and the sense of the Council thereon shall be declared by him.

4. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order shall be final.

5. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of the By-laws, or who shall move, or attempt to move, any motion or amendment embody-

ing any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise, or attempt to raise any question, or shall address, or attempt to address, the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language, which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

6. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission, such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order; and if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case, it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any other business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened. And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

7. No member shall deviate from the subject under debate, or make personal reflections on any other member.

8. The Mayor or Presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same question (except in explanation and without introducing any new matter). The member introducing a motion to have the right of reply; and every member shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment, as well as on the original motion.

9. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or at any other point of order.

10. The Council shall vote by show of hands, but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question, both in full Council or in Committee of the Whole, in which case every Alderman there present shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the minute book.

11. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor or Presiding Alderman of any motion unless it be seconded.

12. All notices of motion or amendment thereon shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn without the leave of the majority of the Council.

Order of business.

13. 1. Reading and confirming minutes of last meeting.
2. Reading copies of letters sent.
3. Reading letters received, and ordering thereon.
4. Presentation of Petitions.
5. Miscellaneous (considering tenders, &c.)
6. Considering reports of Committees.
7. Motions of which notice has been given.
8. Orders of the day.

Provided that the Council may, by resolution without notice, entertain any particular motion, or deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; and may in like manner direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Time for speaking.

14. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes, unless by permission from the Council.

Adjournment of debate.

15. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day specified.

Member entitled to pre-audience.

16. The member upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Motion for adjournment.

17. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion shall be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a like motion until the lapse of a quarter of an hour.

Rescinding resolution.

18. It shall be competent to give notice of motion for the rescinding of any resolution on the same day on which such resolution shall have been passed by the Council.

Call of the whole Council.

19. No motion, the effect of which if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made.

Call, how ordered.

20. A call of the Council may be ordered by resolution, without notice, for the consideration of any question of which previous notice has been given.

Mode of proceeding.

21. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse, in writing, shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.

22. Any member of the Council who having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that, by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient

cause, he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future call on the resumption of such consideration, and the provisions herein, as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call; and if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Question to be read when required.

23. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.

24. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested to do so by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee.

Petitions, no debate.

25. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place until notice has been given in the usual manner, and the only question that can be entertained by the Council on the day of its presentation, shall be that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committee.

Language of petitions.

26. It shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and to report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.

Petitions of parties signing.

27. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

Committees.

28. Before appointing such special Committees as from time to time shall be found necessary, there shall be a Standing Finance Committee, which shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon. Such Committee shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, within thirty days after the election of the Mayor for the Municipal year.

Committee of the Whole.

29. The By-laws as to the proceedings of meetings of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the times of speaking.

Chairman of Committees.

30. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, and such Chairman may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think it expedient.

Report to be signed.

31. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Funds of Municipality.

32. No work affecting the fund of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense be first ascertained by the Council, and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof; provided that in cases of emergency the Mayor with the assent of any two Aldermen, may authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and such expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next sitting.

Security.

33. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act of 1867, no security shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council.

Books and papers not to be shown.

34. No officer or servant appointed by the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, except as provided by law.

35. The common seal shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clerk, or in the absence of the Mayor by the signatures of three Aldermen and the Council Clerk.

Seal, Charter, &c., where kept.

36. The seal of the Municipality, all charters, deeds, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order.

Records of transactions in Committee.

37. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

38. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account, and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c.

39. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the Corporate Seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person, other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Penalty for destroying or defacing records.

40. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Notice to candidates for office.

41. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same.

Mode of appointment.

42. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, or otherwise, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

43. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of such Council to which no further salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid for by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar employment or appointment by the Mayor or by any Committee or officer of the Council, of any such officer or servant, under the authority of any By-law; or to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council or Chairman of Committee, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

44. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

45. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinbefore and hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Mode of calling for tenders.

46. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

Times and mode of collection.

47. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, shall be collected once a year. And such rate shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

48. All rates made and authorized by the Council shall be paid within the time prescribed by the Act, at the Council Chamber of the Municipality, at such hours and such days as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

Unpaid rates.

49. The Council Clerk shall prepare, at such times as may be ordered by direction of the Mayor, a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of the same; and the Mayor shall take immediate proceedings either by summons or by the issue of distress warrants against defaulters.

Bailiff.

50. The bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution, or by the 152nd clause of the Act, and shall give such security as the Council shall approve of for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.

Levies and distresses.

51. The bailiff shall make all levies and distresses for the recovery of rates under the warrant of the Mayor; such warrant to be made in accordance with the form in Schedule hereto annexed marked A.

Entry and levy.

52. The bailiff shall be paid for entry and levy made under these By-laws according to the Schedule annexed marked B.

Making a distress.

53. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed marked C, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident in the place where the distress has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted in some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress has been made, and the bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk for the information of all parties concerned.

Bailiff to enter upon land, &c.

54. It shall be lawful for the bailiff, and such assistants as he may require, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of five days, it shall be lawful to sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the Municipal District as the said bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and the surplus, (if any) that may remain after deducting the sum distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon such distress, shall be paid over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any crops of cereals, fruit, or vegetables, which may be growing at the time when such distress shall be made.

Bailiff may impound.

55. The bailiff when making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate, as shall be most fit and convenient for such purposes; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land and premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Goods, how to be sold.

56. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, by writing, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of sale to be paid to Council Clerk.

57. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses within twenty-four hours after such sale, also the copy of every inventory and account of every such sale or sales.

Bailiff may appoint deputy.

58. The bailiff with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or of any two Aldermen, may authorize any person, in writing, to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise for the time being all the powers of the bailiff himself, but the bailiff and his sureties shall in such case be held responsible for the act of such deputy.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipality of Grenfell, do hereby authorize you _____, bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels of the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____, situate at _____, for the sum of £ _____, being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipality, to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rate according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	4	0
For serving every warrant and making levy...	2	6
For making and furnishing copy of inventory ..	2	6
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0

For sale and delivery of goods, any sum not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale, at the discretion of the Council, in addition to the costs of advertisements (if any).

SCHEDULE C.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Grenfell, dated _____, of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land and premises of _____, situate at _____, within the said Municipality, for the sum of £ _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Bailiff.

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

59. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-office, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against the By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

60. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce thereof, or any chattels therein, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall also remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter.

61. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air, without taking all due and proper precautions against the spreading of the said fire to the injury of himself and neighbours, or who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public

or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or any other artificial light within the said Municipality, shall forfeit a sum of not less than five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

62. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Negligently suffering chimney to be on fire.

63. If any chimney catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated in shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings, provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself, or his servant.

Occupier of house to keep water.

64. For the extinguishing of fires, the occupier of every dwelling-house, warehouse, or shop, or other building within the boundaries of the town of Grenfell, shall at all times keep therein, or upon the land appertaining thereto, in some fit butt or tank, water in quantity not less than fifty gallons; and every such occupier who shall make default contrary to this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Licensed water-carts.

65. Every owner or driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or other property be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as shall be required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman, or Officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire. And every such owner or driver who shall without reasonable excuse fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

66. There shall be paid out of the funds of the Municipality to the owner of every licensed water cart who shall have attended with water at the place of any such fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owner of such cart as shall have first in order attended with loads of water at the place of such fire, such further sum by way of reward as the Council may have determined.

PART IV.

Streets and public places, public health and decency.

Driving carriages, &c., on footpaths, &c.

67. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriageway or footway of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed, upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or any hogshhead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, or mule, or other beast, upon any such footway, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

Obstructions.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves water-courses.

68. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets within the Municipality, or shall cause or permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Swine not to be kept, &c.

69. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the said Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

As to private avenues.

70. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

71. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality, and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments both within and without as to him shall seem needful, and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

Inspection of Premises.

72. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains, of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

73. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such street, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over, and if any person having any such well as aforesaid, shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last-known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay not less than two shillings and sixpence nor more than twenty shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open and uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Drawing or trailing timber.

74. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings, over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways.

75. Any person who shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, ride, or leave standing or fastened up any horse, ass, or mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

76. If the driver of any waggon, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any such street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or in such a situation that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his vehicle on the left or near side of the road, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage, or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Traffic may be stopped temporarily.

77. The Council, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped temporarily for the purpose of repairing the same.

Injury to kerbstones, guttering, &c.

78. No driver, carter, or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the kerbstones, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway.

Orange peel on footpaths.

79. Any person throwing orange peel on the footpaths of the town of Grenfell shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Destroying pathways or roads.

80. No person shall be allowed to alter, cut up, or destroy the pathways or roads, or to remove loam, sand, or gravel from any of the streets or roads of the Municipality without the authority of the Council, and for such authority a fee of one shilling shall be paid.

Placing materials on streets, &c.

81. No person shall be allowed to place on the streets or pathways, building materials otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by the sanction in writing of the Mayor or Council Clerk; and no person shall be allowed to have water-holes or excavations for cellars or other purposes in or adjoining any public place unfenced, or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers by; and all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction to the danger of passers-by exists, the person causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side, and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise; in default, the Council shall provide the same at his or her expense.

Damaging trees and shrubs, &c.

82. No person shall destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing in any street or thoroughfare, or other public place within this Municipality, or to injure any hedge, fence, gate, or building in any such street, thoroughfare, or public place, or set fire to any shrubs or trees, or to cut or remove any timber from any such street, thoroughfare, or public place aforesaid, or to destroy, tear, deface, or otherwise injure any notice, proclamation, or other document purporting to be under the authority of the Council, or of any officer of the said Council, which shall be affixed in any public place. No trees to be planted in streets without permission of the Council. Trees may be removed by like permission, or by order of the Council.

Persons bathing.

83. No person shall bathe within 200 yards of any public road or place, unless in some enclosed place, or otherwise in such manner as not to offend against common decency.

Exposing goods for sale.

84. No person shall place or expose for sale on the pathways or streets, carts, goods, parcels, or produce of any kind whatever, to the obstruction of the public.

Driving cattle, &c.

85. Any person driving cattle other than milkers, or horses, not under proper control, within the boundaries of the Town of Grenfell, between the hours of 6 a.m., and 6 p.m., shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not less than two shillings for each beast, and not exceeding five pounds in the aggregate; and the burden of proving that any animals the subject of any information hereunder come within the above exception, shall be cast upon the defendant.

Abandoned shafts, &c.

86. Any person occupying unfenced lands within the Municipal boundaries, whereon waterholes or abandoned shafts exist, shall be required to secure the same to the satisfaction of the Mayor and Council.

Penalty.

87. For every offence against the provisions of the By-laws of this Municipality, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two shillings and sixpence, to be recovered in a summary way, before any two Justices of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by such By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall be recoverable in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Open spaces and steps to be enclosed.

88. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said town of Grenfell, having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such town, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid within five days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Blasting rock.

89. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within thirty (30) yards of any street or public place in the town of Grenfell, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

90. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Houses of ill-fame.

91. Upon representation by any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Municipality and near to the residence of such ratepayer is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupation of all the inmates of the said house or premises, and upon non-compliance with such request, or if upon consideration the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after receipt of such notice. And if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein, and acting as such holder shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance; and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds. And if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall, for such third offence, forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Deposit of refuse.

92. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay any refuse or rubbish within the boundaries of the town, except at the depôts proclaimed for that purpose by the Council, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings.

PART V.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

93. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Vic. No. 23, or as amended by 36 Vic. No. 8, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit, within the said Municipality, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.

94. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid, other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act, and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week; and in like manner to allow any place within the said Municipality to be used for purposes of public amusement, other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid, for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Municipality. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be so used without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

95. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the Office of the Council such building or ground, together with situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits, any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land, not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificate of registration.

96. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if, upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or the land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the said Municipality, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereinafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of, or cancel any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

97. The proper officer of the Council may, at all reasonable times, enter into and upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibition, &c., on Sunday, &c.

98. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday. And every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration Fee.

99. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Municipality, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as license.

100. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on of the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusement other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

101. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had, held, or carried on. And the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid, who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or amusement as is in the section before-mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on, in or upon such building, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.

102. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in or upon such building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months, or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that any such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Municipality: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes for this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."

103. Any person who shall superintend, manage, or direct, or who shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid, and who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the "occupier" of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier. And every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be and continue such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Municipality. And any person who shall make any false statements in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound, nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VI.

Public Vehicles.

License.

104. No vehicle shall ply for hire, nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the Municipality, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described, and that separate license shall be taken out for each driver and each vehicle, and no transfer of any license for any such vehicle shall be obtained without permission of the Council.

Schedule A.

105. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form, Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers and conductors, shall obtain a certificate from two respectable ratepayers to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor as the case may be. And meetings for the purpose of granting such licenses shall be held by the Mayor and Aldermen at the Council Chambers on such days as they may determine.

Vehicles in bad condition.

106. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the By-law Committee, or of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, shall be unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

Form of license, Schedule B.

107. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, or conductors of vehicles shall be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or to the like effect.

License to continue in force to December 31st.

108. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be in force from the date of such license until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be thereby specified by indorsement on the license, under the hand of the Council Clerk.

Renewal of licenses.

109. Licenses may be renewed each year by indorsement thereon, under the hand of the Council Clerk for the time being.

Fee for licenses, Schedule C.

110. For every such license and renewal thereof there shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Municipality, for the benefit of such Municipality, the several rates set forth in Schedule C hereto.

Licenses, how made out.

111. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered in such order as he may think fit.

Not to part with or lend vehicle or license.

112. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, nor to part with his licensed vehicle to any person, without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Council Clerk, and on the license granted for such vehicle; and any proprietor who shall part with his vehicle without such approval and registry shall be deemed the proprietor thereof, and subject as such to all the provisions of this By-law as fully as if no change of ownership had taken place; and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to be used or ply for hire without such approval or registry, shall be subject to the same penalty as is imposed by this By-law for plying without a license.

Who shall be deemed owner.

113. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

License may be revoked or suspended.

114. The license of the proprietor, driver, or conductor of any vehicle may be revoked or suspended by the Mayor, as he shall deem right (after three days' notice in writing given to such proprietor, driver, or conductor to show cause why the same should not be revoked or suspended, and opportunity thereupon given to show such cause), in case either the proprietor, driver, or conductor shall have been convicted of two offences against this "Part" of these By-laws, committed within a period of eight months next preceding.

SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license to

To the Municipal Council of Grenfell,
residing in _____ street, do
request that a license may be granted to me to
No. _____ within the said Municipality.
Dated _____ 188

SCHEDULE B.

License.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to a certain No. _____ within the Municipality of Grenfell, from the date hereof to the thirty-first day of December next, subject, nevertheless, to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of Grenfell this _____ day of 188 _____

Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.

Table of rates to be paid.

	s.	d.
For vehicle	10	0
For driver	2	6
For transfer	2	6

PART VII.

Carters.

Licenses for carts.

115. The Council may, from time to time, license to ply for hire within the said Municipality carts approved of by the By-law Committee for any or either of the following purposes, namely, drawing wood, water, wash-dirt, quartz, earth, stone, gravel, timber, bricks, or for any other purpose, whether hired by the day or by the load, and whether driven by the owner or by any person in the owner's employ. Licenses may also be granted for the drivers of such carts to such persons as may be approved of by the By-law Committee; such licenses to be personal to the grantee, and not transferable, but the license for any cart may be transferred with the cart to any person upon approval as aforesaid, and for every such license, &c.

Application for license.

116. Every such license shall be granted on the written application for the same of the owner, or if there be more owners than one, of some one owner of the cart to be licensed, and in every such application shall beset forth truly the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and the like shall be set forth in the license when granted, which should be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or to the like effect; and any person who shall wilfully omit from any such application any particular hereby required to be stated therein, or shall wilfully state anything falsely touching any such particular, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Numbering &c. of licenses and carts.

117. Every such license for a cart shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date thereof until the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and the owner named in any such license shall cause to be painted or marked, and to be kept so painted or marked, on some conspicuous place on the right or off side of the cart thereby licensed, the name of the Municipality, with the number of such license, in legible letters and figures, one inch in length, and of a proportionate depth, and the words "licensed cart" in the like letters; and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings; and every such license for a driver shall be made out in the form of Schedule C, and shall be exhibited on demand to any person authorized for that purpose by the Council.

Plying for hire, &c., without license, &c.

118. If any owner of any cart permit the same to stand or ply for hire within the Municipality without having a license in force for such cart, licensing or authorizing such standing, plying for hire or use respectively within such Municipality, or if any person be found within such Municipality standing or plying for hire with any cart for which no such license is

in force or without having the name of the Municipality and the number of such license, and the words "licensed cart" displayed on such cart openly and in manner herein provided, and every person acting as driver of any licensed cart so plying as aforesaid without holding a driver's license, every such person so offending shall, on conviction, forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Leaving cart unattended, &c.

119. If the driver of any cart shall leave the same unattended, in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than two yards from the side of such cart, being in any such street, without passing through the rear wheel or wheels thereof a suitable chain or chains so as effectually to prevent the rotation of such wheel or wheels, whether in any such case such cart be hired or not, such driver shall in every such case forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings for such offence.

Lights for carts.

120. The driver of every cart which shall, during the hours after sunset of any day and before sunrise of the following day, be in any street or public place within the said Municipality, shall keep a light attached or suspended from the off or right side of such cart, so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any carriage proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which such first-mentioned cart shall be directed, and every driver who shall fail to comply with this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Interpretation.

121. The word "cart" shall for the purposes of this "Part" of these By-laws include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage, whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals, used for any of the purposes hereinbefore described in section 115.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of charges for carters' licenses.

	s.	d.
For cart... ..	5	0
For driver	1	0

SCHEDULE B.

Municipality of Grenfell, cart license, No.

Issued to _____ subject nevertheless to all the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of Grenfell, this _____ day of 188 _____

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE C.

Municipality of Grenfell, Driver's License.

Issued to _____ subject nevertheless to all the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of Grenfell, this _____ day of 188 _____

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Grenfell, on the 16th day of January, 1884.

(L.S.)

RALPH HALLS,

Mayor.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL,
Council Clerk

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15th August, 1884.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.—BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Ashfield, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

PART I.

1. That all existing By-laws of this Council published in the Government Gazette, from time to time, prior to the adoption of the following, be and are hereby repealed.

Ordinary Meetings of Council.

2. The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held at the hour of half-past seven o'clock p.m., on such day as the Council may by resolution from time to time appoint. If the appointed day happen to be a public holiday, then the meeting shall be held on the next lawful day.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of twenty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting.

Adjournment for want of a Quorum.

4. In the event of a quorum not being present at any meeting of the Council within half-an-hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the minute book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall lapse. Should it appear at any time during the holding of a meeting that there is not a quorum present such meeting shall lapse, and the names of the members then present shall be entered in the minute book.

Order of Business.

5. The following shall be the order of business at all ordinary meetings of the Council, viz. :—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected, if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or Chairman.
2. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
3. Petitions to be presented and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees or officers, and minutes from the Mayor or officers, to be presented and dealt with.

5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made, or any other special business, but shall not be debated.

6. Orders of the day.

7. Motions of which notice has been given.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

6. Provided that it shall be competent for the Council at any time to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section.

Minutes—how confirmed.

7. The question for confirming the minutes shall be proposed and seconded immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that the minutes now read be confirmed as a correct record of the proceedings, and no discussion shall be allowed thereon, except on the point of accuracy. Minutes of previous meeting to be read and verified at special meetings as at ordinary meetings.

Answers to Questions.

8. It shall not be compulsory for the Mayor to give official replies to questions put to him unless he shall have had twenty-four hours notice thereof.

Motion, Debate, &c., may be adjourned.

9. Any particular motion or business may be adjourned to a later hour or to any other day specified. A debate also may be so adjourned, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-empt the resumption of the same.

Member speaking.

10. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than five minutes without the consent of the Council.

Absence of proposed mover.

11. No notice of motion which shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

12. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motion may be divided.

13. The Mayor shall have power to order a complicated question to be divided and put to the meeting separately.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

14. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of one general reply to any objections which may have been made in reference to such motion (but not otherwise), and shall not introduce any new matter; the word objections to mean amendments and motions to postpone. Every other Alderman shall be at liberty to speak once upon such motion, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he may, by permission of the Mayor, be permitted to explain only, without adding any further observations.

Mover and seconder.

15. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment, as the case may be.

Business Paper—how prepared.

16. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every order referring to business proposed to be entertained at such meeting.

Notices of Motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.

17. All notices of motion, &c., for consideration at General Meetings shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received, and entered on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of. Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, &c., shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

Motion, &c., withdrawn or altered.

18. No notice of motion, &c., shall be withdrawn from the business paper, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council.

19. No motion the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council during the preceding twelve months shall be entertained unless a "Call of the whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose, and no such motion shall be discussed until the previous resolution be rescinded.

20. All notices of motion and orders of the day must include the amount proposed to be expended. No amendment shall propose to incur a greater expenditure than the original motion of which due notice has been given to the Aldermen, nor shall there be entertained any vote incidentally involving an expenditure without such notice.

Motions for adjournment.

21. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be disposed of before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be in order.

Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

22. The orders of the day shall consist of any matter (other than notices of motion) which the Council shall, at a previous meeting thereof, have directed to be taken into consideration, or which shall necessarily arise out of the proceedings of a former meeting, or which the Mayor, or any Committee of the Council, shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Amendment may be moved.

23. When a motion has been proposed and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, in writing, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amendments to be in writing.

24. All amendments must be in writing, signed by the mover, and delivered to the clerk, who shall add thereto the name of the seconder. Any member, excepting the mover and seconder, having previously spoken to the original motion, shall not at this stage speak, but may do so on the amendment becoming the question before the Council.

Amendments—how disposed of.

25. Whenever an amendment is moved upon an original proposition no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment has been disposed of. If the first amendment be carried it shall displace the original question, and become itself the question, subject to any further amendment. If the first amendment be negatived, then a second amendment may be moved upon the original question under consideration; but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Council for discussion at one time.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

26. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; and all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

27. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to a committee; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting. Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Reports from Committees.

Form of report.

28. All reports from Committees shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee.

Mayor's Minutes.

28½. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing signed by himself.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.

29. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting. Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute or of any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

30. Every Alderman who shall propose or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question such question may by permission of such Mayor or Chairman be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

31. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

32. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

33. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

34. Any Alderman may request the subject matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such matter which are readily accessible: Provided,

however, that no such request shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt the discussion: Provided also that if any such request shall appear to the Mayor not to have been made *bona fide* it shall not be complied with.

Lapsed business.

35. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the consideration of such question shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid, at the next fortnightly meeting.

Previous question.

36. On the previous question being moved and seconded no debate shall be permitted.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

37. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final in that particular case; and the Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing; and every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order. And the Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

38. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

39. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the decision of the majority of members present.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

40. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for, and in any way refusing to vote on such division, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded.

41. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

Special powers of Mayor.

42. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation or information by any such officer or servant in connection with his duties as he may think necessary.

Usage of House of Parliament to be observed unless other provision is made.

43. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and practice of the New South Wales Parliament, which shall be followed as far as they can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

44. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

45. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent members shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

46. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call: And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

47. There shall be five Standing Committees, viz.:—Works, Finance, General Purposes, By-laws, and Lighting. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be held after the election of Mayor, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

Works Committee.

48. The Works Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Finance Committee.

49. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

By-law Committee.

50. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records. They shall also consider and report in due course upon any matter referred to them by the Council.

General Purposes Committee.

51. The General Purposes Committee shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council, not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Lighting Committee.

52. It shall be the duty of the Lighting Committee to carefully consider all matters referred to them by the Council from time to time in connection with or appertaining to the lighting of the borough, the supply of gas or otherwise under control, and such committee shall without delay report to the Council in writing with such recommendations as they may deem necessary.

Special Committees.

53. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee

ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members.

Chairman of Committee.

54. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

[Term of service in Committee.

55. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead.

Committee Meetings—how called.

56. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee, or the Chairman thereof may call a meeting if he shall think fit.

Records of transactions in Committee.

57. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Reports to be recorded.

58. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book.

58½. No person, except a member of a Committee, shall be admitted at any meeting of such Committee, without the consent of the Chairman, and the approval of the majority of members present.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters—cost of all works to be estimated before undertaken.

59. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses—Expenses authorized to be reported—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

60. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Works Committee or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee,—for repairs or emergent works in one place, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor,—for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.

Provided in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Works Committee or the Mayor, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

Estimate of Expenditure.

61. No resolution, motion, or report involving the expenditure of Municipal funds exceeding in amount the sum of five pounds shall be adopted by the Council, unless an estimate of cost of the same shall have been previously made and submitted to the Council or a Committee by some responsible officer of the Council or other competent person; in either case duly appointed for that purpose.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

62. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Special Committee for that purpose, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.

63. No payment shall be ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled before recommending payment: Provided that in cases of special expenditure under section of this Part of these By-laws the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

Common Seal.

64. The common seal shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Records of the Council defined.

65. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on Municipal business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

66. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosecution for stealing such book or record or to an action-at-law for detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit-at-law, by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as possible; and every such person so removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

67. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Bonds for good conduct.

68. All bonds of officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

69. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz. :—

1. Attend all Council meetings.
2. Attend all Committee meetings.
3. Attend all Courts of Revision or Appeal.

4. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or Committee meetings.
5. Take notes of all minutes and prepare reports of all Committees.
6. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.
7. To see that the accounts are audited and the balance-sheet duly submitted twice a year within the times specified by law.
8. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
9. To see that the assessment books and the Municipal Lists and Rolls are duly prepared; examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies on payment, to electors, prior to the elections.
10. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks.
11. Prepare all bonds of officers; see that the guarantees are given and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
12. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties and the mode of carrying them out.
13. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
14. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
15. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council; and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
16. He shall enter into a Guarantee Society's security for an amount fixed by the Council from time to time for not less than £300 for the faithful performance of his duties.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

70. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next meeting; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of Absence.

71. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

72. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such materials shall be called for by public notice.

How notices are to be published.

73. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

Times and modes of collection—Rates to be collected yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867 and its amendments shall be levied and collected for the year and be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rates.

Rates on damaged premises.

2. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said resolution, into the office of the Council Clerk, during the office-hours appointed by the Council

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. The Mayor shall issue distress warrants against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced, or cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by distress.

Bailiff.

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council, and the said bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of not less than twenty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties; and it shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies, by distress, for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

7. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

8. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said borough as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

9. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to such person, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

10. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

11. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

12. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

13. There shall be payable to the bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under these by-laws the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Ashfield, do hereby authorize you, _____, the bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Ashfield, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____ within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy	2	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	1	0
If in possession more than five hours, additional	5	0
And for every subsequent day, or part of a day, whilst in possession	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

*Preventing and extinguishing fires.**Fire or combustible materials, &c.*

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, or work-shop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law.

Discharging fireworks, firearms, &c.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, combustible matter, or firework, or shall discharge any firearms upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

PART IV.

*Streets and Public Places.—Public Health and Decency, &c.—Streets, &c.**Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.*

1. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, way, park, or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, or park, &c., he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, in the presence of a Magistrate, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, or park; and if the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, or other place to public use as may be

considered necessary by the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council; but the Council shall not be compelled to take charge of, or spend moneys on, or vote money for any new street, road, lane, or thoroughfare that is not forty feet wide, including pathway, and unless such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other place is first proclaimed and properly formed and completed to the satisfaction of the Council, at the expense of the owner or owners of the land through which such road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other place is carried.

Subdivision of lands.

2. Any person or persons being desirous of subdividing any land into allotments, shall submit a plan to the Council for their approval, showing the extent of such proposed subdivision and the provision for drainage, one month prior to disposal of the same being made. For neglecting to do so they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Erection of houses, &c.

3. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Borough without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and at the time the said notice is given pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings (for permission to erect any such house, fence, shop, or other building) and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the erection of verandahs, overhanging balconies, doorsteps, fences or any other obstruction whatever. Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a fine of ten shillings; and in the case of an encroachment shall be liable to a further fine of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unremoved or unaltered, after receiving seven days notice to that effect.

Works Committee to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Works Committee, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough, and the carriage and foot ways thereof: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Works Committee shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alterations to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Change of street names.

6. The Council shall have power from time to time as they may deem expedient to alter the name of any street, road, lane, avenue or other public place situate within the Borough, and so soon thereafter as may be convenient shall cause a notification thereof to be inserted in the Government Gazette and one or more daily newspapers circulating within the Municipality.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission from the Council, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds and shall close such private drain under a further penalty of two pounds per week or part of a week so long as such private drain remains after such conviction.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

8. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

9. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall within seven days next after the service of notice from the Council for that purpose construct and lay a covered drain from such point upon such land being near to the footway as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid or with the provisions of this by-law such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings. And if after such conviction such drain shall not be constructed as herein specified, or kept in good condition, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds per day for each and every day after such conviction.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

10. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any street, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty, also for every succeeding seven days.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

11. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Holes to be enclosed.

12. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or the foundation to any house or other building, or for a well or any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, on conviction shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Lights on obstructions, hoardings, &c.

13. Any person who shall have caused building materials, or hoarding enclosing such building materials, or any obstruction whatever, to be placed on any portion of the footway or roadway in any street or streets of this Borough, without having first obtained permission from the Council, and paid a fee of five shillings, and shall also keep the same properly lighted from sunset to sunrise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

14. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this by-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

15. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles, or to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Throwing filth, &c., on footways, &c., killing animals.

16. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way, foot-way or water-table of any street, lane, or other public place in the said Borough,—or shall kill any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, for the purpose of sale upon any premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding forty shillings nor more than five pounds

Driving carriages, &c., on foot-ways.

16½. Any person who shall run, drive, draw, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, driven, or drawn, upon any of the said foot-ways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel,—or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such foot-way,—shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for each such offence.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on foot-ways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

17. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, in or upon or over any carriage or foot-way in any street or public place within the said Borough,—or shall place, or cause to be placed, any coach, cart, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way or foot-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals,—or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot-way any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever,—or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such foot-way or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises,—and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,—shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Obstructing public path-ways.

18. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any foot-path or foot-way on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, at the expense of such owner or occupier, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

19. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any foot-way or kerb-stone within this Borough shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Offensive or indecent placards.

20. Any person who shall in any street or place within this Borough post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Placards not to be affixed on walls, &c., without consent.

21. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, or deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection, by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

22. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock of earth, within fifty yards of any road, street, public place, or dwelling, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety, on payment of a fee of five shillings; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock or earth within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the Council Clerk, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

23. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil therein through or in any street or public place within the said Borough between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night,—or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, slop, mire, or channel-dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place,—or shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any night-soil or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances,—or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles,—or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances,—shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

24. If the driver of any vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such vehicle or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon any street or road that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any other vehicle or person in or upon the said thoroughfare, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

25. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

26. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

27. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

28. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places in this Borough to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of this Borough, or any police officer shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

29. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Borough without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council or the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

30. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, or waterhole,—or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, sewer, or waterhole,—or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the foot-ways or streets of the Borough,—or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, gutter, or waterhole,—or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, watercourse, or creek,—shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Swine not to be kept.

31. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Borough shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Cattle, &c., straying in the streets.

32. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-styes.

33. The occupier of any land within this Borough on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-stye, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state, in respect of cleanliness, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances), in the yard of such premises, and to be there in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be, from time to time, removed from such premises, as often as the quantity of the same so collected or accumulated shall amount to two cubic yards. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this by-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to private avenues, &c.

34. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land within the Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this by-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

35. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, as often as he shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments or manufactories in the Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing dead animals on premises.

36. Any person who shall place, or shall cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the Borough, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall on conviction suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

37. No person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited in or by the side of or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Borough, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung or soil, and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, on any land, field, or garden within the Borough, any night-soil, blood, offal, or other offensive matter or thing without the written consent of the Mayor or Council, and any such offensive matter or thing which shall with such consent of the said Mayor or Council be so deposited shall be immediately on the deposit thereof covered over by the person depositing the same with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluvia from any such manure, soil, or other offensive matter before-mentioned: Provided that nothing contained in this by-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the use as manure, for any garden or land, of the contents of any earth-closet, or any other privy or closet, where such contents are deposited on any such field or land in a perfectly dedorized state, and so as not to cause nuisance or offence, either at the time of the deposit of such contents or afterwards.

38. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Borough, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Damaging trees.

39. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

40. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

41. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings:—

- (1.) Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house, fronting any street or public place, and close to the foot-way thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
- (2.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.
- (3.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot, box, or other thing in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown out.
- (4.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure), when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.
- (5.) Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or any other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
- (6.) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the foot-way of any street or other public foot-way.
- (7.) Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right of way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the Borough.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

42. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Making By-laws.

43. No by-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by the By-law Committee.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any manufacture or trade in the conducting or carrying on of which, or from the premises where the same is carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the Borough; and upon complaint in writing by any householder that any offensive trade is being so conducted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder,—the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted or

carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the Council. And if the Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time as the Council may direct. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.

2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon, which is likely to prove offensive within the meaning of these by-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming offensive, within the meaning of these by-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way offensive within the meaning of these by-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Service of Notice.—Liabilities.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, or calling is being carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these by-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these by-laws.

Damming up water without consent.

4. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any creek or natural watercourse shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Disposal of Sewage, &c.

5. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system, which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which may to them seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this by-law, after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ashfield, this fifteenth day of January, A.D., 1884.

(L.S.) MARK J. HAMMOND,
Mayor.

THOS. GLASSOP,
Council Clerk.

AMENDED BY-LAWS

Made by the Borough Council of Ashfield, in accordance with the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

Repeal Clause.

1. That all existing by-laws of this Council under the Nuisances Prevention Act be and are hereby repealed.

2. On and after the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, no person or persons shall be permitted to have on their premises any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of faecal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving seven days' notice to remove the same shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unremoved.

3. No person shall be permitted to cover up, or cause to be covered up, any existing cesspit, with earth or other material, unless and until the same shall be properly emptied by the Council's contractors. Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools or factories where a number of persons shall be employed separate closets shall be provided for each sex; with a door to fasten on the inside; where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing wall between each to effect a complete separation. And any person offending against the provisions of this by-law shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

5. If in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances any alteration is required in existing cesspits or closets, he shall report the same to the Council, who shall determine what alteration is necessary for the preservation of health or decency; and such alteration shall forthwith be made by the owner of the premises after receiving seven days notice to that effect under a penalty for every week's neglect or delay in effecting such alteration not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

6. No pan or bucket used as a receptacle in a dry earth closet shall exceed in measurement more than one and a half cubic foot.

7. Any person desirous of having the Council's contractor to attend to their premises for the removal of refuse from a dry earth closet must provide a galvanized-iron pan or bucket to hold such refuse, with a handle across the top, and not of a larger capacity than to hold one and a half cubic foot.

8. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight carts between such hours as the Council may determine; and the contractor will be held responsible for the careful conveyance of the night-soil to the appointed depôt, and shall dispose of the same by burying in the earth a sufficient distance and covering with earth so as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

9. If the night-soil or any portion thereof shall be sold or given away by the Council, the person removing the same shall do so only at such times and in such manner as the Council may direct, and shall dispose of the same so as not to cause a public nuisance; and the person purchasing or obtaining it shall be held responsible for the same under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

10. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m., and any person refusing admittance or obstructing or hindering the officer in the discharge of his duty shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

11. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets, which shall be emptied as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances.

12. No closet shall be erected or commence to be erected, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances, and any person being guilty of a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

13. When any new building is about to be constructed the builder or builders thereof shall first erect or cause to be erected on the premises a temporary closet not less than three feet by two feet six inches for the use of workmen employed in the construction of the new building, and any person neglecting to conform to this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

14. No person shall be permitted to connect any closet with any drain, water-course, or sewer, without the sanction of the Council; any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

15. Persons requiring their closets emptied shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person wishing to use the refuse from dry earth closets shall be at liberty to do so, by making proper provision for emptying the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

16. Written notice must be given to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances by all persons about to construct new or alter existing closets, to enable the Inspector to visit and report on the same, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and closets constructed without such notice being given must be removed or altered, if judged necessary by the Council, under a further penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for each and every day they may remain unremoved or unaltered after due notice to that effect.

17. The maximum penalty for a breach of any of these by-laws shall in each case be ten pounds, and the minimum penalty one pound, unless otherwise provided for.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ashfield, this fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty four.

(L.S.) MARK J. HAMMOND,
Mayor.

THOS. GLASSOP,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th August, 1884.

HAY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hay, for licensing and regulating hackney carriages, drays, and waggons, and the owners and drivers thereof, plying for hire within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY.

BY-LAWS for licensing and regulating hackney carriages and drays and waggons, and the owners and drivers thereof, plying for hire within the Municipality of Hay.

1. No carriage shall ply for hire as a hackney carriage within the Municipality until and unless the same be duly licensed by the Council of the Municipal District of Hay.

2. Before any license for a carriage shall be granted a requisition for the same shall be made at the office of the Town Clerk by the owner of the carriage, and signed by him in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and marked A; and if any false statement be contained in any such requisition any license issued in compliance therewith shall be void.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any carriage which in the opinion of the Inspector shall be unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

4. Licenses for hackney carriages shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and marked B, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, and no longer, and no such license shall include more than one carriage, provided that where the licensed carriage shall be under repair or otherwise, the owners thereof may be permitted to substitute another carriage for a period to be specified by indorsement on the license and signed by the Town Clerk.

5. For the license of every hackney carriage and for every renewal thereof there shall be charged and received by the Town Clerk as follows, *i.e.*,—

If the carriage be licensed to carry not more than five passengers, £1 10s.

If licensed to carry more than five and not more than ten passengers, £2.

If licensed to carry more than ten passengers, £3.

No license shall be granted for less than a half-year, which shall expire on the 30th June and 31st December.

6. No person shall keep, use, employ, or let for hire for the carrying of passengers any hackney carriage, or act as the driver thereof, within the Municipality of Hay, unless he shall have a license granted and in force under the provisions of this

By-law so to do, and no person shall be granted a license unless he can satisfy the Council that he is a person of fit fame and character.

7. Before a license be granted to any person as a hackney-carriage driver he shall sign a requisition for the same in form of Schedule C annexed hereto, and shall if so required produce certificates of good conduct and ability.

8. The licenses of owners and drivers of hackney carriages shall be in the forms contained in the Schedule hereto annexed marked D, and for every such license there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the sum of (2s. 6d.) two shillings and sixpence, and every such license shall remain in force until the 30th of June or the 31st of December next ensuing.

9. All licenses granted under this By-law shall be signed by the Town Clerk and numbered in such order as may be determined by the Council.

10. No person shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, and any owner who shall sell his licensed carriage shall report in writing the name and address of the purchaser to the Town Clerk, and shall along with such report return to the Town Clerk the number plates.

11. The number of the license granted for every hackney carriage, in figures not less than two inches in length and of proportionate breadth, shall be painted or fixed outside and inside of such carriage, on such parts thereof and in such manner as the Council through the Clerk may direct, and such figures shall be kept conspicuous, legible, and undefaced during all the time such carriage shall ply or be used for hire.

12. Every carriage for which a license shall be desired must be submitted for inspection to an Inspector, who, on behalf of the Council, shall examine such carriage as to its suitability in every particular, and shall determine the number of passengers which it shall be deemed to be constructed to carry, allowing not less than sixteen inches length of seat for each passenger, and the number so fixed and appointed to be carried shall be written by the owner in some conspicuous place on the inside of such carriage, as may be directed by the Inspector, distinctly and legibly in words at length in the following form:—Licensed to carry (here insert the number fixed) inside and (here insert the number fixed) outside. The letters to be at least one inch in length and of proportionate breadth,

13. No licensed carriage shall ply for hire or carry passengers unless at the time of such plying or carrying such carriage be drawn by at least a number of horses proportionate to the number of passengers which such carriage shall have been licensed to carry, as follows:—

If licensed to carry six or any less number of passengers, one horse.

If licensed to carry more than six and not more than fifteen passengers, two horses.

If licensed to carry more than fifteen and not more than twenty-four passengers, three horses.

14. Every licensed carriage, and every private carriage, dray, waggon, or other vehicle that shall be driven after sunset and before sunrise shall be provided with proper carriage lights, and the driver thereof shall keep the same lighted while such vehicle shall be so driven.

15. The owner of every covered licensed carriage shall cause to be placed inside thereof in such manner as shall be directed by the Inspector a lamp having upon the glass thereof the number of such carriage painted in figures plain and legible, and the driver of such carriage shall keep the said lamp properly clean and lighted whenever such carriage shall ply for hire or carry passengers at any time after sunset and before sunrise.

16. If upon inspection at any time by the Inspector, any licensed carriage, or the harness, or horse used in drawing the same, be found insufficient or unfit for public use, it shall be the duty of such Inspector to give notice to the owner or driver of such carriage in writing in the form of Schedule E hereto annexed, and no such owner or driver shall after the receipt of such notice use or let for hire such carriage, or permit the same to be used or let for hire until it or the horse or the harness used in connection with the working of the same shall, in the opinion of the Inspector, be in a fit condition for use.

As to hiring.

17. No driver or owner of any licensed carriage having agreed to take any fare at any time, or from any place, shall fail to fulfil such agreement. Every carriage standing at any duly appointed stand for carriages plying for hire shall be deemed to be so plying, and the driver thereof shall be bound to take immediately any fare not exceeding the number of persons which his carriage is licensed to carry, and no such owner or driver shall refuse to carry thereby a reasonable quantity of luggage for any person hiring or desiring to hire such carriage, nor shall refuse to drive the same to any place within the limits of this By-law, nor for any time not exceeding twelve hours, if so required by any person hiring or desiring to hire such carriage, nor shall fail to drive the same at reasonable speed not less than five miles an hour, provided nevertheless that no owner or driver shall be compelled to take such fare unless the intending hirer shall upon demand pay in advance the legal fare for the proposed journey, or in the event of such owner or driver being already engaged.

18. Every owner or driver licensed under the provisions of this By-law shall at the time of obtaining his first license have delivered to him a copy of this By-law without charge, and for every succeeding copy the said owner or driver shall pay to the Town Clerk the sum of two shillings, and shall at all times have such copy or some other copy of the same, and shall produce it for perusal to any person using or hiring such carriage, and every driver shall at all times when plying for hire have with him his license, and shall upon demand produce the same for inspection to any officer of the Council or of the Police requiring to inspect the same.

19. The driver of every vehicle licensed or otherwise shall while driving keep upon his proper driving seat, and shall keep on his left or near side of the road, except in case of actual necessity or other sufficient reason for deviation.

20. Any person who shall find any lost or forgotten property in any licensed carriage shall before leaving such carriage deliver such property to the driver of such carriage, who shall deliver the same within twelve hours at the Council Chambers.

21. Any person who having hired or used a licensed vehicle and shall fail to pay the legal fare when demanded shall be deemed guilty of a breach of this By-law, and upon conviction thereof before one or more justices shall forfeit and pay the same with such additional sum as damages, costs, and charges for loss of time or otherwise as the Justices by whom he shall have been convicted shall think fit.

22. In case of dispute between the hirer and driver, the hirer, if required to do so, shall state truly his name and address to the driver.

As to fares.

23. The rates and fares for the conveyance of passengers by hackney carriages, plying for hire within the Municipality of Hay, shall be those which are mentioned in the Schedule to this By-law annexed and marked F, and the same shall apply in the manner and to the extent in the said Schedule specified as well to omnibuses and wagonettes as to hackney carriages of other descriptions, and the said rates or fares shall be the greatest amounts which it shall be lawful for any owner or driver within the Municipality of Hay to charge or demand.

24. Children over four years and under twelve years of age shall be charged for at half fare.

25. The owner or driver of every omnibus shall exhibit on such omnibus, where, and in such manner as shall be directed by the Inspector, so much of the table of rates and fares as fixed by the Council, as shall in the opinion of the Inspector be applicable to such omnibus, and the amount of fare charge for each passenger carried thereby. And, save by the provisions of this or any other By-law which shall be duly made and passed by the Council, no alteration shall be made in such fares.

26. The owners or drivers of hackney carriages shall within seven days after the coming of this By-law into operation cause the tables of rates and fares exhibited in or painted upon their respective vehicles, and made so as to correspond exactly with the rates and fares set forth in the Schedule F hereto annexed.

27. Fares by distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the carriage was hired to the most distant part of the journey therefrom.

28. Fares shall be made payable on demand at the commencement of the hiring or using of a licensed carriage.

[Schedules referred to in the foregoing By-laws.]

SCHEDULE A.

Requisition for Hackney Carriage License.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Hay.

I, _____, residing at _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to keep, use, employ, and let as a hackney carriage, to ply for hire within the Municipality of Hay, the vehicle hereinafter described, and which I hereby declare and affirm to be in truth and fact owned by me.

Dated _____

Description of Carriage.

Build _____
Colour _____
No. _____

SCHEDULE B.

Municipality of Hay.—Hackney Carriage License.

No. _____

WHEREAS _____, of _____, has made a requisition for a license for a hackney carriage, intended to ply for hire within the Municipality of Hay, and whereas the issue of the said license has been duly authorized by the Council: Now, therefore, I, the Town Clerk of the said Municipality, in the name and on behalf of the said Council, do hereby license the said carriage of which you, the said _____, are owner, and which is numbered _____, as a hackney carriage, to ply for hire within the said Municipality, under and subject to the provisions of the By-law No. _____, and to such other orders, rules, regulations, and By-laws as may from time to time be in force up to and until the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the Council Chambers, in the Municipality of Hay, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Town Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.

Requisition for License as a Hackney Carriage or Omnibus Driver.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Hay.

I, _____, residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me as driver of a _____ to ply for hire within the Municipality of Hay.

Dated _____

188 _____

SCHEDULE D.

Municipality of Hay.

Driver's license.

WHEREAS _____ of _____ street, has made a requisition for a license as the driver of a hackney carriage or omnibus licensed to ply for hire within the said Municipality, and whereas the issue of the said license has been duly authorized by the Council: Now, therefore, I, the Town Clerk of the said Municipality, in the name and on behalf of the said Council, do hereby license you the said _____ of _____, to act as driver of any hackney carriage or omnibus within the said Municipality, under and subject to the provisions of the By-law No. _____, and to such orders, rules, regulations, and By-laws as may from time to time be in force up to and until the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-_____, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the Council Chambers, in the Municipality of Hay, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Town Clerk.

SCHEDULE E.

Municipality of Hay.

WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Hay, in accordance with By-law No. of the said Municipality, did cause the carriage numbered now in use and let for hire, and known by the following marks and description :— [Here insert the marks and description] to be inspected, and it is upon such inspection found that the said carriage, or [here insert horse, horses, harness, as case may be] is not in a fit and proper condition for the public use.

Now I, the Town Clerk of the said Municipality, in the name and on behalf of the said Council, do hereby suspend the license granted for and in respect of the said carriage with its horse or horses and harness, and all other appurtenances, until each or all of the same shall, upon further inspection by the Council or their Inspector, be found and deemed to be in all respects sufficient and fit for the public use.

Dated at Hay, this day of , 188 .
Town Clerk.

SCHEDULE F.

Municipality of Hay.

TABLES of rates and fares to be charged for the hiring of any hackney carriage plying for hire at any place within the Municipality of Hay.

When hired by one person or party,—Fare by time.

By the day, <i>i.e.</i> , for any twelve consecutive hours between 5 o'clock a.m. and midnight	£1 10 0
For half an hour	0 2 6
For one hour	0 4 0
For every subsequent space of fifteen minutes completed or commenced during the hiring	0 1 0

By distance—

For every mile or part of a mile distant from the local Post Office, the fare to be 1s. The carriage to wait ten minutes, if so required, and a fare of 6d. per mile for return journey.

To and from the racecourse each way from the local Post Office	0 1 6
--	-------

Hirer to pay all tolls.

Carters.

1. No cart or other vehicle shall be permitted to cart, draw, or carry for hire merchandise, produce, wood, water, sand, earth, bricks, or other material for building or other purposes, within the Municipality of Hay, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. Licenses shall be granted by the Town Clerk to such drays, waggons, &c., as shall, on inspection, be found fit for public use; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Town Clerk such sum as, with respect to each kind of cart, is set out in Schedule A hereto annexed.

3. Every such license shall be numbered and registered by the Town Clerk, and shall be in force from its date of issue until the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December next

ensuing, and no longer. And the owner named in such license shall cause to be painted and kept legible, on the off or right-hand side of the cart thereby so licensed, the number of such license, and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

4. It shall be lawful for the Town Clerk to grant a transfer of any carter's license from the holder of such license to any other approved person, upon payment to the Town Clerk of a transfer fee of (2s.) two shillings, such transfer to be indorsed upon such license, and duly registered by the Town Clerk.

The driver of every licensed cart, waggon, or other vehicle shall hold the license of such cart, waggon, or other vehicle, and shall, when so required by the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, or any officer of the Council or Police, produce for the inspection of such person his license. Any driver declining so to produce his license shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £1.

SCHEDULE A.

	£	s.	d.
For four-wheeled vehicles, per annum	2	0	0
” two ” ” ” ”	1	0	0
” four-wheeled vehicles, per half-year.....	1	1	0
” two ” ” ” ”	0	10	6

Carter's License.

Requisition.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Hay.

I, , residing at street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me as driver of a No. within the said Municipality.

Date _____
Vehicle _____

Carter's license.

This is to certify that a carter's license No. , is hereby granted to of street, to ply for hire with a wheeled from the date hereof until the day of 18 , subject to all the rules and By-laws that are or may become into force during the currency hereof. Also that the said has this day paid to the Municipality the sum of £ for such license.

Given under my hand, at the Council Chambers, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty

Town Clerk.

Made and passed by the Hay Municipal Council, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(*l.s.*) JOHN WITCOMBE,

Mayor.

HENRY THOS. HAYNES,
Town Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BEGA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th August, 1884.

BEGA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Bega having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

PART I.

Days of Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet on the first Tuesday in each month, at the hour of half-past seven in the evening, or on such other day, and at such hour, as may be, by resolution of the Council, from time to time appointed.

Adjournment for want of Quorum.

2. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Course of procedure.

3. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz:—

1. The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meetings.
2. Questions and complaints.
3. Statement of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the Bank to the credit of the Municipality.
4. The presentation of reports and petitions.
5. The reading of correspondence.
6. Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given.
7. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business at Special Meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business shall be taken in such an order as the Mayor, or, in his absence, the Aldermen at whose instance such special meetings shall have been called, may direct.

Motions to be seconded.

5. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

6. Every motion shall be in writing—shall be signed by the mover, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

7. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Reception of Petitions.

8. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of the persons signing the same only; and it shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

How Petitions are to be dealt with.

9. No motions shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting. Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Mayor to preserve order.

10. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

11. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

Mayor's decision on Points of Order final.

12. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

13. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

14. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to precedence of Aldermen.

15. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

16. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

17. No Alderman shall speak twice on the question, unless in Committee, or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

18. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen using offensive language to apologize.

19. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being implied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council or Committee thereof.

Debate may be adjourned.

20. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

21. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

22. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes have elapsed thereafter.

Mode of Voting.

23. The Council shall vote by show of hands, but any Alderman may divide the Council on any question, both in full Council or in Committee of Whole, in which case every Alderman there present shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the minute-book.

24. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member whilst speaking.

Every Member to stand when speaking.

25. Every Member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

Amendments.

26. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment and then on the one next to the last, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved. Provided, however, that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

Acts of Disorder.

27. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this part of these By-laws,—or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction,—or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or discuss,—or who shall use any language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly,—or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt,—shall be out of order.

Suspension of By-laws.

28. Any By-law relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may, by resolution of the Council, be suspended *pro tempore* in cases of emergency.

Rules to be observed in Committees.

29. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committees to be signed.

30. Every report of a committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.

31. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Members or Officers of Council not to be Surety.

32. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members or any person holding office under the Council.

Duration of Special Committees.

33. The appointment of Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed has been discharged. Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by a vote of the Council.

Records, &c., to be kept private.

34. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, if any person shall, without the permission of the Council first had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not being a member of the Council, the person so showing, laying open, or exposing the said books, papers, or records, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than £5 nor more than £20.

Custody of Records, Seal, &c.

35. The Common Seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or Office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the Common Seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof so authorized shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

36. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than £20.

Or removed.

37. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of evidence in any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council or Mayor, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than £20 nor less than £2, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than £5.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

38. There shall be a Committee of Works and a Finance Committee. These Committees, which shall each consist of three members, shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Committee of Works.

39. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council. They may also report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary.

Finance Committee.

40. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Municipality.

Committee of General Purposes.

41. All matters which the Council shall think fit to refer to a Committee, and which do not fall within the province of any other Standing Committee, shall be referred to the Committee of General Purposes: Provided, however, that the Council may at any time refer such matters to a Committee appointed for that particular business.

PART II.

COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

2. All persons liable to pay rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time appointed by the said Act or these By-laws, into the office of the Council Clerk, during such office hours as the Council may from time to time by resolution appoint.

3. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to lay such list before the Council; and the Council may cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction, or cause distress warrants to issue against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced.

5. The bailiff shall be appointed by the Council, and shall give such security as the Council shall approve for the faithful performance of the duties of such office.

6. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor.

7. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days from the date of such distress the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

8. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be Impounded.

9. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owners to direct order of sale.

10. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of Distress.

11. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

12. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the cost and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipality of Bega, do hereby authorize you the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at

for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this day of 188 Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Bega, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Municipality for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of 188 .
Dated this day of 188 Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	6	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or Combustible Materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger the contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable Fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Burning grass, &c., without notice.

5. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, stubble, or any other inflammable material, in the open air, within the Municipality, without giving at least twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to do so to the owners or occupiers of the adjoining land or premises, shall be liable, upon conviction, to pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Water-carters to attend Fires.

6. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman or officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds

Compensation for attendance at Fires—Rewards.

7. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums, by way of reward, as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

PART IV.

Streets and Public Places, Public Health, Decency, &c.

New roads to be reported upon

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or other duly authorized officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or other duly authorized officer, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or other duly authorized officer.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for General Purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipality, and the carriage and foot ways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place, or cause to be placed, posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and foot ways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any public road, street, or way as aforesaid, to an extent exceeding three feet, the Committee of Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers; and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or

vaults or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever,—or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality,—or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure—shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the foot-ways to be enclosed under penalty.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipality, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building, lot, water-hole, or excavated space, adjoining the foot-way of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the foot-way of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall as often as he shall be convicted of such offence forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

9. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any road, street, or foot-way within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such street or foot-way, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode or on the said premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

10. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

11. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

12. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipality, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage, so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall

for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Erection of closets, &c.

13. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing wall between each two closets of not less thickness than nine inches, commencing from the bottom of the pit and extending to the ceiling or roof, as the case may be, in order to effect a complete separation between each two closets. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement.

Earth-closets may be used.

14. In the event of any person wishing to use the earth-closet instead of a cess-pit, such closet may be used if proper provision be made for that purpose to the satisfaction of the Council, and if it be constructed in accordance with instructions in writing which shall be given by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf.

Making Cesspits, &c.

15. No person shall be allowed to dig or construct, unless with the approval of the Council, any cesspit within the boundary of the said Municipality the depth of which shall be more than four feet or less than three feet from the surface of the ground, or the length or breadth of which shall be less than two feet nine inches or more than four feet in the clear when finished, and no cesspit shall be dug or constructed, except of the size or dimensions notified in writing by the officer appointed in that behalf to the owner or occupant of the premises in which it is proposed to dig or construct such cesspit, or his or her agents; every cesspit to be hereafter made or built in accordance with any such notification, or directed so to be, shall be constructed of either brick or stone bedded in Portland cement; the top of every such cesspit shall be built or raised at least six inches above the surface of the ground, and all such cesspits shall be cemented inside throughout; and any person refusing, neglecting, or failing to comply with this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

16. No person shall dig or construct any cesspit within fifteen feet of the boundary of the land of any other person without the written consent of the owner of such land. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and shall forthwith remove such cesspit.

17. It shall be lawful for the said Council to grant licenses to nightmen, authorizing them to carry on the business of removing night-soil, and an annual fee of two pounds shall be paid by such nightman in respect of each cart used by him in such work.

18. The said Council may from time to time appoint one or more depôt or depôts within the said Municipality for the reception of night-soil and other offensive matters; and any person depositing the contents or any part of the contents of any closet, privy, cesspool, cesspit, or night-soil pans, in or upon any place within the said Municipality other than such depôt or depôts as aforesaid, shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

19. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances of the said Municipality at any time to inspect any closet, privy, cesspool, or cesspit within the said Municipality, and for that purpose to demand admission to any premises; any person without reasonable excuse refusing admission to the said Inspector, or preventing or obstructing him from, or in making such inspection, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

20. Every person intending to erect or construct any closet, privy, or urinal within the said Municipality shall give to the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Municipality notice in writing of such his intention, such notice to be given not less than twenty-four hours nor more than seven days before proceeding to erect or construct the same; and any person proceeding to erect or construct any closet, privy, or urinal within the said Municipality without having given such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

21. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, make a trench or trenches or the depôts appointed for reception of night-soil, and shall deposit in such trench or trenches all night-soil which shall from time to time be taken to such depôt or depôts, and shall cover the whole of such night soil with earth to a depth of two feet, and with disinfectants, so as to prevent any nuisance or offensive effluvia from arising therefrom; and any nightman or other person who shall deposit night-soil or other offensive matter on any such depôt otherwise than in such trench, or without covering and deodorizing the same in manner aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Injuring or Extinguishing Lamps.

22. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to Damaging Buildings.

23. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, alignment post, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Affixing Placards.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard, or any other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk or other matter unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Damaging Trees.

25. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, plant, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Driving Carriages, &c., on Foot-ways, and throwing Filth, &c.

26. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place, as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any, or either of any such carriage or foot-ways; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such foot-way, shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence, and should the person in charge of such waggon, cart, dray, or other vehicle, refuse to give his name and address, the owner of the same may be prosecuted under this By-law for causing a breach of the same.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

27. If the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same—or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare—or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever shall leave the same unattended in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than five yards from the side of such waggon, dray, or coach, or other carriage, being in any such street, without passing through the near wheel thereof a suitable chain or strap, so as to prevent the rotation of such wheel, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on foot-ways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

28. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause

or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or footway any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed) or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway or carriage way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, show-board, chopping block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall board, show-board, chopping block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway of or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, provided that no person shall erect any awning without first making application to the Council, and submitting plans, the same to be accompanied with a fee of five shillings, and any person offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and to have such awning removed.

Cleaning of hog styes.

29 Any owner or occupier of any house or place who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, privies or closets, hog styes, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance, by offensive smell or otherwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence. And upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Closets, stables, &c., not built in conformity with this Act, or being a nuisance, to be altered or removed

30. If any stable, cow-shed, or other out house, or any closet, privy, and cesspit is or shall be, in the opinion of the Council or Mayor and the Inspector of Nuisances, a nuisance, from its too close proximity to any adjoining premises, or from any other cause, or is not kept in repair and clean, the Council or Mayor may, by notice in writing, given to the owner or occupier, order the same to be taken down, altered, repaired, or cleaned, as the case may require; and if any such order be not obeyed within seven days from the service of such notice the Council or Mayor may, without any further notice, cause the same to be pulled down, destroyed, altered, repaired, or cleaned, and shall be entitled to recover all expenses that may be incurred from the owner in a summary way at the suit of the Council.

Nuisance to be removed

31. Any occupant or owner of any premises within the Municipality shall, within seven days after receiving a written notice to that effect from the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, remove any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well which shall be adjudged by the Council to be a nuisance, or in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Encroachments beyond building line

32 No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane by the erection of houses, verandahs, door steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatsoever.

Houses to be spouted

33 All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any street, lane, or thoroughfare, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter.

Verandahs, &c., to be spouted

34 All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having any verandah, balcony, or colonnade, or any part thereof, overhanging any footpath or any part thereof, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with a down pipe so as to carry the water into the gutter.

Swine not to be kept, nor swine, horses, goats, &c., suffered to wander about the streets

35 Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling house in the Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go abroad, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place shall on conviction forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings

Riding and driving round corners

36 Any person who shall ride or drive round corners at the intersections of Carp street and Gipps-street, Carp-street and Auckland street, and Carp street and Church-street, at a pace faster than a walk shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c

37 Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place so negligently or furiously that the safety of any person may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings

Discharging Firearms, &c

38 Any person who shall discharge any firearms within the Municipality without lawful cause shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Dead animals not to be thrown into any public watercourse

39 Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse or waterhole shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Natural watercourses

40 Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse by building or otherwise shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council; and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and shall remove any such obstruction within such time as the Council may determine.

Driving cattle

41 No cattle intended for sale or slaughter, or horses for sale, shall be driven through any part of the said Municipality, except between the hours of 6 of the clock in the afternoon and 8 of the clock in the morning; and every person who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any such cattle or horses as aforesaid into or through any part of the said Municipality at any other hour shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each and every head of cattle or horses so driven.

For the better prevention of accidents, the owner or owners of any such cattle or horses as last aforesaid shall, whilst the same shall be driven through any part of the said Municipality, be bound to provide and have a sufficient number of persons in actual attendance, charge, or custody thereof, so that one of such persons at least shall be in advance or in the front of the same.

In the construction of the last two By-laws the word "cattle" shall extend to and include bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, and steers, provided that nothing in this By-law shall be held to apply to milch cows or cattle in teams or to working cattle.

Houses to be purified on certificate of a medical practitioner.

42 If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appears to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in such a filthy

or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith, within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

43. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Municipality, between the hours of eight a.m. and seven p.m. shall on conviction pay a sum not exceeding one pound for each offence.

Erection of houses, &c.—fee for permission.

44. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Municipality without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and shall at the time said notice is given as aforesaid pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, house, shop, or building, in any street, lane, or other place within the said Municipality, and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such fence, house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Dead animals—mode of removing.

45. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipal District, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipal District, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals on road or street, &c.

46. If any animal shall die on any road, street, or public place within the said Municipal District, or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place, or of any dwelling-house, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed and disposed of as aforesaid, or destroyed as aforesaid on the spot where it shall have died if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, if such owner or occupier shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be removed to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

47. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council of the said Municipal District, with his assistants, may at any hour enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipal District, where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose, and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

48. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and

without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

49. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the said Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, to remain in or upon any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cess-pool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

50. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

- (1.) Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the foot-way thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
- (2.) Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.
- (3.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath, to the danger or annoyance of any person.
- (4.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.
- (5.) Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nail-maker, metalfounder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.
- (6.) Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

51. No person shall erect any building of bark or roof the same with that material or with calico within the Municipality except by express permission of the Council; any person so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine.

Loitering in streets, &c.

52. Any person or persons remaining or loitering in or obstructing any road, street, foot-way, or other public place within the Municipality shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and for any subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Gambling in streets, &c.

53. Any person playing or betting at any unlawful game, or playing or betting at or with cards, money table, implement or instrument of gaming, in any street, road, foot-way, reserve, or other open or public place, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds; and for every subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Disorderly or indecent behaviour.

54. Every person who shall in any street or public place within the said Municipality be guilty of any riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Noisome or offensive trades.

55. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade or calling within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to any of the inhabitants thereof; and the business of a soap-boiler, tallow-melter, boiler-down, glue-maker, blacksmith, tanner, carrier, or cowkeeper, or any other business, manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke, shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to any of the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade or calling" within the meaning of these By-laws. And if the Council or Mayor shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary, be of opinion that any manufacture, trade, or calling, so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade or calling" within the meaning of these By-laws, it shall be lawful for the said Council or Mayor to give to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade or calling notice to cease and discontinue the same in such reasonable time, not being less than twenty days nor more than sixty days, as the Council or Mayor may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their, manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that in such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the said Municipality; and if such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation shall not be discontinued or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive, by the end of the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person thereafter conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "Noisome or offensive trade" is about to be commenced—Penalty.

56. The like proceedings as in the last By-law may be taken whenever any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws; and notice may be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same; and any person who shall, after such notice, commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of Notice—Liabilities.

57. Service of any such notice as the aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall in any other way be actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, or on any premises where the same is about to be established, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning, and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

58. Unless where hereinbefore otherwise directed, all complaints of offences against these By-laws shall be heard and determined within three months from the committal of the offence complained of, and no such complaint shall be entertained by the Council unless within one month from the time when such shall have been committed.

PART V.

Public Vehicles.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire, nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the Municipal District of Bega unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle or to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in form of Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and the Mayor or the By-law Committee may grant a license for such vehicle, specifying the number of passengers such vehicle is licensed to carry, or to drive or to conduct a vehicle, upon payment of the license fee as prescribed in Schedule C hereto.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which in the opinion of the Mayor shall be unsafe, or in bad repair or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

4. Licenses for proprietors and drivers of vehicles shall be in the form of Schedule B hereto or to the like effect.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be in force from date of such license until the thirty-first of December or the thirtieth of June next ensuing; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that when the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be specified by indorsement on the license under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk.

6. Licenses may be renewed each year or half-year, by indorsement thereon, under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk, if the person applying for the renewal of such license be approved by the Mayor, and the vehicle for which such renewal is required is in good repair and approved by the Mayor.

7. For every such license and renewal thereof there shall be paid to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of such Municipality, the several rates set forth in Schedule C hereto.

8. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any vehicle unless he be eighteen years of age.

9. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk or an officer of the Council, and numbered consecutively.

10. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license to any person, without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor or the By-law Committee, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Council.

11. The person or persons in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be deemed to be the owner or owners of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

12. The license of the proprietor or driver of any vehicle may be suspended by the Mayor, who shall report such suspension at the then next regular meeting of the Council, and such license then by resolution of the Council may be revoked.

13. The By-law Committee or the Mayor shall, as often as they or he may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all licensed vehicles, or of any such licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same; and if any such vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness shall at any time be found by them or by him to be unfit for public use, notice of the same shall be given by the Inspector of Vehicles to the proprietor of such vehicle; and if after such notice he shall use or let to hire such vehicle, or suffer the same to be used or let until the same, or the harness or horse, or horses used in drawing the same, as the case may require, shall be in a fit condition for public use, the By-law Committee or the Mayor may suspend for such time as they or he may deem proper the license of such vehicle; and in case any person shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle before said Committee or Mayor, at such time and place as he may be called upon, either by letter or notice in one of the local papers, for the purpose of having the same inspected, the said Committee or Mayor may suspend the license of such vehicle.

14. The number of the license granted for every licensed vehicle shall be affixed thereon, in figures not less than two inches in height, white upon a black ground, in some conspicuous part of such vehicle.

15. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the said Municipality unless there shall be painted the number of the license of such vehicle, and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to these By-laws, in words at length, in the following form, that is to say, "licensed to carry inside and outside."

16. No vehicle shall be allowed to carry at one time a greater number of passengers in the inside or upon the outside thereof than the same shall be licensed to carry. The driver of any vehicle infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each passenger carried in excess of the number which the vehicle is licensed to carry.

17. Any person having taken his or her seat in any licensed vehicle, and not paying the fare when demanded during the ride, shall on conviction forfeit and pay to the owner or driver of such vehicle an amount equal to three times the fare chargeable, in addition to such fine as the convicting Justices may inflict, not exceeding forty shillings.

18. Every driver, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be on that side of the street, and at a line with the kerbing or edge of the footpath, at which the taking up or setting down is required.

19. The driver of every licensed vehicle shall be constantly attendant upon the same when standing, or whilst plying or engaged for hire.

20. Every licensed vehicle plying or engaged after sunset shall be provided with a light on each side, and shall keep the same lighted until sunrise, if so long plying or engaged.

21. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council shall be Inspector or Inspectors, during the pleasure of the Council, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the Municipality; and such Inspector or Inspectors shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and shall at all times see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed.

SCHEDULE A.

To the Municipal Council of the District of Bega,
I, _____, residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me for _____ within the Municipality.

Dated _____ 188 .

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to within the Municipal District of Bega, from the date hereof to the _____ next, subject, nevertheless, to all and every of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating hereto. Given under the seal of the Municipal District of Bega, this _____ 188 .

SCHEDULE C.

For vehicle drawn by two horses	£1 10 0	per annum.
For vehicle drawn by more than two horses.....	2 0 0	„
For driver of such vehicle.....	0 5 0	„

PART VI.

Carters.

1. No cart or other vehicle shall be permitted to cart, draw, or carry for hire merchandise, produce, wood, water, sand, earth, bricks, gravel, or other material for building or other purposes, within the Municipal District of Bega, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. The Mayor shall from time to time license such carts, waggons, or drays as respectively, after inspection by the By-law Committee or the Mayor, shall be found fit for public use, and also such carts to be used in carting wood or water for sale respectively, or both wood and water, and also for carts carting sand, gravel, stone, earth, bricks, or any other material for sale, or carting for hire, or any person carting any of the above under contract or to be employed as night-carts within the Municipal District of Bega, as shall, after the like inspection, be found fit for such purposes respectively; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council such sum as with respect to each kind of cart aforesaid is set out in Schedule A hereto.

3. Every such license shall be in the form of Schedule C hereto, shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force until the 31st day of December or 30th of June next ensuing; and the owners named in any license shall cause to be painted or marked, and to be kept so painted or marked, on the off or right-hand side of the cart thereby so licensed, the name of the Municipality, with the number of such license, in legible letters; and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

4. The driver of every licensed cart, waggon, or other vehicle shall hold the license of such cart, waggon, or other vehicle, and shall, when required by the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, or by any other person wishing to hire, or having hired such cart, waggon, or vehicle, produce for the inspection of the person so requiring such license. Any driver declining to produce such license when so required shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

5. The word "cart" shall for the purpose of this Part of these By-laws include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage, whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals, used wholly or chiefly for the carriage of burthens or heavy goods; the word "wood-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking or carting of firewood for sale or under contract; the word "water-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking or carting of water for sale or under contract; and the word "night-cart" shall mean a cart used in carrying or removing of night-soil, offal, or other offensive refuse.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayor to grant a transfer of any carter's license from the holder of such license to any other approved person, upon payment to the Council Clerk of a transfer fee of 2s. (two shillings), such transfer to be indorsed upon such license and duly registered by the Council Clerk.

7. For every offence against the provisions of Part V of these By-laws or of this Part of these By-laws to which no specific penalty has been attached herein the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

SCHEDULE A.

For four-wheeled vehicles, per annum	£2 0 0
For two-wheeled vehicles, per annum	1 10 0
For wood-cart, per annum	1 0 0
For water-cart, per annum	1 0 0
For night-cart, per annum	2 0 0

SCHEDULE B.

Requisition for Carter's License.

To the Mayor of the Municipal District of Bega,
I, _____, residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me for _____ cart within the said Municipal District.

Dated _____ 18 .

SCHEDULE C.

Carter's License.

This is to certify that a carter's license for a _____ cart No. _____ is hereby granted to _____ to ply within the Municipal District of Bega, from the date hereof to the _____ day of _____ next, subject nevertheless to all the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal District of Bega, this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Mayor.

Entered—
Council Clerk.

Obstructing Officers, &c.

1. Any person obstructing or interfering with any officer of the Council or other person doing or performing any duty or act under these By-laws shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

Penalty.

2. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

3. Whenever under these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor, and the words "Municipality" and "Municipal District" shall mean the Municipal District of Bega.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the District of Bega, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JNO. W. BOONE,
Council Clerk

(L.S.) THOS. RAWLINSON,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BALLINA.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th August, 1884.

BALLINA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ballina, under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Ballina, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, respectively.

Standing Orders for regulating the Proceedings of the Council.

Duties of the Mayor.

1. If at any meeting of the Council duly held, the Mayor shall be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Aldermen present shall forthwith choose one of themselves to preside.

2. All questions duly proposed shall be put by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, and the sense of the Council thereon shall be declared by him.

3. Every such question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and this may be done as often as the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall deem necessary for enabling him to determine which side has the majority.

4. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which of them is entitled to pre-audience.

5. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order; his decision on disputed points of order shall be final, unless exception shall be taken thereto by any Alderman, in which case the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall submit the same to the Council for its decision.

Order of Business.

6. The business of each ordinary meeting of the Council shall be transacted in the following manner, viz. :—

1. The reading and the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. The reading of official correspondence.
3. The presentation of petitions.
4. Reports brought up from Committee.
5. Miscellaneous business.

6. Motions of which notice has been given.

7. Notices of motion to be given.

8. Orders of the day.

7. The question for confirming the minutes of the previous meeting shall be proposed by the Mayor or presiding Alderman immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that the minutes now read are a correct record of the proceedings, and no discussion shall be allowed thereon, except on the point of accuracy.

8. The orders of the day shall comprise all business set down for the day by order of any previous meeting, or necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting, or the consideration of such matters as the Mayor may deem necessary to bring before the Council.

Rules of Debate.

9. Every member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

10. Except in Committee, no member shall speak more than once on the same question, unless in explanation when misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided, however, that the mover of any question shall be allowed the liberty of reply; and provided further, that every member shall be at liberty to speak once on any amendment, as well as on the original motion; but the right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

11. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer time than fifteen minutes, unless by permission from the Council.

12. No member shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on members, or impute motives.

13. When any member shall use any expression which the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall think capable of being applied offensively to any other member, the member so offending shall be required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman to withdraw the expression, and to make a satisfactory apology to the Council.

14. Whenever any matter of order arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately; and upon a member rising to order he shall be heard, and the member who was speaking shall sit down until the question of order has been decided.

15. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read for his information at any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt any other member when speaking.

16. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to another day specified, and the member upon whose motion a debate is adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on resumption of the debate.

Divisions.

17. It shall be competent for any member to divide the Council upon any question put from the Chair, either in full Council or in Committee of the whole Council; and upon such division, those who are on the affirmative side shall place themselves on the Mayor or presiding Alderman's right hand, and those who are on the negative shall place themselves on his left hand; and no member shall leave his place until the names of all the members present have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

18. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

19. In division every member present shall be compelled to vote, except as provided by section 106 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Motions.

20. No motion shall be put unless it be seconded.

21. When a motion has been proposed and seconded it shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

22. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment and then on to the one next to the last, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved: Provided, however, that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

23. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be put immediately, without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion until at least half an hour shall have elapsed from the period of moving the one that has been negatived.

24. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind or be repugnant to any resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained during the same municipal year, unless a special meeting of the Council has been duly called for that purpose; and no such motion, if negatived by the Council, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

Petitions.

25. It shall be incumbent on any member presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that it does not contain disrespectful language.

26. On the presentation of petitions no debate shall take place, and the only question that can be entertained by the Council shall be, that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a Committee; Provided, however, that any petition which has been received by the Council may be taken into consideration upon notice of motion in the usual way.

27. Every petition received by the Council shall be received as the petition of the party or parties whose signatures it bears; and no petition shall be received unless at least one signature be upon the sheet containing the petition.

Committees.

28. In a Committee of the whole Council the general rules of the Council shall be observed, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

29. Every Select Committee of which the Mayor of the Borough is not a member shall choose its own Chairman, and the Chairman of every Committee shall be the convener thereof, and may direct the Council Clerk to call meetings of the Committee whenever he shall think fit.

30. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

31. When the report of a Select Committee is brought up and presented to the Council, the question as to its reception may be moved and put at once, but it shall not be adopted or taken into consideration without notice in the usual way.

Finance Committee.

32. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the Council until they have been examined and reported by the Committee of Finance.

33. No payments out of the funds of the Corporation shall be made but such as are authorized by a vote of the Council: Provided always that the Committee of Finance may, on its own discretion, authorize disbursements for current expenses to any amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) in any one week: And provided further, that in cases of emergency, the Mayor,

with the assent of any two members of the Committee of Works, may authorize the expenditure of any sums not exceeding ten pounds (£10) in all, during a recess; but all such discretionary payments, whether by the Committee of Finance or by the Mayor, shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

Committee of Works.

34. No public works involving a probable expenditure of more than ten pounds (£10) shall be undertaken until the Committee of Works have reported to the Council an estimate of the cost thereof.

35. All accounts against the Corporation relating to works shall be examined by the Committee of Works, and such as are found correct shall be certified and passed to the Committee of Finance.

Committee of General Purposes.

36. All matters which the Council shall think fit to refer to a Committee, and which do not fall within the province of any other standing Committee, shall be referred to the Committee of General Purposes: Provided, however, that the Council may at any time refer such matters to a Committee appointed for that particular business.

Making By-laws.

37. Before any proposed By-law is discussed in Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the Corporation not less than seven days.

38. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by a Committee of the whole Council, nor until it has been twice read in Council on different days.

Miscellaneous.

39. Whenever the Council is adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members then present and the hour at which the adjournment took place shall be entered on the Minutes.

40. Any member may record his protest against any decision of the Council, provided the protest be handed to the Council Clerk not later than the next Council meeting, and provided also that notice of his intention to protest be given immediately on the passing of the resolution to which the protest refers.

41. The common seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Corporation shall be kept in the Town Hall or office of the Corporation, in custody of the Council Clerk, unless for any special purpose the Council shall otherwise order.

42. No officer of the Corporation shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Corporation to any person other than an Alderman, without leave from the Council, except as otherwise provided by the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

43. Any one or more of the standing orders may be suspended *pro tempore* in a case of emergency, if a majority of two-thirds of the members then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

44. Any Alderman or officer of the Corporation offending against the provisions of these By-laws, by refusal, neglect, or otherwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds (£5).

Delegating certain powers to the Mayor.

45. That the Mayor be the officer appointed by this Council for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the 128th clause of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," except so much of the clause as applies to the setting out and defining of the carriage-way and footways of streets and public places.

To establish Tolls, Rates, and Dues at certain public wharves.

46. That the wharves situate within and belonging to the Municipal District of Ballina are public wharves, at which tolls, rates, and dues may be collected under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

47. That the Municipal Council for the time being of the district of Ballina, or their lessee or lessees, shall be entitled to, and may charge, demand, and receive at the said wharves respectively the tolls, rates, and dues as may be agreed upon by this Council.

48. No vessel other than such as shall have a right to ply, embark, or land cargo at any of the public wharves, will be allowed to make fast any warp to the same, or any of them.

49. Any person who shall wilfully commit a breach of these By-laws shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum not to exceed five pounds; for the second offence a sum not less than five pounds and not exceeding ten pounds; and for every other offence not less than ten pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds additional, recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace.

Collecting Rates.

50. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor of the Council with a list of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of thirty days after notice thereof, given pursuant to the 176th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to lay such list of defaulters before the Council as early as practicable.

51. For the purpose of saving expense and simplifying the levying of distress, it shall be lawful for the Mayor to make and issue one or more warrants of distress against any number of persons neglecting or refusing to pay the rate.

Streets, &c.

To paving and regulating footway.—Notice to be served requiring footways to be paved by owners.

52. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Council to cause a notice in the form or to the effect in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked D, signed by the Council Clerk, and dated the day of its service, to be left at each house in the streets along the footway adjoining which the kerbing is now permanently laid, requiring such footway to be paved with such materials and in such manner as may be therein mentioned, in every case where such footway shall not be so paved, and to cause the like notice to be left at each house in the streets along the footway adjoining which the kerbing shall hereafter be permanently laid; in every case where such footway shall not be so paved, after such kerbing shall be so laid, and such notices shall in the case of every occupied house be left with some inmate thereof, and in the case of every unoccupied house or land on such be nailed or posted up on some conspicuous part thereof; and copies of all such notices shall be kept in the office of the Municipal Council, or of the Council Clerk, and be open to the inspection of every ratepayer of the district free of charge, at all times after service thereof as aforesaid.

If paving not done, Council to do it.

53. If the owner of any house or land, at which such notice as aforesaid shall have been duly and lawfully left, shall not within three calendar months thereafter comply with such notice by paving the footway adjoining the said house, as hereinbefore mentioned, according to some uniform plan and specification to be previously prepared by the Surveyor of the Municipal Council, and kept in the office of the Council or of the Council Clerk aforesaid, open to the inspection of any citizen of the district free of charge, it shall be the duty of the Council forthwith to cause such paving to be done, and to keep an exact account of the expense thereof in a book, to be open also to the inspection of every ratepayer of the district free of charge.

Footway not paved according to plan to be deemed unpaved.

54. Every footway that shall not hereafter be paved according to the uniform plan and specification to be prepared as aforesaid by the Surveyor of the Municipal Council shall be deemed to be unpaved for the purposes of the Act.

Same steps to be taken with respect to re-paving pavement as to paving in the first instance.

55. When and so often as any pavement of any footway shall require any repairs, it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council forthwith to take the like steps, and it shall exercise the same powers and use the same form of notice and warrants as are hereinbefore directed and given to it with respect to paving in the first instance, and the tenants shall have the like remedy against their immediate landlord or owner as aforesaid.

Interpretation Clause.

56. In the construction of this Act, the word "owner" shall be held to mean any one having the immediate beneficial interest in any house, land, or hereditaments.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

57. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the district shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary, provided the Council may refuse to take over such road, street, or way.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

58. The Surveyor of the district, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, or thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the foot-way on each side, where the road,

street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided, further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

59. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Council shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the district, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footways may be levelled.

60. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or persons so authorized as hereinbefore mentioned, may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal gradient; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction, that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

61. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as is hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the erecting or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds; and for the second and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

62. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

63. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds; or, at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than five pounds; and in case of every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Excavation, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

64. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any premises adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this district, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall, at the least four feet high, around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Municipality shall be enclosed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one month after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned premises to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Or may proceed by action.

65. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the cost thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

66. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project more than 18 inches.

67. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, stringcourse, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of or attached to any external wall, to project more than eighteen inches beyond the general line of front in any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony, or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project more than eighteen inches as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from the streets without leave, &c.

68. Any person who, from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without first having had leave from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

Obstructing public pathways.

69. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in the Municipality who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who, on demand made by the Council, or its overseer or inspector, shall not cut or cause to be cut, lopped or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, the Council and its servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the Council or its servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

70. Any person wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp-post or street name plate, or extinguishing any light set up for public convenience, or damaging any Corporation property whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before two Justices in Petty Sessions.

Affixing placards on walls, and chalking thereon.

71. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. And any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

72. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone, or lamp, or alignment post, or any other erection within the Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

73. No person shall obstruct any road, street, pathway, or public thoroughfare, by building material, drays, carts, or anything calculated to prevent a free passage to persons using the said passages, nor leave waterholes, excavations, or cellars or dangerous openings of any kind whatever, whereby the public safety shall or may be endangered, without sufficient fencing or other means of security against risk to individuals,

nor allow any obstruction necessarily created to remain without providing lights thereat to prevent accidents, between sunset and sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

74. The Mayor may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Drains in footpaths.

75. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, and no pipe or drain to be laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

76. All houses within the district having a frontage to any thoroughfare must be sufficiently spouted and connected with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Levying rates, &c.

Due dates for rates.—Defaulters.

77. The rates, charges, and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter: provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

78. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

79. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Nuisances, &c.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

80. The Council may prohibit the carrying on any business, occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of this Municipality; and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds; and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

To regulate the construction, situation, and keeping of privies, or earth closets.

81. All earth-closets within this Municipality shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; there shall be affixed to each closet a trap-door in the inside of each closet. In no case, where practicable, shall any earth-closet be situated within 20 feet of a dwelling and 10 feet from streets. Should there not be sufficient area to admit of this arrangement being carried out, the Council or any person they may appoint shall determine the site of such earth-closet; and any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

82. Every person who shall be about to erect an earth-closet, before he shall commence to erect such closet, shall deliver to the Council Clerk of this Municipality a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet within this Municipality without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for this Municipality, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of this Municipality in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

83. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council.

84. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth by the occupier, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any closet night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Ventilators.

Closest accommodation to be supplied.

85. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement; and where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a dividing wall between each—commencing at the floor, and terminating at the ceiling or roof, as far as may be. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out-offices, one closet. In all hotels or boarding-houses the closet accommodation shall be, one closet for every ten persons, and not less than one private one. Any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Construction of closets.

86. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside; and every person who shall build or erect any closet with a cesspit which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

87. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

88. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed on their behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil; and in the event of his so doing he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

89. The Council may recover in any Court of competent jurisdiction such sums for the emptying of dry earth-closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

Cleansing of earth-closets, pans, &c.

90. The owner or the occupier of every house, building, or tenement within this Municipality shall at all times cause every privy or closet therein to be supplied with dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, sand, or other material efficient for deodorizing night-soil; and shall cause all night-soil which may be deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet, to be immediately, on the deposit thereof, covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth, or other deodorizing material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle, and shall cause every privy or closet to be emptied and cleaned from time to time, as soon as the portion of the contents of such shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of three inches from the top of the receptacle used; provided that the contents of any privy or closet-pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom, except between the hours of ten o'clock p.m. and five o'clock a.m. Any person or persons wilfully violating this By-law in any respect shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than forty shillings, to be recoverable in such aforesaid Court.

Night-carts to be numbered, registered, and properly lighted.

91. All night-carts shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be examined by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed in that behalf, who shall certify to the Council if the same be fit for use. Every night-cart shall have its number conspicuously painted on the near or off side thereof, in letters of white on a black ground. Every contractor's night-cart shall have in addition his name and address so painted; and every night-cart whilst in use shall carry a lighted lamp, with the number of the cart legibly painted on the glass.

Night-carts to be made watertight and covered.

92. Every night-cart or vessel used in the business of a night-man shall be kept by the owner thereof water-tight and free from leakage.

Night-soil not to be brought into the town.

93. No person shall bring or convey any night-soil to any depôt within the limits of this Municipality from any place beyond the said limits.

To prevent cesspits, earth-closets, &c., becoming a nuisance to neighbouring householders.

94. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of decency and cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents, under a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

95. Owners of existing closets and cesspits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations, on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect. Persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the said notice.

96. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

97. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one earth-closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with separate closets for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

98. Upon the discovery of any nuisance arising from dead animals of any kind or species, it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to give notice to the owner or owners thereof to remove without delay and destroy the same within a period of six hours; and if not so removed or destroyed, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay, and at the cost and expense of the said owner or owners.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves, water-courses, &c.

99. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of this Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public watercourse, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

100. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate within the town, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and be made liable for damages.

Discharging firearms, &c.

101. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

102. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Driving carriages, &c., on foot-ways, and throwing filth, &c.

103. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said foot-ways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive,

or ride any horse, ass, mule or other beast upon any such footway, or do or cause to be done any damage to the kerbing, streets, pathways, roads, lanes, or gutters, of the Municipality, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Surveyor, &c.

104. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the Municipality shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council or Surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as it or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Inspection of premises.—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

105. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

106. For preserving the cleanliness of this Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' premises in the Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings. And also, when an order for abatement of any nuisance has been made out and has not been attended to, the Council can do whatever may be necessary in the execution of such order, and charge the cost to the person on whom the order is made.

107. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of persons who have been proceeded against for nuisances within the Municipality, specifying the dates and giving full particulars of each case.

General.

Natural watercourses.

108. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface-water, with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council; and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Hoads or fences to be erected.

109. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard and fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform, with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the

officer of the Council within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

Drainage, &c.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

110. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than, according to such plans and directions as such Council make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall, at his expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

111. Every drain from a house or building shall be laid down in straight lines, with proper falls and true gradients, the inclination being as steep as circumstances will conveniently permit, and in no case less than 1 in 40 for four-inch pipes, or 1 in 60 for six-inch pipes, and shall be of glazed stoneware or iron pipes, carefully jointed and made water-tight. No right-angled junction shall be allowed, except in the case of a drain discharging into a vertical shaft; and the work shall be executed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and shall be inspected by the Engineer or other appointed officer before being covered up.

112. So far as possible, no drain-pipe shall pass beneath any building; where such is, however, absolutely necessary, then the pipe must be of cast iron, jointed with lead, as is usual with water-pipes; or, if of stoneware, then the pipe must be bedded in and surrounded with good cement concrete, at least 6 inches thick. In every such case the pipe shall be ventilated in the manner directed by the Inspector, by a suitable trap or opening at either end.

113. Every drain shall be arranged so as to be kept at all times free from deposit; and if in any case this cannot be effected without flushing, proper apparatus shall be provided in a manner directed by the Inspector.

114. All drains to be ventilated where practicable,

115. Waste or overflow pipes from sinks, baths, cisterns, &c., must be brought outside the house by the shortest and straightest route, and there discharge over a properly ventilated trap.

116. All inlets to drains or openings for ventilation shall be efficiently protected by gratings or otherwise, to prevent the introduction of improper substances. All inlets shall be properly ventilated, except where left open for ventilation of the drains.

117. No person shall remove or make any alteration in any drain, pipe, urinal, or trap, unless he shall have previously given the Council one week's notice in writing of his intention to do so.

118. No builder, plumber, or other workman shall be allowed to do any work in connection with the street drainage of any premises unless he shall have been authorized by the Council to do so.

119. A list of authorized plumbers can be seen at the Council Chambers.

120. Any drain, pipe, urinal, sink, or other fitting laid or constructed otherwise than in accordance with these regulations, or which shall, in the opinion of the Inspector, be or become of bad or defective quality, shall, upon notice in writing from the Council, be removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed; the Council may, should it think fit, remove or repair the said defective fitting, and charge the owner or occupier of the premises with the cost incurred.

121. All noticed applications required by these regulations are to be made upon printed forms, obtainable at the Council Chambers. Notices sent by post must be prepaid.

SCALE OF CHARGES made by the Municipal Council of Ballina for the undermentioned purposes:—

	s.	d.
Giving an alignment of one house, or terrace of houses, when the same fronts one street only.....	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto when the same fronts two streets.....	10	0
Giving an alignment of fence when the same fronts one street only.....	2	6
Ditto ditto ditto when the same fronts two streets.....	5	0
Permission to open street, footpath, lane, right-of-way, &c., for the purpose of laying on gas, water, or connecting with gutter, sewer, or drain-pipe. Per each connection.....	2	6
Permission to erect verandah, awning, horse-posts.....	2	6
Blasting, for three months.....	2	6

The Bailiff and his duties.

1. The Bailiff of the District shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and may at any time be removed in a similar way.

2. The Bailiff shall give security to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds (£50), for the faithful performance of his duty.

3. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form or to the effect of the Schedule hereto annexed, and marked with the letter A, under the hand of the Mayor or any person who may, for the time being, be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

5. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the building, tenement, or other property in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thereof; and if the sum for which such distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of three days, together with the cost of such distress, it shall, between the hours of twelve at noon and two in the afternoon of the next day thereafter, be lawful for such Bailiff or his deputy to cause the goods so distrained on, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the Municipal District of Ballina as the said Bailiff or his deputy may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, with costs as aforesaid, to pay over on demand to the owner of the goods so sold.

6. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made, of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose. And it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the three days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where any distress shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

7. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such directions.

8. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of such distresses within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

9. The Bailiff may, with the sanction of the Mayor of the Municipality, or in his absence with the sanction of any member of the Finance Committee, authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff, and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

10. The Bailiff shall be paid for every levy made under these By-laws according to the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

THE SCHEDULES REFERRED TO.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Ballina, do hereby authorize you, _____ the Bailiff of the said District, or your deputy, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____ for _____ being the amount of rates due to this District to the _____ day of _____ for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rate, according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Ballina, dated _____ of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____ within the Municipal District of Ballina, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Fees to Bailiff.

For making an entry and inventory, 5s.; if in possession more than five hours, 8s. additional; and for every subsequent day whilst in possession, 8s. per day.

SCHEDULE D.

Notice.

To the owner of the house at which this notice has been left, being No. _____ in _____ street, and (if occupied) now occupied by _____

You are hereby required, within three calendar months from the date hereof, to pave the footway adjoining the above-mentioned house, according to the plan and specification now in the office of the Council Clerk or Town Surveyor, and open to your inspection, and with the material herein mentioned, that is to say, with _____; and you are further to take notice, that unless you cause the said paving to be laid down within the time above specified, the same will be executed by the Municipal Council of Ballina, and the cost thereof will be levied in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf of the "Ballina Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act."

Dated this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ A. B., Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE E.

Warrant to distrain.

To _____ WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____ last, a notice was duly left at the house No. _____ in _____ street, in the Municipal District of Ballina, and (if occupied) then in the occupation of _____ requiring the owner thereof, within three calendar months from the date of the said notice, to pave the footway adjoining the said house, according to the plan then in the office of the Council Clerk (or Council's Surveyor): And whereas the said owner did not comply with the said notice, and the Municipal Council of the said District caused the said paving to be done. And whereas the expense of the said paving amounts to _____ And whereas an amount of the said expense was duly left at the said house on the _____ day of _____ and the amount thereof has not yet been paid into the hands of the said Council Clerk: These are therefore to require and authorize you forthwith to levy the said sum of _____ together with the costs of these presents, by distress and sale of the goods found by you in the said house; and you are commanded to certify to me, on the _____ day of _____ what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

Given under my hand, at Ballina, this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____ A. B., Mayor.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Ballina, this fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight-four.

(L.S.) WILLIAM CLEMENT,

M. D. HARMSTON, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th September, 1884.**BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—AMENDED BY-LAW.**

THE following amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Mudgee, relating to the meetings of the said Council having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—BY-LAW.

BY-LAW passed by the Council of the Borough of Mudgee, held on the 21st day of May, 1884, in substitution of clause 1 of By-laws "Ordinary Meetings," passed 19th May, 1870.

THE Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the Town Hall, at the hour of half-past seven o'clock p.m., during the months of May, June, July, and August, and at eight o'clock p.m., during the months of September, October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, on every alternate Wednesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

(I.S.) WILLIAM WILTON,
Mayor.EBENEZER LOVEJOY,
Council Clerk.

Dated at Mudgee, this 23rd day of May, 1884.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th September, 1884.**WAGGA WAGGA MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED SCHEDULE TO BY-LAWS.**

THE following Schedule C, pertaining to Part VII of the Amended By-laws of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, published in a Supplementary Government Gazette of the 5th of March last, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.**PART VII.***Schedule C.*

	£	s.	d.
For every 4-wheeled vehicle, per annum	2	0	0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle, per annum	1	0	0
For every 4-wheeled vehicle, for six months	1	1	0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle, for six months	0	10	6
Licenses to drive, per annum	1	0	0
Licenses to drive, for six months	0	10	6

We certify that the foregoing Amended By-law was passed at a properly constituted meeting of the Borough Council of Wagga Wagga, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1884.

J. HAWKES, Council Clerk.

(L.S.)

JAMES GORMLY, Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th September, 1884.

RYDE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ryde, for the regulation and control of Public Vehicles within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Council of the Municipality of Ryde do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the Act to establish Municipalities, 31 Victoria No. 12, hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the regulation and control of Public Vehicles within the Municipality of Ryde.

In the construction of these By-laws, unless the context shall otherwise indicate, the following terms in inverted commas shall bear the meaning and include the things hereinafter severally assigned or set against them:—

"Council."—The Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Ryde.

"Inspector."—The Inspector of Vehicles or Sub-Inspector now or hereafter to be appointed by the Council.

"Vehicle."—Shall include all vehicles hereinafter defined in this By-law.

"Omnibus."—A vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for passengers to be carried for hire at separate fares in any public street or place, and including the following description,—Vehicle on four wheels, drawn by two or more horses.

"Carriage."—Any vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for hire in any public street or place, and including the following descriptions: Hackney carriage or vehicle on four wheels, drawn by one or two horses; cab or vehicle on two wheels, drawn by one horse.

"Driver."—Every person engaged or employed in driving any vehicle.

"Passenger."—Every person carried in or upon any omnibus or carriage other than the driver or conductor.

"Horse."—Horse, mare, gelding.

"Owner."—Every person who, alone or in partnership with any other person, shall keep any vehicle for which a license shall, may, or ought to be obtained by, or of which the license shall or may be transferred to him under these By-laws.

"Conductor."—Every person other than the driver engaged in or employed in attending upon passengers in or upon the omnibus.

And in the construction of these By-laws any word importing the singular number shall be understood to include several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and any word importing the plural number shall be applied to one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

Vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipal District of Ryde, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereinafter described, nor during the suspension or after cancellation of such license as hereinafter provided.

A requisition must be made for licenses.

2. Before any license shall be granted to the owner, driver, or conductor of any vehicle, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk (free of charge) a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk.

Form of license.

3. Licenses for owners, drivers, or conductors, shall be in form provided in Schedule B for each such license respectively, or to the like effect.

No license to be granted to vehicle in bad condition.

4. No license for any vehicle shall be granted or renewed unless the vehicle, horse, or horses and harness shall have been examined by the Inspector or other person appointed by the Council, and found by him to be in a fit state to be licensed; and no license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which in the opinion of the Council shall be unsafe, in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

5. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively, and every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, and subject to charges as provided in Schedule D.

Vehicles to carry lights.

6. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

To ply from stand.

7. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire, except at or from an appointed stand.

Stands in Schedule.

8. The places specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles.

No loitering.

9. No driver of any vehicle shall suffer the same to stand or loiter in any street or alongside any other vehicle.

Pace when passing places of public worship.

10. No driver of any vehicle shall suffer the same to be drawn at other than a walking pace when passing places of public worship during divine service.

No negligence, &c.

11. No driver or conductor shall whilst acting as driver or conductor be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, filthy, obscene, blasphemous, profane, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation, but shall at all times be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties. No person using a licensed vehicle shall wilfully or negligently injure the same or damage the person or property of any person, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, abusive, obscene, indecent, blasphemous, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

Smoking in licensed vehicles.

12. No driver or conductor shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke on any vehicle without the consent of the driver, or against the wish of any other passenger, and in no case shall any smoking be allowed inside any vehicle.

Who shall be carried.

13. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle any animal or any substance of an offensive character or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

Not to carry a greater number than licensed for.

14. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside of any vehicle at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside, as the case may be, and no vehicle shall be licensed or more passengers than the same will accommodate.

Owner of vehicle.

15. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear on the books of the Council Clerk shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which such license shall have been issued.

No person to obstruct Inspector.

16. No owner, driver, or conductor, or other person shall obstruct or hinder any Inspector or officer of the Council in the execution of his duties, or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction given by him in relation to these By-laws.

SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of Ryde.

I
residing in _____ do hereby request that a license
be granted me to _____ No. _____ within the said
Municipality.

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed
to _____ a certain number _____ No. _____ within
the Municipality of _____ from the date thereof to
the thirty-first day of December next, subject, nevertheless, to
all and every one of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in
force relating thereto.

Given under my hand at Ryde this _____ day of _____ in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

Build _____
Colour _____
Lining _____
Name _____
Stand _____
Line of Road _____

Licensed to carry _____ inside passengers and
outside.

Mayor and Council Clerk of Ryde.

SCHEDULE C.

The following places are hereby appointed Omnibus Stands:—

Hatton's Flat, opposite Gordon's,
Opposite Gladesville Wharf Road, and
Meriton Street.

SCHEDULE D.

License Fees.

Omnibuses each, per annum	£ 1 0 0
Drivers of Omnibuses, do.	0 2 6

The aforesaid By-laws were made and passed by the Council of
the Municipal District of Ryde this 14th day of December,
1883.

(L.S.) GERARD E. HERRING,
Mayor.

GEORGE M. POPE,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BY-LAWS—BROUGHTON VALE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 28th August, 1884.**MUNICIPALITY OF BROUGHTON VALE.**

THE following By-laws for the regulation of the Broughton Vale Free Public Library, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Broughton Vale, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

W. J. TRICKETT.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE BROUGHTON VALE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Broughton Vale Free Public Library, together with all other books presented by the public, or which the Broughton Vale Municipal Council may hereafter purchase or otherwise procure for that institution, shall constitute the Broughton Vale Free Public Library, which shall be under the control and management of the Broughton Vale Municipal Council, and shall be placed in the Council Chamber at Woodhill.

2. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall keep a book containing a correct list of all the books in said Library and numbered consecutively, and who shall also make out a separate catalogue of said books for public information, and the Librarian shall supply a printed copy of such catalogue to any person on payment of sixpence.

3. The Librarian shall cause the Library to be open on every day, except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any public holiday, between the hours of 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock p.m. The Librarian may, however, admit visitors to the Library at any other reasonable hours.

4. The persons who shall have access to the Free Public Library shall not be limited to residents within the Municipality of Broughton Vale, or to visitors to the district, or to residents at Kangaroo Mount, or at Kangaroo Valley; but the right to use said Library shall be unlimited, and not subject to any restriction other than may be necessary for the preservation of the property therein, and the observance of good order.

5. It shall be competent for the Council or the Library Committee to prevent any book or books being taken away from the Library; such book or books, however, to be available at all lawful times for reading or reference within the Library.

6. Any book or books lost or damaged by any person shall be replaced at his or her expense within one calendar month, and in default the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of said book or books by the officer in charge of the Library; costs to be awarded in all cases in addition to the value of the book or books so lost or damaged.

7. Any person in a state of intoxication shall not be at liberty to enter the Library or to make any use of the books. The Librarian shall have power to remove any person so offending, and also to prevent any person from smoking in the Library or on the premises.

8. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner, swearing, using obscene or filthy language whilst in the Library or on the premises, or in any way damaging any portion of the property in said Library, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than Five Shillings, together with costs, and shall besides replace such damaged property.

9. The Council shall assist the Librarian in efficiently supervising the preservation of all the books contained in the Library.

10. The term "Librarian" may be taken to mean and include the office of Honorary Librarian at the discretion of the Council.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Broughton Vale, the tenth day of July, 1884; the Corporate Seal being hereto affixed.

(Signed) ROBERT ERWIN WALKER,

Mayor.

(Signed) THOMAS BOYCE,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

 BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—BY-LAW.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th October, 1884.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW REPEALED.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, repealing a certain By-law of that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

ALEX. STUART.

THE following By-law was passed by the Borough Council of Woollahra, on the 11th day of August, 1884. THAT the following By-law of the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, dated 11th September, 1883, and published in the Government Gazette of the 4th February, 1884, No. 54, be, subject to the approval of His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, and is, hereby repealed:—

That no person shall be permitted to allow soapsuds, slops, or sewage matter of any kind whatsoever to flow from his or her premises into any public ways of this Borough, or into any gutter or drain situate therein, without first causing such soapsuds, slops, or other sewage matter to pass through a charcoal or coke filter, of a size and design to be approved by the Council; any person offending against the provisions of this By-law to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £1.

(L.S.) ROBERT BUTCHER,
Mayor.

C. A. VIVIAN, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NARRABRI—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th October, 1884.

BOROUGH OF NARRABRI.—BY-LAWS.

THE accompanying By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Narrabri, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

ALEX. STUART.

THE following By-laws made by the Borough Council of Narrabri, for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council, for preserving order at meetings of said Council, for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates, for preventing and extinguishing fires, for suppression of nuisances and houses of ill fame, for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling or skittle alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, streets, ways, and reserves; for protection of public fountains and water-courses; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; for regulating the blasting of any rock or rocks; preventing trees from overhanging public pathways, and preserving trees, shrubs, and other public property; to extirpate weeds; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, and for the prevention of contagious or infectious diseases; for restraining noisome trades; and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

PART I.

Meetings of the Council—Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 8 p.m. every alternate Tuesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor or the Council may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting, to

give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at any later hour during the meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and shall be recorded in the minute book.

Order of Business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Correspondence to be read, and if necessary, ordered upon.
3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committee or officers, to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper; but it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting, how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Town Clerk or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight hours and not more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter upon such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall cause a note to be made upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

All notices of motion to be numbered.

9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matter of business for the consideration of the Council as its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction, shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction, to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

*Motions and Amendments.**Motions—how to be moved.*

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If any amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen—how to be dealt with.

20. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman, that such business be taken into consideration by the Council, and he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or, if being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open for any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order. And if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

*Orders of the Day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.*

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 20 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day; and the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move; provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor or Chairman, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

*Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided be permissible on the presentation of a petition except that the same be received or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall if otherwise unobjectionable be considered in order.

Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to Correspondence.

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 25 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Aldermen. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 25 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

Form of report.

29. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with; duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

31. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without any due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction, as aforesaid as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper and to give such due notice.

Questions and statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Questions to be put without argument, &c.

35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

36. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on questions, &c. Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put or such reply or refusal to reply is given or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may by permission of such Mayor or Chairman be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinafter provided; and any Alderman using, whilst in the Council, any offensive or insulting language, the same to be written down, and on being asked to do so, withdrawn; and if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologize, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

40. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman other than the mover of such original motion shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

41. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion; also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide*, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, or put any question, as provided for by section 4 of this Part of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by the section 38 of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member, which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission, such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology, shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with. Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally as hereinbefore provided upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected. Members to explain, retract, or apologize, &c.

53. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 48 of this Part of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Mode of voting.

How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by a show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present, when a division is called for, shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division (not being disabled by law from so voting) shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice in writing of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minute Book; but, if in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the whole Council.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following sections of this Part of these By-laws shall (except as herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the Whole Council, namely—sections 14 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 15, 16, 17, 18, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 54 of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the Minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 56 of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the Minute-book: Provided that in the

case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole Council under the provision of section 47 of this Part of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any further day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be made to the Council *viva voce* by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the Minute-book, but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided however that where a report shall have been made under section 59 of this Part of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, under section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof, and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

65. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

66. There shall without any special order to that effect be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 55 of this Part of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

67. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered or is required to be made by the last preceding section shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

68. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration, and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

69. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, and a Finance Committee. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of Mayor.

70. Each Standing Committee shall consist of three members.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

71. The re-appointment of the three standing Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result, and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

By-law Committee.

72. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or Statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council, to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Special Committees.

75. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom

in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee.

76. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

77. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committee, shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these three Committees, as appointed to or removed from the Chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby, and without any further order, regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee has been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee-meeting, how called.

78. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

79. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made in a book to be kept by him for that purpose memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in urgent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

80. With the exception of urgent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have first been ascertained by the Council.

Urgent matters and necessary current expenses. Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

81. For urgent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one Member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works to the extent of £5.
2. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of £2.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any urgent purpose, to the extent of £5.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized; also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

82. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to reports.

83. No payment shall be ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the Officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons of its non-fulfilment before recommending payment: Provided also that in cases of special expenditure under section 80 of this

Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate; and provided further that, in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda or authorizations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press, how secured.—Care of same.

84. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk.

How and when common seal to be used.

85. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

86. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect, or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of same.

87. The Minute-book, Letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of accounts, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

88. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c., penalties, exceptional circumstances, Receipt to be given in every case before document received. Proviso as to use of records as matters of evidence.

89. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council, as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber or the place where by direction of the Council such books or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having

been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant, provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Town Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he or they should perform; also that the Mayor or Chairman of any Committee or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purpose of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed; and provided also that the Mayor, Town Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall before removing the same leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

90. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and servants.

Officers and servants. Notice to candidates.

91. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

Mode of appointment.

92. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

93. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct.

94. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or the bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council or any member of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of town clerk.

95. The Town Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act; he shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council; he shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may as hereinafter provided be entrusted to any other office, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor. He shall be required to give security in the sum of two hundred pounds.

Duties of Treasurer, &c., &c.

96. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 86 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

97. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made as follows, viz. :— As to the duties of the Town Clerk and his assistants, by the Mayor; as to the Treasurer and all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the Finance Committee; as to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage or drainage thereof whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the Committee of Works; as to the Attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and employment of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the By-law Committee; and as to librarians, managers of public institutions or reserves under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in and about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee by the Mayor, by the Works Committee: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulation may have reference.

Special power of Mayor.

98. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given and such return, statement, explanation or information is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *viva voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c. are to be dealt with.

99. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same; and if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing, and such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

100. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

By-laws, draft of, to lie in office seven days, &c.

101. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders.

102. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage after due notice as hereinbefore provided and in due course of law of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

103. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council after due notice, and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties.

104. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:— When against a member of the Council or an Auditor or any officer of the Corporation, by the Town Clerk, unless he shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor except by order of such Council, nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except by order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or, where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

105. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily any portion of these By-laws.

106. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

Rates when due and payable.

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint.

Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Special rates.

3. All rates levied or imposed by the Council, under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Bailiff—how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by the said Council.

Enforcement by Distress Bailiff.

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who for the time being may be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he or they may take with them, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain therein or thereon, and to remain in such building or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold on demand by such owner.

Inventory of goods seized to be delivered to ratepayer.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any good or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Town Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within twenty-four hours after having received the same.

Bailiff's fees.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Narrabri, do hereby authorize you, the Bailiff of said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at for being the

amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of _____ for the said dwelling-house or land or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Narrabri, dated _____ distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____ within the said Municipality, for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For every warrant and making levy, where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession each day or part of day	5	0
For sale, delivery, and commission of goods per pound on proceeds of sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger any buildings, shall, on conviction, for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than £10, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for a period of twelve hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger any buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall also remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting on fire wilfully any inflammable matter.

3. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be located, and also inform the Town Clerk of his or her intention so to do, and receiving written permission so to do from him and the occupant of said adjoining land, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Lighting bonfires.

4. Any person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within *sixty yards*, or shall discharge any fire-arms within *one hundred yards* of any public or private street or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Setting on fire chimney-flues.

5. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Chimneys catching fire by neglect.

6. If any chimney catch fire through the neglect of any person occupying or using any premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be enforced if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in nowise owing to the neglect or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise of himself or his servant.

Extinguishing fires.

7. For the extinguishing fires, the occupier of every dwelling-house, warehouse, or shop, or other building shall at all times keep therein or upon the land appertaining thereto, in some fit reservoir, butt, or tank, clean water in quantity not less than fifty gallons, or possess a well with good supply of clean water within one chain from said premises, or being within the same distance from any creek or river shall have access to a similar supply of good water for the purposes aforesaid; and every such occupier who shall make default contrary to this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings. And every such occupier shall for ever day of such default be deemed guilty of an offence against this By-law.

Water-carts—licensing of.

8. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the carrying and sale of water and extinguishing fires as shall on inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel for the holding of water for the purposes aforesaid shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner and the words "Licensed Water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

How water-cart licenses are to be obtained.

9. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence. And every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December in each and every year after the granting of said license.

Penalty for hawking or carrying water for sale without license.

10. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire within the Municipality otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Licensed water-carriers to keep vessels loaded with water.

11. Every driver and owner of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall if any premises or property shall be on fire within the Borough attend at the place of said fire with such cart so loaded as aforesaid with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor or by any Alderman or Officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf and then present for the purpose of extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall without reasonable excuse fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Fees to be paid to the owners of licensed water-carts.

12. There shall be paid out of the funds of the Borough, to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with as sufficient water within his power or capability at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for the purpose of extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums of money by way of reward as the Council by similar resolution shall have fixed upon.

PART IV.

Streets and public places—Public health and decency, &c.

New roads to be reported on.

1. No new public road, street, way, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or reserve shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new roads to be delivered to the Council.

2. When any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedications of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Committee for Works, and such instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Committee for Works to fix street levels.

4. The Committee for Works or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough, and the carriage and footways thereof. And it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer or person to place posts at the corners of intersections of any such public roads and streets wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cutting to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for seven days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is so open to inspection; and no objections thereto shall be entertained by the Council unless made within twenty-one days after such notice shall have been given. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Town Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Noxious weeds.

6. Any person appointed by the Council may enter upon any land within the said Borough, and for that purpose may break open gates or take down or remove fences to extirpate the weed known as the Bathurst Burr or Scotch Thistle or other noxious weeds: Provided always that if any gate be broken or fences removed the same shall, immediately after the work then required to be done, be restored to their former condition as nearly as may be, and the expense of extirpating such weeds and restoring such fences may be recovered as an ordinary debt from the owner or occupier of such lands. Any person hindering or obstructing any person so appointed as aforesaid shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. All owners or occupiers of property within this Borough shall remove and burn all kinds of thistles, Bathurst burr, or other noxious weeds, upon lands owned, rented, or occupied by them; and any owner, tenant, or occupier neglecting to comply with this By-law after fourteen days' notice from any officer of said Borough requiring him to remove and burn such weeds as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

7. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, or any road scrapings or sweepings, in or from any part of the carriage or foot ways of any street or any other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained for that purpose from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way shall, on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound. And any person who shall have or make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the foot-way, or any street or public place within the said Borough, without the consent of the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds over and above the expense of filling up, remedying, or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window.

Holes to be enclosed.

8. Any person or persons who shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning, from sunset to sunrise during the continued existence of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed under a penalty.

9. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Borough shall

protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures to be previously approved of by the Works Committee or any officer whose special duty it shall be to attend to such work, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and re-passing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall as often as he or she shall be convicted of such offence forfeit and pay a sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid after fourteen days' notice from the Council or any duly qualified officer shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Penalty for not covering over wells.

10. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for any such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain so uncovered contrary to the provisions hereinbefore made and provided, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

11. The Committee for Works or any officer, or person acting under the authority of such Committee or of the Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on street, lane, thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c., &c.

12. Any person who shall haul or draw timber, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow so as to obstruct or occupy the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not more than forty shillings, nor less than five shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving on footpaths, and throwing filth thereon.

13. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or public place in the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot-way,—or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such foot-way shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence.

Placing goods, carriages, &c., on the footways. Not removing same when required. Replacing same after removal. Awnings to be excepted.

14. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board, (on hinges or otherwise) basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way, except

for the necessary time of loading and unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage,—or if any person who shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or footway, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other material or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever,—or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing, from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other buildings or premises over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,—or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters, or things shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, or cause or procure or suffer to be set, laid, exposed, or put out the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over such carriage or footway of or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding 40s. nor less than 5s., for the second offence a sum not exceeding £5 nor less than 10s., and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £1: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, in such manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet high above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway, and a plan of such awning submitted to the Council prior to its erection, and approved of by said Council or any officer duly appointed for the purpose.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

15. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse or driver or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s.

PART V.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

1. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, road, or pathway, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

2. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Borough, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the Borough, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals on road or street, &c.

3. If any animal shall die on any road, street, or public place within the said Borough, or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place, or of any dwelling-house, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed and destroyed as aforesaid, or removed as aforesaid, on the spot where it shall have died if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such owner or occupier shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be removed to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

4. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the said Borough, with his assistant, may at any hour enter upon any premises or place within the said Borough where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and if necessary to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds or less than three pounds.

Dead animals in certain cases to be removed at cost of Municipality.

5. If any animal shall die in any public place or street within the said Municipality, and the owner or any person having charge of such animal cannot at the time be found or ascertained, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council and destroyed in manner aforesaid at the cost of the Municipality.

Drains.

6. All drains whatsoever, and the water-closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and ashpits within the Borough of Narrabri shall be constructed so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so that there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage therefrom; and every cesspool within the said Borough which shall be formed or made below the surface of the ground shall be also so constructed so as that the watertight walls or sides thereof shall project on all sides at least six inches above the surface of the ground in which such cesspools shall be formed or made.

Cleansing of privies and cesspits.

7. The occupier of any house, building, or tenement within the Borough of Narrabri shall cause every privy cesspool thereon to be emptied and cleansed from time to time as soon as any portion of the contents of such cesspool shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of one foot from the top of the wall, sides, or lining of such cesspool: Provided that the contents of any privy shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.; and provided also that the contents of any privy or cesspool shall not be removed or discharged therefrom until such contents shall have had mixed therewith a quantity of chloride of lime, zinc, carbolic acid, common salt, or some other efficient deodorizer sufficient to effectually deodorize and disinfect the same.

Where cesspools are not provided.

8. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspool constructed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding By-law shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or other material efficient for deodorizing night-soil, and shall cause all night-soil which may be deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet to be immediately on the deposit thereof covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth or other deodorizing material as aforesaid sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

Erection of new closets.

9. Every person about to erect a closet or form a cesspit shall before commencing any such work give to the Town Clerk seven days' notice in writing of his intention and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 or more than £5; and no such closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council. And any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

Every tenement to have closet

10. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. Any breach of this By-law shall render the person so offending liable to a penalty of not less than £1, nor more than £5.

Objectionable closets to be altered.

11. If any alteration shall be required in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any officer of the Council appointed in that behalf for preserving public health or decency, in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council shall report the same to the Council and if the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to health or opposed to decency, the same shall be altered by the occupier or owner of the premises upon which such cesspit or closet exists, after due notice has been served upon such occupier or owner. And should such occupier or owner neglect or refuse to alter the same, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall forthwith make the necessary alterations, and the cost of the same shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises wherein the same shall be.

The disposition of night-soil.

12. The place of deposit of night-soil shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined by the Council, and until otherwise provided by the Council shall be disposed of as authorized by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Power to inspect any premises by Inspector of Nuisances.

13. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the evening.

Prohibition of use of night-soil.

14. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer of the Council appointed in that behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere. And any person committing a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Burial of night-soil.

15. Every person shall be at liberty to use on his own premises all night-soil collected thereon, by burying the same at least two feet in the earth; but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

Inspector of Nuisances' report.

16. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council with a report, every three months, containing a list of persons proceeded against for nuisances within this Borough, specifying the dates, and giving particulars of each case.

Cost of emptying cesspits, &c.

17. The Council may, after due application, recover such sums for the emptying of cesspits or attendance on earth-closets, at such rates as may from time to time be decided upon and fixed by the Council to be charged in respect of such services.

Maximum and minimum penalties where not otherwise provided for.

18. In any case where no special penalty is fixed in these By-laws for any breach of the same, the maximum penalty for any such breach shall be twenty pounds, and the minimum one pound, unless otherwise provided for by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, &c.

19. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, fellmongering establishments, and soap-works in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, soap-works, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, soap-works, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

20. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck,

filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

21. Every person who in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

1. Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

2. Every person who shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath to the danger or annoyance of any person.

4. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

5. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.

6. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchor-smith, nail-maker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brick-maker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

7. Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

8. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the foot-way of any street or other public footway.

9. Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Swine not to wander about the streets.

10. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place within the Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and to be made liable for damages.

Blasting rock.

No rock, &c., to be blasted without notice and permit.

11. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or other similar substance within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Town Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the said blasting shall take place, and the said officer shall give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Town Clerk or other duly appointed officer of the Council, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

House to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

22. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appear to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy state or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby; and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

23. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

24. Any individual who shall offend against decency, by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Houses of ill fame.

25. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Borough, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or, if upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice. And if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, such holder of such house or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

26. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive" trades.

27. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas-vapour, or effluvia, or smoke, shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of those By-laws.

Complaint, inquiry, and report. Order of Council thereon. Notice to discontinue, &c. Penalty.

28. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other

person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct; or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced. Penalty.

29. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or profession, is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough; and any person who shall in any case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds or more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice. Liabilities.

30. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-named place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person of the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

Public Exhibitions.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria, No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Borough, nor shall any bowling alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for to be used as such for hire or profit within the said Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act) and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the said Borough to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments

requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Borough. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting any place to be so used without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings or more than forty shillings, for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

3. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, every occupier of any such building or land who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land, not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as herein-after mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound or more than twenty pounds.

Certificates of registration.

4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars as aforesaid, and if upon inspection by the proper officer the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the said Borough, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned suspend for a stated period the effect of or cause of any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land, and during such suspension, and after such cancellation of such premises, shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

5. The proper officer of the Council may, at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibitions, &c., on Sundays, &c.

6. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements, on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall, on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force.

7. For every such registration, as aforesaid, the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Borough, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing, and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as licence for exhibition, &c., named therein, and no other.

8. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on of the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

9. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before-mentioned to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.—Notice to be given and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on in or upon such building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months, or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement, is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to become a nuisance to any inhabitant of the said Borough: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "Occupier"—Change in occupancy—False statement.

11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid, or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on, or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws; and the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue to be such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same by writing under their hand to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the next ensuing 31st day of December and no longer; and for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough; and any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws, to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Wilful trespass.

12. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground any animals without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary marks.

13. Any person pulling down, defacing, or injuring any marks or any fence or other erection without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

PART VII.

Public and Private Property.

Erection of houses, &c.

1. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place in the Borough without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, on any lawful day between the hours of eight o'clock

a.m. and eight o'clock p.m., stating such intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment if in a proclaimed street, on a payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane by the erection of houses, verandahs, doorsteps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

Houses, &c., to be spouted

2. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down-pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Using bark for building in the main thoroughfares.

3. No person shall erect any building of bark nor roofed with that material or with calico, within the populous parts of the town, except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only; any person so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way, and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

4. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

5. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls, &c.

6. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, handrail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Damaging trees.

7. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Planting trees.

8. Upon any ratepayer applying to the Council to have trees planted opposite his or her premises on any street or road within the Borough, and such ratepayer paying to the Council the sum of ten shillings for each tree, the Council may direct the Works Committee to have such trees planted at the cost of the Council.

Obstructing public pathways.

9. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any path or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who, on demand made by the Council or their overseer or inspector, shall not cut or cause to be cut, lopped or cause to be lopped all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers, and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867." Every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Neglecting to keep clean private avenues.

10. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

PART VIII.

By-laws for the regulation of public vehicles.

By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public carriers water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney-carriages, cabs, watercarts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

Vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough of Narrabri, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Requisition to be made for license.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle or to drive or to conduct the same shall be granted the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk free of charge a requisition in the form of the schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

Condition under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicles which, in the opinion of three aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Borough, is unsafe, or in bad repair or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places and in such manner as the said three aldermen may direct.

Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under Corporate seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Borough Council of Narrabri, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle. Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Vehicles &c., plying for hire to be licensed.

7. All water carters, firewood carters, and owners of vehicles plying or carrying passengers, goods, or other materials for hire shall be licensed by the Council, and the owners shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed" on some conspicuous part of such vehicles respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate of ten shillings per wheel per annum, and all such licenses shall be issued for a period of twelve months, terminable on the 30th day of June in each year, and every owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Legal proceedings against offenders.

8. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Borough.

Licenses not to transfer.

9. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, nor to part with his licensed vehicle to any person without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Town Clerk and on the license granted for such vehicle; and any proprietor who shall part with his vehicle without such approval and registry shall be deemed the proprietor thereof, and subject as such to all the provisions of this By-law as fully as if no change of ownership had taken place, and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to be used or to ply for hire without such approval and registry shall be subject to the same penalty as is imposed by this By-law on a person for plying without a license.

Licencee to be deemed owner.

10. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Revocation of license.

11. The license of the proprietor, driver, or conductor of any vehicle may be revoked or suspended by the Mayor as he shall deem right, after three days' notice in writing, given to such proprietor, driver, or conductor, to show cause why the same should not be revoked or suspended, and opportunity thereupon given to show such cause in case either the proprietor, driver, or conductor shall have been convicted of two offences against this "Part" of these By-laws committed within a period of eight months next preceding.

Driver not to part with license.

12. No driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle shall lend or part with his license, nor shall the proprietor of any such vehicle employ any unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof.

By-law Committee to have power to inspect all licensed vehicles.

13. The By-law Committee shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all licensed vehicles, or of any such vehicles, and of the harness and horses used in drawing same, and if any such vehicle, horse or horses, or harness, shall at any time be found by them unfit for public use, notice in writing of the same shall be given to the proprietor of such vehicle, and if after such notice he shall let or hire such vehicle, or suffer the same to be used or let until the same, as the case may require, be in a condition for public use, the said Committee may suspend for such time as they may think proper the license of such vehicle; and in case any person shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle before the said Committee when called upon for that purpose so to do (viz., the inspection of their licensed vehicle), the said Committee may suspend the license of such vehicle.

Numbers of license to be painted on vehicles.

14. The number of any license granted for any omnibus or car shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors, or on a plate or plates affixed thereto, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab in figures not less than two inches in height, and of proportionate breadth, and also shall paint said number upon each lamp used in or upon such vehicle as the By-law Committee may direct, and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Penalty for refusing to pay hire of licensed vehicle.

15. No proprietor or driver of any licensed hackney carriage having agreed to take any fare at any time from or to any place shall delay or neglect or refuse to do so, and failing so to do will render himself liable to a penalty of one pound. Or any person having hired a licensed hackney carriage, and not paying the legal fare when demanded, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the owner or driver of such carriage such fare, together with such further sum for damages, costs, and expenses for loss of time or otherwise, as the convicting Justices shall in their discretion think proper.

Drivers of public vehicles on "stand" compelled to take fare.

16. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage or cab standing or plying for hire at any public stand appointed by the Council, shall be deemed disengaged and be bound accordingly to take immediately any fare notwithstanding any pre-engagement: Provided, however, that no such proprietor or driver shall be bound to take such fares unless the person requiring the same shall, upon demand, tender and pay the legal fare there and then.

Names of proprietors and destination of omnibus to be painted thereon.

17. No omnibus shall be used or employed within the Municipality unless there shall be painted in words at length and in legible and conspicuous letters two inches at the least in height and proportionate breadth, and in a colour different and opposite to the colour of the ground on which such letters shall be painted upon some conspicuous part of such omnibus, and clear of the wheel or wheels thereof, so that the same shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible, the Christian and surname of the proprietor of such omnibus or car, and also the names of the extreme places from which and to which such omnibus or car shall be licensed to travel or go, and these only; and no person shall use or employ for hire any omnibus upon which any of such particulars are obliterated or placed.

Number of persons, &c., licensed to be carried to be painted on vehicle.

18. No omnibus shall ply for hire within the said Borough unless there shall be painted the number of the license of such vehicle and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to these By-laws, in words at length, in the following form, that is to say, "Licensed to carry inside and outside," together with the length of time of the

journey is to be performed in from stand to stand, as shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Council published and required by the By-laws of the said Borough, the same to be painted in legible letters, white upon a ground of black, at least two inches in length and of proportionate breadth on the outside, and on a plate six inches by three, in clear legible letters on the front panel inside, or in such other places as the By-law Committee may direct; and no driver or conductor of any such omnibus or car shall carry in or upon such omnibus or car a greater number of persons than the number so painted thereon, nor ply from or to any other stand than those aforesaid painted on such vehicle to and from which they are licensed to travel or go, nor shall such driver or conductor permit or suffer any person, except the conductor, to be on the footsteps at the back of such omnibus: Provided that when any omnibus shall be altered in size or colour, or line of road, it shall be brought for inspection to the Council Chambers, and the alteration shall be made by indorsement on the license, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Regulation as to number to be carried in omnibus, &c.

19. No omnibus shall be allowed to carry at one time a greater number of passengers in the whole or in the inside or on the outside thereof than the same will contain at one time upon fit and proper seats provided therein or thereupon for that purpose, allowing for every passenger on an average upon each and every seat a space convenient for sitting thereon of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, and each such inside seats shall be 2 feet apart from the outer edge thereof: Provided no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger in the meaning of these By-laws.

Misconduct of drivers, &c.

20. No driver or conductor of any public vehicle shall, whilst driving, loading, or unloading, or attending any vehicle, wilfully or negligently do or cause to be done any damage to the person or property of any person, or be guilty of intoxication, or of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or make use of any threatening, obscene, blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

Mode of setting down passengers.

21. Every driver whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passenger shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street, and at a line with the kerbstone or edge of the footpath at which the taking up or setting down is required.

Pace which all public vehicles to be drawn.

22. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn at a pace faster than that commonly known as trotting; and in the event of a conviction of any driver for a breach of this By-law his license may be cancelled by the Mayor.

Persons suffering from contagious diseases not to ride in public vehicles.

23. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace. And no passenger shall carry inside of any licensed vehicle any noxious animal, or any substance of an offensive character, or anything that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no conductor or driver shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

Lamps

24. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and the driver of such vehicle when plying for hire between sunset and sunrise shall light and keep such lamps lighted. And also keep a properly lighted lamp in the inside of every such vehicle during the time aforesaid, and in such a position as the Inspector or any other qualified officer of the Council may direct. And every lamp used on the outside of such vehicles as aforesaid shall be such and so placed as to appear white on the front and outsides and red behind.

Vehicles and fittings to be kept in good condition.

25. The proprietor of every licensed vehicle shall at all times when plying or employed for hire have the same in good order, with the harness perfect and in good condition, and the glasses and frames of such vehicle whole, and the leathers attached to the frames of sufficient length, and the inside of the vehicle clean and wholesome and in good and substantial repair, and the whole ready and sufficient for duty with driver and conductor, and horses competent to travel in due and reasonable time.

Smoking by driver, &c., not permitted.

No driver or conductor shall smoke any pipe or cigar whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke inside or on any vehicle without the permission of the driver or against the wish of any passenger.

Property left in any public vehicle, disposition of.

27. All property left by any passenger in any licensed vehicle shall be given up to the conductor of such vehicle, if there be no conductor to the driver thereof upon pain of a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds to be paid by any person refusing or neglecting to give up such property belonging to another person. And such conductor or driver of any such vehicle who respectively shall find in a carriage any property so left shall, within one day next after the same shall have been so given up or found, carry such property in the state in which the same shall have come to his hand to the office of the Council, and deposit and leave such property with the Town Clerk; and every conductor or driver offending against this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Record to be kept of all property found in vehicles.

28. The Town Clerk with whom any such property shall be deposited shall forthwith enter in a book to be kept by him at the said office for that purpose the description of such property, and the name and address of the conductor or driver who shall have brought the same, and the day on which it shall have been brought, and the property so entered shall be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the same belonged to him, such person previously paying all expenses incurred, together with such reasonable sum to such conductor or driver as with reference to the value of the property in question the Council shall award: Provided that if such property shall not be claimed by and proved to belong to some person within one year after the same shall have been so deposited, the same shall be advertised in such manner as the Council shall direct, such property shall be delivered up to the conductor or driver who deposited the same: Provided he shall apply for the same within one month after the expiration of one year. And in default of such application the Council shall cause such property to be sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be carried to the credit of the Borough fund.

Private vehicles for hire exempt from provisions of By-laws.

29. No vehicle which shall be let for hire by special agreement only, or when bespoken at the stables or residence of its owner, and which shall never publicly take its place on any stand, or ply for hire off the premises of its owners, shall be deemed a licensed vehicle within the meaning of this part of these By-laws, nor shall the owner, or driver, or conductor of such vehicle be subject to the provisions thereof in any respect whatsoever.

Interpretation of the word "vehicle."

30. Wherever the word vehicle shall be used in this part of these By-laws the same shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus, omnibus-car, hackney carriage, or cab, and an omnibus shall be meant to be a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, an omnibus-car a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by one horse, and a car a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and a cab a vehicle upon two wheels for which an "hackney carriage" license has been taken out.

No vehicle to be withdrawn without the permission of Mayor.

31. No proprietor of any hackney carriage or omnibus shall withdraw the same from hire without leave from the Mayor or the By-law Committee so to do: Provided that proprietor may withdraw his vehicle on giving six days' notice of his intention so to do to the Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License to

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of Narrabri.

I, _____, residing in _____-street, do hereby request that a License may be granted to me to _____, No. _____, within the said Borough.

Dated 18

SCHEDULE B.

License.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to a certain _____ No. _____, within the Borough of Narrabri from the date hereof to the thirtieth of June next, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the Common Seal of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Narrabri, this _____ day of 18

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

1175—B

PART IX.

Carters.

License for carts.

1. The Council shall from time to time license to ply for hire within the Borough such carts as respectively after inspection by the By-law Committee shall be found fit for public use, and also such carts to be used within the said Borough in hawking wood or water for sale respectively, or both wood and water, and also such carts to be used and ply for hire, or to be employed as night carts within the said Borough as shall after the like inspection be found fit for such purposes respectively, and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council such sum as with respect to each kind of cart aforesaid is set out in Schedule A hereto.

Applications for license.

2. Every such license shall be granted on the written application for the same of the owner, or if there be more owners than one of some one owner of the cart to be licensed, and in every such application shall be set forth truly the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant, and the like shall be set forth in the license when granted which should be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or to the like effect; and any person who shall wilfully omit from any such application any particular hereby required to be stated therein, or shall wilfully state anything falsely touching any such particular, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Numbering, &c., of licenses and carts.

3. Every such license shall be numbered and registered by the Town Clerk, and shall be in force for one year only from the date thereof, or until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, and the owner named in any such license shall cause to be painted or marked and to be kept so painted or marked on some conspicuous place on the right or off side of the cart thereby licensed the name of the Borough with the number of such license in legible letters and figures one inch in length and of a proportionate breadth, and the words "Licensed cart" in the like letters, and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

License for carts may be extended to hawking of wood and water.

4. The Town Clerk shall from time to time, upon application by the owner named in any license for any such cart (not being a night-cart), make and sign with his name, without fee or reward, an endorsement on such license being still in force authorising during the currency of such license or for such less time as may be stated in such endorsement the use of such cart for the hawking for sale within the Borough of wood or of water, or of both wood and water, and forthwith upon making such endorsement shall make an entry thereof in the registry against the entry of such license, and every authority so endorsed upon any such license, shall while the same shall be in force, have the effect of and be deemed for all purposes to be a license of the like tenor.

Plying for hire, &c., without license, &c.

5. If any owner of any cart permit the same to stand or ply for hire, or to be used as a wood-cart, or as a water-cart, or to ply for hire, or to be used as a night-cart within the Borough without having a license in force for such cart, licensing or authorising such standing, plying for hire or use respectively within such Borough, or if any person be found within such Borough standing or plying for hire with any cart, or using any wood-cart or water-cart, or plying for hire with or using any night-cart for which respectively no license is in force, or without having the name of the Borough and the number of such license and the words "licensed cart" displayed upon such cart openly and in manner herein provided, every such person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Driver to hold and produce license.

6. The driver of every licensed cart shall hold the license for such cart, and shall when required by the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles or by any person wishing to hire or having hired such cart, if licensed to stand and ply for hire, produce for the inspection of the person so requiring such license, and also a copy of the table of rates and charges appointed by Schedule C hereto (which copy shall be furnished free of charge to such driver by the Town Clerk); and every such driver who shall on being so required refuse or neglect so to produce such license or copy shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Owner to cause driver's name to be written on license

7. Every owner of a cart licensed as aforesaid who shall employ any other person to drive the same shall cause to be truly written upon the license for such cart the name of the person so employed, and shall keep such name so written while such person remains so employed, and thereafter forthwith shall erase or deface such writing; and if any such owner shall wilfully make default in causing such writing to be made or to be erased or defaced respectively when and as herein required, or if any person so employed as aforesaid shall without reasonable excuse refuse or neglect when required by such owner to produce or return to such owner such license, every person so offending respectively shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Abusive language by driver.

8. Every owner or driver of any cart who shall use any abusive or insulting language to any person who wishes to hire or has hired such cart, or if the same be then employed as a wood-cart or water-cart who shall deal with such owner or driver for the purchase of or have immediately before purchased of him any wood or water of the loading of such cart respectively, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Omission to carry when required.—Exacting excessive hire.
Plying elsewhere than on stand.

9. Every owner or driver of any cart licensed to stand or ply for hire which shall stand upon any standing appointed for the purpose by resolution of the Council published as required by the By-laws of the Borough, who when required by any person who after sunrise and before sunset any day wishes to hire or has hired such cart, refuses or neglects without reasonable excuse to carry for a single load such weight as shall have been appointed as provided by a like resolution or any less weight to any place within the Borough, and every such owner or driver who demands and takes for the hire of such cart a greater sum than that appointed as aforesaid, or who without reasonable excuse refuses or neglects to load or unload such cart when hired so far as he can without assistance, or who shall stand or ply for hire with such cart elsewhere than at some standing or place appointed by a like resolution, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Leaving cart unattended.

10. If the driver of any cart shall leave the same unattended in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than two yards from the side of such cart being in any such street without passing through the near wheel or wheels thereof a suitable chain or chains so as effectually to prevent the rotation of such wheel or wheels whether in any such case such cart be hired or not, such driver shall in every such case forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Feeding horses in street.—Muzzles.

11. No driver of any cart in any street, whether public or private, or in any other public place shall feed any horse attached to such cart, save by means and out of a nosebag containing the forage, and attached to the head of such horse, or shall remove the winkers of any such horse; and every driver of any cart to which any vicious horse shall be attached shall keep such horse while standing on any stand or in any such street or place as aforesaid properly muzzled; and every driver offending against this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Wood or water cart standing at improper places.

12. Every owner or driver of any licensed wood-cart or water-cart for the time being employed as such respectively, who shall stand with such cart, save for such reasonable time as may be necessary for loading or unloading the same, elsewhere than at some standing appointed by resolution of the Council published as aforesaid, for wood-carts or water-carts (as the case may be), shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Water-cart to have name of premises marked.

13. Every owner of a licensed water-cart shall cause his name and the words "licensed water-cart" to be painted or marked and kept painted or marked in legible letters one inch in length and of a proportionate breadth in white on black ground in a conspicuous place outside the premises where such cart is kept, and if any such owner shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Suspension or revocation of license.

14. The By-law Committee may at any time, if it shall be proved to their satisfaction that the owner of the cart thereby licensed has been convicted of two offences against this "Part" of these By-laws, or of any offence in respect of any property

entrusted to him as such owner, suspend for any stated time, or revoke as seems to them fit such license, and no license while suspended under this section or otherwise shall be deemed to be of any force or virtue hereunder.

Lights for carts.

15. The driver of every cart, buggy, and every other vehicle, which shall during the hours after sunset of any day and before sunrise of the following day, be in any street or public place within the said Borough, shall keep a light attached to or suspended from the off or right side of such cart so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any carriage proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which such first-mentioned cart shall be directed, and in the case of a night-cart only such light shall be such and be so disposed as to appear white in front and red at the outer side, and every driver who shall fail to comply with this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Interpretation.

16. The word "cart" shall for the purpose of this "Part" of these By-laws include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals, used wholly or chiefly for the carriage of burthens or heavy goods; the word "wood-cart" shall mean a cart used in hawking firewood for sale; the word "water-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking of water for sale; and the word "night-cart" shall mean a cart used in the carrying or removing of night-soil, offal, or other offensive refuse.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of charges for carter's licenses.

The License fee for all carters shall be at the rate of ten shillings per wheel per annum, and all such licenses shall be issued for a period of twelve months, terminable on the thirtieth day of June in each year.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of license.

THIS is to certify that a certain cart, No. _____ of which _____ is the owner, hereby licensed to ply for hire as a _____ within the Borough of Narrabri from the date hereof to the 31st day of December next: subject, nevertheless to all the By-laws, rules, and regulations in force relating thereto.
(L.S.) Mayor.

Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE C.

FOR all vehicles used for carrying passengers—
For each adult passenger, six-pence; for children under twelve years, three pence.
For vehicles with four wheels, drawn by one horse, two shillings per hour or fractional part of an hour.
For vehicles with four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, three shillings per hour or fractional part of an hour.
Carts with two wheels with one or more horses, two shillings per hour or fractional part of an hour.
Waggon, van, or lorry, four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, three shillings per hour or fractional part of an hour.

I hereby certify that the By-laws on this and the preceding 87 sheets are a fair copy of By-laws as passed by a resolution of the Council of the Borough of Narrabri, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, A.D. 1884.

(L.S.)

CHAS. COLLINS,
Mayor.

1883-4.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th October, 1884.

LEICHHARDT MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE accompanying additional By-law made by the Council of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

WILLM. B. DALLEY.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

ALL persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places within the Municipal District of Leichhardt to the inconvenience or annoyance of passers by or residents, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and shall not discontinue to do so on being so requested by any officer of the Council or any Police Officer, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds (£5) and not less than five shillings (5s).

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Leichhardt, in Council assembled, this 14th day of July, 1884.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG, Mayor.

WALTER BEAMES, Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF MORPETH—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th February, 1884.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Morpeth, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

BY-LAWS UNDER THE NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

1. Every person who shall erect any building or buildings within the boundary of the Borough of Morpeth shall, before commencing such building or buildings, give notice in writing to the Council Clerk of the said Borough of his intention of so doing, in order that the proper officer of the Council may inspect the site of the proposed building or buildings, for the purpose of directing the position of the drains or closets required to be erected on the said site; and no person shall lay, dig, or construct any drain or closet, except in the line or position authorised in writing by the officer appointed in that behalf.

2. All closets erected in this Municipality after the passing of these By-laws shall be on the dry earth system.

3. Any occupant or owner of any premises within the Borough shall, within seven days after receiving a written notice to that effect from the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, remove any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well which may be judged by the Council to be a nuisance, and shall make and construct the necessary cesspit, drain, or closet in the position marked out by the officer appointed for that purpose, or in default be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

4. Any night-soil required to be removed from time to time from any cesspit or closet shall be conveyed to the depôt appointed for that purpose by proper night-carts approved of by the Council, and such removal of night-soil shall (subject to the provisions of section 9 of the Act 39 Victoria No. 14) be effected by the contractor under any contract in that behalf for the time being in existence in such manner as may from time to time be decided by the Council, and the contractor for the time being or other person who may be authorised under section 9 of the Act to remove any night-soil shall be responsible for the duly and carefully conveying the whole of

the night-soil entrusted to his care to the depôt appointed, and in the direction and position ordered by the proper officer of the Council; and no night-soil shall be removed from any cesspit or closet, except between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

5. The Council may from time to time, as found to be necessary, appoint a place as depôt for the deposit of night-soil, and if approved by the Governor, all night-soil removed from this Borough, shall be deposited therein.

6. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances for promoting public health or decency in the case of any existing closet or cesspit, he shall report the same to the Council; and if they consider such cesspit or closet injurious to health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be so altered as to remedy the nuisance by the owner or occupier of the said premises. Should they neglect or refuse to do so, the same shall be done by the Inspector of Nuisances or other person or persons properly authorised, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same may be.

7. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council to inspect any premises within the Borough, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any lawful working day.

8. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or filthy premises that may be brought under his notice, and take such action for removing or abating the same as may be directed by the Council.

(L.S.) P. K. HAYDON,
Mayor.Council Chambers, Morpeth,
27th November, 1883.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th June, 1883.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Marrickville, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the abovementioned Act.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Marrickville, made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act.

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cess-pit, shall before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cess-pit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of Marrickville, a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cess-pit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cess-pit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cess-pit within the said Borough, without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being, appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

2. No person shall erect, or commence to erect, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make, any cess-pit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make, any such cess-pit, without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal, in writing, against the same, to the Council.

3. Every cess-pit shall be at least 4 feet long by 3 feet wide internal measurement, and shall be at least 4 feet (but not more than 6 feet) below the surface of the ground, and the top of such cess-pit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cess-pit, and every such cess-pit shall have walls on each side of brick of at least 9 inches thick, and such wall shall be built in cement and rendered at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick inside

with cement, in such manner as to make such walls thoroughly water-tight; and no cess-pit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom; and if any person shall form, excavate, or make any cess-pit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make, any cess-pit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and that seat and riser of closets should be moveable, according to plan to be obtained at the Council Chambers; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cess-pit up to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

7. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cess-pit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

8. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cess-pit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cess-pit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency, by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

9. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all nightsoil shall be removed from cess-pits, by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any cess-pit any night-soil in any other manner, or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. In case the Council shall sell or give away any nightsoil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, shall be deodorized by chemicals or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said nightsoil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

11. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875 therein, on

all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

12. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cess-pits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cess-pit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cess-pits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefore to the Council at the least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

13. Any persons requiring their cess-pits emptied shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and persons emptying, or causing to be emptied, any closet without the sanction of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

14. Any persons wishing to use earth-closets in place of cess-pits must give notice of such intention, and make provision for the emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Marrickville, the twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) H. J. CHISHOLM,

Council Chambers, Mayor.

Marrickville, 12th March, 1883.

F. H. JOHNSON, Council Clerk.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th November, 1883.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Borough Council of St. Leonards for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the above-cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of St. Leonards made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. Every person about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before commencing to erect such closet or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of St. Leonards a notice in writing of his intention to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may at any time within fourteen days after such Inspector or other officer shall have made his decision, appeal in writing against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit shall be at least 4 feet long by 3 feet wide, internal measurement, and shall be at least 4 feet (but not more than 6 feet) below the surface of the ground; and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit; and every such cesspit shall have walls on each side of brick or stone of at least 9 inches thick, and such wall shall be built in cement and rendered at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick inside

with cement in such manner as to make such walls thoroughly water-tight; and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom; neither shall any cesspit be formed, excavated, or made at a less distance than 20 feet from any well or underground tank, whether on the same property in which the cesspit is intended to be formed, excavated, or made, or on the adjoining property; and if any person shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, or from any such well or underground tank as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and each seat shall have a movable cover, and the closet be ventilated; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit or closet up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

7. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep there exceed twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by at least four cubic feet for every person beyond the number of twelve persons, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve, and any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, and if a cesspit is used in connection with any such closet with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than eighty cubic feet for every such twenty persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

9. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house, and any person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than ten pounds.

10. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice so to do from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to make the necessary alteration, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

11. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by contract in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any cesspit any night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

12. Until and unless otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

13. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined by the Council.

14. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried shall be deodorized by chemicals or in some other effective manner or covered with earth so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

15. Any person desirous of erecting an earth closet or using an earth closet in place of cesspit, must deliver to the Council Clerk seven days previous notice in writing, of his intention so to do, and make provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

16. All earth closets shall be emptied once in seven days, or oftener if required, and the contents buried in the earth; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

17. Every person shall be at liberty to use on his own premises all night-soil collected therefrom by burying the same at least one foot in the earth, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

18. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances or the officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere; and any person committing a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

19. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875" therein on all days except Sundays and holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

20. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied and earth closets attended upon, the amount due and payable for each cesspit and earth closet attended upon, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits and attending on earth closets. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable and account therefor to the Council, at the least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

21. Any persons requiring their cesspits emptied shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and persons emptying or causing to be emptied any closet without the sanction of the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

22. The Council may charge such sum for the emptying of cesspits or attendance upon earth closets, as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council, and the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances on their behalf may at any time after seven days' previous notice of their or his intention so to do shall have been left upon the premises in respect of which such sums are payable, sue for and recover the same.

23. Every closet hereafter to be built shall either have a separate child's seat or a child's seat over the centre of the larger one; and any person committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

24. Every earth closet hereafter to be built shall be provided with a galvanized iron pail, capable of containing not less than six gallons, and having handles attached to two sides thereof.

25. Every earth closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, such box or earth compartment to be without lid, and provided with a pint scoop for each occupant to throw in a pint of the stored dry earth or dry ashes through the seat into the galvanized-iron pail.

26. The Inspector of Nuisances shall not take any legal proceedings under these By-laws without informing the Mayor of his intention so to do.

Passed by the Municipal Council of St. Leonards, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) J. MUSGRAVE,
Mayor.

WILLIAM H. McLEAN,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GULGONG—BY-LAW.)

 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th March, 1884.

GULGONG MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Gulgong, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," appointing a place within that Municipality for the deposit of night-soil, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAW.—DEPÔT FOR NIGHT-SOIL.

THE Depôt for deposit of night-soil, refuse, or rubbish, is situated at the Caledonian Lead, near Gulgong, on the western side of the road to Guntawang, about midway between that road and Rouse's paddock fence; and consists of 2 acres of land.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Gulgong, under the powers conferred by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," on the 28th day of November, 1883.

EDWARD M'CULLOCH,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) CHARLES ZIMMLER,
Mayor.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF GRAFTON—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th May, 1884.

BOROUGH OF GRAFTON.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Grafton, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," for regulating the removal and deposit of night-soil within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPALITY OF GRAFTON.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE REMOVAL AND DEPOSIT OF NIGHT-SOIL.

IN pursuance of the powers given in and by the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875" to Municipalities in the Colony of New South Wales, to which the provisions of the said Act shall have been extended, the Borough Council of Grafton do hereby order that the following shall be the By-laws to be observed for regulating the removal and deposit of night-soil from closets and cesspits within the said Borough.

Interpretation.

1. By these By-laws "night-men" means and includes any and every person employed by the Council to remove or assist in removing night-soil from cesspits or earth-closets, whether as servants of the Council or as contractors thereunder, or as servants of such contractor. "Night-cart" means any vehicle used by any night-man for the purpose aforesaid. "Depôt" means a depôt for the deposit of night-soil.

Night-soil Depôts.

2. Such depôts as shall from time to time be named by resolution of Council shall be depôts for the disposal of night-soil.

Unauthorised persons not to act as Night-men.

3. No person shall act as night-man or drive any night-cart within the limits of the city of Grafton, unless such person be authorized so to do by the said Council.

Certificate.

4. Such authority shall be evidenced by a certificate under the hand of the Mayor and Council Clerk, which shall contain the name and place of abode of the holder, and shall be duly numbered and registered; such certificate shall be according to the form in the schedule to these By-laws.

Revocation of Certificate.

5. Any such certificate may be revoked, cancelled, or suspended at the will of the said Council, and thereupon such authority shall cease.

Change of abode to be notified.

6. Any authorised night-man changing his place of abode shall within two days after so doing attend the Council Clerk, who shall note the change upon his certificate and register the same.

Certificate to be carried and produced

7. Every night-man whilst engaged in removing night-soil, or in driving any night-cart, shall carry with him his certificate, and shall produce the same when required by any officer of the Council or member of the Police Force of New South Wales. No night-man shall on any pretence part with or lend his certificate to any other person.

Night-carts to be numbered, registered, and properly lighted.

8. All night-carts shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be examined by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed in that behalf, who shall certify to the Council Clerk if the same be fit for use. Every night-cart shall have its number with the words "Night-cart" conspicuously painted on the near or off side in letters of white on a black ground. Every contractor's night-cart shall have in addition the owner's name and address so painted; and every night-cart whilst in use shall carry two lighted lamps with the number legibly painted on the glass of each, and such lamps shall be affixed, the one to the front and other to the back of the cart.

Night-carts to be made watertight and covered.

9. Every night-cart or vessel used in the business of a night-man shall be kept by the owner thereof watertight and free from leakage, and shall be provided with a proper covering, so as to effectually prevent the dropping, splashing, slopping, or spilling of any thing carried therein.

Hours for emptying cesspits, &c.

10. No person shall empty any privy, cesspool, or remove any night-soil within the city, or shall permit or suffer such to be done or shall use or drive or permit or suffer to be used or driven any night-cart or other vehicle for that purpose, except between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, or shall put, place, leave, spill, or cast out any night-soil in or upon any of the streets or public places of the said city, or shall not carefully sweep up and cleanse every place in which any offensive matter is slopped or spilled: Provided that before commencing such work it shall be the duty of the night-man to report his intention so to do to the Inspector at least twelve hours before commencing such work.

Night-soil not to be brought into the city.

11. No person shall bring or convey any night-soil to any depôt within the limits of the said city, from any place beyond the said limit.

Night-soil to be buried.

12. Every night-man shall upon arriving with his cart at the depôt make or cause to be made a pit or trench five feet in depth and of sufficient length and width to allow of a deposit of night-soil one foot six inches in depth; and all night-soil shall be buried in accordance with the agreement for the removal and depositing of the same between the contractor and the Council, and no offensive matter shall be permitted or placed in any place but that provided by the Council.

13. For every certificate under these By-law there shall be paid to the Council Clerk, the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.	
For every night-cart	1	0	0	per annum.
For every Master's Certificate	0	10	0	„
For every Labourer's Certificate	0	10	0	„

Particulars to be given at Inspector's Office.

14. Every licensed night-man when he shall use any night-cart or vessel for the removal of any night-soil or other offensive matter shall, within twelve hours after the performance of such work report to the Inspector or other officer appointed in that behalf, at his office, the name of the occupier of the premises and the name of the street in which such premises are situated, where he has been so employed, and also state the place where the contents of such night-cart or vessel were deposited.

Penalties.

15. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

SCHEDULE.

39 VICTORIA No. 14.

City of Grafton.

Night-man's Certificate No.

Name
Address
Employed as (contractor, labourer, or driver.)

This Certificate is in force from _____ to _____.—Given
and registered at the Council Chambers, in the City of Grafton,
this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____

Mayor.

Council Clerk.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of
Grafton, this twentieth day of February, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-
four.

(I.S.)

SAMUEL SEE,

Mayor.

THOMAS PAGE,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.
(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WILCANNIA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th June, 1884.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WILCANNIA.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wilcannia, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WILCANNIA.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Wilcannia, for carrying out the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

Closet—Distance from Building.

1. All closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools and cesspits, within the Municipal District of Wilcannia, shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom; in no case where practicable shall a cesspit or cesspool be situated within twenty-five feet from any dwelling.

Cesspit not to be made.

2. On and after the date of this By-law becoming law, there shall not be formed, dug, or excavated, any earth below the surface for the purpose of making any cesspit, cesspool, or other opening for the receptacle of night-soil, unless by or with the permission of the said Council; all closets made or constructed after this By-law becoming law shall be made or fitted with a movable receptacle or pan, and such as are usually known as earth-closets, unless the consent of the said Council be given to construct other than an earth-closet.

3. A separate closet shall be provided for every dwelling-house, and when two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a properly constructed dividing wall between each closet, commencing at the floor and terminating at the roof; each hotel shall be provided with at least one public closet and one or more properly constructed urinals, which shall be erected in such situations as the Inspector shall approve of.

Council to remove contents—Contract fees.

4. The contents of cesspits, privies, or earth closets shall be removed in properly constructed carts, and the said Council is hereby empowered to enter into any contract with any person for the due performance of any or all matters connected with the removal and deposit of night-soil, and may make regulations respecting any such contracts, and may also make regulations to determine the price which the owner or occupants of any premises shall pay the said Council for emptying and cleansing their cesspits or earth-closets, and the Council may recover such charges as have been fixed, in the usual way of recovering a debt.

5. When any existing closet, cesspit, or similiar appliance of any kind shall, in the opinion of the said Council's officer, be injurious to public health, or be or become a nuisance, or opposed to common decency, the owner or owners thereof shall upon receiving seven days notice from the said Council or from the Inspector of Nuisances make such alterations as may be ordered within the time prescribed by such notice, any owner or occupier neglecting or refusing to comply with the terms of such notice, the Council shall and may have the required alterations carried out at the cost and expense of the said owner or occupier thereof, and in case of refusal to pay such expenses after demand, the same shall and may be recovered in the manner provided by section No. 14 of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

Depôt.

6. The said Council may from time to time by regulations appoint depôts within the said Municipal Districts wherein the contents of closets, cesspools, cesspits, and other offensive matter shall be deposited, and may use or cause to be used, such disinfectants as may appear necessary, so that the existing matter shall not be a nuisance or injurious to health: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposit night-soil and other manures on private lands or disposing of such by sale or otherwise, in accordance with the general provision of these By-laws, but no person shall be allowed to deposit night-soil, sewerage, or other offensive matter on private lands within the said Municipality without the consent of the Council or their duly appointed officer.

Water-tight carts.

7. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil shall be removed in properly constructed water-tight carts, by persons who have been duly authorized and licensed for the performance of such work by the said Council, any person infringing this part of the By-law shall on proof thereof be subject to a penalty for every such offence of not less ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Closets to be kept clean.

8. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and no householder or resident shall allow or permit any such

premises to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents, under a penalty of not less than one pound, to be recovered in any competent Court as aforesaid.

9. No person other than the duly appointed servants or contractors of the Council to be allowed to remove the contents of any cesspit, privy, or closet-pan, and such work of cleansing closets, cesspits, or privies to be done between 11 o'clock p.m. and 6 o'clock a.m.

Deodorent to be kept in closet.

10. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto, which shall not be provided with a cesspit, shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorizing the night-soil deposited therein; and shall also cause all such night-soil which may be deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet, to be immediately on the deposit thereof covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth or such other deodorizing material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

Authorized nightmen only allowed.

11. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil, shall under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, for the time being or their officer or officers, appointed by the said Council, make a trench on the depôt fixed upon by the said Council, for the purpose of depositing therein all night-soil that shall from time to time be taken thereto; and the whole of such night-soil shall as deposited be covered with earth so as to prevent any nuisance to arise therefrom; and any nightman or other person who shall deposit night-soil either on the appointed depôt or any other land within the said Municipal District, without covering or otherwise deodorizing the same, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, to be recovered in any Court as aforesaid.

Inspector authorized to enter upon premises.

12. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer duly appointed by the said Council, to demand admission into and upon the premises from the owner or occupant, to inspect any premises within the said Municipal District, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act aforesaid, the said Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person duly appointed by the said Council, shall have full power without any other authority than this By-law, to go on any such premises for the purpose of making any such examination or inspection; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive, notice in writing by the said officer shall be given by delivering the same to such

proprietor, or other person resident on the said premises, or by leaving the same at the house or dwelling of such proprietor or resident, that if within seven days after the service of such notice, the said nuisance shall not be removed, the proprietor, tenant, or occupier of the aforesaid premises shall, upon such neglect or default, and upon conviction thereof, before any competent Court, be liable to any penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, to be recoverable as aforesaid.

Closets so made that cleansing can be done outside of dwelling-house.

13. Every cesspool, cesspit, or earth-closet, shall be in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling house.

14. Any person or persons desirous of substituting earth or pan closets, for or in lieu of any existing cesspit, cesspool, or privy, shall be at liberty so to do on giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, or other duly appointed officer, who shall under his hand, give permission in writing for such substitution; no existing cesspool, cesspit, or other receptacle, shall be covered over, filled up, or otherwise abandoned, without the consent, in writing, of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Notice to be given of intention to construct.

15. Any person or persons who intend to construct any privy or closet, shall give notice in writing to the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being of their intention so to do, and the said Inspector shall within forty-eight (48) hours inspect the premises on which such is intended to be constructed, and if in accordance with this By-law and the Nuisances Prevention Act, shall give the necessary permission for the construction of such closet; any person constructing a closet or other receptacle for the deposit of night-soil without giving such notice and receiving such permission, shall upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings.

16. Any person or persons obstructing the said Council or its duly appointed officers, or servants, or any or either of them in the execution of their duty in any way or manner shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling, in accordance with the powers and provisions contained in the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.

The foregoing By-laws, as amended, were made and passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Wilcannia, held this twenty-fourth day of December, 1883.

(L.S.) E. O'DONNELL,
Mayor.

CUTHBERT ALLISON,
Council Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd July, 1884.

INVERELL MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Inverell, under the powers conferred by the 18th section of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Municipal District of Inverell for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. All closets, earth closets, privies, cesspools, and cesspits within the Municipal District of Inverell, shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom; in no case where practicable shall a cesspit or cesspool be situated within twenty-five feet from any dwelling or fifty feet from any well.

2. There shall not be formed, dug, or excavated any earth below the surface for the purpose of making any cesspit, cesspool, or other opening for the receptacle of night-soil, unless by and with the permission of the said Council. All closets made or constructed after this By-law becoming law, shall be made or fitted with a moveable receptacle or pan, and such as are usually known as earth closets, unless the consent of the said Council be given to construct other than an earth closet.

3. No cesspit, cesspool, or other receptacle for night-soil shall be of greater depth than six feet and shall be constructed of brick and cemented inside, so that no soakage can escape therefrom, and that the contents thereof may be readily removed.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every dwelling-house, and when two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a properly constructed dividing wall between each closet, commencing at the floor and terminating at the roof. Each hotel shall be provided with at least one public closet, and one or more properly constructed urinals, which shall be erected in such situations as the said Council or their officers shall decide upon.

5. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth closets or other receptacles for night-soil may be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight carts, and the said Council is hereby empowered to enter into any contract or contracts with any person or persons for the due performance of any or all matters connected with the removal and deposit of night-soil, and may make regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary respecting such contract or contracts, and may also by like regulations determine the price which the

owner or owners of, or occupants of, any premises shall pay or be liable to pay the said Council for emptying and cleansing, or causing to be emptied or cleansed, their cesspools, cesspits, privies, or earth-closets aforesaid, and the said Council may recover such charges as have been fixed by the said Council duly assembled by resolution or otherwise.

6. When any existing closet, cesspool, cesspit, or similar appliance of any kind shall in the opinion of the said Council, or their duly appointed officer or officers, be injurious to public health, or be or become a nuisance, or opposed to common decency, the owner or owners thereof shall upon receiving seven (7) days notice from the said Council, or from their duly appointed officer for that purpose, make such alterations as may be ordered by the said Council or by such officer, within the time prescribed by such notice; any owner or occupier neglecting or refusing to comply with the terms of such notice the said Council shall and may have the required alterations carried out at the costs and expenses of the said owner or occupier thereof; and in the case of neglect or refusal to pay such expense after demand, the same shall and may be recovered in the manner provided by section No. 14 of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

7. Any owner or owners of existing closets or soil-pits may be required to alter and improve them in such manner as may be deemed necessary by the said Council, in order to bring them into conformity in all respects with these By-laws, on notice being given by the said Council, or by their duly appointed officer for that purpose, to that effect; owners or occupiers failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the notice aforesaid.

8. The said Council may from time to time, by regulation or regulations, appoint depôts within the said Municipal District, wherein the contents of the closets, cesspools, cesspits, and other offensive matter shall be deposited, and may use or cause to be used such disinfectants as may appear necessary so that the existing matter shall not be a nuisance or injurious to the health: Provided also that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposit

night-soil and other manures on private lands, or disposing of such by sale or otherwise, in accordance with the general provisions of these By-laws; but no person shall be allowed to deposit night-soil, sewerage, or other offensive matter on private lands within the said Municipality without the consent of the Council or their duly appointed officer.

9. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil, shall be removed in properly constructed watertight carts, approved of by the Council, by persons who have been duly authorized and licensed for the performance of such work by the said Council; and no person shall be allowed to perform such duties of nightman without having first obtained a license from the said Council; and any person infringing this part of the By-law shall on conviction thereof be subject to a penalty for every such offence of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

10. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and no householder or resident shall allow or permit any such premises to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents under a penalty of not less than one pound.

11. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the said Municipal District shall cause every cesspit, cesspool, or privy therein to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, as soon as any portion of the contents of such shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of six inches from the top of such receptacle or cesspit or sooner on complaint being made and notice given by the said Council's duly appointed officer for the removal of such night-soil: Provided that the contents of any cesspool, cesspit, privy, or closet pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except by some nightman or nightmen duly authorized or licensed as such by the aforesaid Council, and only between the hours of 10 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. No cesspool, cesspit, or privy shall have connected therewith or attached thereto, any pipe or other appliance capable of being used for the purpose of discharging or removing the contents of such cesspool, cesspit, or privy upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground or into any drain or sewer, or into any other place or places whatsoever. Any person or persons wilfully violating this part of the By-laws in any respect, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

12. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspit, shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorizing the night-soil deposited therein, and shall cause all such night-soil which may be deposited therein in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet, to be immediately, on the deposit thereof, covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth, or such other deodorizing material as aforesaid sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

13. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being or their officer or officers appointed by the said Council, make a trench on the depôts fixed upon by the said Council

for the purpose of depositing therein all night-soil that shall from time to time be taken thereto, and the whole of such night-soil shall, as deposited, be covered with earth and disinfectants so as to prevent any nuisance to arise therefrom, and any night-man or other person who shall deposit night-soil either on the appointed depôt or any other land within the said Municipal District without covering or otherwise deodorizing the same, shall be liable to a penalty not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

14. Every cesspool, cesspit, or earth closet shall be in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any part of any dwelling-house, and any person or persons having or building any cesspool or cesspit contrary to this part of the By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

15. Any person or persons desirous of substituting earth or pan closets for or in lieu of any existing cesspit, cesspool, or privy, shall be at liberty so to do on giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances or other duly appointed officer who shall under his hand give permission in writing for such substitution; no existing cesspit, cesspool, or other receptacle shall be covered over, filled up, or otherwise abandoned without the consent in writing of the Inspector of Nuisances.

16. Any person or persons who intend to construct any privy or closet, shall give notice in writing to the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being, of their intention so to do, and the said Inspector shall within forty-eight (48) hours inspect the premises on which such is intended to be constructed, and if in accordance with these By-laws, and the Nuisances Prevention Act shall give the necessary permission for the construction of such closet, any person constructing a closet or other receptacle for the deposit of night-soil without giving such notice and receiving such permission, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

17. Any person or persons obstructing the said Council or their appointed officers or servants, or any or either of them, in the execution of their duty in any way or manner, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, in accordance with the provisions and powers contained in the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

18. There shall be paid to the said Municipal Council the sum of twenty shillings per annum for a license or permission to act as a nightman; and every person owning two or more nightcarts, shall pay the sum of ten shillings per annum for each and every cart he may have so employed or engaged in such work.

19. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

The foregoing By-laws were passed at a meeting of the Inverell Municipal Council, held on the 28th day of April, 1884.

By order of the Council,
(L.S.) J. W. MOORE,
Mayor.
HENRY PLUMLEY,
Town Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOURKE.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1884.

BOURKE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE accompanying By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Bourke, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

WILLM. B. DALLEY.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOURKE.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Municipal District Council of Bourke, for carrying out the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. The fourth section of the existing By-laws for this District, made under the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act, and published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette, number 396, of Tuesday, 3rd October, 1882, is hereby repealed.

2. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools factories, hotels, stores, or other premises, where a number of persons exceeding twelve (12) shall be employed or usually reside, separate closets shall be provided for each sex.

3. Every closet shall be built with walls seven (7) feet high, and shall be not less than three feet six inches (3 ft. 6 in.) wide, and four feet six inches (4 ft. 6 in.) long, shall be ventilated, shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and shall have a watertight roof.

4. When two or more closets adjoin there shall be a secure dividing wall from floor to roof, so as to effect a complete separation.

5. Every closet shall be provided with a watertight box, made of galvanized iron, having suitable handles, the measurement of which box shall not be less than one cubic foot, and shall not exceed one and a half cubic feet. The Inspector of Nuisances is hereby authorized on receipt of any written application, stating special circumstances, to permit the use of a larger box. The box shall be easy of access and removal from the outside of the closet. Stops and guides shall be provided for placing the box in proper position.

6. Each hotel, boarding-house, or school shall be provided with one or more urinals, constructed as follows:—The trough of each urinal shall be two feet from the floor at the front or outer edge thereof, and not less than nine inches wide in the clear, six inches deep in the centre, and watertight; each urinal or compartment thereof shall be not less than two feet six inches long in the clear; the compartments, if any, shall be divided closely from each other above the trough to the height of five feet six inches (5 feet 6 inches) from the floor; every hotel urinal shall have not less than two (2) such compartments; the back and ends of each urinal shall be seven (7) feet high, and the ends shall extend three inches (3 inches) beyond the front of the trough; a watertight pipe shall lead to a galvanized iron vessel for the reception of urine in a pit outside the urinal and screen hereafter provided for; the pit shall be built bottom and sides of brick, floored and lined with cement, and covered with a substantial trap-door giving easy access

thereto; every pit shall contain a vessel as aforesaid, watertight, having a suitable handle and made of strong galvanized iron, the measurement of which vessel shall not be less than one cubic foot, and shall not exceed one and a half cubic feet; each urinal shall be provided with a close screen seven (7) feet high, placed two (2) feet distant from the front of trough, the back of which screen shall project one (1) foot beyond each end of urinal; two wings seven (7) feet high and two feet six inches (2 feet 6 inches) long shall be attached to the ends of the back aforesaid, the extreme end of each wing being two feet distant from end of urinal: Provided always, that where a urinal shall be placed at right angles to and against any out-building or close fence not less than seven (7) feet high, the back of the screen shall be required to project, and a wing shall be attached at one (1) end only; the back ends divisions and trough shall be constructed either of brick or of galvanized iron; if they are of brick, the trough must be lined with cement throughout; the back ends and divisions must be lined with cement to a height of three (3) feet above floor; if they are of galvanized iron, they must be so constructed that leakage cannot take place between the trough and back or ends of the urinal; the screen shall be constructed of bricks, of wood, or of iron.

7. Any person or persons who intend to construct any urinal, shall give notice in writing to the Inspector of Nuisances of their intention to do so. The said Inspector shall within forty-eight (48) hours inspect the premises on which the urinal is intended to be constructed. If it be in accordance with these By-laws and the Nuisances Prevention Act, he shall give the necessary permission for the construction of the urinal, provided that where practicable it shall not be situated within twenty-five (25) feet from any dwelling or fifty (50) feet from any well.

8. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

The foregoing By-laws were passed at a meeting of the Bourke Municipal District Council, held on the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L. S.)

M. SCRYMGOUR,
Mayor.WILLIAM FORDYCE,
Town Clerk.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1884.

HAMILTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

WILLM. B. DALLEY.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON.—BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. All closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and cesspits, within the Municipal District of Hamilton, shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom; in no case where practicable shall a cesspit or cesspool be situated within twenty-five feet from any dwelling, or thirty feet from any well.

2. There shall not be formed, dug, or excavated, any earth below the surface for the purpose of making any cesspit, cesspool, or other opening for the receptacle of night-soil, unless by and with the permission of the said Council; all closets made or constructed after this By-law becoming law shall be made or fitted with a moveable receptacle or pan, and such as are usually known as earth-closets, unless the consent of the said Council be given to construct other than an earth-closet.

3. No cesspit, cesspool, or other receptacle for night-soil shall be of greater depth than five feet, four feet six inches in length, and three feet six inches in width, nine inch brick-work set in cement, and cemented inside, so that no soakage can escape therefrom, and that the contents thereof may be readily removed.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every dwelling-house, and when two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a properly constructed dividing wall between each closet, commencing at the floor and terminating at the roof; each hotel shall be provided with at least one public closet, and one or more properly constructed urinals, which shall be erected in such situations as the said Council or their officers shall decide upon.

5. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil may be removed by contract in properly constructed watertight carts, and the said Council is hereby empowered to enter into any contract or contracts with any person or persons for the due performance of any or all matters connected with the removal and deposit of night-soil, and may make regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary respecting such contract or contracts, and may also by like regulations determine the price which the

owner or owners of or occupants of any premises shall pay or be liable to pay the said Council, for emptying and cleansing, or causing to be emptied or cleansed, their cesspools, cesspits, privies, or earth-closets aforesaid, and the said Council may recover such charges as have been fixed by the said Council duly assembled by resolution or otherwise.

6. When any existing closet, cesspool, cesspit, or similar appliance of any kind shall in the opinion of the said Council, or their duly appointed officer or officers, be injurious to public health, or be or become a nuisance or opposed to common decency, the owner or owners thereof shall upon receiving seven (7) days notice from the said Council, or from their duly appointed officer for that purpose, make such alterations as may be ordered by the said Council or by such officer within the time prescribed by such notice; any owner or occupier neglecting or refusing to comply with the terms of such notice, the said Council shall and may have the required alterations carried out at the costs and expenses of the said owner or occupier thereof; and in the case of neglect or refusal to pay such expense after demand, the same shall and may be recovered in the manner provided by section No. 14 of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

7. Any owner or owners of existing closets or soilpits, may be required to alter and improve them in such manner as may be deemed necessary by the said Council, in order to bring them into conformity in all respects with these By-laws, on notice being given by the said Council or by their duly appointed officer for that purpose to that effect; owners or occupiers failing to make such alterations or improvements, within one month after the receipt of such notice, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the notice aforesaid.

8. The said Council may from time to time, by regulation or regulations, appoint depôts within the said Municipal District wherein the contents of the closets, cesspools, cesspits, and other offensive matter shall be deposited, and may use, or cause to be used, such disinfectants as may appear necessary so that the existing matter shall not be a nuisance or injurious to health: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposit night-soil and other manures on private lands, or disposing of

such by sale or otherwise, in accordance with the general provisions of these By-laws; but no person shall be allowed to deposit night-soil, sewerage, or other offensive matter on private lands within the said Municipality without the consent of the Council or their duly appointed officer.

9. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil, shall be removed in properly constructed watertight carts, approved of by the Council, by persons who have been duly authorized and licensed for the performance of such work by the said Council; and no person shall be allowed to perform such duties of nightman without having first obtained a license from the said Council, and any person infringing this part of the By-laws shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty for every such offence of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

10. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and no householder or resident shall allow or permit any such premises to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents under a penalty of not less than one pound.

11. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement, within the said Municipal District, shall cause every cesspit, cesspool, or privy therein, to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, as soon as any portion of the contents of such shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of six inches from the top of such receptacle or cesspit, or sooner on complaint being made and notice given by the said Council's duly appointed officer for the removal of such night-soil: Provided that the contents of any cesspool, cesspit, or closet pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except by some nightman or nightmen duly authorized or licensed as such by the aforesaid Council, and only between the hours of 10 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. No cesspool, cesspit, or privy shall have connected therewith or attached thereto, any pipe or other appliances capable of being used for the purpose of discharging or removing the contents of such cesspool, cesspit, or privy, upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground, or into any drain or sewer, or into any other place or places whatsoever: Any person or persons wilfully violating this part of the By-laws in any respect, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

12. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspit, shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorizing the night-soil deposited therein, and shall cause all such night-soil which may be deposited therein in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet, to be immediately, on the deposit thereof, covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth, or such other deodorizing material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectively deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

13. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, for the time being, or their officer or officers appointed by the said Council, make a trench on the depôts fixed upon by the said Council for the purpose of depositing therein all night-soil that shall from

time to time be taken thereto, and the whole of such night-soil shall, as deposited, be covered with earth and disinfectants so as to prevent any nuisance to arise therefrom, and any nightman or other person who shall deposit night-soil either on the appointed depôt, or any other land within the said Municipal District without covering or otherwise deodorizing the same, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

14. Every cesspool, cesspit, or earth-closet shall be in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any part of any dwelling-house; and any person or persons having or building any cesspool or cesspit contrary to this part of the By-laws shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

15. Any person or persons desirous of substituting earth or pan closets for or in lieu of any existing cesspit, cesspool, or privy, shall be at liberty so to do on giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances or other duly appointed officer, who shall, under his hand, give permission in writing for such substitution; no existing cesspit, cesspool, or other receptacle shall be covered over, filled up, or otherwise abandoned without the consent in writing of the Inspector of Nuisances.

16. Any person or persons who intend to construct any privy or closet shall give notice in writing to the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being of their intention so to do, and the said Inspector shall, within forty-eight (48) hours, inspect the premises on which such is intended to be constructed, and if in accordance with these By-laws and the Nuisances Prevention Act shall give the necessary permission for the construction of such closet, any person constructing a closet or other receptacle for the deposit of night soil without giving such notice and receiving such permission shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

17. Any person or persons obstructing the said Council or their appointed officers or servants, or any or either of them, in the execution of their duty in any way or manner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, in accordance with the provisions and powers contained in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

18. There shall be paid to the Municipal Council the sum of twenty shillings per annum for a license or permission to act as a nightman; and every person owning two or more night carts shall pay the sum of ten shillings per annum for each and every cart he may have so employed or engaged in such work.

19. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

The foregoing By-laws were passed at a meeting of the Hamilton Municipal Council, held on the 18th day of August, 1884.

By order of the Council,

JAMES RAY,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) EDWARD BROOM,
Mayor.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th June, 1883.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, establishing Public Stands for Hackney Carriages at Clarence-street, Petersham, and Ashfield respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by "The Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following Public Stands as required in Schedule H for regulating licensed vehicles:—

SCHEDULE H—*continued.*

Clarence-street, east side, south of King-street: First cab to stand in York-street, west side, south of entrance to dress circle of Opera House; second cab to stand at the north-west corner of King and York Streets,—for eight cabs.

Petersham, Trafalgar Crescent, west of Palace-street: First cab to stand in Wardell-street, near Railway turn-stile,—for ten cabs.

Ashfield, on the east side of Hercules-street, twenty yards south of Railway Station: For ten cabs.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.) JOHN HARRIS, Chairman.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th November, 1883.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by "The Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following Public Stands for the regulation of public vehicles attending the performances at the Theatre Royal, Castlereagh and King Streets, viz. :—

Castlereagh-street, east side, at Public School, to rank north for all omnibuses plying to the eastward thereof.
To be used from 10 p.m. to the close of the Theatre only.

King-street, south side, from Pitt to Castlereagh-street, for all omnibuses plying to the south and west thereof.—To be used from 10 p.m. to the close of the Theatre only.

Castlereagh-street, east side, thirty yards north of King-street, to rank north for twenty carriages.—To be used from 10 p.m. to the close of the Theatre only.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(L.S.)

JOHN HARRIS, Chairman.
MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd December, 1883.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, establishing Public Stands and Time-table for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point and Falcon-street, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following Omnibus Time-tables and Public Stands, under the By-laws now in force for regulating licensed vehicles, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, viz. :—

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point and Lane Cove Road at Berry's Gate.

Stand.	Line of Road.	Stand.
Milson's Point, south of entrance to Steamer's Wharf.	Milson's Point Road, Mount, Miller, and Ridge Streets, and Lane Cove Road.	Lane Cove Road, at Berry's Gate.

And that the following Omnibus Stands and Time-table be adopted in lieu thereof:—

Stand.	Line of Road.	Stand.
Campbell-street, north side, east of Milson's Point Road.	Milson's Point Road, Walker, Mount, and Miller Streets.	Falcon-street, on the south side, five yards west of Miller-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Milson's Point and Falcon-street :—

Omnibuses shall start from each stand at 8.15 a.m., and every ten minutes after, until 9.30 a.m., then every fifteen minutes until 7 p.m., and every thirty minutes from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. A special Omnibus by each Proprietor in turn, to meet the persons returning from the Theatres, to start from Milson's Point at 11.15 p.m.

Fares to be sixpence for whole journey, and three pence for the part only to Miller-street, at Mount-street.

And each Omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Milson's Point and Falcon-street, in 16 minutes, and the parts thereof, as follows :—

- From Milson's Point to Mount-street, at Miller-street, in 8 minutes.
- „ Miller-street, at Mount-street to Falcon-street Stand, in 8 minutes.
- „ Falcon-street Stand to Miller-street, at Mount-street, in 8 minutes.
- „ Miller-street, at Mount-street to Milson's Point, in 8 minutes.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

W. J. MERRIMAN,
Registrar.

(L.S.) JOHN HARRIS, Chairman.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, I. G. Police, Commissioner.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.
(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th February, 1884.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873.

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following Public Stand of Schedule E under the By-laws now in force for the regulation of licensed vehicles, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, viz. :—

SCHEDULE E—*continued.*

DRAY STAND.

Crescent-street, Enmore, south side, at Enmore Road, for eight drays.

And that the following Public Stand be adopted in lieu thereof :—

Crescent-street, Enmore, north side, at Enmore Road, for eight drays.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

W. J. MERRIMAN,
Registrar.

(L.S.) JOHN HARRIS, Chairman.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G. Police, Commissioner.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th April, 1884.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, establishing Public Stands at Paddington and Woollahra, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by "The Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following Public Stands, as required in Schedule H, for regulating licensed vehicles:—

SCHEDULE H—*continued*.

Paddington Stand, Oatley Road, west side, at Oxford-street, to rank south for six carriages.
Woollahra Stand, north side of Old South Head Road, at east side of Queen-street for first three cabs, to rank east, and six cabs to stand on south side of Moore Park Road, to rank west.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L.S.) JOHN HARDIE, Chairman.
MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, I. G. Police, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th April, 1884.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, establishing a Public Stand for Carriages at George-street, Redfern, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following Public Stand, as required in Schedule H, for regulating licensed vehicles:—

SCHEDULE H—*continued*.

Redfern, George-street, east side, between the Post Office and Police Court, for eight carriages.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L.S.) JOHN HARDIE, Chairman.
MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.
(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th June, 1884.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, establishing Public Stands for Drays and Carriages, respectively, at Petersham, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 1873."

ALEX. STUART.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following Public Stands for regulating licensed vehicles:—

SCHEDULE E.—*continued.*

Petersham, Palace-street, east side, opposite Trafalgar-terrace.—For eight drays.

SCHEDULE H.—*continued.*

Petersham, Trafalgar Crescent, north side, at Palace-street.—For twelve carriages.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(L.S.) JOHN HARDIE, Chairman.
MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

(FOR HALF-YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to the various Acts.

SCHEDULE.

NOS.	PAGE.
1 and 9. Parramatta,—13 Victoria, No. 41, clause 19	2 and 5
2 and 8. Richmond,—18 Victoria, No. 16	2 and 5
and 7. South Head Roads,—11 Victoria, No. 49, clause 6	3 and 4
4 and 10. Maitland,—17 Victoria, No. 16, clause 23	3 and 6
5 and 6. Windsor,—18 Victoria, No. 16.....	3 and 4

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for Half-year ending 30th June, 1882.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1882.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30 June..	To six months rental of Toll-gate at Broken-back Ridge	170 8 4		30 June	By salaries—		
	„ Rent of Old Toll-house	5 4 0			Clerk and Treasurer	25 0 0	
	„ Interest upon fixed deposit at Commercial Bank	6 0 0			Working Overseer	38 0 0	63 0 0
			181 12 4		Miscellaneous—		
	„ Deposit at Commercial Bank..	200 0 0			Wages for labour	85 16 0	
	„ Cash Cr. at Commercial Bank..	113 19 10			Rent	14 8 0	
			313 19 10		Powder, fuse, tools, &c.	4 9 2	
					Account book and stationery	2 13 6	
					Sale of Toll-gate	1 1 0	
					Advertisements and stamps	1 0 0	
					Repairs to tools	0 11 1	109 18 9
					By fixed deposit at Commercial Bank ..	200 0 0	
					„ Cash Cr. at Commercial Bank..	122 13 5	322 13 5
			£ 495 12 2				£ 495 12 2

JAMES BYRNES,
ANDREW PAYTEN, } Commissioners.
W. GOODIN,

No. 2.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1882.

Dr.				Cr.			
1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 Jan	To Balance on hand	89 9 8	1 Feb	By paid M. Neilson, advertising	V 1	0 19 0	
6 „	„ Rent of Blacktown Road tolls for January	19 8 4		G Davis, „	2	1 4 0	
4 Feb..	„ „ „ February	19 8 4	1 Mar	J. Dunn, repairs Windsor and Richmond Road	3	9 0 0	
2 Mar..	„ „ „ March	19 8 4		D. Carter, repairs Windsor-street, Richmond	4	4 7 6	
4 Apr	„ „ „ April..	19 8 4		J. Cashell, repairs Windsor and Richmond Road	5	27 10 0	
3 May..	„ „ „ May	19 8 4		M. Power, repairs road Richmond to Bridge	6	1 15 0	
5 June.	„ „ „ June	19 8 4		Secretary, quarter's salary, &c.	7	7 17 3	
			31 „	D Carter, repairs Blacktown Road	8	2 12 6	
			5 Apr	H. Gunton, repairs Windsor and Richmond Road	9	25 0 0	
			7 June..	Fuller & Co., printing	10	0 7 6	
			30 „	Secretary, quarter's salary, &c	11	7 15 0	
				Balance on hand		117 11 11	
		£ 205 19 8				£ 205 19 8	

EDW. POWELL, }
W. T PRICE, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH ONUS, }

No. 3.

3

No. 3.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.
ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements for Half-year ending the 30th June, 1882.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
31 Dec...	To balance last half-year	8 3 6	30 June	By Salaries—	
1882.				Secretary and Surveyor	50 0 0
30 June.	„ 6 months Tolls rents	1,903 13 8		„ Miscellaneous—	
	Dr. Balance, Bank of New South Wales ...	1,802 8 6		Interest on debt, tools and sundries, law costs, &c.	283 0 11
				„ Old South Head Road—	
				Blue metal	1,409 10 7
				Wages, ballast, &c.	403 16 7
					1,813 7 2
				„ New South Head Road—	
				Blue metal	748 5 9
				Wages, ballast, &c.	652 8 7
					1,400 14 4
				„ Watson's Bay Road—	
				Wages, ballast, &c.	139 15 11
				„ Point Piper Road—	
				Wages, ballast, &c.	27 7 4
		£ 3,714 5 8			£ 3,714 5 8

E. & O. E., Sydney, 30 June, 1882.

For Commissioners, South Head Roads Trust,—
GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
WM. WALLIS, Hon. Treasurer.

No. 4.

MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Maitland District Council, from 1st January to 30th June, 1882.

Dr.			Cr.		
1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
1 Jan...	To Balance brought on	16 15 11	30 June	By Incidental Expenses, viz.—	
	„ Advance, per Bank of Australasia.....	7 16 1		Secretary's salary to date	24 0 0
				Stamps.....	0 7 0
				Stationery	0 5 0
		£ 24 12 0			£ 24 12 0
			1 July..	By advance due to Bank of Australasia... £	7 16 1

JOHN BAWDEN, Warden.
WALTER CRACKNELL, Secretary.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the above accounts and find same correct,—

A. F. RICHARDSON, }
GEO. H. STEPHENS, } Auditors.

No. 5.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust for the half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.			Cr.		
1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
1 Jan...	To Balance on hand.....	210 15 1	6 Feb.	By paid M. Neilson, advertising	1 1 0
5 „ ..	„ Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge Tolls for December	26 15 0		„ J. Holden, gravelling Windsor Road.....	2 12 15 0
7 „ ..	„ „ „ „ January ..	30 0 0		„ L. Pickup, repairs to Toll-house	3 11 1 8
7 Feb. „	„ „ „ „ February.	30 0 0		„ A. W. Hobbs, posting bills	4 0 2 6
7 Mar. „	„ „ „ „ March ..	30 0 0	8 Mar.	„ J. Teale, jun., gravelling Windsor Road.....	5 3 0 0
11 April „	„ „ „ „ April.....	30 0 0		„ G. Pye, gravelling road, Windsor to Richmond	6 19 7 6
11 May.. „	„ „ „ „ May	30 0 0		„ A. W. Hobbs, posting bills	7 0 2 6
13 June. „	„ „ „ „ June	30 0 0	9 „	„ P. Vaughan, repairs, Windsor Road	8 1 13 0
			31 „	„ J. Teale, gravelling Windsor Road on account	9 10 0 0
				„ J. Hough, gravelling Windsor Road	10 2 0 0
				„ W. Gosper, commission, sale of tolls	11 3 12 0
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary, &c.	12 6 12 6
			5 June	„ Geo. Pye, gravelling Richmond Road, on account	13 20 0 0
				„ Geo. Pye, ditto, balance.....	14 23 19 4
			30 „	„ Fuller & Co., printing	15 0 7 6
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary, &c.	16 6 12 6
		£ 317 10 1		Balance on hand	195 0 1
					£ 317 10 1

RICH. RIDGE,
THOMAS PRIMROSE, } Commissioners.
W. LINSLEY.

No. 6.

No. 6.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1882.

Dr.			Cr.		
1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
1 July..	To Balance in hand.....	195 0 1	31 July	By paid J. Teale, repairs, Windsor Road	1 6 6 0
17 „	„ Rent of Fitzroy Bridge Tolls for July.....	30 0 0		„ J. Teale and J. Hough „	2 29 0 0
21 Aug..	„ „ „ August.....	30 0 0		„ J. Beedall, repairs Richmond	3 3 8 0
21 Sept..	„ „ „ Sept.....	30 0 0		„ Road.....	4 9 14 6
23 Oct..	„ „ „ October..	30 0 0	14 Aug.	„ J. Beedall, repairs, Richmond	5 11 4 6
27 Nov..	„ „ „ Nov.....	30 0 0		„ Road.....	6 11 8 0
28 Dec..	„ „ „ Dec.....	30 0 0	4 Sept.	„ J. Teale, repairs, Windsor Road	7 3 1 0
			30 „	„ J. Beedall, „ Richmond	8 3 10 0
				„ Road.....	9 6 17 6
				„ M. Keogh, repairs, George-st.,	10 3 0 0
				„ Windsor	11 3 18 0
				„ J. Hough, repairs, Windsor Road	12 23 9 5
				„ Secretary's quarter's salary, &c.	13 15 12 0
			13 Nov.	„ J. Beedall, repairs, Richmond	14 16 9 11
				„ Road.....	15 5 0 0
				„ J. Fewings, repairs, Richmond	16 6 12 6
				„ Road.....	17 216 8 9
				„ J. Teale, repairs, Windsor Road	
				„ J. Hough, „ „ „	
				„ G. Pye, „ Richmond	
				„ Road.....	
			4 Dec..	„ M. Keogh, repairs, George-st.,	
				„ Windsor	
			31 „	„ Secretary, quarter's salary, &c.	
				Balance in hand	
		£ 375 0 1			£ 375 0 1

WM. WALKER, Secretary.

RICH. RIDGE,
W. LINSLEY,
THOMAS PRIMROSE, } Commissioners.

No. 7.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements, Half-year ending 31st December, 1882.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
1882.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 Oct..	To Government grants in aid of Funds as per Parliamentary Vote	2,400 0 0		30 June	By Balance Dr. from last account		1,802 8 6
31 Dec..	„ Six months rent of Tolls ...	2,005 0 0	4,405 0 0	31 Dec.	„ Secretary and Surveyor—		50 0 0
					„ Six Months' salary.....		
					„ Miscellaneous expenditure—		
					„ Interest, law costs, tools, and sundries		75 19 9
					„ Old South Head Road—		
					„ Blue metal	144 10 10	
					„ Wages, ballast, gravel, &c.	301 13 2	446 4 0
					„ New South Head Road—		
					„ Blue metal	1,076 10 1	
					„ Wages, ballast, blinding, &c.	291 7 11	1,367 18 0
					„ Balance Cr. Bank of New South Wales		662 9 9
			£ 4,405 0 0				£ 4,405 0 0

For the Commissioners, South Head Roads Trust,—

10 January, 1883.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THO. BUCKLAND, Hon. Treasurer.

No. 8.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1882.

Dr.			Cr.		
1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
1 July..	To Balance on hand, 30th June	117 11 11	5 July..	By paid J. Buckton, repair to road Windsor to Richmond.....	1 1 10 0
4 ,, ...	,, Rent of Blacktown Road tolls for July...	19 8 4		,, H. Gunton, repairs to road, Blacktown Road	2 10 7 6
5 Aug..	,, ,, ,, August....	19 8 4	6 Sept..	,, H. Gunton, repair to road, Richmond to bridge	3 8 3 9
4 Sept..	,, ,, ,, September...	19 8 4	30 ,, ...	,, M. Power, repair to road, Windsor-street	4 2 10 0
4 Oct..	,, ,, ,, October ...	19 8 4		,, D. Carter and H. Gunton, repair to road, Richmond to bridge	5 8 4 0
6 Nov..	,, ,, ,, November	19 8 4	1 Nov..	,, Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. 6	7 17 6
7 Dec..	,, ,, ,, December.	19 8 4		,, V. J. S. Blomfield, survey Blacktown Road	7 4 4 0
				,, D. Handley, repairs road, Richmond to bridge	8 2 12 3
			6 Dec..	,, M. Power, repairs, Windsor-street and road to bridge... 9	3 15 0
			31 ,, ...	,, M. Power, repairs roads, Windsor, Blacktown Bridge, and Main-street	10 10 7 6
				,, C. S. Guest, commission on sale of tolls	11 3 15 0
				,, W. Beard, ironmonger.....	12 0 17 3
				,, Secretary, quarter's salary	13 7 19 9
				Balance on hand	161 18 5
		£ 234 1 11			£ 234 1 11

EDW. POWELL, }
 JOSEPH ONUS, } Commissioners.
 W. T. PRICE, }

WM. WALKER, Secretary.

No. 9.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1882.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1882.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1882.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 Dec...	To six months rental of Toll-gate at Broken-back Bridge	214 3 4	31 Dec...	Salaries—	
	,, Deposit at Commercial Bank	200 0 0		Clerk and Treasurer	25 0 0
	,, Credit balance at Commercial Bank	122 13 5		Working Overseer.....	56 0 0
		322 13 5			81 0 0
				Miscellaneous—	
				Wages for labour	134 8 0
				Rent	9 12 0
				Legal expenses	6 15 2
				Advertising	2 17 6
				Tools and repairs	2 12 6
				Timber.....	23 12 6
				Stamps, &c.....	0 10 0
					180 7 8
				By fixed deposit at Commercial Bank	200 0 0
				,, Cash Cr. at Commercial Bank	75 9 1
		£ 536 16 9			275 9 1
					£ 536 16 9

JAMES BYRNES, }
 W. GOODIN, } Commissioners.
 NEIL STEWART, }
 AND. PAYTEN, }

No. 10.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Maitland District Council, from 1st July to 31st December, 1882.

Dr.			Cr.		
1882.		£ s. d.	1882.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22 July..	To Advances from Road Grants	23 8 0	1 July..	By Refund Overdraft Bank of	
31 Dec...	„ Advance from Bank of Australasia	8 18 7		Australasia	7 16 1
			31 Dec...	„ Secretary's salary, six months	24 0 0
				„ Stamps and Stationery	0 10 6
					24 10 6
		£ 32 6 7			£ 32 6 7

JOHN BOWDEN, Warden.
WALTER CRACKNELL, Secretary.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the above Account and find same correct,—

A. W. DAWSON,
W. F. RICHARDSON, } Auditors.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBORDINATE ROADS.

(UNDER OFFICERS OF ROADS DEPARTMENT—SHOWING PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF VOTE ON ESTIMATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1884.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1884.

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Northern Roads.						
						£
1	1	1	1	7	Road from St. Leonards, <i>via</i> Balgowlah, to Manly ...	350
2	1	1	1	7	” Military Road, St. Leonards ...	350
3	1	1	1	16	” Manly Cove to Pittwater ...	800
4	...	1	1	4	” Pittwater to Barrenjuey ...	200
5	3	3	3	4	” Balgowlah to Pittwater Road ...	00
6	3	2	2	12	” Lane Cove <i>via</i> Stony Creek to Pittwater ...	300
7	2	2	2	5	” Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills ...	125
8	3	3	3	12	” Wiseman's Ferry to St. Albans ...	180
9	...	4	4	7	” Pemberton's to mouth of Popran Creek ...	70
10	3	2	2	7	” Kincumber to Lloyd's Wharf ...	175
11	2	1	1	18	” Wallsend to Gosford Road, at Cooranbong ...	900
12	...	1	1	8	” Wallsend to Lake Macquarie ...	400
13	2	2	2	15	” Mulbring to Millfield (Quarrybylong Road) ...	375
14	2	2	2	8	” Gosford to Kincumber ...	200
15	...	3	3	5	” Gosford and Maitland Road to Government Reserve at head of Ourimbah Creek ...	75
16	5	...	4	20	” Gosford to the Blood Tree ...	200
17	2	2	2	15	” Erina Creek to Tuggerah Beach Lake ...	375
18	3	3	3	9	” Bumble Hill to Upper Wyong Creek ...	135
19	2	2	2	11	” Wollombi Road to Congewai ...	275
20	...	...	3	4	” Wollombi Road to Ellalong ...	60
21	1	2	2	29	” Newport to Laguna ...	725
22	2	2	2	8	” Mandolong to Cooranbong Wharf ...	200
23	2	2	2	27	” The Broken-back Gap to Wyong Creek ...	675
24	1	1	1	13	” Wyong Creek to Gosford ...	650
25	3	3	3	8	” Murray's to North Road at 10-mile post ...	120
26	4	4	4	6	” Blue-Gum Flat to Chittaway ...	60
27	3	3	3	26	” Wyong to Mangrove Creek, at Pemberton's ...	390
28	5	4	4	25	” Bullock Wharf to upper part of Mangrove Creek ...	250
29	5	5	5	85	” Warkworth Road to Colo River (Bulga Road) ...	595
30	4	4	4	10	” Wollombi to Yango ...	100
31	2	2	2	18	” Wollombi to Mount Manning ...	450
32	...	4	4	3	” Wollombi up Narone Creek ...	30
33	2	2	2	15	” eastern foot of the Dividing Range to Wollombi ...	375
				467	Carried forward ...	£ 10,225

No.	Class.			Length in MRes.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.				467	£
Northern Roads—continued.						
	1882.	1883.	1884.	467	Brought forward	10,225
34	2	2	2	22	Road from St. Albans to Mount Manning	550
35	4	4	4	15	" St. Albans, up the M'Donald River, and Melon Creek	150
36	1	1	1	13	" Newcastle, <i>via</i> Colliery Townships, to Minmi ...	650
37	4	3	3	13	" Waratah to Maitland	195
38	2	2	2	16	" Newcastle to Lake Macquarie Heads	400
39	...	3	3	5	" Lambton to Charlestown	75
40	...	...	2	5	" Wallsend to Sandgate (Cemetery)... ..	125
41	1	1	1	4	" Wickham, <i>via</i> Hamilton, to Lambton	200
42	2	2	2	8	" Minmi to Woodford	200
43	3	3	3	4	" Luskintyre Bridge to Lochinvar Railway Station..	60
44	1	1	1	18	" East Maitland to Broken-back Gap	900
45	3	2	2	17	" Raymond Terrace to Stockton	425
46	1	1	1	31	" Raymond Terrace to Stroud	1,550
47	3	3	3	10	" Raymond Terrace to Morpeth	150
48	2	2	2	2	" Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Hunter River	50
49	2	2	2	6	" West Maitland to Dunmore	150
50	2	2	2	16	" Dunmore Bridge to Clarencetown	400
51	2	2	2	6	" Dunmore Bridge to Paterson Punt	150
52	1	1	1	16	" Clarencetown to Dungog	800
53	1	1	1	14	" Gostwycke to Newport (Wallarobba Road) ...	700
54	3	3	3	10	" Clarencetown to Limeburner's Creek	150
55	3	3	3	2	" Main North Road, at Harper's Hill, to Allandale Railway Station	30
56	4	4	4	7	" Deep Creek to Allandale Railway Station... ..	70
57	4	4	4	25	" Singleton, <i>via</i> Goorangoola, to Dry Creek ...	250
58	3	3	3	16	" North Road near Munnimba, <i>via</i> Warkworth, to Jerry's Plains Road	240
59	5	5	5	12	" Doyle's Creek to Jerry's Plains	84
60	3	3	3	12	" Jerry's Plains to Denman	180
61	2	2	2	10	" Denman to junction of Muswellbrook and Mudgee Road	250
62	2	1	1	25	" Muswellbrook and Mudgee Road to Merriwa ...	1,250
63	2	1	1	28	" Merriwa to Cassilis	1,400
64	3	1	1	22	" Muswellbrook Iron Bridge to Denman and Cassilis Road	1,100
65	3	3	3	94	" Denman and Cassilis Road to Mudgee	1,410
66	6	6	6	10	" Edinglassie to Bowman's Hill	50
67	...	4	4	21	" Aberdeen up Rouchel Brook to Scrumlow ...	210
68	2	2	2	15	" Muswellbrook to Denman	375
69	4	4	4	34	" Scone to Denison Diggings, at Moonan	340
70	4	4	4	39	" Scone to Merriwa	390
71	5	5	5	10	" Scone and Merriwa Road at Kingdon Ponds to Middle Creek	70
72	4	4	4	15	" Blandford to Isis River	150
73	5	5	5	6	" Quirindi up Jacob and Joseph Creek	42
74	5	6	6	65	" Willow-tree to Gunnedah	325
75	2	2	2	10	" Wallabadah to Quirindi	250
76	4	5	5	33	" Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek... ..	231
77	...	2	3	3	" Mount Pleasant to Murphy's Gap	45
78	5	5	5	45	" Nundle towards Scone	315
79	6	6	6	50	" Main Northern Road, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth	250
80	...	6	6	5	" Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station	25
81	2	2	2	38	" Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle	950
82	...	2	2	4	" Bowling Alley Point to Dungowan	100
83	4	4	4	16	" Dungowan, <i>via</i> Cadell's, to head of Ogumbil Creek	160
84	5	5	5	5	" Dungowan Creek, on North Bank, to Cadell's Station	35
85	6	6	6	7	" Tamworth to the Forest	35
86	6	6	6	12	" Tamworth, <i>via</i> Moore Creek, to Attunga	60
87	2	2	2	50	" Tamworth to Gunnedah	1,250
88	1	1	1	29	" Tamworth to Manilla	1,450
89	1	1	1	70	" Manilla, <i>via</i> Barraba, to Bingera	3,500
90	6	6	6	47	" Nowendoc to Walcha	235
91	3	3	4	24	" Cassilis to Coolah	240
92	...	2	2	65	" Gunnedah to Coonabarabran	1,625
93	...	3	3	53	" Black Stump to Malally	795
				1,752	Carried forward	£ 38,022

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Northern Roads—continued.						£
					Brought forward	38,022
94	...	4	4	38	Road from Black Stump to Spring Creek	380
95	...	1	1	7	" Coolah to Black Stump	350
96	4	4	4	50	" Coonabarabran to Wingidgen	500
97	4	4	4	40	" Bomera to Coonabarabran	400
98	3	3	3	50	" Meregoen to Coonabarabran	750
99	2	2	2	25	" Gunnedah towards Barraba	625
100	2	2	2	65	" Gunnedah to Narrabri	1,625
101	3	3	3	132	" Narrabri to Walgett...	1,980
102	4	3	3	80	" Narrabri to Bingera...	1,200
103	3	3	3	150	" Narrabri, <i>via</i> Moree, to Mungindi	2,250
104	...	5	5	50	" Rocky Creek to Moree	350
105	3	3	3	15	" Narrabri to Eulali Creek	225
106	3	3	3	30	" Cobbedah to Rocky Creek	450
107	4	4	4	71	" Walgett to Coonamble, <i>via</i> Nugil	710
108	5	4	4	45	" Bingera to Moree	450
109	4	4	4	58	" Warialda to Moree	580
110	4	4	4	57	" Warialda to Yetman	570
111	5	5	5	50	" Bingera to Bundarra, <i>via</i> Keera	350
112	2	2	2	28	" Bingera to Warialda	700
113	4	3	3	32	" Bingera to Inverell	480
114	5	5	5	30	" Warialda to Gunyerwarialda	210
115	2	2	2	40	" Warialda to Inverell...	1,000
116	2	2	2	86	" North Road, at Uralla, <i>via</i> Bundarra, to Inverell	2,150
117	3	3	6	44	" Rocky Gully to Bundarra	220
118	2	5	5	25	" Main North Road at Uralla to Walcha	175
119	5	5	5	14	" Uralla to Ballala	98
120	1	1	1	15	" Walcha to Great Northern Railway	750
121	2	1	2	28	" Armidale to Chandler River	700
122	2	2	3	20	" Armidale to Yarrowick	300
123	5	5	5	25	" Armidale to Rockvale	175
124	5	5	6	20	" Armidale to Mihi Creek	100
125	6	6	6	15	" Armidale to Gostwyck	75
126	3	2	2	84	" Armidale to Inverell	2,100
127	4	4	4	17	" Walcha to Glen Morrison	170
128	2	2	3	120	" Walcha to Port Macquarie	1,800
129	2	2	2	15	" Glen Innes to Wellingrove	375
130	2	2	2	22	" Glen Innes to Vegetable Creek	550
131	4	2	2	15	" Glen Innes to Red Range and Kingsgate...	375
132	2	2	2	10	" Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	250
133	6	6	6	20	" Inverell to Reedy Creek	100
134	4	4	4	120	" Inverell to Gramen, Yetman, and Goondiwindi	1,200
135	4	4	4	60	" Inverell to Queensland Border, <i>via</i> Ashford	600
136	2	2	2	30	" Inverell, <i>via</i> Tingha, to Kangaroo Camp	750
137	...	6	6	24	" Barney Downs to Poverty Point	120
138	1	1	1	126	" Lawrence to Tenterfield	6,300
139	1	1	1	30	" Newton Boyd Road to Vegetable Creek	1,500
140	3	3	3	7	" Tenterfield and Grafton Road to Boorook	105
141	...	5	5	15	" Tenterfield, <i>via</i> Glen Lyon, to Queensland Border	105
142	6	6	6	50	" Tenterfield towards Clifton and Bonshaw...	250
143	...	2	2	15	" Vegetable Creek to Table-land	375
144	1	1	1	73	" Stroud, <i>via</i> Gloucester, to Tinonee...	3,650
145	5	5	5	17	" Tinonee and Gloucester Road to Clarkin's Crossing, Wollumba River	119
146	4	4	4	7	" Burril Creek to Wingham and Black Flat Road	70
147	...	3	3	12	" Bullock Wharf, Wollumba River, to Larry's Flat	180
148	2	2	2	12	" Gloucester to Copeland	300
149	6	6	6	20	" Gloucester to Cobark	100
150	4	4	6	50	" Gloucester to Nowendoc	250
151	1	1	1	18	" Dungog to Stroud and Gloucester Road, at Weismantel's (Monkerai Road)	900
152	2	2	2	17	" Dungog to Underbank	425
153	2	2	2	3	" Dungog and Underbank Road to Chichester River	75
154	3	3	3	7	" Bandon Grove to Little River	105
155	2	2	2	9	" Borham's to the Little River	225
156	3	2	2	6	" Dungog and Gloucester Road to Fosterton	150
157	3	3	3	16	" Dungog and Monkerai Road to Stroud	240
				4,234	Carried forward	£ 82,714

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure
	1882.	1883.	1884.				4,234	£
					Brought forward	82,714
158	3	2	2	18	Road from Bulladelah to the Stroud and Raymond Terrace Road	450
159	4	3	3	45	" Bulladelah, <i>via</i> Bungwall, to Forster ...	675
160	2	2	2	15	" Upper Myall to Bulladelah... ..	375
161	6	4	4	25	" Upper Myall to Larry's Flat	250
162	3	3	3	10	" Flyer' Creek to Dorney's, Upper Myall ...	150
163	3	4	4	7	" Old Bulladelah Inn to Raymond Terrace Road ...	70
164	5	4	4	20	" Ennis Punt to Glen Esk Upper Plains ...	200
165	5	5	5	4	" Rolland's Plains to Ballingara Wharf ...	28
166	4	4	4	16	" Wilson River, <i>via</i> Bar Scrub, to Walcha Road ...	160
167	...	5	5	18	" Upper Camden Haven to Laurieton ...	126
168	3	3	3	16	" Cundle, <i>via</i> Lansdowne, to Jones's Island Road ...	240
169	2	1	1	58	" Tinonee to Port Macquarie	2,900
170	5	5	5	14	" Tinonee to Farquhar's Inlet	98
171	3	3	3	6	" Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	90
172	2	2	2	8	" Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham ...	200
173	...	5	5	10	" Wingham up Cedar Party Creek (Cedar Party Creek Road)	70
174	4	4	4	14	" Wingham, <i>via</i> Dingo Creek, to Kelven Grove ...	140
175	3	3	3	57	" Wingham on left bank of Manning River <i>via</i> Black Flat to Nowendoc	855
176	...	3	3	3	" Wingham and Nowendoc Road to Karaak Flat ...	45
177	4	4	4	9	Road through Oxley Island	90
178	5	5	5	5	" Dumaresq Island	35
179	2	2	2	35	Road from Port Macquarie to Kempsey	875
180	1	1	1	85	" Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road ...	4,250
181	2	2	2	81	" Kempsey to Fernmount	2,025
182	2	2	2	30	" Kempsey to Trial Bay	750
183	4	4	4	20	" East Kempsey Ferry to Boggy Creek	200
184	4	4	4	20	" East Kempsey, <i>via</i> Dungay Bridge, to Sherwood ...	200
185	4	4	4	20	" Green Hills to Nelson's, Warneton	200
186	4	4	4	20	" Rolland's Plains to Yarrowell Falls, Macleay River	200
187	2	2	2	20	" Oakes Plains, <i>via</i> Klybuca, to Macleay River Heads	500
188	...	2	2	10	" Ferry to McGuire's, along east bank, Belmore River	250
189	...	4	4	7	" Kinchela Creek to Spencer's Creek	70
190	2	2	2	45	" Fernmount, <i>via</i> Never Never, to Grafton and Armidale Road	1,125
191	2	2	2	10	" Boat Harbour, Bellinger River, to South Arm ...	250
192	4	4	4	20	" Bowraville to Brokers	200
193	1	1	1	10	" Bowraville to Congarini	500
194	3	3	3	30	" Bowraville to Lumly, Argent's	450
195	4	2	2	20	" Missibotti to Nambuccra Heads	500
196	2	2	2	107	" Chandler River to Grafton... ..	2,675
197	3	3	3	9	" Newton Boyd Road to Nymboida	135
198	4	4	4	30	" Coutt's Crossing, <i>via</i> Kangaroo Creek, to Nymboida	300
199	2	2	2	80	" Fernmount to Grafton	2,000
200	3	3	3	55	" Grafton to Solferino... ..	825
201	4	4	4	27	" Grafton to Cross Roads towards Casino ...	270
202	4	2	2	22	" North Grafton to Broadwater	550
203	2	2	2	38	" South Grafton to Palmer's Channel	950
204	...	3	3	8	" Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry, Clarence River	120
205	...	3	3	7	" Harwood to North Arm Ferry, Clarence River ...	105
206	2	1	1	25	" Ballina to Cape Byron	1,250
207	...	2	2	20	" Bexhill to Tintenbar	500
208	2	1	1	9	" Bexhill to Williams's	450
209	1	1	1	78	" Cross Roads to Ballina, <i>via</i> Casino and Lismore ...	3,900
210	5	5	5	50	" Casino to Mount Lindsay	350
211	...	2	2	12	" Cowalong to Staine's Mill	300
212	3	3	3	38	" Casino, <i>via</i> Wyrallah, to Lismore and Ballina Road, at Chillcot's Wharf	570
213	...	3	4	40	" Casino to Tabulam... ..	400
214	3	3	3	27	" Casino to Woodburn, on right bank	405
215	...	2	2	3	" East Wardell to the Beach... ..	75
216	1	1	1	60	" Lismore to Queensland Border	3,000
217	1	1	1	24	" Lismore to Nimbin	1,200
218	3	2	2	8	" Lismore to Numulgi	200
219	3	1	1	33	" Lismore to Brunswick	1,650
220	3	1	1	20	" Lismore to Woodburn	1,000
					Carried forward	£ 125,686
				5,925		

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Northern Roads—continued.						£
	1882.	1883.	1884.	5,925	Brought forward	125,686
221	...	3	3	12	Road from Lismore and Ballina Road to Ballina and Cape Byron Road	180
222	2	2	2	15	„ Tintenbar, <i>via</i> Teven, to Alston Ville	225
223	2	2	2	23	„ Woodburn to Selman's	575
224	1	1	1	14	„ Wardell, <i>via</i> Tuckombil, to the Lismore and Ballina Road	700
225	2	2	2	14	„ Woodburn to Wardell	350
226	3	1	1	30	„ Byangum, <i>via</i> Tweed Junction, to Border	1,500
227	2	2	2	12	„ Cudgen, <i>via</i> Guilfoyle's C. P. and M'Leod's Ck., to Tweed Junction	300
228	...	2	2	8	„ Murwillumbah to Tumbulgum	200
229	...	2	2	9	„ Byangum, <i>via</i> Sebastopol, to Tweed River Heads	225
230	...	3	3	28	„ Tweed River to Brunswick River	420
				6,090	Total	£ 180,861
Western Roads.						£
231	1	1	1	2	Road from Western Road, at Burwood, to South Road	100
232	2	2	2	8	„ Western Road, St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road	200
233	2	2	2	8	„ Western Road, St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road	200
234	2	2	2	50	„ Richmond Bridge, <i>via</i> Mount Tomah to Bowenfels (Bell's Line)	1,250
235	1	1	1	6	„ Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Riverstone, to Box Hill	300
236	...	...	4	16	„ Windsor to Penrith	160
237	4	4	4	14	„ Yarramundi, <i>via</i> Aston's Falls and Enfield, to Wilberforce	140
238	2	1	1	10	„ Windsor <i>via</i> Wilberforce to Sackville	500
239	6	4	4	10	„ Sackville to East Portland	100
240	5	4	4	10	„ Churchill's Wharf to West Portland	100
241	...	5	5	14	„ West Portland Road, <i>via</i> Moran's Rock, to Bulga Road, Upper Colo	98
242	2	1	1	13	„ Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road)	650
243	4	4	4	26	„ Mount Manning to Wiseman's Ferry	260
244	2	2	3	9	„ Springwood to The Hawkesbury	135
245	4	3	3	10	„ Western Road, Little Hartley, to Gambenang Swamp	150
246	1	1	1	5	„ Hartley, <i>via</i> Brown's Gap, to Lithgow	250
247	3	3	4	30	„ Hartley to Oberon	300
248	4	4	4	25	„ Oberon to Little River	250
249	4	4	4	18	„ Oberon to Fish River Caves	180
250	3	3	4	14	„ Lowther, <i>via</i> Badger Brush, to Rydal	140
251	3	2	2	6	„ Mount Victoria to Mount Wilson Platform	150
252	5	5	5	11	„ Mount Victoria to Govett's Leap	77
253	3	2	2	10	„ Bowenfels to Marsden's Swamp, <i>via</i> Lowther	250
254	2	2	2	9	„ Western Road, Hartley, to Mount Wilson Platform	225
255	2	3	3	10	„ Oberon Road, <i>via</i> Sidmouth Valley, to Tarana Road	150
256	5	5	5	17	„ Ginkin, <i>via</i> Boggy Flat, to Oberon	119
257	...	4	4	20	„ Oberon to Rockley	200
258	2	4	6	30	„ Magpie Hollow to O'Connell	150
259	1	1	1	17	„ Tarana Railway Station to Oberon	850
260	1	1	1	17	„ O'Connell to Oberon	850
261	4	4	4	24	„ O'Connell <i>via</i> Wiseman's Creek to Swatchfield Road	240
262	3	3	3	20	„ Oberon to Swatchfield	300
263	2	2	3	12	„ Bowenfels to Wallerawang	180
264	2	2	3	14	„ Mudgee Road, near Middle River, to Meadow Flat	210
265	3	3	3	9	„ Mudgee Road, at Lidsdale, to Wolgan	135
				524	Carried forward	£ 9,549

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure
	1882.	1883.	1884.				524
Western Roads—continued.						£
	1882.	1883.	1884.	524	Brought forward	9,549
266	3	2	2	36	Road from Sofala to Rylstone	900
267	1	1	1	39	" Cudgegong to Hill End	1,950
268	2	2	2	52	" Cudgegong to Cassilis	1,300
269	2	2	2	16	" Cudgegong, <i>via</i> Menah, to Gulgong	400
270	4	4	4	26	" Cudgegong Municipality to Rylstone	260
271	...	4	4	8	" Cudgegong Municipality to Home Rule	80
272	1	1	1	20	" Mudgee, <i>via</i> Cullenbone, to Gulgong	1,000
273	3	3	2	30	" Gulgong to Denison Town	750
274	3	3	3	25	" Denison Town to Coolah	375
275	1	1	1	20	" Monkey Hill to Hill End	1,000
276	3	3	3	44	" Guntawang to Wellington	660
277	4	4	4	29	" Tabrabucca, <i>via</i> Crudine to Monkey Hill	290
278	1	1	1	11	" Bathurst to O'Connell's Plains	550
279	1	1	1	2	" Bathurst and O'Connell's Plains Road, at Cox's Hill, to Cooper's Bridge... ..	100
280	5	5	5	4	" Kelso to Kelloshiel	28
281	2	2	2	5	" Kelso to White Rock	125
282	3	3	3	22	" Kelloshiel, <i>via</i> White's Crossing, to Little Forest... ..	330
283	2	2	2	15	" Limekilns Road to Palmer's Oakey Road and Upper Turon	375
284	2	2	2	28	" Kelso, <i>via</i> the Limekilns, to Sofala Road	700
285	3	3	3	15	" Mitchell's Creek Reefs towards Palmer's Oakey... ..	225
286	...	3	3	5	" Mitchell's Creek to Western Road at Meadow Flat	75
287	6	6	6	5	" Macquarie Plains to Bloom Hill	25
288	3	3	3	11	" O'Connell's Plains Road, <i>via</i> Dirty Swamp, to Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell's Plains	165
289	1	1	1	30	" Bathurst, <i>via</i> Kelloshiel, to near Monkey Hill	1,500
290	3	3	3	34	" Bathurst to Ophir	510
291	1	1	1	29	" Bathurst to Sofala, <i>via</i> Peel and Wyagdon	1,450
292	2	2	2	9	" Peel to Duramana	225
293	1	1	1	12	" Sofala, Cockatoo Hill, at Monkey Hill	600
294	3	3	3	16	" Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road	240
295	2	2	2	15	" Mount Lawson, <i>via</i> Judge's Creek, to Thompson's Creek	375
296	...	2	2	5	" Evans Plains, <i>via</i> the Bald Hill, to Trunkey Road	125
297	2	2	2	9	" Rockley, <i>via</i> Campbell's River, to the Dog Rocks	225
298	4	4	4	20	" Rockley to the Isabella River	200
299	1	1	1	16	" Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley	800
300	4	4	4	3	" Rockley Road to Camping Reserve, Vale Creek	30
301	4	4	4	13	" Bathurst and Caloola Road to Tea-pot Swamp	130
302	4	4	4	30	" Bathurst, <i>via</i> Gorman's Hill to Campbell's River	300
303	2	2	2	5	" Bathurst, Campbell's River Road, Perth	125
304	2	2	2	13	" Caloola Road, <i>via</i> Limekilns, to Rockley Road	325
305	1	1	1	38	" Bathurst to Caloola and Trunkey Gold Field	1,900
306	1	1	1	5	" Newbridge Station to Caloola	250
307	2	2	2	15	" Arthur Town to Tuena	375
308	1	1	1	17	" Newbridge, <i>via</i> Hobbey's, to Arthur Town	850
309	2	2	2	36	" Hill End, <i>via</i> Bragg's, to Main Western Road	1,050
310	4	4	4	10	" Mallow Grove towards Trunkey	100
311	2	1	1	12	" Tea-pot Swamp, <i>via</i> Five Islands, to No. 1 Swamp	600
312	1	1	1	14	" Blayney, to Shaw and No. 1 Swamp	700
313	...	2	2	10	" Blayney to Graham's Town... ..	250
314	2	1	1	8	" Blayney, <i>via</i> Hood's, to Tea-pot Swamp	400
315	4	4	4	13	" Tea-pot Swamp, <i>via</i> Mallow Grove, to Carcoar	130
316	2	2	2	25	" Orange to Carcoar	625
317	4	3	3	14	" Cargo to Canowindra	210
318	1	1	1	50	" Orange, <i>via</i> Cargo, to Nanima	2,500
319	6	6	6	12	" Lewis Ponds to Orange	60
320	4	4	4	10	" Orange to Mullion	100
321	2	2	2	12	" Orange to Conoblas	300
322	...	3	3	8	" Orange to the Pinnacle at Renshaw's	120
323	...	2	2	5	" Spring Terrace to Long Swamp	125
324	...	2	2	5	" Blayney, <i>via</i> Parker's, to Five Islands	125
325	...	3	3	5	" Marten's to Spring Hill Railway Station	75
326	...	3	3	12	" Cargo to Cudal	180
				1,587	Carried forward	£ 39,397

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.				1,587	£
Western Roads—continued.						
					Brought forward	39,397
327	3	2	2	16	Road from Orange to Cadia	400
328	3	3	3	16	„ Orange to Ophir	240
329	3	2	2	5	„ Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	125
330	4	4	4	15	„ Orange and Cadia Road to Four-mile Creek	150
331	2	1	1	12	„ Forest Reefs to Blayney	600
332	...	1	1	4	„ Matthews' to Brown's Creek Mine...	200
333	2	2	2	10	„ Blayney to Guyong	250
334	2	2	2	10	„ Spring Grove, <i>via</i> Guyong, to Byng	250
335	3	3	3	4	„ Western Road, at Faviell's, to Byng	60
336	3	3	3	14	„ Icely to Spring Grove Railway Station	210
337	4	4	4	12	„ Orange to Icely	120
338	2	1	1	12	„ Spring Grove Railway Station to Cadia	600
339	...	2	2	10	„ Ironbarks Railway Station to Macquarie River	250
340	2	2	2	6	„ Spring Hill Station to Hennessy's, on Cadia Road	150
341	2	2	2	10	„ Lucknow, <i>via</i> Spring Hill, to the Carcoar Road	250
342	2	2	2	28	„ Molong, <i>via</i> Toohey's Inn, to Toogong	700
343	2	2	2	40	„ Molong to Obley	1,000
344	3	3	3	22	„ Molong to Warne Railway Station	380
345	...	6	6	20	„ Burrawong, Cross Roads to Bolderogery	100
346	3	3	3	16	„ Stony Creek to Burrendong	240
347	...	2	2	4	„ Springs Railway Station to Newrea Bridge	100
348	2	2	2	25	„ Wellington, <i>via</i> Curra Creek, to Buckinbah	625
349	3	3	3	22	„ Wellington to Burrendong	330
350	4	4	4	18	„ Wellington to Arthurville	180
351	...	3	3	5	„ Dirt Hole Creek to Burnt Yards	75
352	3	1	1	5	„ Carcoar to Village of Shaw	250
353	...	3	3	30	„ Boga Bogalong to Marsden	450
354	4	4	4	30	„ Grenfell to Goolagong	300
355	6	4	4	50	„ Grenfell to Morangarell	500
356	6	6	6	47	„ Cowra to Young	235
357	4	3	3	20	„ Cowra to Canowindra	300
358	5	5	5	60	„ Cowra to Forbes, south bank of Lachlan	420
359	...	5	5	20	„ Cowra to Milburn Creek	140
360	6	4	4	30	„ Cowra, <i>via</i> Morongola and Neilar towards Frogmore	300
361	4	2	2	8	„ Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	200
362	2	2	2	30	„ Mandurama to Canowindra	750
363	...	2	2	10	„ Mandurama to Galley Swamp	250
364	...	2	2	12	„ Sheet of Bark, <i>via</i> Wood's Flat, to Mount McDonald	300
365	...	4	4	30	„ Biggar to Mount McDonald	300
366	2	3	3	30	„ Lyndhurst, <i>via</i> Cobb's, to the Abererombie	450
367	3	3	3	22	„ Canowindra to Eugowra	330
368	1	1	1	50	„ Boree to Parkes	2,500
369	3	3	3	21	„ Forbes to Parkes	315
370	2	3	3	60	„ Forbes to Condobolin	900
371	...	4	4	30	„ Forbes to Bogan	300
372	3	3	3	70	„ Parkes to Condobolin	1,050
373	4	4	4	45	„ Grenfell to Forbes	450
374	6	6	6	65	„ Forbes to South Condobolin	325
375	4	4	4	50	„ Wellington to Cobborah	500
376	3	3	3	70	„ Faulkner's, <i>via</i> Cobborah, to Gilgandra	1,050
377	3	4	4	70	„ Cullenbone to Dubbo	700
378	2	2	2	104	„ Dubbo to Coonamble	2,600
379	4	4	4	40	„ Obley to Dubbo	400
				3,052	Total miles.	£ 63,497
Southern Roads.						
380	...	1	1	8	Road from La Perouse Road to Little Bay (Sanatorium Road)	400
381	1	1	1	3	„ Half-way House to Rocky Point (Rocky Point Road)	150
382	...	...	1	1	„ Banks Meadow to Whisker's Road	50
383	1	1	1	7	„ Tom Ugly's Point, <i>via</i> West's Forest Road and Kingsgrove and Croydon Park, to Main Southern Road, near Croydon	350
				19	Carried forward	£ 950

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Southern Roads—continued.						£
					Brought forward	950
384	1	1	1	10	Road from Rocky Point Road to George's River (Forest Road)	500
385	3	3	3	5	" Illawarra Road to Bond's Road (Broad-arrow and Stony Creek Road)	75
386	4	4	4	6	" Bringelly Cross Roads to the Cobbitty Road	60
387	1	1	1	4	" Campbelltown Municipality to Narellan	200
388	1	1	1	23	" Picton, <i>via</i> Vanderville, to foot of Burragorang Mountain	1,150
389	3	3	3	4	" Appin to Brooke's Point	60
390	3	3	3	8	" Foot of Burragorang Mountain to Cox's River	120
391	3	3	3	8	" Foot of Burragorang Mountain, up the Wollondilly	120
392	2	1	1	12	" Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue-Gum Forest... ..	600
393	6	6	6	7	" Bulli Pass to Cataract River	35
394	1	1	1	38	" Moss Vale, <i>via</i> Kangaroo Valley, to Nowra	1,900
395	1	1	1	30	" Moss Vale and Nowra Road, <i>via</i> Robertson, to foot of Jamberoo Mountain... ..	1,500
396	1	1	1	22	" Old South Road, from Cross Roads, <i>via</i> Moss Vale, to Little Forest	1,100
397	1	1	1	18	" Bowral, <i>via</i> Alcorn's Hill, to Village of Robertson	900
398	1	1	1	3	" Fitz Roy Iron Mines to Bowral	150
399	3	3	3	2	" Old South Road, Mittagong, to Southern Road, near Fitz Roy Inn	30
400	1	1	1	5	" Main Southern Road near Berrima to Bowral	250
401	1	1	1	2	" Bowral to Lower Mittagong (Merrigang Road)	100
402	...	...	...	1	" Bowral Road to Burradoo Platform	50
403	1	1	1	4	" Berrima to Railway Station at Moss Vale... ..	200
404	1	1	1	3	" Kangaroo Ground Road at Byrnes', <i>via</i> C. Throsby's, to Old South Road at Moss Vale... ..	150
405	...	3	3	18	" Moss Vale and Shoalhaven Road, <i>via</i> Meryla Creek, to Wallanderry Road	270
406	2	2	2	3	" Sutton Forest to Main South Road, near Cowley's	75
407	2	4	4	7	" Sutton Forest to Bundanoon	70
408	5	5	5	10	" Cross Roads towards Taralga	70
409	3	3	3	12	" The Kangaloon Road, at Robertson Park, to near Mount Murray	180
410	3	3	3	6	" Near Wallaby Creek, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Central Illawarra	90
411	1	1	1	1	" Alcorn's Store to the Macquarie Pass Road	50
412	2	2	2	9	" Kiama Road, at Blenkinsop's, <i>via</i> Wild's Meadows to Barrangarry Road	225
413	2	2	2	2	" Burrawang to Robertson Road	50
414	...	2	2	4	" Wild's Meadows to Robertson Road	100
415	5	5	5	75	" Nowra <i>via</i> Narriga to Braidwood	525
416	3	3	3	20	" Nowra to Yalwal	300
417	2	2	1	47	" Nowra, <i>via</i> Tomerong, to Milton	2,350
418	2	2	2	12	" Kangaroo Valley to Broughton's Creek	300
419	...	3	3	5	" Woodhill, Brogher's Creek, to the Kangaroo Valley and Broughton Creek Road	75
420	2	2	2	12	" Marulan to Greenwich Park	300
421	3	3	3	14	" Greenwich Park to Towrang	210
422	4	4	4	18	" South Road, at Towrang, <i>via</i> Lockyersleigh, to Paddy River	180
423	1	1	1	6	" Marulan to the Limekilns	300
424	2	1	1	25	" Marulan, <i>via</i> Bungonia and Jacqua, to Windellama	1,250
425	..	2	2	3	" Bungonia to Inverary Park	75
426	2	2	2	17	" Goulburn to Bungonia	425
427	1	1	1	22	" Goulburn to Windellama	1,100
428	1	1	1	40	" Goulburn, <i>via</i> Taralga, to Curraweela	2,000
429	2	2	2	23	" Goulburn to Upper Tarlo and Roslyn	575
430	...	4	4	9	" Campbell's Lane, Middle Arm Road to Rhyanna... ..	90
431	4	4	4	5	" Goulburn and Tuena Road, <i>via</i> Limekilns, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road	50
432	1	1	1	42	" Goulburn, <i>via</i> Crookwell, to Binda... ..	2,100
433	1	1	1	39	" Goulburn, <i>via</i> Gullen, to Wheeo	1,950
434	2	2	2	15	" Goulburn, <i>via</i> Mummell, to Pomeroy	375
435	3	2	2	10	" Collector to Main Southern Road, at Bredalbane	250
				765	Carried forward	£ 26,160

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.				765
Southern Roads—continued.						£
					Brought forward	26,160
436	3	3	3	17	Road from Collector to Gunning	255
437	3	3	3	15	Collector towards Goulburn	225
438	2	2	2	24	Collector, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Tiranna	600
439	5	3	3	12	Wheeo to Binda	180
440	2	2	2	10	Wheeo towards Crookwell	250
441	5	5	5	26	Crookwell, <i>via</i> Grabben Gullen, to Gunning	182
442	2	2	2	57	Goulburn and Binda Road, at Mount Wayo, <i>via</i> Tuena to the Abercrombie River	1,425
443	5	5	5	5	Goulburn and Wheeo Road, at Hawthorn's Tree, to the Wheeo and Crookwell Road	35
444	5	5	5	15	Bigga to the Abercrombie	105
445	3	3	3	12	Goulburn and Tuena Road, <i>via</i> Fullerton, to Sher- wood	180
446	2	3	3	18	Taralga to Laggan	270
447	...	5	5	6	Taralga to Rockwell	42
448	...	5	5	10	Rockwell to Leighwood	70
449	5	5	5	12	Taralga, <i>via</i> Bannaby, towards Swallowtail	84
450	5	5	5	12	Laggan, <i>via</i> Golspie, to Leighwood	84
451	5	3	3	8	Golspie to Taralga and Rockwell Road	120
452	3	3	3	36	Wheeo to Burrowa	540
453	2	2	2	15	Gullen, <i>via</i> Crookwell, to Laggan	375
454	...	5	5	6	Crookwell, <i>via</i> Red Ground, to Laggan and Binda Road	42
455	3	3	3	13	Laggan to Binda	195
456	...	5	5	16	Binda to Peelwood	112
457	3	3	3	7	Cotta Walla to road Mount Wayo to Peelwood	105
458	2	2	2	15	Bungendore to Doughboy Hill	375
459	3	3	3	20	Bungendore, <i>via</i> Molonglo, to Queanbeyan and Bungendore Road	300
460	6	6	6	10	Bungendore and Molonglo Road to Black Range	50
461	1	1	1	32	Braidwood to Nelligen—Clyde Road	1,600
462	...	...	5	6	Nelligen to Bateman's Bay	42
463	6	5	5	9	Nelligen to Bateman's Bay and Milton Road at M'Millan's	63
464	4	4	4	13	Milton and Bateman's Bay <i>via</i> Woodburn Road to Brooman's Ford	130
465	2	2	2	75	Milton, <i>via</i> Bateman's Bay and Moruya, to Bodalla	1,875
466	1	1	1	16	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Dirty Butter Creek, to Araluen	800
467	4	4	4	27	Braidwood to Molonglo (Cole's Line)	270
468	2	2	2	36	Araluen to Moruya	900
469	2	2	2	10	Braidwood to Elrington	250
470	3	2	2	9	Braidwood to Sergeant's Point (Little River)	225
471	6	6	6	8	Serjeant's Point (Little River) to Clyde River	40
472	6	6	6	15	Braidwood and Tarago Road, <i>via</i> Larbert to Lower Boro	75
473	4	3	3	7	Elrington to Ballalaba	105
474	3	3	3	12	Braidwood <i>via</i> Reidsdale to Bell's Creek	180
475	4	3	4	5	Reidsdale to Warnumbucca (Tudor Valley Road)	50
476	3	3	3	8	Elrington to Araluen	120
477	2	2	2	12	Monga to Major's Creek, "Elrington"	300
478	3	3	3	22	Major's Creek to Fairfield	330
479	4	1	1	7	Cathcart to Bibenluka Junction	350
480	3	2	2	18	Candelo to Brown Mountain, <i>via</i> Mogila	450
481	3	3	3	18	Candelo, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Burrowgate	270
482	3	3	3	24	Brown Mountain, <i>via</i> Kameruka, to Finger-post	360
483	2	2	2	2	Candelo to Kameruka	50
484	3	3	3	8	Burrogate to Honeysuckle	120
485	...	3	3	12	Tovamba to New Buildings	180
486	2	2	2	38	Cathcart Junction, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Panbula	950
487	2	2	2	6	Panbula to Wolumla	150
488	3	3	3	13	Wolumla Junction to Cross Roads	195
489	4	4	4	10	Wolumla, <i>via</i> Lithgow Flat, to Candelo and Wyndham Road	100
490	4	4	4	12	Merimbula to Jellatt Jellatt	120
					Carried forward	£ 43,011
				1,652		

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.				1,652	£
Southern Roads—continued.						
					Brought forward	48,011
491	4	4	4	6	Road from Briandairy to Bega	60
492	1	1	1	12	Bega, <i>via</i> Jellatt Jellatt, to Tathra... ..	600
493	1	1	1	12	" Bega to Wolumla	600
494	2	2	2	56	" Bega to Bodalla	1,400
495	4	3	3	16	" Cobargo to Bermagui	240
496	4	4	4	23	" Cobargo, <i>via</i> Wandellow and Yaurie, to Wadbilliga	345
497	3	2	2	16	" Bega to Numbugga and Bembooka	400
498	2	2	2	18	" Bega to Wapangue	450
499	3	3	3	27	" Bodalla to Dignam's Creek, <i>via</i> Cowderoy's and Hawdon's... ..	405
500	4	3	3	18	" Pitman's Bridge, <i>via</i> Wagonga Heads, to Bodalla...	270
501	5	3	3	16	" Eden to Sturt	240
502	1	1	1	12	" Eden to Panbula	600
503	3	3	3	40	" Cooma to Jindabyne... ..	600
504	4	4	4	12	" Cooma and Jindabyne Road near Coolringdon to Middlingbank	120
505	3	3	3	20	" Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Buckley's Crossing	300
506	3	2	2	52	" Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Kiandra	1,300
507	1	1	1	54	" Cooma to Bombala	2,700
508	4	4	4	26	" Cooma to Count-a-guinea, <i>via</i> the Big Badger	260
509	4	3	3	80	" Cooma to Braidwood	1,200
510	4	3	3	21	" Cooma to Bobundarah	315
511	3	3	3	9	" Buckley's Crossing to Boloco	135
512	4	4	4	38	" Bibenluke to Bobundarah	380
513	5	5	5	45	" Bobundarah to Seymour	315
514	2	2	2	18	" Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge	450
515	2	2	2	22	" Bombala to Delegate	550
516	3	3	3	14	" Bombala to Gunningrah N., <i>via</i> Bukalong	210
517	4	4	4	8	" Old Burra Road	80
518	1	1	1	42	" Queanbeyan, <i>via</i> Gundaroo, to Gunning	2,100
519	2	2	2	46	" Main Southern Road near Yass to Bungendore ...	1,150
520	2	2	2	34	" Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman	850
521	3	3	3	24	" South Road, near Yass, <i>via</i> Mundoonen, to Fairfield Bridge	360
522	1	1	1	7	" Gunning to Dalton	350
523	3	3	3	43	" Dalton to Burrowa	645
524	3	3	3	17	" Bowning to Binalong	255
525	3	3	3	28	" Sharpening Stone Creek to Burrowa and Binalong Road near Burrowa	420
526	3	3	3	16	" Yass to Woolgarlo	240
527	3	3	3	25	" Dalton to Nawawa	375
528	4	3	3	8	" Dalton to Jerrawa Platform	120
529	3	3	3	12	" Gunning and Burrowa Road to Yass Station ...	180
530	4	5	5	4	" Dalton and Burrowa Road, at Blakeney's Creek, to Pudman Road... ..	50
531	3	2	2	6	" Yass to Manton's Creek	150
532	3	2	2	2	" Sharpening Stone Creek and Burrowa Road, near Walls, to Bowning	50
533	...	4	4	5	" Ginindera to Weetangra	50
534	6	4	4	24	" Queanbeyan to Uryarra Post Office, <i>via</i> Yarrolumna	240
535	4	4	4	15	" Bloomfield Road at Warro Creek, <i>via</i> Boambalo Ford, to Mullion	150
536	4	4	4	15	" Bloomfield Crossing; Murrumbidgee to Cooradig- bee Valley, near Ryrie's	150
537	4	4	4	15	" South Road, near Bookham, to the Cooradigbee Junction	150
538	...	4	4	14	" Ginindera and Gundaroo Road, <i>via</i> Mac's Reef, to Bungendore Road	140
539	...	4	4	8	" Bookham to Bowning and Binalong Road at Illalong	80
540	3	3	3	11	" Yass and Woolgarlo Road, near Black Bog, to Bloomfield	165
					Carried forward	£ 65,956
				2,764		

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.				2,764	£
					Brought forward ...	65,956
541	4	4	4	8	Road from Canberra to Molonglo and Murrumbidgee Rivers	80
542	...	4	4	5	" Main South Road, near McGrath's, to Black Range	50
543	3	3	3	7	" Frogmore to Wheeo and Burrowa Road...	105
544	3	3	5	12	" Wallanbeen to Murrumburrah ...	84
545	2	2	2	30	" Burrowa to Young ...	750
546	4	3	3	60	" Young to Temora ...	900
547	...	3	3	30	" Morangarell to junction with road Young to Temora	450
548	6	6	6	20	" Young and Cowra Road, near Young, to Jerry Bang	100
549	5	5	5	14	" Young, <i>via</i> Irish Jack's Creek and Black Ranges, to Moppity ...	98
550	1	1	1	20	" Binalong to Burrowa ...	1,000
551	1	1	1	54	" Murrumburrah, <i>via</i> Wombat and Young, to Grenfell	2,700
552	...	4	4	7	" Cullinga to Wallendbeen ...	70
553	5	5	5	10	" Murrumburrah to Harden ...	70
554	1	1	1	20	" Gundagai to Tumut ...	1,000
555	2	2	2	14	" Gundagai to Brungle ...	350
556	2	2	2	48	" Gundagai to Wagga Wagga, "north side of River"	1,200
557	3	3	3	16	" Gundagai to Bongongolong ...	240
558	3	3	3	11	" Tumut to Brungle ...	165
559	3	3	3	10	" Tumut to Lacmalac ...	150
560	5	5	5	60	" Tumut to Kiandria ...	420
561	1	1	1	14	" Tumut to Adelong ...	700
562	2	2	2	7	" Gilmore Creek to Reily's Crossing, Adelong Creek	175
563	3	3	3	8	" Reily's Crossing to Reedy Flat ...	120
564	5	4	4	30	" Middle Adelong to Tumberumba ...	300
565	3	3	3	20	" Adelong to Main South Road, at Hillas Creek ...	800
566	1	1	1	24	" Main Southern Road to Middle Adelong ...	1,200
567	3	3	3	23	" Coolac to Cootamundra, <i>via</i> M'Leod's ...	345
568	...	2	2	33	" Cootamundra to Temora ...	825
569	2	2	2	7	" Upper Tumberumba to Tumberumba ...	175
570	1	1	1	30	" Tumberumba <i>via</i> Munderoo to Jingellie ...	1,500
571	2	2	2	30	" Welaregang to Tumberumba Road ...	750
572	3	2	2	100	" Bowna Station to Welaregang ...	2,500
573	2	2	2	40	" South Road, at Little Billabong, to Tumberumba	1,000
574	1	1	1	10	" Carabost to Kiamba ...	500
575	5	5	5	77	" Wagga Wagga to Murrumburrah and Grenfell Road	539
576	2	2	2	32	" Main Southern Road, at Kiamba, to Wagga Wagga	800
577	4	5	5	60	" Wagga Wagga to Narrandera ...	420
578	4	4	4	5	" Wagga Wagga to Lake Albert ...	50
579	3	3	3	28	" Wagga Wagga to Bullenbong ...	420
580	2	2	2	15	" Main Southern Road, at Tarcutta, to Alfred Town	375
581	6	6	6	100	" Conargo to Narrandera, <i>via</i> Cuddel ...	500
582	4	6	6	40	" Wagga Wagga to Cowabee ...	200
583	1	2	2	60	" Rock Railway Station to Urana ...	1,500
584	1	1	1	20	" Culcairn Railway Station, <i>via</i> Morven, to Germanton	1,000
585	...	5	4	30	" Germanton to Cookindind ...	300
586	3	3	3	85	" Albury to Wagga Wagga ...	1,275
587	2	2	2	103	" Albury to Turner's Inn, south of Tocumwall ...	2,575
588	3	3	3	80	" Albury to Urana ...	1,200
589	2	2	2	50	" Albury and Corowa Road to Urana ...	1,250
590	...	6	6	80	" Corowa, <i>via</i> Sandy Ridges and Bull's Plains, to Jerilderie ...	400
591	...	3	3	22	" Howlong to Walbundrie ...	330
592	3	3	3	20	" Walbundrie to Culcairn Railway Station ...	300
593	2	2	3	20	" Gerogery Railway Station, <i>via</i> Jindera, to Bungo-wannah ...	300
594	1	1	1	20	" Gerogery Railway Station, <i>via</i> Bethel, Burrumbuttock, to Howlong ...	1,000
595	5	5	5	20	" Walla Walla to Gerogery Railway Station ...	140
596	4	4	4	120	" Deniliquin to Balranald ...	1,200
597	3	3	3	90	" Deniliquin to Urana ...	1,350
598	4	4	4	30	" Tocumwall to Deniliquin ...	300
599	3	3	3	40	" Deniliquin to Black Swamp ...	600
				4,843	Carried forward ...	£ 104,652

No.	Class.				Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	4,843			
Southern Roads—continued.							
						Brought forward ...	104,652
600	6	6	6	25	Road from Deniliquin to Mathoura Old Road...	...	125
601	6	6	5	24	„ Mathoura to Moama, west side of Railway	...	168
602	5	5	5	70	„ Moama to Moulamein	...	490
603	2	2	2	18	„ Moama to Caloola, Mars, and Womboota...	...	450
604	6	6	6	15	„ Moama to Bama	...	75
605	5	5	5	60	„ Till Till to Oxley Bridge	...	420
606	5	5	5	120	„ Balranald to Hay	...	840
607	...	5	5	100	„ Balranald towards Pooncarrie	...	700
608	5	4	4	100	„ Carathoul to Hillstone, <i>via</i> Gunbar	...	1,000
609	5	5	5	130	„ Hulong Station, to the Lachlan, at Lake Cudgellico Crossing	...	910
610	4	3	3	50	„ Hay to Gunbar	...	750
611	3	3	3	40	„ Lachlan at Wheelbah to Gunbar	...	600
612	3	3	3	40	„ Hay to Black Swamp	...	600
613	3	2	2	50	„ Hay to Booligal	...	1,250
614	5	5	6	120	„ Hay to Narrandera	...	600
615	...	2	2	6	„ Hay and Narrandera Road to Darlington Railway Station	...	150
616	...	...	5	80	„ Hay to Darlington	...	560
617	4	5	6	50	„ Booligal to Hillston	...	250
618	5	5	6	210	„ Booligal to Wilcannia	...	1,050
619	...	4	6	100	„ Wilcannia towards Wentworth	...	500
				6,251	Total miles.	Total ...	£116,140

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as follows:—1st class, £50; 2nd class, £25; 3rd class, £15; 4th class, £10; 5th class, £7; 6th class, £5.

					£
Northern Roads ...	6,090	miles	...	130,361	
Western Roads ...	3,052	„	...	63,497	
Southern Roads ...	6,207	„	...	116,140	
Total ...	15,349	„	Total ...	£309,998	

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBORDINATE ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES.

(SHOWING PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF VOTE ON ESTIMATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1884.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1884.

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Northern Roads.						
						£
1	...	3	3	2	Road from Lane Cove Road to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin Head	30
2	...	3	3	3	" Manly and Pittwater Road to M'Garr's Creek ...	45
3	...	...	4	6	" Peat's Ferry Road to Berowra Creek ...	60
4	5	4	4	29	" Wollombi to Warkworth ...	290
5	2	3	2	7	" Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash...	175
6	5	5	5	6	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarencetown Road (Caswell's Road)	42
7	5	5	5	3	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road, "Miskell's Road"...	21
8	5	5	5	12	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, <i>via</i> the Duck-hole Swamp, to the Parading Ground ...	84
9	3	3	2	10	" Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams River, to Seaham ...	250
10	3	3	3	11	" Seaham, by east side of Williams River, to Clarencetown ...	165
11	...	...	3	10	" Clarencetown towards Thalaba ...	150
12	2	2	2	8	" Raymond Terrace to Hinton ...	200
13	3	3	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham ...	60
14	2	2	2	6	" Raymond Terrace to Hexham ...	150
15	2	2	2	1	" Tomago Crossing-place to Railway Station at Hexham	25
16	4	4	4	5	" Alwick to Hexham ...	50
17	3	3	3	8	" Hexham to Fullerton Cove ...	120
18	3	3	3	5	" Junction of Morpeth Road with Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to East Maitland ...	75
19	2	2	2	5	" East Maitland, <i>via</i> Largs, to Dunmore Bridge ...	125
20	2	2	2	16	" Paterson Punt to Gresford ...	400
21	4	4	4	5	" Vacy Bridge to Summer Hill ...	50
22	2	2	2	17	" Gresford to Eccleston ...	425
23	2	2	2	12	" Gresford to Lostock ...	300
24	4	4	4	13	" Lostock to Carraboler ...	130
25	3	2	2	4	" Penshurst to Alleyn River ...	100
26	4	4	4	8	" Eccleston to Upper Alleyn River ...	80
27	2	2	2	8	" Largs, <i>via</i> Tocal, to Paterson ...	200
28	2	2	2	3	" Union Inn at Rutherford to Ford at Melville ...	75
29	4	4	4	10	" Rutherford to Scotch Corner ...	100
30	4	4	3	3	" West Maitland, <i>via</i> Glenarvon, to Dunmore and Paterson Road ...	45
31	2	2	2	20	" Main Northern Road, near West Maitland, <i>via</i> Cessnock, to eastern foot of the Dividing Range	500
32	3	1	1	5	" the north boundary of West Maitland Municipality, up the right bank of Hunter River ...	250
				265	Carried forward ...	£ 4,772

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.	
	1882.	1883.	1884.				
					Northern Roads—continued.	£	
					265		
					Brought forward	4,772	
33	2	2	2	5	Road from Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	125	
34	3	3	3	3	" Morpeth to Largs	45	
35	4	4	4	4	" Morpeth and Largs Road, through Phoenix Park and Abbotsford, to M'Clymont's Swamp	40	
36	2	2	2	4	" Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs	100	
37	2	2	2	4	" Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road	100	
38	4	4	4	4	" Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick, to Dunn's Creek	40	
39	1	1	1	3	" West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	150	
40	5	5	5	15	" West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	105	
41	3	3	3	17	" Maitland and Paterson Road, within L. Harris's 1,114 acres, to Luskintyre	255	
42	5	5	3	10	" Lochinvar, <i>via</i> Windermere, to Pritchett's 2,000 acres, and loop-line to same place, <i>via</i> Kaloudah	150	
43	3	3	3	5	" Branxton, <i>via</i> Dalwood Ford, to Irishtown	75	
44	3	3	3	2	" Branxton and Irishtown Road to Greta	30	
45	4	4	4	4	" Branxton to Elderslie	40	
46	3	3	3	12	" Branxton, <i>via</i> Elderslie Bridge and Glendon Brook, to junction with Paterson and Gresford Road...	180	
47	4	4	4	4	" Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope	40	
48	4	4	3	14	" Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, to Cessnock, on Wollombi Road	210	
49	3	3	3	13	" Pokolbin Hills to Cessnock Road	195	
50	4	4	4	6	" Cessnock to south-west corner of M'Donald's 1,050 acres at Pokolbin (Marrowbone Road)	60	
51	4	3	3	11	" Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon, to Main Northern Road, near Singleton...	165	
52	4	4	4	31	" Singleton, <i>via</i> Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat	310	
53	4	4	4	37	" Singleton, <i>via</i> Boyce's, at Glendon Brook, to Gresford	370	
54	4	4	4	9	" Cooper's Flat Road to Karakoora Creek and up that creek	90	
55	4	4	4	10	" Camberwell to Goorangoola Road	100	
56	4	4	4	15	" Goorangoola Road to Carrow Brook	150	
57	...	...	5	7	" Goorangoola Road to Bowman's Creek	49
58	4	4	4	17	" Singleton to Dyrning, <i>via</i> Redbournebury	170	
59	4	4	3	12	" Singleton, <i>via</i> Abbey Green, to Bulga	180	
60	4	3	3	15	" Singleton, <i>via</i> Wittingham Reserve, to Broke	225	
61	4	4	4	10	" Broke, <i>via</i> Nine-mile Creek, to the Munnimba and Warkworth Road	100	
62	3	3	3	20	" Singleton to Jerry's Plains	300	
63	4	4	3	6	" Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	90	
64	4	4	5	8	" Warkworth Road to the Jerry's Plains Road	56	
65	6	6	6	16	" Scone, <i>via</i> Dartbrook and Kayugah, to Muswellbrook	80	
66	5	5	5	25	" Merriwa to top of Main Range	175	
67	4	4	4	15	" Blandford, <i>via</i> Box-tree, to Timor	150	
68	...	...	6	4	" Kangaroo Flat to Quirindi	20
69	...	4	4	7	" Quirindi to Warrah Ridge	70	
70	3	3	3	10	" Underbank to Upper Chichester	150	
71	4	4	4	9	" Underbank to Upper Williams	90	
72	...	...	6	21	" Wingham and Nowendoc Road to Upper Manning	105
73	3	3	3	2	" Tinonee and Bohnock Road to south channel of the Manning River (Redbank Road)	30	
74	4	4	4	9	" Innis, <i>via</i> Morton's Creek, to Papenborough Creek, and J. Gurney's	90	
75	4	4	3	24	" Grafton, <i>via</i> Copmanhurst, to Apple-tree Flat	360	
76	...	...	4	5	" Copmanhurst to Stockyard Creek	50
77	5	5	5	35	" Smith's Flat Road to the Solferino Road	245	
78	4	4	4	10	" Brush Grove to Rocky Mouth	100	
				794	Total miles.	Total	£ 10,782

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Western Roads.						
						£
79	2	2	2	3	Road from Main Western Road to Canterbury	75
80	2	2	2	2	„ Main Western Road to Rookwood Railway Station	50
81	3	3	3	6	„ Main Western Road, near Parramatta, to Main Southern Road (Woodville Road)	90
82	3	3	3	2	„ Main Western Road to Government Wharf at Longbottom	30
83	...	2	2	2	„ Main Western Road, <i>via</i> Newington, to the Parramatta River	50
84	3	3	3	2	„ Longbottom to Breakfast Point	30
85	4	4	4	2	„ Cabaritta Point Road to Major's Bay Road	20
86	3	3	3	3	„ Main Western Road towards Parramatta River (Concord Road)	45
87	2	2	2	4	„ Parramatta to Pennant Hills	100
88	4	3	3	2	„ Pennant Hills Road to Shepherd's 60 acres	30
89	2	2	2	4	„ Broken-back Bridge to Pennant Hills	100
90	2	2	2	1	„ Pennant Hills, at Duggan's Corner, to Parramatta and Ryde Road	25
91	...	3	3	7	„ Pennant Hills Road, at Bevan's Corner, to Rogan's Hill	105
92	1	1	1	1	„ Parramatta and Ryde Road to Pennant Hills Wharf	50
93	2	2	2	7	„ the Western Boundary of Ryde Municipality, at Duggan's Corner, <i>via</i> Pennant Hills, to Castle Hill, to the Road from Baulkham Hills to G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural	175
94	4	4	4	2	„ Main North Road at Castle Hill to Government Reserve (Old Castle Hill Road)	20
95	5	5	5	2	„ Old Castle Hill Road to Government Reserve	14
96	2	2	2	1	„ Castle Hill to the Old Parramatta Road	25
97	2	2	2	5	„ Parramatta and Windsor Road to Pearse's, at Seven Hills	125
98	...	...	3	2	„ Seven Hills Road to Vardy's Grant	30
99	2	2	2	4	„ Seven Hills Railway Station to Windsor Road	100
100	2	2	2	4	„ Rooty Hill Railway Station to Blacktown Road	100
101	6	6	6	4	„ Main Western Road, near Fox-under-the-Hill, to the Seven Hills Road (Toongabbee Road)	20
102	4	4	4	5	„ Toongabbee Creek to Windsor Road	50
103	3	3	3	19	„ Main Western Road, near Prospect, to Richmond (Blacktown Road)	285
104	2	2	2	3	„ Blacktown Road to Seven Hills Railway Station	75
105	4	4	4	3	„ Main Western Road, <i>via</i> Bungarribee, to Blacktown Railway Station (Flushcombe Road)	30
106	3	3	3	8	„ Penrith to Dr. Clarke's Bridge	120
107	3	3	3	18	„ Main Western Road, near Penrith, to Bringelly Cross Roads	270
108	4	4	4	26	„ Parramatta Municipality to Richmond Bridge	260
109	3	3	3	10	„ Penrith Municipality, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, to Richmond	150
110	...	...	4	10	„ Penrith Municipality at Blaxland's Crossing to Werombi Post Office	100
111	...	2	2	6	„ Emu Plains to Wascoe's	150
112	2	2	2	11	„ Parramatta and Windsor Road, at Baulkham Hills, to south boundary of G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural (Great North Road)	275
113	3	3	2	5	„ Dr. Clarke's Bridge to Richmond	125
114	6	6	6	15	„ South boundary of G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural to its junction with Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road)	75
115	...	6	5	9	„ Round corner at Dural to Rouse Hill	63
116	4	4	4	6	„ Colah to Dural (North Colah Road)	60
117	3	3	3	2	„ Nelson to Rouse Hill	30
118	2	2	4	2	„ Wilberforce to Pitt Town Punt	20
119	2	2	2	6	„ Pitt Town Punt to Mulgrave Railway Station	150
120	2	2	2	3	„ Pitt Town and Mulgrave Road, through Pitt Town Bottoms	75
121	4	4	4	12	„ Pitt Town to Maroota	120
122	3	3	3	13	„ Windsor to Blacktown Road	45
123	1	1	2	7	„ Windsor <i>via</i> Cornwallis to Richmond	175
124	...	2	2	2	„ Richmond to Cornwallis Road (Benson's Lane)	50
125	5	5	3	4	„ Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	28
				267	Carried forward	£ 4,190

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Western Roads—continued.						£
				267	Brought forward	4,190
126	5	5	5	9	Road from Enfield and Wood's Falls Road, opposite Belmont, <i>via</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line, North Kurrjong...	90
127	2	2	1	4	" Windsor Bridge to top of Gorrick's Hill	200
128	...	...	2	2	" Nicholl's Corner <i>via</i> Hibbert's Lane to Enfield Road	50
129	5	5	5	6	" Sackville Road near Ebenezer <i>via</i> Page's Ferry to Maroota	42
130	5	5	5	4	" Churchill's Wharf <i>via</i> Sackville Post Office to Page's Ferry Road	28
131	6	6	6	14	" Bulga Road to West Portland (Wheelbarrow Road)	70
132	2	2	2	5	" Queen's Road, Mt. Wilson	125
133	4	4	4	25	" Mudgee Road to Glen Alice	250
134	3	3	3	3	" Gulgong to Martin's Crossing	45
135	6	6	6	12	" Rylstone to Narengo	60
136	6	6	6	30	" Rylstone, <i>via</i> Bogie, to Capertee	150
137	...	...	3	10	" Wall's Junction to Botobolar	150
138	4	4	4	16	" Cudgegong Municipality to Merrendee	160
139	4	4	4	30	" Grattai, <i>via</i> Windeyer and Pyramul, to Sally's Flat	300
140	...	...	5	12	" Sally's Flat to Dougherty's	84
141	...	4	4	14	" Windeyer <i>via</i> Campbell's Creek to Raynor's	140
142	4	4	4	4	" Peel to Junction of Kelso and Sofala Road	40
143	3	3	3	12	" Sofala to Palmer's Oakey Creek	180
144	3	3	3	9	" Kelso and Sofala Road, at Cheshire Creek, to Upper Turon	135
145	3	3	3	5	" Bathurst Road, at Kirkconnell, to Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reefs	75
146	5	5	5	18	" Cargo Road, <i>via</i> Paling Yard Creek, to Cudal	126
147	5	5	5	16	" Cowra to Hovell's Creek	112
				527	Total miles. Total	£ 6,802
Southern Roads.						
148	2	2	2	7	Part of Road from Sydney to South Head (Upper South Head Road) *	175
149	2	2	2	5	Lower South Head Road	125
150	2	2	2	1	Road from Lower South Head Road to Darling Point	25
151	4	4	4	4	" Sydney to Coogee (Randwick Road)	40
152	4	4	4	3	" Randwick Road to Upper South Head Road at Waverley	30
153	2	2	2	7	" Sydney to Banks Meadow (Botany Road)	175
154	4	4	1	2	" Half-way House, Botany Road, <i>via</i> Ricketty-street, towards Botany Bay	100
155	4	4	4	2	" Botany Road, at Williamson's, <i>via</i> Franksville, to Cook's River Road	20
156	1	1	1	3	" Banks Meadow, <i>via</i> Lord's and Handcock's, to the Botany Road, near the Tannery	150
157	2	2	2	4	" Banks Meadow to Botany Road (Whisker's Road)	100
158	2	2	2	3	" Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road	75
159	3	3	3	2	" Newtown Road, near the Church, to the Botany Road	30
160	2	2	2	2	" Norwood to the Old Canterbury Road (New Canterbury Road)	50
161	4	4	4	5	" Main Southern Road, near Burwood, over Cook's River, into Parish of St. George	50
162	2	2	2	3	" Irishtown to Rookwood Railway Station	75
163	2	2	2	15	" Rocky Point Road, at Koggerah, <i>via</i> George's River Punt, to Bottle Forest	375
164	2	2	2	10	" Canterbury, <i>via</i> Saltpan Creek, to George's River	250
165	3	3	3	3	" Main Southern Road near Irishtown to George's River (Old Road)	45
166	...	3	3	3	" Main Southern Road at Drutt Town to Punchbowl Road (Rolland-street)	45
				83	Carried forward	£ 1,985

No.	Clas.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
Southern Roads—continued.						£
				83	Brought forward	1,935
167	2	2	2	2	Road from Main Southern Road to Punchbowl Creek ...	50
168	3	2	2	4	„ Punchbowl Creek to Saltpan Creek ...	100
169	3	3	3	5	„ Auburn and Bankstown Road, <i>via</i> Auburn Park, to Main South Road ...	75
170	1	1	1	1	„ Woodville Road to Guildford Railway Platform ...	50
171	2	2	2	2	„ Woodville Road to Fairfield Railway Station ...	50
172	2	2	2	4	„ Fairfield Railway Station, <i>via</i> Smithfield, to Prospect Creek Municipality ...	100
173	2	2	2	2	„ Kenyon's Bridge, towards Cabramatta, to boundary of Liverpool Municipality ...	50
174	3	3	3	10	„ Liverpool Municipality to Penrith and Bringelly Road (part of Orphan School Road) ...	150
175	4	3	3	8	„ Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworthy, to Illawarra Road ...	120
176	4	4	4	5	„ Liverpool Municipality to Old Cowpasture Road (Bernera Road) ...	50
177	5	5	3	2	„ Liverpool Municipality to Fairfield Railway Station ...	30
178	3	3	3	6	„ Carne's Hill to Junction of Bringelly Road ...	90
179	4	4	4	18	„ Main Southern Road, at Carne's Hill, <i>via</i> Green- dale towards Penrith ...	180
180	4	4	4	10	„ Main Southern Road to Campbelltown Municipality ...	100
181	2	2	2	4	„ Menangle to Main South Road, at foot of Razorback ...	100
182	5	5	5	12	„ Menangle to Picton ...	84
183	4	4	4	4	„ Main Southern Road at Camden to Road from Menangle to Main Southern Road ...	40
184	...	3	3	3	„ Main South Road, near Camden Bridge, to Glenlee ...	45
185	5	5	5	3	„ Main Southern Road to Campbelltown Road, near Denham Court ...	21
186	3	3	3	4	„ Great Southern Road, near Raby, to the Campbell- town Road at Minto ...	60
187	3	3	3	10	„ Main Southern Road to Cobbitty ...	150
188	3	3	3	2	„ Main Southern Road at Narellan, through Orielton, to Liverpool and Cobbitty Road ...	30
189	4	4	4	3	„ Narellan to Elderslie ("German's Road") ...	30
190	5	5	5	8	„ Cobbitty to Matavai, Westwood, and Vermont ...	56
191	3	2	2	7	„ Main South Road, near Camden, to Mulgoa Forest and Vanderville ...	175
192	5	5	5	3	„ Main South Road, at Cawdors, to Westbrook Bridge ...	21
193	3	2	2	10	„ the Camden and Vanderville Road, at Lefevre's Corner, <i>via</i> the new Bridge across Mount Hunter Creek, to Mulgoa Forest ...	250
194	4	4	4	8	„ Oaks, <i>via</i> Mulgoa Forest, towards Penrith ...	80
195	4	4	4	2	„ Camden and Mulgoa Road to Glendarual and Brownlow Hill ...	20
196	4	4	4	8	„ Broughton's Pass, <i>via</i> Wilton, to Stonequarry Creek ...	80
197	2	2	2	9	„ Appin and Mount Keira Road, <i>via</i> Douglas Park Railway Station, to Soapy Flat Creek ...	225
198	3	2	2	4	„ Appin to Broughton's Pass ...	100
199	4	4	4	18	„ Bottle Forest to Main South Coast Road, at West- macott's Pass ...	180
200	4	4	4	17	„ Wollongong and Kiama Road, to Mount Keira, towards Appin ...	170
201	6	6	6	10	„ West Bargo, <i>via</i> the Pot-holes, to Main Southern Road ...	50
202	2	2	2	4	„ Old South Road, near P. H. Throsby's, <i>via</i> Pigott's, to Bowral ...	100
203	5	5	5	7	„ Wells' Creek to Paddy's River ...	49
204	5	5	5	10	„ Berrima, <i>via</i> Soapy Flat, to Wanganderi ...	70
205	3	3	3	3	„ Throsby Park and Kiama Road, at M'Cullum's, to the Mittagong and Illawarra Road, at Simpson's 200 acres ...	45
206	2	2	2	5	„ Kiama Road, at Bunter's, to Cedar Mountain Road ...	125
207	4	4	4	5	„ Throsby Park and Robertson Road, at Cotton Company's Reserve, to Lake's and Wake- ford's farms ...	50
208	3	3	3	8	„ Kangaroo River Bridge, along north side of river, to Wallanderry ...	120
209	5	5	5	8	„ Nowra Bridge to Illaroo ...	56
210	5	5	5	9	„ Nowra Municipality to Burriar ...	63
				270	Carried forward	£ 5,775

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1882.	1883.	1884.			
					270	
					Brought forward	£ 5,775
211	3	3	3	2	Road from Eastern boundary of Nowra Municipality through Terrara to Greenwell Point Road	30
212	4	4	4	7	„ Main South Coast Road to Jervis Bay	70
213	4	4	4	30	„ Kippielaw, <i>via</i> Gurrunda and Bialla, to Dalton on the Fish River	300
214	3	3	3	10	„ Kippielaw Ford, <i>via</i> Parkesburne, to Bredalbane Railway Station	150
215	3	3	3	15	„ Collector and Gundaroo, Road <i>via</i> marked tree line, to Main Road Gunning to Queanbeyan	225
216	4	4	4	24	„ Binda to Bigga	240
217	5	5	5	40	„ Narriga to Braidwood	280
218	4	4	4	36	„ Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, near Woodburn, <i>via</i> Brooman's Ford to Nelligan	360
219	4	4	5	10	„ Foxlow to Molonglo	70
220	5	5	5	10	„ Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiara, to Moruya	70
221	5	4	4	10	„ Araluen, <i>via</i> Bettowynd, to Back Creek	100
222	3	3	3	6	„ Moruya to the Heads	90
223	5	5	5	8	„ Wagonga to Eurobodalla	56
224	5	5	5	8	„ Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah	56
225	2	2	2	4	„ Panbula to Merimbula	100
226	...	4	4	13	„ Bombala, <i>via</i> Maharatta, to Mila	130
227	5	4	4	15	„ Ginindera to Gundaroo	150
228	5	5	5	23	„ Queanbeyan <i>via</i> Lanyon Ford to Naas	161
				541	Total miles.	£ 8,413

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION:—						£
Northern Roads	...	...	794	miles	...	10,782
Western Roads	...	...	527	„	...	6,802
Southern Roads	...	...	541	„	...	8,413
Total	...	...	1,862		Total	25,997

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as under:—

1st Class	...	£50 per mile	4th Class	...	£10 per mile
2nd Class	...	25 „	5th Class	...	7 „
3rd Class	...	15 „	6th Class	...	5 „

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(AMOUNTS TO BE OMITTED FROM ESTIMATES FOR 1884.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 March, 1884.

SCHEDULE showing in detail amounts intended to be omitted from the Estimates for 1884.

(Roads and Bridges Department.)

Name of Road, Bridge, &c.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Road, Grafton to Glen Innes, from £75 to £50 per mile... ..	3,625	0	0
Contingent Works for Roads under Department, from £15,000 to £12,000	3,000	0	0
Minor Roads—to make amount same as last year... ..	40,000	0	0
Bridges on Road Wilcannia to Bourke	3,815	0	0
Bridge, Bungle Gully, Walgett to Coonamble	1,500	0	0
„ Castlereagh River, at Meregoen	1,600	0	0
„ Pappinbarra Creek	800	0	0
„ Oakey Creek, Cudgegong to Rylstone	500	0	0
„ Carwell Creek	450	0	0
„ Clarke's Creek	130	0	0
„ Head of Navigation, Lane Cove River	3,000	0	0
„ Bredbo River, Goulburn to Cooma... ..	2,500	0	0
„ Boggy Creek, Carabost to Kiamba	300	0	0
Road, Fernmount to Grafton	2,000	0	0
„ Nambuccra to Macleay Heads	553	0	0
„ Quirindi towards Coonabarabran	2,000	0	0
„ over Mount Keira Pass	1,000	0	0
„ Palmer's Oakey to Mudgee Road	1,000	0	0
„ Tumut to Cooma <i>via</i> Kiandra	2,000	0	0
„ Manly Beach to Pittwater	1,000	0	0
Tanks and Wells—to be reduced from £60,000 to £30,000	30,000	0	0
Re-Votes :—			
Bridge, Four-mile Creek, Mudgee to Cassilis	600	0	0
„ Booberoi Creek	411	0	0
„ Nambuccra River	850	0	0
„ Paddy's River	1,500	0	0
Total	£ 104,134	0	0

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH COAST ROAD.

(MONEY VOTED, EXPENDITURE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 6th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the amount of mileage money voted by Parliament
“ for expenditure on the South Coast Road, from the 24th July, 1879, to
“ the present date, giving each item and date of expenditure in detail.”

(*Mr. Tarrant.*)

RETURN of Amounts voted and expended from 1879 to 1883 inclusive.—Main South Coast Road.

Year.	Amount voted.	Amount expended.	Amount written off.	Amount available.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
1880	5,000 0 0	4,998 0 3	1 19 9	.....
1881	5,000 0 0	4,999 5 3	0 14 9	.....
1882	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
1883 {	5,000 0 0	} 5,213 4 8	.....	1 2 6
..... {	1,500 0 0			1,285 12 10
£	24,000 0 0	22,710 10 2	2 14 6	1,286 15 4

OWEN CARROLL,
18/12/83.

EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE—Main South Coast Road.
1879 Vote.

1879.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
7 Oct.	Cola Lake	7 0 0	10 Aug.	Cataract Road	18 0 0
29 "	Bulli Mountain	30 5 6	18 "	Rixon's Hill	137 5 1
11 Nov.	Wages	18 11 0	23 "	Campbelltown to Appin	5 13 0
12 Dec.	Westmacott's Pass	88 9 3	23 "	Girders, buckle-plates	14 0 0
12 "	Contract 1 H.	100 0 0	24 "	Appin and Bulli	43 14 0
1880.			13 Sept.	Ballast	21 5 0
2 Feb.	Contract 1 H.	250 10 8	13 "	Macquarie Rivulet	28 0 0
8 April	Oars	0 13 0	13 "	Wollongong	19 0 0
29 "	Contract 5 I	112 0 0	13 "	Task 26 I	56 0 0
1 May	Broughton Creek Bridge	162 0 0	13 "	Appin and Bulli	77 2 0
11 June	Wages	33 17 8	13 "	Culvert, repair	10 18 4
16 "	Forming Bulli	46 3 9	14 "	Contract 5 I	84 0 0
16 "	Gravel, 1 I	80 0 0	6 Oct.	Dapto to Shoalhaven	66 5 0
16 "	Forming Bulli	44 5 6	6 "	Repairs	26 5 3
16 "	Contract 5 I	168 0 0	19 "	Red Clay Hill	42 8 0
16 "	Bulli to Wollongong	39 7 0	16 Nov.	Metal	29 10 0
16 "	Ballast	7 10 0	16 "	Culvert, Thompson's Hollow...	40 0 0
24 "	Contract 1 H.	128 17 0	16 "	Mullet Creek Bridge	46 0 0
12 July	Repair, Lee's Creek Bridge	92 0 0	16 "	Woonoona Creek	64 0 0
12 "	Repairs	5 8 0	1 Dec.	Contract 1 L	25 1 6
12 "	Appin and Bulli, repairs	85 5 0			
12 "	Ballasting	62 0 10			
20 "	Rolled joist	83 8 8			
					£ 2,500 0 0

1880 Vote.

1880.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
10 April	Wages	42 8 0	10 Sept.	Wages	37 16 0
10 "	"	28 14 0	10 "	"	22 2 8
15 "	Drain pipes	4 0 0	10 "	"	33 6 8
17 "	Inspection	9 0 0	14 "	"	7 16 0
21 "	Wages	6 0 0	1 Oct.	Drain pipes	18 3 0
5 May	"	38 12 0	1 "	"	16 10 0
11 "	"	14 8 0	6 "	Wages	7 16 0
11 "	"	78 13 2	6 "	Culvert, Maguire's Creek	88 5 0
14 "	"	3 13 4	6 "	Bulli Mountain	137 0 6
21 "	Travelling expenses	4 10 0	6 "	Repair tools	0 12 0
21 "	Drain pipes	34 7 6	6 "	"	1 4 1
26 "	Wages	12 0 0	6 "	"	1 2 11
27 "	"	22 0 0	6 "	Carriage powder	1 0 0
27 "	"	36 0 0	6 "	Carriage paint	1 0 0
27 "	"	18 10 8	6 "	Wages	37 12 0
27 "	"	15 15 0	6 "	"	29 12 0
8 June	"	8 0 0	9 "	Tar	1 14 8
10 "	"	4 6 8	9 "	Wages	37 8 0
16 "	"	10 16 0	22 "	Inspection	16 10 0
16 "	"	43 2 8	26 "	Cartage	0 5 0
16 "	"	51 10 8	27 "	Wages	2 14 4
16 "	"	35 14 8	27 "	Powder	1 15 4
16 "	Laying new line	1 6 8	28 "	Salary	19 10 0
18 "	Carriage tools	2 0 0	29 "	Wages	18 10 8
22 "	" powder	1 15 0	8 Nov.	"	12 4 0
22 "	Wages	62 11 8	8 "	Freight	1 10 0
22 "	"	14 8 0	15 "	Metal	29 0 0
25 "	Powder	16 9 5	15 "	Wages	7 16 0
28 "	Contract 2 I	228 4 6	15 "	Freight	0 10 0
29 "	Campbelltown to Appin	62 14 5	15 "	Spikes	0 11 1
7 July	Wages	33 16 0	15 "	Wages	35 4 0
8 "	"	7 16 0	15 "	"	20 10 8
9 "	Tools	2 11 5	15 "	"	36 5 4
9 "	"	2 7 5	15 "	"	19 14 8
9 "	"	2 17 3	15 "	"	21 3 4
12 "	Survey wages	25 10 0	1 Dec	Contract 1 I	27 18 6
12 "	Wages	35 1 4	6 "	Freight	1 13 0
12 "	Ballast	7 13 9	8 "	Wages	7 16 0
12 "	Wages	41 17 4	18 "	Woonoona, 24 I	41 10 0
12 "	Repair tools	2 1 11	20 "	Woonoona Creek Bridge	68 0 0
12 "	"	0 19 4	20 "	Bulli Mountain Road	29 0 0
22 "	Wages	40 8 0	20 "	Mullet Creek Bridge	89 0 0
26 "	Freight	0 15 6	20 "	Metal, 29 I	40 0 0
29 "	Buckled plates	40 5 0	20 "	Survey wages	14 16 8
4 Aug.	Sheathing bridges	11 15 9	20 "	Wages	36 5 4
4 "	Cartage	1 0 0	20 "	"	35 14 8
5 "	Compensation for land	272 0 0	20 "	"	22 13 4
9 "	Cartage	1 6 3	20 "	Shifting camp	1 10 0
9 "	Wages	8 2 0	21 "	Wages	13 12 0
9 "	"	8 0 0	29 "	Axe	0 7 0
9 "	"	9 0 0	1881.		
10 "	"	18 0 0	7 Jan.	Gads	0 9 10
10 "	"	37 5 4	7 "	Blacksmithing	2 6 0
10 "	"	37 13 4	7 "	"	2 5 10
10 "	"	18 6 8	7 "	Wages	28 17 4
10 "	"	20 1 4	7 "	"	8 6 8
18 "	Rixon's Hill Bridge	22 14 0	7 "	Task 39 I—Charcoal	16 0 0
19 "	Planks	5 12 0	7 "	" 37 I—Kiama	24 0 0
27 "	Nails and sundries	0 15 3	7 "	Wages	21 6 8
27 "	Planks	0 15 2	7 "	Fuse, &c.	0 13 3
27 "	Wages	6 0 0	7 "	Repair tools	0 11 6
8 Sept.	Hammers, steel, &c.	4 12 2	10 "	Wages	7 16 0
10 "	Wages	30 16 0	10 "	"	17 13 4

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1880 Vote—*continued.*

1881.		£ s. d.	1880.		£ s. d.
10 Jan.	Wages	38 2 8	6 Nov.	Wages	45 11 10
22 "	Timber	0 11 1	13 "	Travelling expenses.....	0 12 0
24 "	Keleher's Bridge .. .	86 0 0	15 "	Wages	3 12 4
8 Feb.	Wages	5 13 4	23 "	Salary	9 2 0
1880.			23 "	Wages	41 11 4
18 Aug.	Wages	59 13 7	6 Dec.	"	46 0 3
18 "	"	45 15 1	6 "	"	40 4 3
18 "	"	24 7 4	13 "	Salary	9 2 0
18 "	Salary	9 9 0	13 "	Freight	2 10 0
18 "	Wages	1 0 2	18 "	Wages	42 9 1
27 "	"	22 6 9	18 "	"	44 0 6
27 "	"	12 4 0	18 "	Iron, bolts, &c	2 8 10
27 "	"	55 17 1	28 "	Bomaderry Creek Bridge—	240 0 0
15 Sept.	Salary	9 2 0		Approach.	
15 "	Wages	6 5 8	28 "	Powder	19 17 0
15 "	"	47 16 4	30 "	Salary	20 5 0
15 "	"	42 9 2	30 "	Wages	24 5 4
15 "	"	36 3 4	30 "	"	45 13 3
18 "	Tools	10 0 11	30 "	"	47 12 2
22 "	Wages	35 14 10	1881.		
22 "	"	35 12 8	1 Jan.	Travelling expenses.....	31 10 0
22 "	"	45 7 2	1 "	Legal expenses	32 2 4
22 "	"	2 2 4	10 "	Salary	9 9 0
5 Oct.	Powder	1 3 5	10 "	Wages	17 7 11
6 "	Wages	2 2 6	10 "	"	14 11 10
8 "	Legal expenses.....	258 15 5	10 "	Piles	13 11 2
8 "	Wages	32 17 1	10 "	Timber	13 5 0
8 "	"	2 7 1	10 "	Iron, &c	8 13 2
8 "	Salary	9 2 0	10 "	Stores	12 16 2
8 "	Wages	37 18 7	25 "	Wages	0 14 10
8 "	Tools	7 7 5	15 Feb.	Tools	2 19 9
19 "	Capstone	19 2 6	15 "	"	1 0 3
19 "	Stores	4 15 2	15 "	Wages	7 6 7
19 "	Powder	4 4 3	16 Mar.	Iron	1 10 0
19 "	Tools	2 6 8	5 April	Lighterage... ..	2 10 0
19 "	"	13 11 3	1880.		
22 "	Wages	45 11 1	13 Dec.	Culvert	50 0 0
25 "	"	36 9 2			
6 Nov.	"	14 0 1			
6 "	"	16 15 7			
					£ 4,998 0 3

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1881 Vote.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
12 Feb.	Tents.....	8 10 0	13 April	Wages	4 0 0
16 "	Wages	2 13 4	26 May	Carriage drain pipes ..	11 1 6
16 "	Oil, rope, &c.	1 9 5	26 "	Drain pipes	12 12 0
16 "	Drain pipes	36 4 0	26 "	Repair tools	0 4 10
28 "	Wages	19 8 8	26 "	"	0 10 9
28 "	"	29 6 8	26 "	Boat hire	2 0 0
28 "	"	36 5 4	26 "	Washers, spikes, &c ..	2 16 8
28 "	"	11 0 0	26 "	Carriage of paint	0 9 0
28 "	"	35 14 8	26 "	Removing camp	0 12 0
28 "	Tools	1 12 9	26 "	Survey wages	17 6 8
3 Mar.	Wages	4 10 0	26 "	Wages	36 0 0
14 "	Woonoona Creek Bridge .	10 0 0	26 "	"	20 10 8
15 "	Wages	6 13 4	26 "	"	28 16 0
17 "	Woonoona Creek Bridge	62 15 0	26 "	Ballast	11 5 0
17 "	Wages	16 0 0	26 "	"	42 0 0
17 "	Survey wages	23 6 8	7 June	Widening road	37 15 0
17 "	Wages	34 14 8	7 "	Ziem's Creek Bridge ..	73 10 0
17 "	"	26 8 0	7 "	Keleher's Creek Bridge .	81 6 6
17 "	"	18 8 0	14 "	Survey wages	16 6 8
17 "	"	26 9 0	14 "	Wages	32 18 8
17 "	Woonoona Bridge	65 15 0	14 "	"	22 2 8
17 "	Bull Mountain	40 0 6	14 "	"	36 11 4
17 "	Near Kiama	38 2 0	14 "	Ballast, Bull Mountain	19 0 3
17 "	M'Gure's Creek Bridge .	35 13 6	14 "	"	68 4 9
17 "	Ziem's Bridge	96 0 0	14 "	Washers for bndges ..	5 2 1
17 "	Bull Mountain	11 10 0	26 July	Repair of tools	7 15 0
17 "	"	64 12 6	26 "	"	0 8 0
17 "	Ballast	33 11 1	26 "	Tar, oil, &c.	3 4 0
17 "	Bull	33 14 4	26 "	Repair of tools	0 12 8
22 "	Laying pipes	48 0 0	26 "	Carriage	0 10 0
22 "	Wages	7 6 8	26 "	Survey wages	10 0 0
22 "	Paint	4 14 6	26 "	Wages	31 16 0
11 April	Repair of tools	0 13 0	26 "	"	24 5 4
11 "	"	0 10 6	26 "	"	35 1 4
13 "	Wages	3 13 4	26 "	Ballasting, Bulli Mountain...	42 0 0
13 "	"	22 0 0	26 "	Metal, Bulli Mountain	40 0 0
13 "	Screwing up bridge ..	27 0 0	26 "	Wages	8 13 4
13 "	Wages	37 17 4	4 Aug.	Freight on pipes	3 3 0
13 "	"	21 4 0	24 "	Ballasting, Bulli Mountain	24 0 0
13 "	Laying drain pipes ..	80 0 0	24 "	Wages, July	33 4 0
13 "	Culvert	80 0 0	24 "	"	32 4 0
13 "	Laying drain pipes ..	24 0 0	24 "	"	35 13 4
13 "	Kelcher's Creek	67 4 0	24 "	Painting finger-boards	5 0 0
13 "	Laying drain pipes ..	15 0 0	24 "	Metal	40 3 0
13 "	Timber	5 13 3	24 "	General repairs	40 0 0
13 "	Repair tools	2 4 3	24 "	Ballast	32 0 0

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1881 Vote—*continued.*

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
25 Aug.	Spikes	0 17 7	11 Nov.	Wages	7 16 0
27 Sept.	Wages	38 9 4	9 Dec.	"	7 16 0
27 "	"	30 14 8	1882.		
27 "	"	33 14 8	10 Jan.	"	8 2 0
27 "	Hammers	2 17 9	1881.		
27 "	Bulli Mountain	24 0 0	2 Feb.	Salary	19 10 0
7 Oct.	Wages	10 0 0	10 "	Nowra Bridge approach	80 0 0
10 "	Repair tools	0 6 3	25 Mar.	"	144 0 0
10 "	Timber	3 8 3	2 Feb.	Wages	1 14 7
10 "	Blacksmithing	0 13 11	2 "	"	1 15 0
10 "	Planks	0 13 6	2 "	"	33 18 0
10 "	Repair of tools	1 3 6	2 "	"	28 15 7
10 "	"	2 15 2	2 "	"	42 4 11
10 "	Wages	21 4 0	2 "	"	35 11 7
10 "	"	31 17 4	2 "	"	23 12 6
10 "	Ballast	44 8 0	2 "	"	62 14 1
10 "	Wollongong and Dapto Road	26 6 8	12 "	Salary	9 2 0
10 "	Ballast	31 7 6	12 "	Wages	41 15 2
28 "	Wages	29 16 0	12 "	Repair punt	9 14 2
23 Nov.	"	24 14 8	12 "	Wages	13 10 10
23 "	"	22 2 8	16 "	"	1 13 9
23 "	Painting finger-boards	1 11 2	22 "	"	61 2 5
23 "	Wages	37 4 0	22 "	"	37 3 3
23 "	"	22 2 8	22 "	"	45 15 10
23 "	Ballast, Bulli	26 3 0	4 Mar.	Salary	18 0 0
23 "	Metalling, Bulli Mountain	76 16 0	8 "	Wages	52 13 3
25 "	Wages	5 13 4	8 "	"	48 4 10
25 "	"	5 1 4	8 "	"	45 18 6
13 Dec.	"	20 2 8	8 "	Timber	3 4 6
13 "	"	13 9 4	8 "	Oil and powder	4 14 8
13 "	"	6 6 8	14 "	Wages	0 19 8
13 "	Repair, Slack Flats, Woonoona	15 4 0	14 "	"	3 14 10
13 "	Gravelling	20 0 0	15 "	Salary	8 8 0
13 "	Timber posts	2 18 9	17 "	Wages	62 11 6
15 "	"	4 16 0	19 "	"	64 6 10
15 "	Repair, Dapto Road	20 0 0	19 "	"	35 5 9
15 "	Land compensation	13 0 0	25 "	"	7 11 3
29 "	Wages	5 12 6	4 April.	"	57 3 10
1882.			4 "	"	18 13 4
9 Jan.	Repair tools	0 12 3	4 "	"	54 2 3
9 "	"	0 4 1	4 "	"	29 8 0
9 "	" bridges	3 6 6	4 "	Drain pipes	12 12 0
9 "	Blacksmithing	3 11 2	11 "	Salary	9 9 0
10 "	Gravelling	20 0 0	5 May	Freight	1 17 0
23 "	Drain pipes	33 16 6	11 "	Salary	9 2 0
23 "	Paint	3 3 0	27 "	Wages	57 4 7
23 "	Drain pipes	84 2 3	27 "	"	46 19 3
12 Feb.	Freight	5 5 0	31 "	Cement	20 10 0
10 "	Ballast	20 0 0	31 "	Iron	2 9 8
10 "	Formation, Bulli Mt.	30 0 0	31 "	Spikes	2 7 6
1881.			31 "	"	1 15 8
12 Feb.	Wages	7 16 0	8 June	Crab winches	5 0 0
18 "	"	0 6 10	9 "	Tar, oil, &c.	16 6 0
1 Mar.	Campbelltown to Appin	85 19 11	9 "	Deck, Nowra Bridge	50 0 0
8 "	Wages	7 4 0	26 July	Pipes	13 10 0
6 April	"	5 14 0	8 Aug.	Nowra Bridge approach	56 0 0
12 May	Contract 1 I	77 10 4	26 Oct.	Extension Nowra approach	55 0 0
8 June	Wages	4 16 0	1882.		
26 July	"	4 16 0	28 Jan.	Tar	1 15 0
25 Aug.	"	7 16 0			
26 "	"	3 0 0			
12 "	"	7 16 0			
					£ 4,999 5 3

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1882 Vote.

1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
24 Jan.	Wollongong and Dapto Road	60 0 0	11 April	Spencer's bridge	60 0 0
11 Feb.	Timber	4 1 3	11 "	Plunkett's Hill	8 19 8
13 "	Repair tools	1 0 2	11 "	Hungry Hill	7 6 8
13 "	"	2 10 4	11 "	Repair bridges	3 18 6
13 "	Appin to Bulli	34 18 4	27 "	Bulli Mountain	7 13 4
13 "	Road near Illawarra	41 0 0	27 "	Wages	28 13 4
13 "	Wages	3 0 0	27 "	"	21 12 0
13 "	"	32 5 4	27 "	"	39 12 0
13 "	"	27 4 0	18 May	Flood repairs, Macquarie Bridge	50 0 0
13 "	"	29 0 0	18 "	"	10 0 0
28 "	Drain pipes	47 10 0	18 "	Wages	19 0 0
28 "	"	2 2 6	18 "	"	10 12 0
1 Mar.	Tools	6 12 7	18 "	"	30 8 0
2 "	Advance	50 0 0	18 "	"	6 0 0
28 "	Drain pipes	5 8 0	18 "	"	3 6 8
28 "	Wages	8 0 0	18 "	"	6 0 0
28 "	Repair road near Illawarra	87 5 5	18 "	Terralong-street	66 4 0
28 "	Wollongong to Dapto	102 10 0	3 June	Freight on pipes	0 18 0
28 "	Wages	29 9 4	3 "	"	5 7 0
28 "	"	13 2 0	14 "	Land compensation	84 0 0
28 "	"	29 6 8	14 "	"	205 0 0
28 "	Repair bridges	8 0 0	20 "	Ballasting, Bulli Mountain	39 0 0
30 "	Timber for finger-post	1 6 0	20 "	King's Falls	23 0 0

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1882 Vote—continued.

1882.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
20 June	Kiama	23 0 0	4 Dec.	Contract 30 L	50 0 0
20 "	Wages	57 14 8	12 "	Removing culverts	3 6 0
20 "	"	19 4 0	20 "	Wages	37 17 4
20 "	"	44 1 4	20 "	"	24 8 0
20 "	Appin and Bulli Road	44 7 6	20 "	"	8 6 8
20 "	Repair tools	0 14 6	20 "	"	43 14 8
20 "	"	1 4 9	20 "	Flood repairs, Albion Park ..	6 10 0
20 "	Timber	11 13 3	21 "	Cutang, Church Hill ..	37 7 6
24 "	Drain pipes	71 16 0			
14 July	Wages	6 0 0	1883.		
14 "	"	17 6 8	1 Jan.	Contract 30 L	24 7 6
14 "	"	6 6 8	16 "	Kiama, 50 L	20 0 0
14 "	Cutting, Rocky Pinch	13 10 0	16 "	Contract 41 L	120 0 0
14 "	Bourke's Rocks, Appin Road ..	44 7 6	16 "	Land compensation	50 0 0
14 "	Spencer's Bridge	89 18 9	16 "	Wages	13 0 0
14 "	Bulli Mountam	39 0 0	16 "	"	27 12 0
14 "	King's Falls	23 0 0	16 "	"	21 1 4
14 "	Wages	17 6 8	16 "	"	30 16 0
14 "	"	20 14 8	16 "	Supply of tools	1 4 2
14 "	"	27 10 8	16 "	"	1 18 8
27 "	Supply of hammers	2 3 5	16 "	Repair of tools	1 15 4
27 "	Freight on pipes	12 6 0	16 "	"	1 3 0
11 Aug.	Drain pipes	13 0 2	16 "	"	1 4 4
11 "	Kiama to Broughton Creek	40 0 0	31 Mar.	Timber supply	5 16 1
11 "	Repair tools	2 3 11		Cutang, Bulli Mountam ..	125 15 10
11 "	Timber	10 18 9	1882.		
11 "	Repair tools	0 7 0	9 Feb.	Wages	8 9 0
11 "	"	0 11 6	17 Mar.	"	7 16 0
11 "	Metal at Kiama	60 0 0	5 April	"	5 10 6
11 "	Ballasting, Woonoona	32 0 0	6 May	"	8 2 6
11 "	Wages	28 1 4	5 June	"	8 15 6
11 "	"	17 6 8	6 July	"	8 9 0
11 "	"	27 6 8	22 "	Supply of tools	2 14 5
11 "	Culvert, Bulli Mountain	16 0 0	5 Sept.	Wages	8 15 6
11 "	Kiama to Broughton's Creek ..	19 10 0	15 "	Culvert, Campbelltown ..	245 14 1
11 "	Loddon Raver	24 11 8	9 Oct.	Wages	8 9 0
11 "	King's Falls	94 0 0	8 Nov.	"	8 9 0
25 "	Cowley's Hill	40 0 0	7 Aug.	"	8 9 0
19 Sept.	Bulli Mountain	21 5 0	7 Dec.	"	8 9 0
19 "	Cowley's Hill	63 1 3	1883.		
19 "	Broughton Creek	21 5 0	8 Jan.	"	8 2 6
19 "	Appin to Bulli Mountain	32 6 6	1882		
19 "	Foot of Mount Browne	25 0 0	10 Feb.	"	9 2 0
19 "	Contract 30L	50 0 0	17 Mar.	"	8 8 0
19 "	Terralong-street	70 0 0	31 "	"	1 5 0
19 "	Kiama to Broughton Creek ..	40 0 0	31 "	Contract 3 K	164 7 0
19 "	Wages	28 16 0	27 April	Wages	7 7 0
19 "	"	13 9 4	6 May	"	5 12 0
19 "	"	36 18 8	6 "	"	2 16 0
19 "	Tar and spikes	3 4 0	6 "	Filling culvert approach	10 0 0
21 "	Wages	13 9 4	9 June	Wages	9 2 0
27 "	Broughton Creek	3 6 8	21 July	"	16 0 0
6 Oct.	Ballasting, Dapto Road	35 0 0	31 "	Supply of drain pipes	9 9 0
6 "	Pipes, Bulli Mountain	56 0 0	31 "	"	13 6 0
6 "	Timber	2 13 10	3 Aug.	Pipe culverts	31 4 6
6 "	Repair tools	1 18 6	8 "	Tar	5 19 10
6 "	Supply of tools	3 2 2	8 "	Wages	16 18 0
9 "	Contract 30 L	60 0 0	29 Sept.	Carriage instruments	1 5 0
9 "	Wages	34 12 0	5 Oct.	Wages, August	15 3 0
9 "	"	24 0 0	9 "	Supply of paddles, &c.	1 16 3
9 "	"	21 14 8	16 Nov.	Wages	9 2 0
16 Nov.	Repairs, Bulli	19 10 2	14 Dec.	"	7 16 0
16 "	Wages	35 1 4	23 May	"	7 16 0
16 "	"	23 6 8	1883.		
16 "	"	40 6 8	16 Jan.	Municipal Council, Nowra	87 10 0
16 "	Contract 42 L	80 0 0	8 Feb.	Wages	7 16 0
20 Dec.	"	160 0 0		Freight	0 2 6
16 Feb.	"	50 0 0			
17 Nov.	Terralong, 35 L	96 2 0			
					£ 5,000 0 0

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1883 Vote.

1883.		£ s. d.	1883.		£ s. d.
14 Feb.	Wages, January	8 13 4	7 Mar.	Wages	26 8 0
14 "	" February	2 13 4	15 "	"	12 18 8
16 "	Church Hill, Bulli	11 0 0	17 "	Contract, 42 L, Mount Terry	80 0 0
16 "	Wages	30 12 0	2 April	" 28 L	26 12 2
16 "	"	25 16 0	2 "	Flood repairs, Wollongong	35 0 0
16 "	"	40 16 0	2 "	" Appin and Bulli	38 0 0
28 "	Contract 43 L	152 0 0	2 "	Wiley's Culvert Approach	8 0 0
23 May	"	200 0 0	2 "	Flood repairs, Jamberoo ..	4 16 0
13 June	"	68 0 0	2 "	Powder	3 13 5
28 Feb	Culverts, Albion Park	80 0 0	2 "	Repair of tools	4 19 1
28 "	Wages	7 0 0	2 "	"	0 3 0
7 Mar.	Flood repairs, Macquarie to	50 2 0	2 "	Supply of tools	1 9 6
	Jamberoo		2 "	Flood repairs, Gerringong ..	25 0 0
7 "	Flood repairs, Mail Bag Hollow	16 0 0	24 "	Wages	46 17 4
7 "	Wages	30 10 8	27 "	Ballasting, Wollongong to Bulli	55 10 6

Expenditure—Main South Coast Road—1883 Vote—*continued.*

1883.		£	s.	d.	1883.		£	s.	d.	
27 April	Flood repairs	25	0	0	15 Oct.	Repair, Osborne's Creek	26	1	0	
27 "	Timber for bridges	20	3	1	15 "	" Gerringong	40	12	6	
27 "	Culvert, Wiley's Creek	75	0	0	15 "	" Kiama streets	39	7	6	
27 "	Contract, 42 L	80	0	0	15 "	" Dakin's Hill	37	10	0	
16 May	Wages	25	0	0	15 "	" Geard's Hill	115	12	0	
16 "	"	23	8	0	15 "	" Kiama	13	2	6	
23 "	Contract, 42 L	37	0	0	25 "	Appin Road	32	0	0	
25 "	Compensation for land	100	0	0	25 "	Repairs, Gerringong Road	50	0	0	
12 June	Albion Park, culvert approach	38	15	0	29 "	Dapto Road	43	2	0	
12 "	Daisy Bank Hill	64	0	0	29 "	Culverts, Jamberoo	27	0	0	
12 "	Survey wages	5	13	4	29 "	Dapto	123	0	0	
12 "	Wages	18	9	4	29 "	Lawlev's Hill	80	0	0	
12 "	"	21	0	0	29 "	Bulli Road	17	17	6	
12 "	"	31	2	6	29 "	Wages	43	5	4	
12 "	Drain pipes	8	15	0	29 "	"	28	16	0	
13 "	Mullet Creek Bridge	46	0	0	29 "	"	38	19	10	
13 "	Lindsay Bridge Approach	2	0	0	29 "	Supply of timber	8	3	1	
13 "	Contract 41 L	100	0	0	29 "	Repairing tools	1	19	0	
5 July	Supply of pipes	17	1	0	11 Nov.	Wages	13	16	8	
6 "	Repair, Jamberoo to Kiama	45	0	0	3 Dec.	Kiama Road	138	19	0	
11 "	Gerringong to Broughton Ck.	29	0	0	3 "	Wages	37	2	6	
11 "	Terralong-street	55	0	0	3 "	Supplying tools	9	2	11	
11 "	Garden Hill	67	0	0	11 "	Kiama Road	72	1	0	
11 "	Wollongong	24	0	0	12 "	Wages	58	8	4	
11 "	Geard's Hill	45	0	0	12 "	"	7	4	0	
11 "	Survey Wages	6	6	8	12 "	"	37	13	4	
11 "	Dapto	34	0	0	12 "	"	24	13	4	
11 "	Jamberoo Road	52	0	0	12 "	"	34	5	8	
11 "	Daisy Bank Hill	35	0	0	5 Feb.	"	8	9	0	
18 "	Wollongong to Kiama	35	1	4	3 Mar.	"	7	16	0	
18 "	Appin to Wollongong	34	17	8	5 April	"	8	9	0	
18 "	Kiama to Broughton Creek	27	12	0	5 May	"	8	2	6	
18 "	Tarrung bridges	40	0	0	8 June	"	8	15	6	
27 "	Freight on drain pipes	4	1	0	21 "	"	4	4	0	
27 "	Supply drain pipes	22	4	0	6 July	"	8	9	0	
17 Aug.	Appin to Wollongong	30	1	8	8 Aug.	"	8	9	0	
27 "	Wages	36	14	8	11 Sept.	"	8	15	6	
27 "	"	28	6	8	5 Oct.	"	8	15	0	
27 "	Geard's Hill	36	0	0	8 Nov.	"	9	9	0	
27 "	Wollongong	19	0	0	12 Dec.	"	10	18	6	
27 "	Daisy Bank Hill	29	0	0	16 Feb.	"	8	2	0	
27 "	Charcoal	30	11	3	14 Mar.	"	9	7	0	
27 "	Jamberoo and Kiama	80	0	0	14 "	Approach, Nowra Bridge	27	10	0	
27 "	Kiama streets	25	0	0	13 April	Wages	33	15	0	
27 "	Kiama to Broughton Creek	31	15	0	14 May	"	16	5	0	
27 "	Drain pipes	30	12	0	18 June	Repairing culvert	9	10	0	
22 Sept.	Freight	1	16	0	18 "	Wages	23	3	0	
28 "	Wages	2	6	8	11 July	"	19	2	0	
9 Oct.	Woodhill Road	13	6	8	16 Aug.	Supplying tools	3	11	6	
9 "	Jamberoo to Broughton Creek	39	0	0	16 "	Wages	18	4	0	
9 "	Wollongong to Jamberoo	41	1	4	23 "	Office rent	4	15	0	
9 "	Appin to Wollongong	34	2	6	11 Sept.	Gravelling	57	15	0	
9 "	Wages	36	6	8	14 "	Wages	26	12	0	
9 "	"	27	17	4	11 Oct.	"	17	10	0	
9 "	"	33	16	10	12 "	Photo., Nowra Bridge	0	10	0	
12 "	Survey wages	5	0	0	14 Nov.	Wages	18	18	0	
12 "	Fig Tree Bridge	9	0	0	4 Dec.	Metalling Approach, Nowra Bridge.	125	8	0	
12 "	Gerringong	8	0	0	12 "	Culvert	23	0	0	
15 "	Woonoona	36	0	0	13 "	Wages	18	4	0	
15 "	Tous le Jour Creek, Culvert	100	0	0						
15 "	Main's Creek	150	0	0						
15 "	Sharpe's Creek	150	0	0						
							£	5,213	4	8

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARCOAR ROADS.
(CLASSIFICATION, EXPENDITURE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the classification, annual votes, and expenditure on
“ the following roads from the 31st December, 1880, up to the present
“ date, viz., Orange to Carcoar (Carcoar portion only), Teapot Swamp to
“ Carcoar, Trunkey to Carcoar, Shaw to Carcoar.”

(Dr. Ross, for Mr. Lynch.)

RETURN in compliance with the Order of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting Carcoar Roads.

Road.	Classification.			Vote.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	
	Class.	Class.	Class.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Orange to Carcoar...	2	2	2	312	312	312	74 14 0	68 5 0	56 2 6	Expenditure at the Carcoar end only. Tenders invited.
2. Teapot Swamp to Carcoar, <i>via</i> Mallow Grove.	4	4	4	130	130	130	130 0 0	129 13 1	Nil.	
3. Trunkey to Carcoar (Mallow Grove, towards Trunkey).	4	4	4	100	100	100	100 0 0	99 19 9	Nil.	Work in progress to the full amount of Vote. £88 in 1881 from Contingent Vote. In 1883 the road is on Schedule as Carcoar to Shaw.
4. Carcoar, <i>via</i> Shaw to Teapot Swamp.	4	3	1	{ 140 88	210	250	227 19 0	209 19 8	131 16 8	
...	...	...	...	770	752	792	532 13 0	507 17 6	187 19 2	

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. DONNELLY, ROAD SUPERINTENDENT.

(COMPLAINTS AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 November, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 23rd October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all complaints made against Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly, relating to his management of roads in the Armidale District.”

(Mr. Proctor.)

W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., to The Commissioner for Roads.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 8 October, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose copy report from J. Lynch, with reference to Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly.

I have, &c.,

W. C. PROCTOR.

Acknowledged, 11/10/83.

Previous papers, W.B.—9/10/83.

Mr. J. Lynch to W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Ellonora Gold-mine, 6 September, 1883.

I beg to state that, according to my promise to you, I will now send my answer to Mr. Hill's report.

In the first place he has made no report on the charges I preferred against Mr. Donnelly, Road Superintendent. The only one he refers to in any way is that Mr. Donnelly gave too much task-work in remote parts of his district. I will now let you know the remote. Stevens, from 1880 to March, 1881, had piecework on the Grafton Road—that is, from Armidale to St. Helen's Bridge—task-work, to the amount of £700, and Sheridan's, 1 mile from Uralla, had task-work to the amount of £400; Joseph Winne, on the Grafton Road, £350, without tender. As regards my travelling to you and reporting Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Hill, in his report, says that it would be ruinous to the service to keep me on. I will now let you see for yourself the class of men he keeps: J. Long was fined for threatening language to M'Lean, the late Road Superintendent, £2 10s., in the Uralla Police Court, and tried for badgering, and Mr. Donnelly has him in his employ now; Charles Ryan, 48 hours, in the Glen Innes lock-up, for drunkenness, and still Mr. Donnelly kept on the roads till he was taken for the murder of a woman at Glen Innes; and I am quite justified in reporting Mr. Donnelly. I am quite prepared that he goes about drinking with contractors, and takes presents from maintenance men.

I will not say any more, hoping that you will cause, in your place in the House, an inquiry to be made.

I am, &c.,

J. LYNCH.

The

The Assistant Engineer for Roads to The Commissioner for Roads.

Charges laid against Mr. Donnelly, Road Superintendent, by J. Lynch.

Sydney, 16 June, 1883.

WHEN in Armidale I made inquiry amongst various classes and creeds of the inhabitants, the result being, in my opinion, to exonerate Mr. Donnelly from any charge of favouring any particular creed. One or two people did remark that it was strange so many of his employés were Irishmen, but, as I explained to them, Mr. Donnelly's district is not singular therein, as from my experience of the Roads Department for twenty-three years I know that about nine-tenths of the road labour is done by Irishmen, who appear to possess a greater aptitude for the work, the English pick and shovel man or navy seldom remaining long at it if railway work is at all procurable. The men employed appeared to me all strong, serviceable, hard-working men, with the exception of one J. Long, employed near Ben Lomond, who is getting rather old, but has been many years a maintenance man, and is one of those men whose knowledge of his duty, and where to put in the stitch in time, makes him of more value than many younger men.

The originator of the charges against Mr. Donnelly—one of his own maintenance men—has, in an underhand manner, by means of letters with factitious signatures during a period of two or three years, been systematically attacking him in the most dastardly and malicious manner. Comparison of the various letters, both as to handwriting and tone, leave no doubt of their authorship, and a statement made by him to Mr. Moore to the effect that any one wishing for any work under Mr. Donnelly must approach him through Archdeacon O'Connor, harping still on the same theme, completely identifies him. Such insubordinate conduct, setting aside its malignity, would be ruinous in any service, and I have instructed Mr. Donnelly to discharge this man at once. I may mention that great indignation was expressed by several at the imputations cast on Mr. Donnelly, and particularly by Mr. Bray, C.P.S., who has been associated with him in the opening of tenders. Mr. Donnelly has at times, with your approval, let some rather large extensions, on account of the contractor being on the spot with his party and equipment, in a remote part of the district where, if fresh tenders for remaining work required had been called, great delay and increased cost would have been involved. Under the circumstances, however, I have told Mr. Donnelly for his own sake to be chary in his recommendation of extensions in future.

F. WELLS,

Assistant Engineer for Roads.

I append his list of maintenance men, with their lengths, pay, and time of service.

Under Secretary, with reference to Mr. Proctor's letter.—W.B., 19/6/83. Under Secretary, B.C. Submitted. Mr. Proctor might be informed.—J.R., 22/6/83. Send copy of this report to Mr. Proctor, M.P.—F.A.W., 23/6/83. Roads, B.C., 26/6/83. Approved.—J.R. W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., 26/6/83.

W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 20 June, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. Lynch referring to an inquiry alleged to have been made in reference to the conduct of Mr. Donnelly, Road Superintendent at Armidale. I may add I have received unsatisfactory communications from other quarters upon the same subject, but as Lynch was the person who made the charges he should have an opportunity of substantiating them. I am personally not aware that any inquiry has been made, and, though I forwarded the complaints, I never yet received any intimation as to the time or place of holding an inquiry. Besides Mr. Lynch there are several others, I believe, whose evidence would be interesting, and who are willing to give evidence. If an investigation has taken place I trust that it has been one of the fullest that the circumstances of the case would permit in justice to Mr. Donnelly and the public.

I have, &c.,

W. C. PROCTOR.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. Lynch to W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Armidale, June, 1883.

Since writing you some time past a Mr. Wells was sent up by the Government to inspect and report on matters generally about the roads in this district. After Mr. Wells left Mr. Donnelly came out and discharged me without any notice whatever. I do not care about being discharged. I have made statements through you to the Government relative to the way in which Mr. Donnelly has acted in this district, and I am particularly anxious that I may not be branded as a liar. I want fair play, and that I must have at any price. I am now in a position to prove every word that I have stated, and can give the same on oath. Mr. Wells never called upon me, nor have I been asked any questions. What I want you to do for me is to insist on an inquiry, and if I do not prove every word I have said I will content myself to be branded as a liar, and unfit to hold a position of any kind.

I can prove that Mr. Donnelly permitted Regan, contractor, to lay metal on a road at the Commissioner's Water, at the same time refusing to allow Cook, contractor, to lay same quality of metal on the same road. Cook and others are prepared to expose this matter when called upon to do so.

I have, &c.,

J. LYNCH.

This is a matter that should be looked into at once. Will the Engineer-in-Chief for Roads cause the whole case to be looked into, and furnish me with a report as early as possible, and inform Mr. Proctor, M.P., of action taken.—F.A.W., 21/6/83.

Memo. from Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly to Assistant Engineer for Roads.

As directed, I forward you a list of all of the maintenance men employed in the Armidale Road District. You will observe that the Glen Innes Road absorbs a large proportion of the entire number, two of whom employed a few days only. I forgot to enter their names, and I cannot just at the moment call them to recollection. Several changes have taken place lately, especially upon the Glen Innes Road; several new men were sent there also who, upon arrival, refused to work, and at once left.

S. A. DONNELLY, 6/6/83.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

LIST of Maintenance Men, Armidale District.

Names.	Roads.	Length.	Wages per diem.	Length of time employed, &c.
		Miles.		
John Roach	Great Northern Road	3	7s.	2½ years, Moonbi cutting.
Fred. South	"	6	7s.	5 " near Bendemeer.
W. Allen	"	7	7s.	5 " north of Bendemeer.
J. Neylan	"	10	7s.	14 " Uralla.
W. Hannon	Maryland	12	7s.	9 months, Tilbuster.
— O'Neill	"	...	7s.	1 week, "
J. Shea	"	7	7s.	18 months, Guyra.
P. Clarke	"	...	7s.	4 " on this length—3 years.
E. Clarke	"	6	7s.	3 " North Guyrah.
A stranger	"	6	7s.	10 days, "
J. M'Crokan	"	6	7s.	1 month, Falconer.
Another stranger	"	...	7s.	3 days, "
J. Gallagher	"	5	7s.	3 weeks, Five-mile Swamp.
J. Long	"	5	7s.	3½ years, south of Walcha.
D. Cosgrove	"	3	7s.	3 days, "
				Several changes upon this road recently; also several new men when sent there refused to go to work, and at once left.
Phil. Gleeson.....	Grafton, &c.....	15	10s.	1 month, horse and cart—environs of Armidale.
J. Lynch*	"	12	7s.	5 years—formerly on Northern Road, but at his request transferred to here.
T. Grant.....	"	16	7s.	2 months, east of Chandler.
P. Tracey	"	30	7s.	2 years, Guy Fawkes to Cedar Log.
D. Meehan.....	Inverell	21	10s.	3½ " has horse and cart—Armidale to Booralong.
J. Rossi	"	21	10s.	5 " " Booralong to Wandsworth.
J. Reilly.....	Uralla to Bundarra...	10	7s.	2 " Uralla to Yarrowyck.
M. Coyne	Environs of Walcha..	20	10s.	3 " has horse and cart.
J. Wells	R. G. to Bundarra ...	18	10s.	4 " "
M. Haren	"	15	10s.	1 year, "
T. Cummins	Walcha to Railway..	9	10s.	15 months, "
H. M'Bride	"	3	7s.	6 " cutting near railway.
W. Swanson	Temporary Assistant	...	12s.	5 years.

*Now discharged.

S. A. DONNELLY,
6/6/83.

Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly to The Commissioner for Roads.

In reply to the allegations of J. Lynch and W. Williams in respect to my official actions sent by them to Mr. Proctor, M.P., and by him forwarded to the Hon. Minister for Public Works. Official Nos., Works, 83-4,005—25/5. Official Nos., Roads, 83-4,360—29/5.

Sir,

Armidale, 30 May, 1883, 11 p.m.

I have just received the above, and at once reply to it, after my long report of yesterday upon the same subject, in reply to the letter sent through Mr. Fergusson, M.P., signed Simons, Burke, Morris, but evidently written by Lynch. I do not think you wish me to again go over the same ground, and as I am not directed to report at length I shall refrain from doing so unless requested. I may state, Lynch is the man whom I suspected, and I can only repeat my previous statement to the effect that if you think there is any reason to believe that I have acted in any manner unbecoming a public officer I trust you will at once institute an inquiry into the same.

I am, &c.,

S. A. DONNELLY.

P.S.—As a matter of course I must discharge Lynch, as it would be most unbecoming and subversive of all discipline for the present relations to continue.—S.A.D.

Mr. Wells, Armidale.—W.B., 1/6/83. Report herewith.—F.W., 16/6/83.

W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 22 May, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith complaints against the conduct of Mr. Donnelly, Road Superintendent, Armidale. In addition to these, verbal complaints have been made—

1st. On account of the prominent part taken by Mr. Donnelly in reference to the Redmond Mission in Armidale.

2nd. The undue preference given to his co-religionists in employment on the road, and leniency and favoritism to the same persons in road contracts. I need hardly say I have little personal knowledge of these matters, and only forward these reports that an inquiry may be made into the different charges if deemed necessary; personally I am loath even to do this much, only that if the charges are true the interests of the public may be affected unless the causes of complaint are removed.

I have, &c.,

W. C. PROCTOR.

Ackgd., 25/5/83. Roads.—J.R., 25/5/83, B.C. Mr. Donnelly.—W.B., 26/5/83.

Mr.

Mr. J. Lynch to W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Four-mile Creek, Grafton Road, 8 April, 1883.

Last week I had a conversation with you *re* Mr. Donnelly, the Road Superintendent here, and the way that he spends the public money. After I came back from Sydney from information I received I went and seen for myself a road just passed, outside of Armidale, on the Glen Innes road; it ought to have 8 inches thick of metal; I can swear on oath that the road will not average 6 inches of metal—Stevens' Contract. I can point out any amount of similar jobs, for instance, giving a man £1 4s., chains for work that was not worth 12s.; I pointed it out to many workmen and they said it could be done for less. I know him to put on a man on the maintenance that Mr. Joe. Moses, Cobb's agent, discharged as an invalid, and he now has 10s. a day. I have seen Mr. Donnelly drinking with contractors. I know his history in Bathurst; he was removed from there for favouring. I know him and his wife are wholly wrapped up in the priests. I can inform you that if my name is brought before Mr. Bennett I will be discharged from Government work. Sooner than see Messrs. Tanns & Co. trample liberty and fair play I would sooner beg for my wife and family. I would like to know if he has a right to have a servant, a maintenance man, to work every Saturday, and who pays him? He gets full time on the pay-sheet.

I have, &c.,
J. LYNCH.

The following sums is as near as I can make out that he gave in task-work to

Joseph Winne, 1882	£400
Lane	300
Per Sheridan	525
Regan	245

Regan had contract on the Grafton Road for maintenance, metal blue of the best quality, and he put on rotten quartz instead; the under Super., Wright, condemned it and Donnelly passed it. I will send you down the stone if you wish it; I can get any amount of witnesses who saw it go on the road.

Mr. W. Williams to W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Armidale.

I would like to know if you as Member of this place is going to allow the Road Superintendent to ride rough-shod over the parties not in the ring? You are accused of keeping him in the district as he was going to be removed by Mr. Bennett only for you; if you only had been a local man you would hear more of his doings; we will hold a meeting and see if Mr. Copeland will not move in the matter. All the men under Donnelly is Papists to a man, and no other need apply.

W. WILLIAMS,
J. & L.

Mr. J. Lynch to W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Four-Mile, Grafton Road, 16/5/83.

I received your letter of 11th. If what you now state to the Commissioner of Roads is not sufficient I can lay sufficient charges against Mr. Donnelly to get him removed from here and discharged the Government employment. The only thing I require of you is to let me know if you wish to go into the affair, the way I will resign. I will go to Sydney with the charges and present them if you like. This is not first time Donnelly has been reported to the Commissioner. Hoping you will succeed,

I remain, &c.,
J. LYNCH.

Messrs. Simons, Morris, and Burke to W. Fergusson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Glen Innes, 13 May, 1883.

I would wish to inform you the hard struggle we carriers has to get a living for our wives and children, with the bad state of the road between here and Armidale. The Road Super. pays too much time looking after Redmond and drinking with contractors to look after the road. There is a piece of road lately made outside of Armidale on this road, and it is in some parts hardly covered with stone, as the maintenance man told me Donnelly lets the contractor slum his work. There is a great cry here about the road, but a good many the contractors and the Super. want shifting. There is men on the road trying to mend it, and they are more fit for a hospital. Hoping you will do something for us,

We remain, &c.,
JOHN SIMONS.
WALTER MORRIS.
JOHN BURKE.

Memo. for Commissioner.

I drove over the road mentioned within, and can say I never rode over worse roads in my life. They have been shamefully neglected, when a little money might have kept them in repair. From the top of the pinch to Ben Lomond, and from Ben Lomond to top of cutting, is not safe to travel in day-time, let alone at night. I would suggest that enough men be put on to get all the macadamized road at once. The coach and teams cannot get off the metal roads; so these require immediate attention.—W. J. FERGUSSON, 23/5/83.

Mr. Donnelly, for immediate report.—W.C.B., 23/5/83. Herewith.—S. A. DONNELLY, 29/5/83.

Mr.

Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly to The Commissioner for Roads.

In reply to the strictures on him contained in the document signed John Simons, Walter Morris, and John Burke, dated Glen Innes, May 13, addressed to Mr. Fergusson, M.L.A., and by him forwarded to the Commissioner for Roads; official No., 83/4,247, 25/5.

Sir,

Armidale, 29 May, 1883.

As your telegram of 18th instant directed me to visit and report upon the road hence to Glen Innes, my report thereon may be taken in connection with my reply to the document referred to above.

I went over my portion of the road in question on 23rd and 24th instant. Part of the same—from Springmount gate, north of the Pinch, to Walch's, Ben Lomond—were a good deal cut up, the reasons for which I have already reported on, viz., the prolonged and unprecedentedly severe weather for the time of the year, together with the enormously increased traffic of a heavily-borne character which has been developed since the opening of the railway, to which may be added the late period of this year at which the annual supplies became available.

I would point out that in a severe season like the present it is exceedingly difficult to get road-work done here, especially now when the railway works within a few miles offer better wages and more attractive inducements to pick and shovel workmen.

Previous to my last visit, engagements (including maintenance wages to the ordinary staff of five men to end of year) to within £136 14s. of the unappropriated balance of the vote for the road had been entered into. During my recent visit further works to an extent of £128 10s. were let on the ground, as directed by telegram, thus making provision, as far as funds would allow, for the worst places. Therefore only £8 4s. (eight pounds four shillings) remain unappropriated. But besides this, five extra men have been temporarily employed during the past two or three weeks whose services must be retained for some weeks longer; they are doubled with the permanent men; their wages will be a liability of (say) £150 more. Thus the vote is practically exceeded. Either I or Swanson, whom I reported last month I had appointed temporary assistant, go over this road weekly, and nothing within our means shall be left undone to restore to good order; but unless the *weather improves soon, or more money is forthcoming*, it will be impossible to restore it to the excellent state it had been brought to at the commencement of the winter of 1882.

But it is not my part alone of the road that is bad. A mail-driver and many carriers state the worst part is north of my jurisdiction. It is no satisfaction to me to state this; I merely draw attention to the fact in view of the animus of Simons, Morris, and Burke's letter being directed to me above. If their complaints were genuine why do they omit my *confreere* of Glen Innes, whose length, assuming they wrote from that place (as the writer of their letter apparently desires to indicate), would be freshest in their minds, and its troubles and difficulties the most recent to them? Even Mr. Ferguson points out that north of Ben Lomond is very bad. However, I have no hesitation in stating that while the charges made against me therein are gross lies the signatures attached are forgeries. I know no persons of the names J. Simons, W. Morris, or J. Burke, either carriers or drivers. None such are known to the representatives of the whole of the forwarding agents here, viz., Wright, Heaton, & Co., Potts & Co., or Piggot & Co., to the clerks at the railway goods-shed, the local produce dealers, to such carriers as I have asked, to police, or others. I would ask you to refer to the undermentioned letters, and observe is not the handwriting the same, viz.:—*J. M'Manus*: official Nos., 81/11,192, 29/10/81. *R. Sley* to Hon. Minister for Works; official Nos., Department Public Works—81/6,679, Roads—81/4,950, 5/11/81. *L. M'Intyre*: official No., 82/396-6/2. *L. (or J.) M'Intyre* to Hon. Secretary for Public Works; official Nos., Public Works—82/773-8/2; Roads—82/447-10/2. I believe I know the writer. I have already stated the condition of the road, and that I have spared no pains to keep it in order. If, however, you think there is any foundation for the reflections upon me contained in the letter referred to I shall feel particularly obliged if you send some officer to inquire into the same.

I am, &c.,

S. A. DONNELLY.

Mr. Flynn,—Look up the letters in question.—W.B., 21/6/83. I now forward all the papers to Mr. Wells for report.—W.B., 1/6/83. Mr. Wells, Armidale,—Report herewith.—F.W., 16/6/83.

Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly to The Commissioner for Roads.

In reply to the allegations of L. (or J.) M'Intyre to the Hon. Secretary for Public Works; official No., Works Office, 82/773, 8/2; official No., Roads Office, 82/447, 10/2.

THE writer in this instance follows a similar course of procedure to that pursued by him on a former occasion—first write to the Commissioner for Roads, then to the Hon. Minister for Works, the only difference being that in his former letter to the Commissioner his signature is *J. M'Manus*, while in that to the Minister it is *R. Sley*. In the present case the letter to the Commissioner is signed *L. M'Intyre*, while in that to the Minister—the one immediately referred to—*J. (or L.) M'Intyre* is appended. I am not acquainted with persons of these names (if such exist), and I believe the whole of the signatures are false.

I have already reported to the Commissioner for Roads in respect to the culverts. [See *previous papers*, 82/396-6/2.] I assume I am not called upon to reply to the remainder of the statements contained in this or the other letter referred to. If, however, the Minister or the Commissioner thinks there is the slightest grounds for the allegations made by the writer I trust a full and searching inquiry into my conduct will be at once initiated.

S. A. DONNELLY,

14/2/82.

I add several letters, under different names, all to the same effect. I do not think any notice should be taken until an authentic accusation is made.—W.B., 17/2/82. 82,463 herewith. Under Secretary, B.C. Previous papers.—W.B., 16/2/82. Inform accordingly.—J.R., 26/4/82. J. M'Intyre, 26/4/82. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 26/4/82.

Mr.

Mr. J. M'Intyre to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you how work is let in this district: Three months ago there was tenders called for a first-class culvert on the Grafton Road; it says in the specification two months; it is three months now, and the man that got it only started to go there yesterday. Is this fair play for others that would have to do it in two months, and the said contractor, J. Wynne, get along with it piece-work to the extent for £200 without tender in the very same road and alongside the first-class culvert? Would it not be better for the contractors here to be allowed to live, and let it to successful tender, and not these that are in with priests? There is not a contractor here but is half his time drinking with the Superintendent. Hoping you will see to it,

Armidale.

I have, &c.,

J. M'INTYRE.

Roads for report.—J.R., B.C., 9/2/82. Mr. Donnelly.—W.B., 9/2/82. See paper attached.—
S. A. DONNELLY, 14/2/82.

Mr. Road-Superintendent Donnelly to The Commissioner for Roads.

In reply to the allegations of L. M'Intyre; official No. 82/396, 6/2.

ON 11th November tenders having been publicly invited for several works, those of Joseph Wynne for two tasks on Grafton Road were, with your approval, accepted; one was within 8 miles of Armidale, the other at Guy Fawkes, 50 miles away; the value of the two works was £334 8s. 10d., and as usual in such small works so far apart, unless where very urgent, he was allowed to complete the first before beginning the second. Presently some of the small culverts on the "Cedar Log" and "Snowy" cuttings had become almost dangerous, and I arranged with Wynne for their reconstruction, for a broken culvert at these places would cause a stoppage of traffic.

I do not think that I am called upon to reply to the remainder of the statements contained in this letter. The letter signed "J. M'Manus," to the Commissioner for Roads (official No., 81/11,192-20/10), also that of "R. Sley," to the Hon. Minister for Works (No. in Works Department, 81/6,677; No. in Roads Department, 81/4,950-5/11), and the present one, are clearly written by the same hand, and I believe the signatures in every case are false. If, however, the writer can be found, I shall be most happy to afford him an opportunity of proving his statements in another place.

I have, &c.,

S. A. DONNELLY.

Re-submit with letters referred to when letter sent from Works and sent Mr. Donnelly yesterday is received.—W.B., 10/2/82. Records, 10/2/82. All papers herewith, 10/2/82.

Mr. J. M'Intyre to The Commissioner for Roads.

Sir,

Armidale, 3.

Some three months you had tenders called for a first-class culvert on the Grafton Road; the specification says two months, now it is three months, and the contractor has not started. Is this fair for any man that tenders according to the specification, and also for the Super. to give on the same road £200 in piece-work for other culverts alongside the first-class that was tendered for? I think that you as a gentleman at the head ought to look after the way work is done here; a stranger has no chance unless he is in with the priest. How is a stranger to know that he may let work stand over for three months as in this case, he, the Super. here, done the very same in Bathurst, and you had him removed for the very same offence, playing into the hands of the Roman Catholics. The man is going wrong in his head; he is in the hands of the priests, and he does as they direct him. Hoping you will see into the affair as tendering is no use under the way that things are carried out here under the present Superintendent.

J. M'INTYRE.

Mr. Donnelly for report as to the culverts in question.—W.B., 6/2/82. Mr. Donnelly, B.C.
See paper herewith.—S. A. DONNELLY, 8/2/82.

Mr. R. Sley to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Armidale, 25.

I beg to draw your attention to the way that the public money is expended here; it is let by task to a chosen few; fully half the money voted for the district, and does not give a chance to any one outside the ring to tender, and yet Donnelly says that he gets tenders 20 per cent. below his estimates. I would like for you to see to one contractor here, always tenders and always high; and still gets task-work amounting to £400 per annum. I thought it better to bring it under your notice before getting the Member to move in the matter; you will find half the money is let by task. Hoping you will see to it,—

Yours, &c.,

R. SLEY.

Roads.—J.R., B.C., 3/11/81. Mr. Flynn stop letter sent to Mr. Donnelly on this and re-submit.—W.B., 4/11/81. Paper now herewith, 14/11/81. I think Mr. Donnelly's explanation on paper herewith should suffice; it appears to me that both letters are from the same source.—Under-Sec., B.C. W.B., 15/11/81. P.W.O., 16/11/81. Inform.—J.R., 18/11/81. R. SLEY, 19/11/81. Roads, B.C., 19-21/11/81. Mr. Donnelly to see.—W.B., 21/11/81.—J.R. MR. DONNELLY.—B.C. Seen. I know no person named "Sley," and feel assured that while both letters are from the same source both signatures are factitious.—S. A. DONNELLY, 29/11/81.

Mr. J. M'Manus to The Commissioner for Roads.

Sir,

23 November, 1881.

I beg to draw your attention to the way that Mr. Donnelly is letting work here. If it is right I leave to you for to see he lets half and the best part of the Grafton Road by task, and the other by tender. Would it not be better to let the whole of it by tender; but then his favourite would be out of

of work or have to tender for the work. Half the money is let by task that is voted for this district, and does not give a change to a stranger. Hoping you will stop it before we get our Member to move in the matter,—

Yours, &c.,
J. M'MANUS.

Mr. Donnelly.—W.B., 29/10/81.

Only two tasks, amounting probably to £100, have been let privately on the Grafton Road during the current year, while tenders for nearly £1,200 worth of work have been advertised for in three consecutive issues of three different newspapers published and circulating in the district. I let no work privately except such as are very urgent, or occasionally small works requiring special knowledge in the executant; but all such works amount to but a very small proportion of the annual vote; hence the writer's statements are grossly untrue. I have no knowledge of him, and although some hundreds of tenders advertised for in the newspapers have passed through my hand during the current year yet I have not seen his name attached to any. It is strange the men who do tender do not thus complain. The man, to whom the work on the Grafton Road referred to above was let is the lowest tenderer for two (2) of the advertised works, also, if it were permissible I would like to be able to exercise a little more discretion in the choice of contractors, for in the advent of the Railway works there always comes, as well as the honest hardworking man, a swarm of worthless idlers whose only aim in getting the contracts is to get credit from a storekeeper, scamp the work, or decamp without paying their workmen, as it is not unfrequently done, one of whom no doubt the veracious Mr. J. M'Manus is.—S. A. DONNELLY, 2 Nov., 1881.

The Commissioner. Writer gives no address so letter cannot be answered; if Mr. Donnelly suggests that any new man is not likely to do work I will approve of his being passed over.—W.B., 4/11/81.

Noted for future action.—S. A. DONNELLY, 10/11/81.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WHALING ROAD AND CAREENING COVE, NORTH SHORE.

(MR. E. LORD'S APPLICATION TO PURCHASE RESERVE AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 February, 1884.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 3, Votes No. 14, Wednesday, 7 November, 1883.]

COPIES of all Correspondence, with plans, in connection with Mr. E. Lord's request to purchase the Reserve at the end of the Whaling Road and Careening Cove.

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Application by Mr. E. Lord for special purchase of 1 acre 1 rood, situated on Careening Cove, county of Cumberland, with enclosure. 25 March, 1876	1
2.	The Under Secretary for Mines to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes and enclosure. 30 September, 1881	2
3.	Memorandum by the Surveyor-General and Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, with minutes and enclosures. 5 October, 1881	2
4.	Memorandum by the same, with minutes. 27 February, 1882	3
5.	Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines. 16 March, 1882	3
6.	Under Secretary for Mines to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 12 April, 1882	3
7.	Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. E. Lord. 22 December, 1882	3
8.	Mr. E. Lord to the Under Secretary for Lands. 27 December, 1882	4
9.	Gazette Notice. 13 February, 1883	4
10.	Memorandum by the Surveyor-General, with enclosure. 26 June, 1883	4
11.	Same by the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 30 August, 1883	5
12.	Under Secretary for Works to the Surveyor-General, with minutes. 4 September, 1883	5
13.	Surveyor-General to the Under Secretary for Works. 11 September, 1883	5
14.	Mr. R. P. Abbott to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes and enclosures. 11 September, 1883	5
15.	Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. R. P. Abbott. 12 September, 1883	7
16.	Memorandum, with minutes. 24 September, 1883	8
17.	Mr. R. B. Mackenzie to the Surveyor-General, with minutes and enclosure. 10 October, 1883	8
18.	Petition by residents of East St. Leonards. 15 October, 1883	8
19.	Question by Mr. Levien, M.P., with answer by the Secretary for Lands. 25 October, 1883	8
20.	Question by same, with answer by the same. 7 November, 1883	9
21.	Question by Mr. McElhone, M.P., with answer by the same. 4 December, 1883	9
22.	Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P., to the Secretary for Lands, with minute. 4 December, 1883	9

No. 1. Application by Mr. E. Lord.

C.

Application for special purchase under section 12.

Sir,

Town Hall, Sydney, 25 March, 1876.

I have the honor to apply, pursuant to the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for the rescission of reservation of water frontage of the land hereunder described.

Appended hereto is a plan illustrative of this application, together with a receipt showing that the sum of £5 has been deposited in the Treasury on account thereof. I have, &c.,

The Minister for Lands.

EDWD. LORD.

Description of land applied for.

In the grant of land situate on Careening Cove, of 1 acre 1 rood, to John Lamb, as per plan accompanying this application.

Received the above-mentioned sum of £5 on account of the foregoing application.

VICTOR COHEN,
(For the Colonial Treasurer).

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 25th March, 1876.

[Enclosure to No. 1.]

Suspense Account, New South Wales.

RECEIVED from Edward Lord the sum of five pounds sterling, for deposit on application for the rescission of reservation of water frontage under 12th clause Land Act, 1861, Careening Cove, County of Cumberland.
£5.

The Treasury, 25 March, 1876.

VICTOR COHEN,
(Pro Treasurer).

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 30 September, 1881.

With reference to the matter of the extension of High-street, St. Leonards, through the properties of E. Lord and P. Hayes, to the waters of Port Jackson, at the point between Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, the usual reservation of 100 feet from high-water-mark is contained in the deeds of the grants of the land that would be affected should such street be carried out; and as it appears that applications have been made for the purchase of the rescission of that reserve, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to ask that such applications be not granted until the question of compensation for the land required for such extension has been settled.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

Minutes on No. 2.

Mr. Peyton,—J.M., per H.P., 10/10/81. Mr. M'Guinn,—A list of the applications by Mr. Lord is enclosed; they should probably be referred to Engineer-in-Chief, &c., and Surveyor-General, for further report in connection with his letter, before submitting for the approval of the Secretary for Lands.—S.L.P., 12/10/81. For approval.—F.H.W., 15/10/81.

By the Under Secretary for Lands:—The Engineer-in-Chief and Surveyor-General.—C.O., B.C., 19/10/81.

Mr. Stopps,—For any necessary remarks. You will probably remember that I proposed to do what is herein requested, but you directed me to deal with the enclosed applications independently of the road question.—S. L. PEYTON.

When I stated that the applications referred to might be advanced a stage or two, it was not then proposed to open High-street to the water's edge, but to deal with the Whaling Road under a special Bill; but when the Mining Department undertook to extend High-street and to compensate Mr. Lord for loss of land, attention was drawn by this Branch to the fact that applications from Mr. Lord were in the office to purchase the rescission of water frontage reserve, and also the right to reclaim, and the Mines have taken action by requesting that such applications may not be granted at present.—A.J.S.

Mr. Peyton,—In view of this letter I caused the action on the applications mentioned to be stayed; but Mr. Stopps' directions to deal with them independently of the road was without qualification; and it might perhaps be pointed out that it was proposed to recommend a compliance with applications S.P. 76/46 for the rescission of the 100 feet reservation, and S.P. 76/47 for permission to reclaim the only one which could have affected the road in such a way as not to interfere with it.—S.L.P.

[Enclosure to No. 2.]

S.P. 76/46. Edward Lord, Careening Cove, North Shore.—To purchase rescission of 100 feet, section 12. Harbours and Rivers, for signature, 4/10/81.

S.P. 76/47. Edward Lord, Careening Cove, North Shore.—To reclaim and purchase section 9. Harbours and Rivers, for signature, 4/10/81.

S.P. 76/48. Edward Lord, Neutral Bay, North Shore.—To purchase rescission of 100 feet, section 12. Works, 30/9/81.

S.P. 76/49. Edward Lord, Neutral Bay, North Shore.—To reclaim and purchase section 9. Harbours and Rivers, for signature, 4/10/81.

No. 3.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General and Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Edward Lord, applying for the rescission of 100 feet reservation fronting his property at Careening Cove, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland.

THERE does not appear to be any objection to applicant being permitted to purchase that portion of the reserve of 100 feet in the original grant, which fronts his property at Careening Cove, and which is included within the following boundaries, viz. :—

Commencing on the original high-water-mark of Careening Cove, at the south-west corner of applicant's property, and bounded thence on the south-west by the south-western boundary of the said property bearing north-westerly about 134 feet; thence on the north by a line parallel to and distant 100 feet from high-water-mark, bearing in a direct line easterly about 213 feet to its intersection with the south-western boundary of High-street; thence on the north-east by a line parallel to the south-western boundary of applicant's property, bearing south-easterly about 101 feet to the high-water-mark aforesaid, and thence on the south by that high-water-mark bearing westerly to the point of commencement.

Tracings herewith, marked A and B, one of which (marked A) should probably be forwarded to applicant.

P. F. ADAMS.

E. A. MORIARTY.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

5/10/81.

Minutes on No. 3.

Forward to Lands.—J.L., 7/10/81. Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 13/10/81.—J.R.

No. 4.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General and Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Letter of the Under-Secretary for Mines, *re* extension of High-street, St. Leonards, through the properties of Messrs. Lord and Hayes, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland.

No application by Mr. Hayes has been referred to us for report.

Special purchase applications, Nos. 48 and 49, of 1876, by Mr. Lord, have been withdrawn, and our recommendations on Mr. Lord's applications, S.P. 76-46 and 76-47, have been so framed as not to interfere with the extension of High-street, St. Leonards, as will be seen on reference to the enclosed tracing marked "C,"* which might be forwarded to the Under-Secretary for Mines, who should probably be asked if, in view of these facts, there is any objection to a compliance with the two applications last referred to. * Not with papers.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

P. F. ADAMS.
E. O. MORIARTY.
27 Feb., 1882.

Minutes on No. 4.

Forward to Lands.—J.L., 1/3/82. Under-Secretary for Lands, B.C., 2/3/82.—J.R.
By Under-Secretary for Lands :—Joint report submitted for approval.—C.O., 7/3/82.
By the Under-Secretary for Lands :—Approved.—JOHN R.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 March, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 30th September last, *re* the extension of High-street, St. Leonards, through the properties of Messrs. Lord and Hayes, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, I am directed to inform you that a report in connection with this matter has been obtained from the Surveyor-General and the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and approved by the Secretary for Lands, to the effect that two applications made by Mr. Lord to purchase land under the 9th and 12th sections of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, have been withdrawn, and the recommendation on his applications to purchase the land shown by red edging on the enclosed tracing have been so framed as not to interfere with the extension of High-street, St. Leonards; and I am therefore to ask if, in view of these facts, there is any objection to a compliance to the two applications referred to.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES OLIVER,
Under-Secretary.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 12 April, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo (with tracing*) asking whether this Department has any objection to Mr. Lord's application to purchase certain land at Careening Cove, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that there would be no objection on the part of this Department to the rescission of the Reserve and sale of lands to Mr. Lord to the extent shown on the tracing, upon the condition that in the event of its being decided at any time to open the Whaling Road, so much of the said land as shall be required for such road may be resumed on payment to Mr. Lord of the amount paid by him for the portion so required. * Not with papers.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

Minutes on No. 6.

Submitted, in view of this letter, that the applications be proceeded with on the conditions named.—J.M.G., 21 April, 1882. Should be referred back to Engineer-in-Chief and Surveyor-General.—F.H.W., 21/4/82.

By Under Secretary for Lands :—Yes.—C.O., 21/4/82.

By Under Secretary for Lands :—The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers and the Surveyor General.—C.O., B.C., April /82.

We recommend that the applications be proceeded with on the condition named (and to which applicant has given his verbal assent.—P. F. ADAMS, E. O. MORIARTY. B.C., Under Secretary, Public Works, 27/9/82.

Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 29/9/82.—J.R.

By Under Secretary for Lands :—Subject to Mr. Lord's giving his assent in writing, the above recommendation is submitted for approval.—C.O., 16/11/82.

By the Secretary for Lands :—Approved.—JOHN R., 16/12/82.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. E. Lord.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 December, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of your application of the 25th March, 1876, for the reclamation and rescission of reservation of certain land at Careening Cove, under the 9th and 10th clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, being proceeded with, provided you give your assent in writing to the condition that, in the event of it being decided at any time to open the Whaling Road, so much of the said land as shall be required for such road may be resumed, on payment to you of the amount that shall have been paid by you for the portion so required.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES OLIVER,
Under Secretary.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Mr. E. Lord to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

East St. Leonards, 27 December, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd instant, on the subject of my application for the reclamation and rescission of land at Careening Cove, I have the honor to inform you that I assent to the provisions expressed therein, "that in the event of it being decided at any time to open the Whaling Road, so much of the said land as shall be required for such roads may be resumed on payment to me of the amount that shall have been paid by me for the portion so required.

I have, &c.,

E. LORD.

Minutes on No. 8.

The written consent having been furnished as requested, it is submitted that the case be proceeded with.—F.H.W., 5/1/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Yes.—C.O., 15/1/83.

Records, as to objections, then to Mr. Peyton.—J.B.T., 21/3/83. Submitted whether further action should not be stayed, in view of the instruction on Miscellaneous 83-3,466. F.H.W., 27/3/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—In a month.—C.O., 30/3/83.

By Secretary for Lands:—This case has no connection with the reclamation of Careening Cove, therefore the case may be proceeded with, on terms arranged with Mr. Lord as to the leaving of a road.—J.S.F., 26/4/83.

As pointed out by the Minister in his minute of 26th April, 1883, herein, compliance with Mr. Lord's application herewith will not in any way interfere with the proposed Government reclamation at the head of Careening Cove; these papers should therefore be disconnected from 83-3,466 Miscellaneous, respecting proposed Government reclamations, Careening Cove and Neutral Harbour, in order that action on Mr. Lord's application may be expedited. Please return 83-3,466 Miscellaneous to me as soon as practicable.—W. FREEMAN, 14/6/83. Miscellaneous Records. Mr. Peyton, 14/6/83. Mr. Furber, for memorandum of instructions, please, to Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych.—S.L.P., 21/6/83. Mr. Peyton,—Memorandum of necessary connections now herewith.—T.F.F., 26/6/83. Mr. District Surveyor Woolrych, for measurement, in view of the enclosed memorandum of instructions from the Trigonometrical Branch.—S. L. PEYTON, for Surveyor-General, 27/6/83. Transferred to Mr. Surveyor Perdriau.—F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, 30/6/83. Received, 3rd July, 1883.—S.E.P. Transferred to Mr. Surveyor J. B. Mackenzie, as requested by the District Surveyor.—STEPHEN PERDRIAU, Surveyor, 25/9/83. Received, 28th September, 1883.—R. B. MACKENZIE.

No. 9.

Gazette Notice.

Application to purchase rescission of reservation.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 February, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made by the party hereunder mentioned, under the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for the rescission of the reservation of the land within 100 feet of high-water-mark in front of his property, as particularized in the annexed description; and all persons interested are invited to state, within one month from this date, their objections (if any) to the proposed rescission.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Registration No.	Applicant.	Description.
Ms. 82-20,574	Edward Lord.	Parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, at Careening Cove: Commencing on the original high-water-mark of Careening Cove, at the south-west corner of applicant's property; and bounded thence on the south-west by the south-western boundary of the said property; bearing north-westerly about 134 feet; thence on the north by a line parallel to and distant 100 feet from high-water-mark, bearing in a direct line easterly about 213 feet to its intersection with the south-western boundary of High-street; thence on the north-east by a line parallel to the south-western boundary of applicant's property, bearing south-easterly about 101 feet to the high-water-mark aforesaid; and thence on the south by that high-water-mark bearing westerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 10.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 26 June, 1883.

Memorandum to accompany instructions. (To be returned.)

Rescission of reservation fronting property of Edward Lord, at Careening Cove, parish Willoughby, county of Cumberland.

Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych is requested, when carrying out the instructions for this survey, to connect the traverse by which he defines the boundaries with trigonometrical station 235, description of which, and reference bearings (true) therefrom, are attached for his information.

One or more of the traverse stations of the survey of Neutral Bay and Careening Cove by Surveyor Bullock should also be connected with.

T. F. FURBER.

(For Surveyor-General).

[Enclosure to No. 10.]

DRILLED hole and triangle on top of irregular rubble boundary wall on Mr. E. Lord's property, 30 links from end of wall and 20 links from high-water-mark, north side of Careening Cove, shown on p. *59-574. Bearing to E³ 89° 43' F³ 186° 48'.
Broad-arrow and triangle on rock, bearing 69° 10' (magnetic), 21 links from easternmost of three small gun-trees on point between Careening Cove and Neutral Bay.

Broad-arrow on rock 240° 1' 71½ links from northernmost corner of James Milson's stone wharf, on south side of Careening Cove.

235.
*See enclosure B

E³.F³

No. 11.

Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

E. Lord's rescission of reservation at North Shore.

LET this matter be attended to at once.—J.S.F., 30/8/83.

Minutes on No. 11.

By the Under Secretary for Lands :—The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 30/8/83.

By the Surveyor-General :—Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych accordingly.—ROBERT D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 5/9/83.

I would respectfully inform the Surveyor-General that this and other instructions cannot be carried out at once, as requested, without a large temporary increase of the staff at my disposal; the cost of the surveys would also be greatly enhanced. The instructions now in hand are being systematically and thoroughly carried out by the present trained staff, which will, however, bear no further strain upon it.—F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, 6/9/83. The Surveyor-General.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Works to The Surveyor-General.

My dear Mr. Adams,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 4 September, 1883.

We sent you some papers the other day for the survey of land for public buildings at St. Leonards. Will you much oblige by sending this matter through, as Mr. Wright is anxious to proceed to a close with it.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Minutes on No. 12.

By the Surveyor-General :—Mr. Peyton, as to instructions in this case: who with? Very urgent.—P.F.A., 7 September, /83.

Send papers to the Surveyor-General as requested.—J.G.B., 7/9/83.

The Surveyor-General,—Instructions to measure the land herein referred to have this day been issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych.—J.R.C., 7 September, 1883.

By the Surveyor-General :—Inform Mr. Rae by note, and then to Mr. Woolrych, for any action.—P.F.A., 7 September, /83.

Measurement of proposed site of new Court-house in conjunction with Post and Telegraph Office, St. Leonards, transferred to Surveyor Perdriau, on 14 September, 1883.—F.B.W.W., D.S., 19/9/83.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General with my B.C. memo. of 19th September.—F.B.W.W., District Surveyor, 19 September, 1883.

No. 13.

The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Works.

My dear Mr. Rae,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1883.

I have the pleasure of informing you that the papers referred to in your note of the 4th instant, respecting the survey of land for public buildings at St. Leonards were sent yesterday to Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych, with necessary instructions for the measurement of the land.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS,
Surveyor-General.

No. 14.

Mr. R. P. Abbott to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

102, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 11 September, 1883.

What has been done since I saw you about Mr. Edward Lord's matter *re* water frontage? I write as I think you will lose less time in writing a line than in seeing me, to say nothing of the saving to me.

Yours, &c.,

R. P. ABBOTT.

Bearer will wait for a reply.

Minutes on No. 14.

Mr. Abbott may perhaps be informed to the effect of Mr. Woolrych's minute.—J.E., 11/9/83.

Yes.—J.G.B., 11/9/83.

By the Secretary for Lands :—My memorandum of the 30th ultimo was that the survey should be performed at once. If Mr. Woolrych requires assistance he should have it, in order to expedite the work in hand.—J.S.F., 17/9/83. Surveyor-General.—J.G.B.

By the Surveyor-General :—Mr. Woolrych, as to what survey can be delayed with least probability of complaint, in order that this matter may have attention.—P.F.A., 18 September, 1883, B.C.

Herewith are attached, for the information of the Surveyor-General,—

1. *A list of Surveyors in the Metropolitan District, with a statement of the work on which they are engaged. * See enclosure A
2. †The account of instructions in the hands of the surveyor employed on surveys within the Municipalities of St. Leonards and Victoria. † See enclosure B
3. ‡A letter urging the measurement of Court-house site at St. Leonards. ‡ Not with papers.

It will be seen that Mr. Mackenzie is the surveyor whose work can be interrupted with the least injury to the public interest. He has not however, that I am aware of, had any experience in reclamation surveys.—F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, D.S., 19 September, 1883.

By

By the Surveyor-General :—Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych will be good enough to direct a competent surveyor to carry out the service in accordance with Minister's direction.—ROBERT D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, B.C., 21/9/83.

Mr. Surveyor Perdriau, who at present holds the instructions, is requested to transfer them to Mr. Surveyor J. B. Mackenzie, (address Bondi,) without delay, giving him such information as he may have respecting surveys in the locality that should be connected with, and giving him also co-ordinates to Time-ball staff as origin of the nearest convenient traverse station or landmark.—F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, D.S., 24 Sept., /83. Urgent.

Mr. Surveyor J. B. Mackenzie,—With these papers I forward instructions for survey of Mr. E. Lord's property for rescission of 100 feet reserve. There is a detail survey of the locality, Plan catalogued P 59-574, sheet 3, drawn to scale of 1 chain to an inch, and could therefore be traced and transferred. Co-ordinates as above will be forwarded in a day or two when they are worked out.—S. PERDRIAU, 25 Sept., /83.

[Enclosure A to No. 14.]

NAMES of Surveyors employed in Metropolitan District, and how employed at present.

Name of Surveyor.	Where camped at present.	Nature of work employed upon.	Remarks.
Adams, W. E.	Woniara	Engaged in surveys at George's River ...	Services not available for immediate work at North Shore.
Burdett, F. L.	Manly	Measurement of numerous conditional purchases in the parish of Narrabeen	Must be carried out as soon as practicable. Applicants pressing Government.
Chamier, A. F.	Ashfield	Surveys for the alignment of streets in Ashfield.	Municipal Council, urgent.
Deering, J. W.	Five Dock	Reclamation surveys, parish of Hunter's Hill.	Not under my supervision.
Ebsworth, E.	Pennant Hills	Engaged on urgent instructions.....	Has about fifteen instructions in hand. Must appear as witness in road case at Court of Quarter Sessions, and is obtaining necessary information, and survey required.
Fariola, Ode R.	Gordon	Has been taken off very urgent work, for more urgent work at Cowan.	Holds instructions two years old, partly finished; about 14 instructions in all.
Hedgeland, G. C. ...	Bondi	Engaged on urgent alignment surveys at Waverley.	Work of too urgent a character to be interrupted at a moment's notice.
Knibbs, G. H.	Liverpool	Urgent conditional purchase measurements in parish of Holsworthy, and marking of old grant boundaries adjoining National Park, prior to fencing the latter.	.....
Lucas, J. H.	Five Dock.....	Engaged on survey of Balmain Road for alignment and to determine high-water-mark of Harris' grant, 1,500 acres, Five Dock Farm, and Haymarket Permanent Building and Investment Society.	Urgent. Very urgent. Encroachment in subdivision.
MacCallum, G.	Blayney.....	Left the district, to make alignment surveys at Blayney.	Instructions marked very urgent.
Mackenzie, R. B. ...	Waterloo	Finishing detail survey at Waterloo, prior to taking work proposed for him at Richmond.	.....
Madsen, H. F.	Newtown	Engaged on very urgent alignment surveys at Darlington and Newtown.	Has just returned instructions to District-Survey Office, stating that he has six months work in hand.
Nash, W. H.	Petersham.....	Engaged on alignment surveys at Petersham.	This work should not be interrupted, as there are urgent alignment surveys at St. Leonards which might wait for Mr. Surveyor Nash if no other alignment surveyor can be found in the meantime.
Park, A. J.	Peat's Ferry	Has been taken off very urgent work between Long and Sailor's Bay, for more urgent work in connection with railway at the Hawkesbury.	.....
Perdriau, W. E. ...	Military Road, St. Leonards.	Engaged in completing road survey on east boundary of Thrupp's grant.	Will be free on the 1st October to survey Post Office site at St. Leonards, or E. Lord's reclamation.
Pike, H. M. L. ....	.....	Alignment surveys at Hunter's Hill and re-marking Asylum Reserve at Huntley's Point.	.....
Richmond, J.	Bulli	Investigation of grant boundaries in the parish of Southend.	Requires assistance to enable him to push on the work.
Robb, A. ....	.....	Marking Sydney population boundary, parishes of Narrabeen, Gordon, and North Colah.	Until this is done, position of conditional purchases cannot be determined or measured.
Scrivener, C. R.	Ryde	Investigation of old grant boundaries adjoining Field of Mars Common.	Urgently required at the Land Titles Office.
Smyth, P. F.	Minto	Numerous important and urgent instructions, relating chiefly to roads applied for and disputed boundaries.	.....
Wansbrough, C. H. ...	South Kingston	Twenty-four reclamation surveys in hand	Has asked for assistance.
Wilson, T. G.	Lane Cove River	Holds twenty-one instructions in the parish of Willoughby, and is now engaged on a most complicated case, through a careless survey of portions sold by Government, north of Sailor's Bay.	.....

SURVEYORS employed in Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	Where camped at present.	Nature of work employed upon.	Remarks.	
Poate, F.	Summerhill.	Engaged on City Detail Survey	The Chief Engineer, Sewerage Surveys, having made application for surveys for extension of George-street sewer, &c., about six sheets of the City Survey will have to be executed as speedily as is consistent with accuracy.	
Mills, S.	Surveyors engaged on City Detail Survey, under the supervision of Mr. Surveyor Poate.			
Roberts, R. J. A. ...				
Sim, W.				
Thomas, W.				
Thompson, W. M. ...				
Stafford, G. M.				
Steawe, A. J.				
Tuxon, T.				
Thorahill, W.	Stanmore			Engaged on several important and urgent instructions.
Maitland, D. M.	Alexandria	Under the supervision of Mr. Surveyor Maitland	These three surveyors are constantly employed under the supervision of Mr. Maitland, in making necessary surveys for new parish maps of Botany and Alexandria, and other surveys within these parishes that are being urged.	
Pring, T.				Botany
Mills, W.				Botany
Chesterman, A. H. ...	Botany			

Minute on above.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General with my B.C. memorandum in reply to his.—F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, District-Surveyor, 19 September, 1883.

[Enclosure B to No. 14.]

Instructions at present in the hands of Mr. Surveyor Perdriau.

No.	No.	Date.	Applicant.	Remarks.
Mis. 82-737 ..	82-131	8 May	Stuart & Harnett, rescission	Awaiting marking of roads by Mr. Bullock, partly carried out. Completion will occupy about three weeks.
Mis. 82-1008...	82-170	5 January .	Do. reclamation	
S.G.O. 81- ¹²⁶⁹ ₁₂₇₄	83-6	4 ,, ..	Redefine A. Thrupp's 700 acres	Partly finished; plan of boundary road on eastern side will be forwarded about the end of the month of September. Very urgent. About two weeks would be required to complete plan of the whole of Thrupp's grant.
Mis. 82-19551.	82-29	9 February .	Do. do.	
Rds. 83- ²³⁷ ₂₃₇	83-174	12 May ...	Alignment surveys, borough of Victoria	Uncertain; say two weeks.
Mis. 83-3680 .	83-223	6 June ..	Bligh & Grant, reclamation. Date of application, 4th August, 1882	
Mis. 83-4313	83-236	19 ,, ..	Borongle, county of Victoria, reclamation. Date of application, 10th July, 1882	These instructions, including connections with former surveys and triangulation, will occupy about two months.
Mis. 83-5383	83-258	27 ,, ..	Arthur Walker, reclamation. Date of application, 4th December, 1882	
Mis. 82-20574.	83-260	27 ,, .. (Received at District Office on 30th June.)	E. Lord, rescission. 30th September, 1881.	This instruction will be carried out after that of survey of site for Post and Telegraph Office, and will be commenced about the middle of next month. Could be commenced about the 16th October, and would probably occupy two weeks.
Mis. 83-4312...	83-259	27 June... ..	J. Halstead, reclamation	
Rds. 83- ³³⁴ ₃₃₄	83-334	17 August... ..	Alignment of streets, St. Leonards ...	About two weeks.
Mis. 83-16558 .	83-363	7 September. (Received at District Office on 11th Sept.)	Site for Post and Telegraph Office, St. Leonards.	
				Will proceed with this immediately after completion of plan of boundary road on eastern side of A. Thrupp's 700 acres. These instructions are marked "very urgent" by the Surveyor-General, as Mr. John Rae states that Mr. Wright is anxious to proceed to a close with the matter. Will probably be commenced on the 1st October, and completed by the 15th.

NOTE.—It will be seen that the three instructions that are being urged by Ministers, or the Municipal Council, would be completed by Mr. Surveyor Perdriau by the end of October, and the work would be reliable. The employment of two new surveyors would hasten the work to completion, but I would not guarantee its correctness, unless they are men of known experience and accustomed to work in connection with the Trigonometrical Survey.

F. B. W. W., D.S.,
19th September, 1883.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. R. P. Abbott.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 September, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of Mr. Edward Lord's application to purchase the rescission of reservation of certain land at Careening Cove, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. District Surveyor Woolrych, to whom this matter was referred on 29th June last, has reported that he is at present unable to carry out this survey at once, as he has so many previous instructions in hand, and only a limited staff to act on them.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Memorandum.

From District-Surveyor Woolrych to Mr. Surveyor R. B. Mackenzie.

Mr. Surveyor Mackenzie is requested to communicate with Mr. Surveyor Perdriau (Mimosa, Ben Boyd Road, St. Leonards) respecting the measurements which are required in connection with Mr. E. Lord's application for rescission of water frontage at North Shore, the instructions for which Mr. Perdriau has been directed to transfer to Mr. Mackenzie. This matter is being urged by the Minister, who would have it attended to at once; therefore the surveys at Waterloo, on which Mr. Mackenzie is now employed, must be temporarily set aside.

If Mr. Mackenzie has not had experience in the kind of survey required he is cautioned against hurrying over the work on account of its urgency, as no allowance is made by the Department for errors committed or imperfect work done by a surveyor, on the plea that it was being urged and therefore done in haste.

F.B.W.W., D.S.,

24 September, 1883.

Minutes on No. 16.

To be returned when instructions are fulfilled.—F.B.W.W.
R. BAYLIS MACKENZIE, 10 October, 1883.

Returned accordingly herewith.—

No. 17.

Mr. R. B. Mackenzie to The Surveyor General.

Special purchase application, No. 76-46 of 31st March, 1876.

Sir,

Bondi, 10 October, 1883.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 260 of 27th June, 1883, issued to Mr. District-Surveyor, I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan and field notes of a portion of land in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, applied for under the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, by Edward Lord.

Mr. Surveyor Perdriau gave me Mr. Bullock's values to Δ Trigonometrical Station No. 235, from Timeball, he not having yet computed down to this point, and from this station my own are carried.

The mean high-water-mark is the same now in this particular locality as it originally was at the time of the grant, and has been determined accurately by data supplied me by Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer. Date of survey, 2nd October, 1883.

I have, &c.,

R. BAYLIS MACKENZIE.

Minutes on No. 17.

Transmitted.—D. M. MAITLAND, Acting District Surveyor, 12 October, 1883. Field-book in General Survey Branch.—T.F.F., 12 October, 1883. Memo. of approval to Surveyor-General, 29 October, 1883, T.F.F.

Mr. Peyton,—Noted, &c., in General Survey Branch, 29 October, 1883.—T.F.F.

No. 18.

Petition by Residents of East St. Leonards.

Sir,

North Shore, 15 October, 1883.

We, the undersigned residents of East St. Leonards and its neighbourhood, have heard with feelings of surprise that the Government contemplate selling to Mr. Edward Lord the reserve at the eastern side of his property, situated at Careening Cove, and bounded on the south by Careening Cove, and on the north by Whaling Road, and on the west by a stone wall, the present dividing boundary of Lord's property.

And knowing that the alienation of such a valuable public reserve will be detrimental to the privileges of recreation we at present enjoy from the same, we respectfully urge it upon your consideration that, for the Government to sell this reserve, upon any terms that will place it in the hands of a private individual, deprives us as residents and the public generally of a recreation spot, the advantage of which is felt and appreciated by all, and will close to us a valuable water frontage and the public advantages we derive from such approach to and use of same.

Actuated only for the public good and by no selfish motives we thus petition you, feeling assured that the urgency of your petition must receive due consideration at your hands favourable to the wish of same; and your petitioners will remain and ever pray.

EDWARD M. CLARK, Moorlands, High-street.

JOSEPH HIPWOOD, High-street.

JAMES COCK, High-street.

JAS. S. THOMSON, High-street.

And 75 other signatures.

No. 19.

Question by Mr. Levien, M.P., with Answer by The Secretary for Lands.

THURSDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1883.

Question:—

(18.) Reserve fronting Whaling Road, North Shore:—*Mr. Merriman*, for Mr. Levien, asked the Secretary for Lands,—

(1.) Has the Minister received a petition asking him not to sell a reserve fronting Whaling Road and Careening Cove, adjoining Mr. E. Lord's property?

(2.) Has Mr. E. Lord made application to the Minister for the purchase of this land, and is it the intention of the Minister to entertain same? Answer:—

Answer:—

Mr. Farnell answered:—

- (1.) Yes.
- (2.) Yes, with a special right of resumption if the land or any portion of it is hereafter required for road purposes.

No. 20.

Question by Mr. Levien, M.P., with Answer by The Secretary for Lands.

WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1883.

Question:—

(3.) Reserve at Whaling Road, North Shore:—*Mr. Melville*, for Mr. Levien, asked the Secretary for Lands,—

- (1.) Did he receive a Petition from the Residents of St. Leonards requesting him not to dispose of the reserve at the end of the Whaling Road and Careening Cove?
- (2.) Is it his intention to sell this land to Mr. E. Lord, and what is the price offered, and the amount required?
- (3.) Has he any objection to lay a plan of the land upon the Table of the House, and all correspondence in connection with Mr. Lord's request to purchase?

Answer:—

Mr. Farnell answered:—

- (1.) Yes.
- (2.) These questions have not yet been finally determined.
- (3.) No; I will do so at an early date.

No. 21.

Question by Mr. McElhone, M.P., with Answer by The Secretary for Lands.

TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1883.

Question:—

(5.) Reserve fronting the Harbour at North Shore:—*Mr. McElhone* asked the Secretary for Lands,— Has he decided to let Mr. Lord purchase the reserve fronting Sydney Harbour at North Shore; if not, is it his intention to allow Mr. Lord to purchase the said reserve?

Answer:—

Mr. Farnell answered,—I have not yet finally dealt with the question.

No. 22.

Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 December, 1883.

By request of some thirty responsible inhabitants of St. Leonards Electorate, and with reference to a petition handed to you opposing the sale of a small reserve on North Shore by the Crown to Mr. Edward Lord, I hereby beg to bring under your notice that the North Shore has hardly any water frontage for public use. On Blue's Point, we may say, there is a pretty fair landing-place, but all round Lavender Bay is none accessible by carts, &c. On Milson's Point only one very steep street, 66 feet wide, and one or two more, but in no way sufficient. In a few years' time, when our North Shores, I hope, be transferred into wharves and the city north, when all and every single foot will be wanted for access to the water, I hope, for the benefit of our electorate, you will not comply with Mr. Lord's request, and preserve this reserve for the St. Leonards Electorate.

Yours, &c.,

B. O. HOLTERMANN.

[Three tracings.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[2s. 6d.]

B

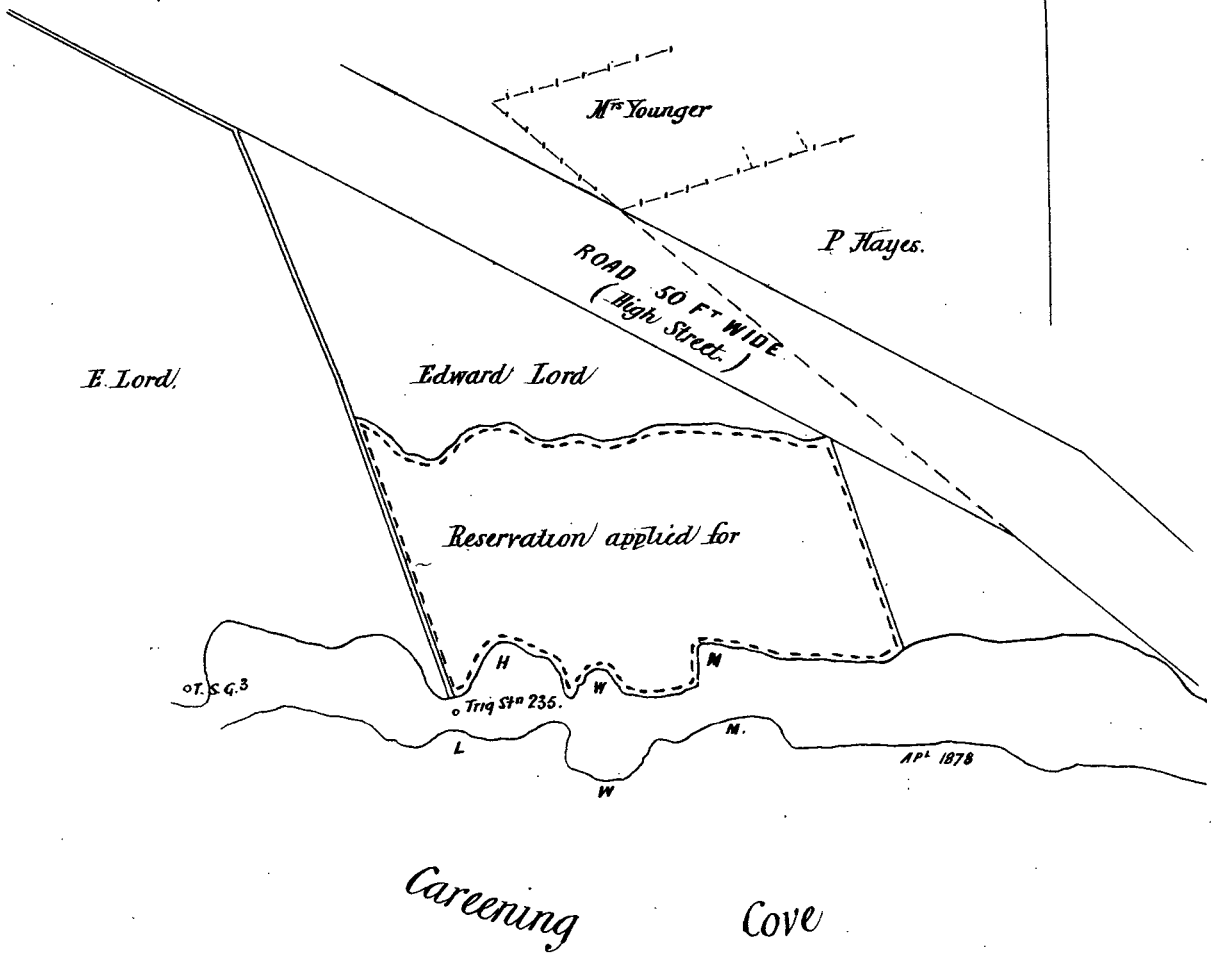
*Copy of Tracing showing portion in
Parish of Willoughby
County of Cumberland*

applied for under the 12th Clause of C.L.A. Act of 61. by Edw^d Lord.

To accompany Joint Report of Engineer in Chief and Sur Gen^l

Scale of ⁰ 1 2 ³ Chains.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



*Situated in the
Date of Survey
Date of transmission of plan.*

Pink edging on tracing shown thus ----- on copy.

Sig^d

Cat N^o P.100.574.

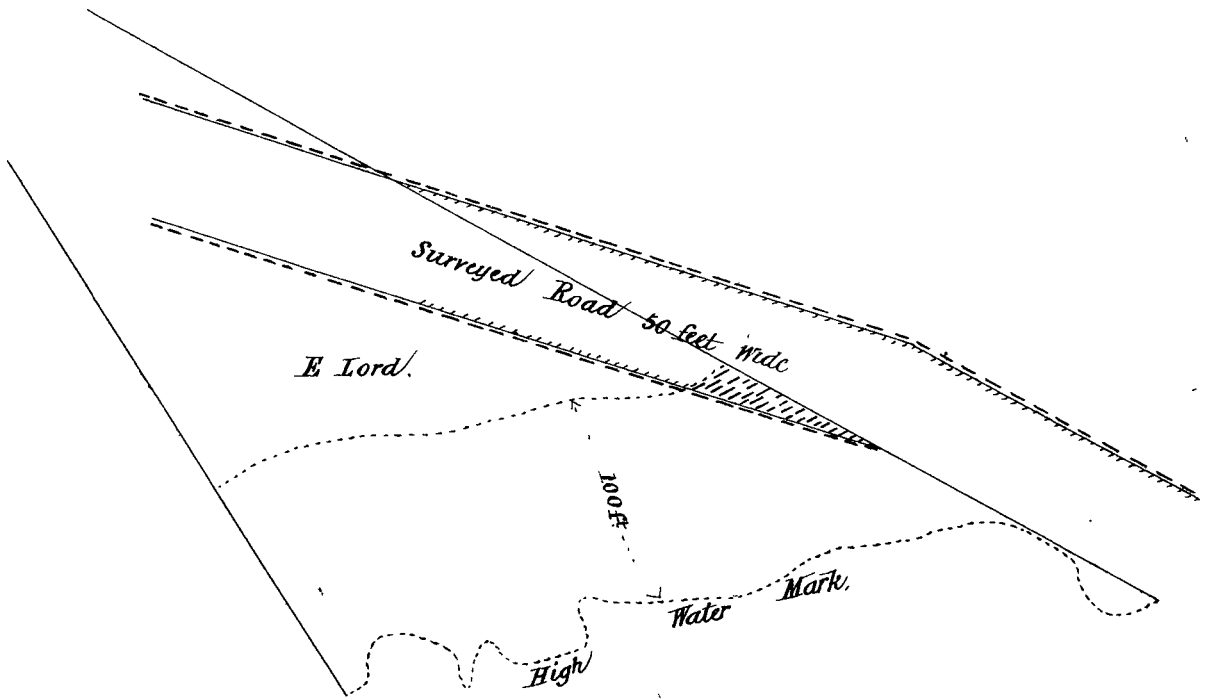
L. Surveyor

Enclosure C to N^o 3.

Copy of Tracing from, S^o 10, 2019.

*Shewing encroachment, of Rescission applied for
by Edward Lord
on surveyed Road 50 feet wide*

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



Pencil lines on tracing shown thus - - - - - on copy

(481-)

Miscellaneous
8110-1878
Lands Department

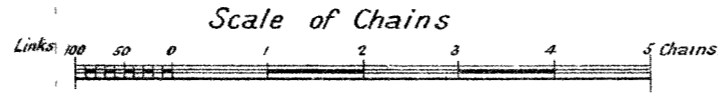
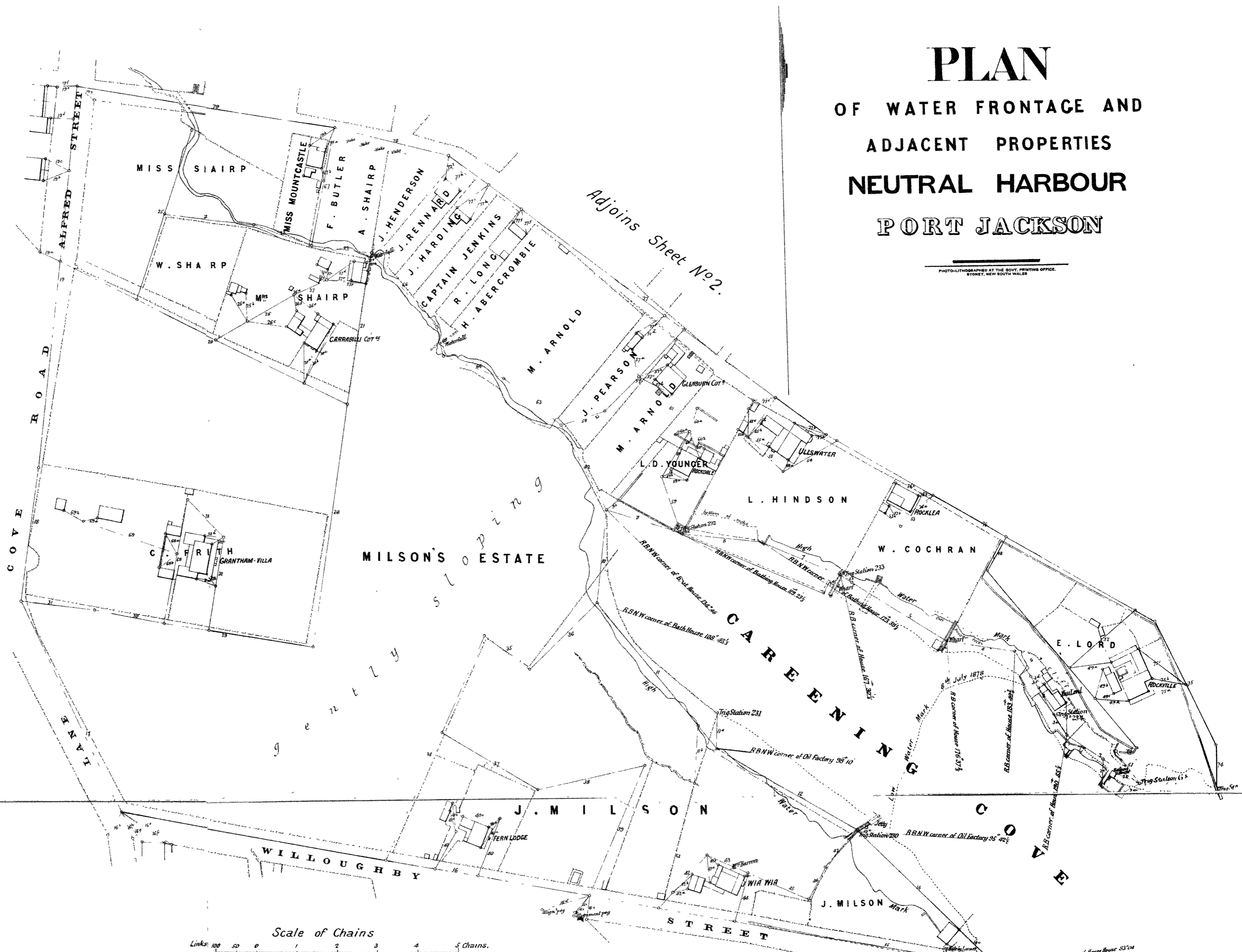
PLAN

OF WATER FRONTAGE AND ADJACENT PROPERTIES NEUTRAL HARBOUR PORT JACKSON

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Reference to Traverse

W. Bear	Dis.	N. Bear	Dis.	N. Bear	Dis.	N. Bear	Dis.	N. Bear	Dis.
1	103	19	107	16	170	11	106	15	167
2	56	02	113	11	104	14	106	15	167
3	11	39	108	11	104	14	106	15	167
4	52	18	106	11	104	14	106	15	167
5	55	02	110	11	104	14	106	15	167
6	53	02	107	11	104	14	106	15	167
7	11	39	108	11	104	14	106	15	167
8	1	20	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
9	53	10	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
10	60	10	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
11	57	10	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
12	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
13	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
14	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
15	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
16	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
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18	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
19	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
20	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
21	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
22	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
23	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
24	54	11	105	11	104	14	106	15	167
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Drawn by Jno Richardson
Exam'd by J.P.S.

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter of the 11th July N°789
(signed) Charles Cyrus Bullock
Licensed Surveyor

Cat N° P59.574 (sheet 3)

Miscellaneous
20415
Lands Department.

PLAN
of Part of the 100 feet Reservation
Fronting John Lamb's- (now E. Lord's)
1ac 1rd Grant

PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

Applied for under the 12th Clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1861
— by E. Lord —

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

E60.00

9° 30'

Trig. Meridian
Magnetic Meridian

Traverse Table and Table of Co-ordinates

Line	Bearing	Dist ^{ce}	N	Latitude	Cor	E	Departure	Cor	N & S	Co-ordinates	Remarks
										E & W	
Coordinates given by Sur ^s Perdriau to T.S. N° 235											
											(Timeball origin)
1	359° 8' 40"	112.63	112.63				1.68		8182.70	5749.6	To St ⁿ A, Sur. Bullocks in rock
2	334° 15' 20"	163.15	163.15				70.86		8329.6	5678.7	" " F " "
3	335° 2' 00"	298.9	298.9				26.16		8600.6	5552.5	" " E Sur. Maitlands "
4	128° 29' 40"	488.05		303.78	03	361.98		-06	8296.8	5934.5	" " D little i mark in rock
5	119° 35' 20"	235.55		116.31		204.83		-03	8180.4	6139.3	Wooden road peg (to Station C)
6	130° 58' 20"	205.8		134.93		155.38			8045.5	6294.6	" " B Sur. Maitlands in rock
7	272° 35' 40"	543.9		24.61		543.32			8070.1	5751.3	" close on Δ T.S. N° 235 (on Rubble Stone wall)
7 ^a	276° 41' 30"	192.1		22.40		190.79			8092.5	5560.4	" Δ Trig. Station G ³

These Co-ordinates are carried on from Mr. Surveyor Bullocks values to Δ T.S. N° 235 given to me by Mr. Surveyor Perdriau who has not yet computed his own down to this point

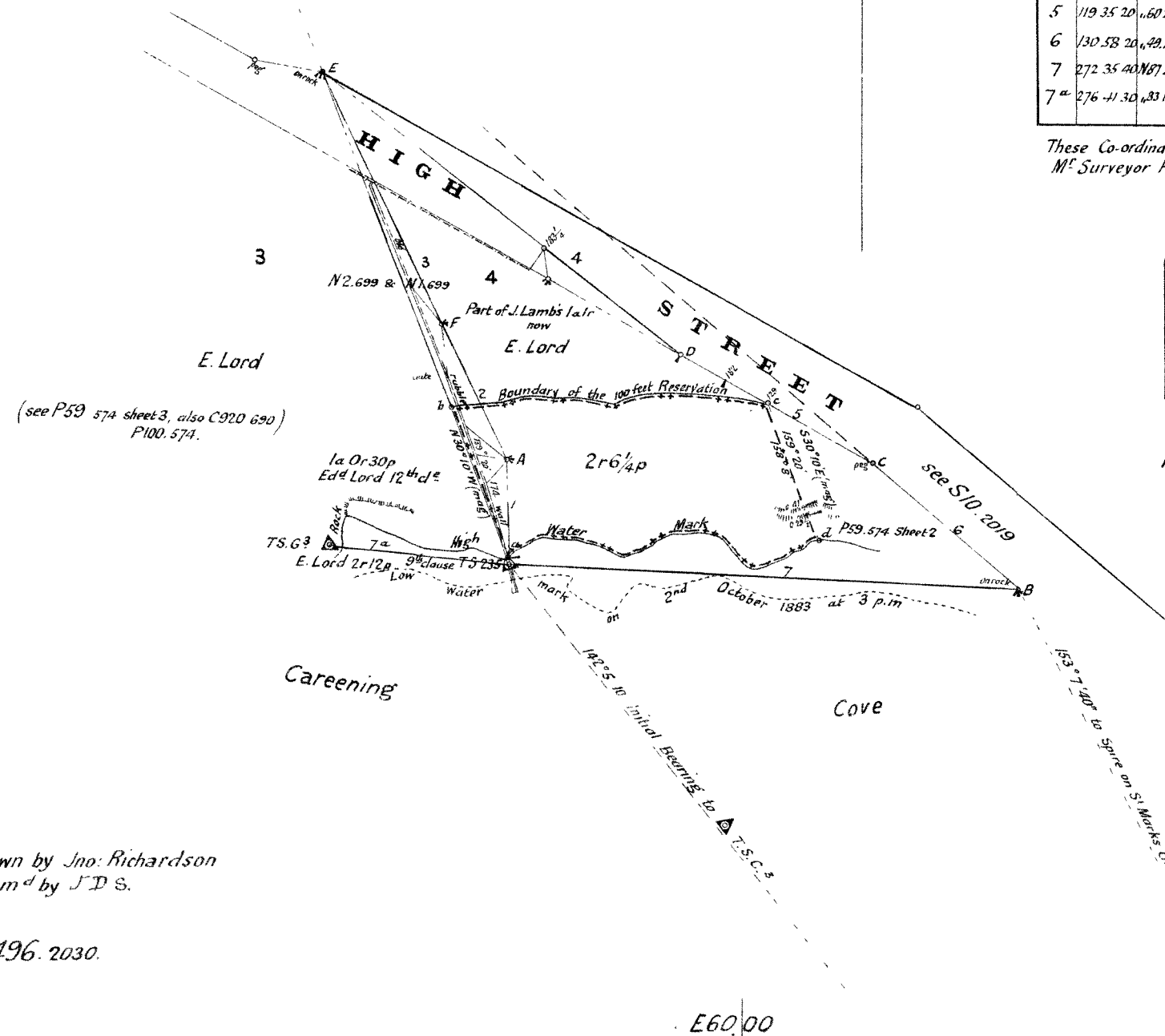
Reference to Corners

Station	Bearing	Distance	Marks
a	i on Rubble wall 2 ft above High Water Mark		
b	345° 26'	33.8 lks	i on rock near Gate
c	299° 35'	53 do	i on rock
d	i on rock at mean High Water Mark		

NOTE. The portion tinted pink on Original is on this Diagram shewn by an edging thus: - - - - -

NOTES All bearings taken off Trig. Meridian
Measured in accordance with Circular N° 80/51
Date of Survey 2^d October 1883.

Transmitted to the Surveyor General
with my Field Notes and Letter N° 83/9 of 10th October
(signed) R. Baylis Mackenzie.



N 8000

N 8000

E60.00

Drawn by Jno. Richardson
Exam^d by J. D. S.

C496.2030.

(Sig. 481-)

Bx 322
vol 2

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
1 *November*, 1884.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1884.

1883-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 94. TUESDAY, 6 MAY, 1884.

11. WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE:—Mr. Holtermann moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and plans, to inquire into and report upon the opening of Whaling Road, at North Shore, from Alfred-street to the waters of Port Jackson.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Abigail, Mr. Withers, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. George Campbell, Mr. Levien, Mr. A. G. Taylor, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Harris, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 180. SATURDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1884.

4. WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE:—Mr. Holtermann, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 6th May, 1884; together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1883-4.

WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 6th May, 1884,—“with power to send for persons, papers, and plans, to inquire into and report upon the opening of *Whaling Road at North Shore, from Alfred-street to the waters of Port Jackson,*”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, p. 5. evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows:—

- (1.) That in about the year 1830, Mr. James Larmer, Licensed Surveyor, acting under instructions from Mr. Surveyor-General Mitchell, surveyed and marked out at North Shore a road one chain wide, which road divided two sets of allotments granted for the purpose of encouraging the Whaling industry, and was known as the Whaling Road.
- (2.) That the allotments referred to have since been sold by the original grantees to various purchasers, and have been subdivided by different surveyors and resold. In some of these measurements the road has been absorbed, and is now held by the purchasers of the allotments under the subdivisions.
- (3.) That the original allotments are now shown to exceed in area the quantity of land granted by more than would suffice to restore the road.

2. Your Committee, in view of the foregoing facts, are of opinion that the road known as the Whaling Road should be at once dedicated and proclaimed by the Government as a public thoroughfare.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 1st November, 1884.*

B. O. HOLTERMANN,
Chairman,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 15 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann, | Mr. Withers,
Mr. George Campbell.

Mr. Holtermann called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., Mr. T. H. Simpson, and Mr. Joseph Hipwood, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 22 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 27 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Withers.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann, | Mr. Abigail.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 26 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann in the Chair.

Mr. Harris, | Mr. Withers.

Arthur J. Stopps, Esq. (*Survey Department*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced original plan of the survey and handed in tracing, which was ordered to be appended. (*See separate Appendix.*)

Mr. Thomas Henry Simpson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward J. H. Knapp, Esq., called in, and having made a solemn declaration, was examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Harris, | Mr. Holtermann.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 8 JULY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann in the Chair.

Mr. Withers, | Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Harris.

Edward J. H. Knapp, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Edward Joseph Rubie called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. G. H. Thorne called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. George von Meyer called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 15 JULY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann, | Mr. Withers.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann in the Chair.
Mr. George Campbell, | Mr. Sydney Smith.

John Frederick Loxton, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John James Slade called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Joseph Hipwood called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann, | Mr. Withers.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann in the Chair.
Mr. Withers, | Mr. Abigail.James Larmer, Esq. (*Licensed Surveyor*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Clerk submitted a claim for £6 8s. from James Larmer, for witnesses expenses.

Resolved,—That the amount be awarded to Mr. Larmer.

A. J. Stopps, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1884.

The House having adjourned over to Saturday, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

SATURDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann in the Chair.
Mr. Withers, | Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Levien.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

THURSDAY, 26 JUNE, 1884.

Present:—

MR. HARRIS,

MR. HOLTERMANN,

MR. WITHERS.

B. O. HOLTERMANN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur J. Stopps, Esq., called in and examined on oath:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you fill in the Survey Department? I act for the Surveyor-General in all matters connected with the survey and proclamation of roads, and the surveying and aligning of streets. A. J. Stopps,
Esq.
2. In connection with the matter which this Committee has been appointed to inquire into, I believe you have a plan on which Whaling Road is shown, a road near Milson's Point? Yes, the plan which I produce is the plan of the original survey of the allotments through which a road runs, and which has subsequently been known as Whaling Road. 26 June, 1884.
3. What is the date of that plan? 1830.
4. What is the width of the road as shown by the plan? It is intended to be a chain wide.
5. That road runs right down to the water's edge? Yes.
6. Some of the allotments as originally surveyed have been since partly subdivided? No doubt they have been very much subdivided and altered.
7. Have you any plan made subsequent to the one you have just produced? Not showing the subdivision of the land. I have had a tracing made of the original plan, which I thought might be useful to the Committee. (*Tracing handed in. See Separate Appendix.*)
8. *Mr. Withers.*] Mr. Kemmis was the owner of the point at that time? Yes, Kemmis and Brown on one side, and John Lamb on the other.
9. *Chairman.*] In reference to Whaling Road, can you give the Committee any evidence as to when it was first obstructed—have you any knowledge of the matter? The first time the matter of the obstruction came before the Surveyor-General was when an application was made by the Borough Council of St. Leonards to have the road surveyed for the purposes of the proclamation of the alignment, in order to give it its proper width of carriage and foot ways, and to mark out the ground permanently.
10. Will you kindly give us the date of the preliminary notification? The preliminary notification of Whaling Road was made, with other streets, on the 5th August, 1870.
11. We have amongst the papers a preliminary notice at the Police Office, of date July, 1870? The Gazette notice was published on the 5th August, 1870; the folio is 1639. The object of that notification under the Parish Roads Act, viz., 4 William IV, No. 11, is to call for any objections from residents or persons interested in the road, in order that they may be lodged and considered before the road is thoroughly established. Although it was presumed to be a road, that course was taken in order to make people who are in the neighbourhood of the road aware of what the Crown is doing. The aligning of a road is done under 2 Victoria, No. 2, the Towns Police Act, which is the only Act resorted to for the establishing of the widths of carriage and foot ways. Under it the police can prosecute persons for trespass or what not. Unless the road has been proclaimed under that Act, the police or Borough Council cannot take action against any one for trespass. The Act gives the police power to interfere in cases of obstruction in towns that are not in municipalities.

- A. J. Stopps, Esq. 12. *Mr. Withers.*] That refers to the street as it is shown on the tracing you handed in? No, but to that shown on the plan of survey by Mr. Armstrong as the road originally dedicated in the subdivision of the Crown estate.
- 26 June, 1884. 13. It refers to the road shown as going down to the water's edge? Yes.
14. *Chairman.*] On what date was Whaling Road proclaimed a Government road, or what has for some years past been known as Whaling Road, and which was to be 66 feet wide? It was only proclaimed under the action taken under the plan of survey by Mr. Armstrong, which I have produced, and that shows a road 40 feet wide.
15. But that refers to only one portion of it? That is the portion which I understand is more particularly under the notice of this Committee. There is a Schedule in connection with the plan which gives the width at 40 feet. It was dedicated as a road 1 chain wide at the sale of the Crown estate.
16. In regard to the dispute which has arisen among the parties interested, what knowledge have you as to their right and title to close the road? When the road was preliminarily notified, calling for objections, objections were elicited from Mr. Loxton and Mr. Younger, on the ground that the street was an intrusion upon their properties. An investigation was made, and it was considered that the road did intrude upon their properties—that in reality there was no land for a road.
17. *Mr. Withers.*] About what date did that take place? The end of the year 1870—immediately after the proclamation of the preliminary notification. The objections were elicited by the proclamation of the road in 1870.
18. The objections as to the encroachments were made to the Government through your Department? The objections were lodged with the Executive Council, and forwarded to our Department by the Executive Council.
19. And the Department declared that the road encroached? No, we came to the conclusion that there was no land for a road; the matter had been investigated, and we came to that conclusion. I have with me a *précis* of the case which I made at the time, and which was submitted to the Crown Law Officers for opinion in the matter. The fact is this: the surveyor, in measuring the allotments, measured them up to a central line, with the intention of reserving a road along that central line, but in the descriptions, although various allotments were described as being bounded by a road, the lengths of lines and areas did not admit of the existence of a road; the road was absorbed, in fact, by the allotments on both sides.
20. In the descriptions the road is mentioned? Yes, it is mentioned in the descriptions of the allotments on both sides.
21. *Chairman.*] It is only on one side the allotments overlap the road? On both sides.
22. Presuming the road did exist, the allotments encroach not only upon the road but upon each other? No, they were measured up to a central line. There has been a re-survey, and there is no question that there is no encroachment at all. The owners have only the areas allotted them; that is to say, there is not a sufficient discrepancy to admit of anything like a road.
23. Is it a 66 feet road all the way down? Yes.
24. Then there would be an encroachment of 33 feet on each side? Yes.
25. Has the land been re-surveyed since? Yes. Since the land was measured for sale by Mr. Larmer, the matter was thoroughly investigated in 1869 by Mr. Armstrong, when he surveyed the road for proclamation, and an additional report was obtained from Mr. Deering in 1870. I believe the Committee have Mr. Armstrong's and Mr. Deering's reports on the subject.
26. *Mr. Withers.*] The land was originally sold by the Government? Yes.
27. And the road was to be given by the Government? Yes. One would get over the impression that there is a road by assuming (what the Department accepts as a fact) that a line down the middle of the peninsula is a common boundary to the allotments on both sides of it, and that the road only exists on paper—that, in point of fact, the area of the land as described in each person's grant would absorb all the available land there; the road would appear to have been just thrown in as the description of a boundary, as there is no corresponding ground to represent the road.
28. Has it absorbed the road accurately, or has it given considerably more than the road, or just exactly the road? Allowing for slight inaccuracies which sometimes occur in old surveys, we may say that the alienated lands have absorbed it entirely and not generally in excess to any appreciable extent. With an irregular boundary like the rocky and broken frontage to the harbour there is sure to be some slight difference in the measurements, and any surveyor would differ from another surveyor in his measurements; but in this case there would not be such a difference as would at all approximate to an area sufficient for a road.
29. *Chairman.*] Mr. Armstrong is still of opinion that there should be a road, and I think he recommended it in his report to the Government? I think that was the substance of his report; but I think there can be no doubt that there is no land for a road there. Acting upon that impression, we did not confirm the road laid out by the surveyor, Mr. Armstrong.
30. But what was the reason of all the different subdivisions being described as being bounded by a road? They were all governed by the original description. No doubt the deeds from the Crown gave the allotments a road, but no road exists on the ground. The owners are entitled to certain areas and certain lengths of boundaries, taking them to a road, but when you come to measure their allotments to the lines given in their deeds, there is no land left for a road at all.
31. *Mr. Withers.*] Have you copies of the correspondence and the conditions of sale—in the conditions of sale of most properties, the words "more or less" are used? No doubt they were used in this instance, but I have not got the papers that would afford that information.
32. Have you had any similar case previous to this coming under your observation—that is, a case where there is an imaginary road existing only on paper? I do not recollect any. There can be no question at all that the omission was entirely a mistake of the surveyor in writing his descriptions; he simply omitted to reserve the road—to deduct from the lengths of line the width of the road.
33. According to the plan, it was drawn out in 1830, but have there not since that date been subdivisions taken from this identical land, subdivisions made by another surveyor a few years after the land was first laid out? Not by the Crown.
34. I think it was by a Government surveyor, who there and then marked out a road a chain wide? I am not aware of anything of the kind having been done. I do not see what he would have to mark, as all the land was alienated.
35. Yes, but some of the subdivisions were marked out by another surveyor? That would be a private subdivision, and would not come under the notice of the Crown.

36. But when a surveyor makes a subdivision of any property, he must first of all find out the real boundary lines of the land he has to subdivide, and in this case the surveyor who subdivided the land must have gone by the original grant or the specifications of areas and points? Yes.
37. Do you recollect whether, amongst your papers, you have any report by Mr. Surveyor Larmer? No; he was the original surveyor of the allotments—by his survey the land was sold.
38. *Mr. Withers.*] Was Mr. Loxton the first purchaser of the land on the Point? No; Mr. Lamb, I think was the owner of land that was first purchased from the Crown by Thomas Barker.
39. Did Mr. Lamb absorb the road in the way Mr. Loxton has done? Yes.
40. *Chairman.*] The information we have obtained from you tends to prove that, by the area of land measured from the water's edge, there was merely a central line to which the various properties were to extend, and that there was no road at all? No road at all; the surveyor omitted to provide the necessary width of road.
41. And you do not recollect any similar case coming under your observation? I do not.
42. Do you know any other portion of land which would encroach on a road in a similar manner to this case? I hardly know of any similar case; of course each case has to be judged on its merits—they vary slightly.
43. But suppose I have bought (say) 5 acres of land bounded by a road, and I afterwards find that I have not the proper area of ground without encroaching on the road, and the Government tells me to take the road to make up the deficiency—is there any instance of the kind on record? I think not; any person buying land with certain boundaries to a road will have a claim against the Crown if, after purchase, he finds it is not bounded by that road.
44. But it seems in the present instance that the area of the road is given up to the owners of the land on either side to make up their quantity of land? In one way it seems so, but in another way it does not; the Crown has simply alienated the land which might have been a road, and thrown it into the area of allotments. The Government has not said, "You can take up the road, and so make good any deficiency in your areas." The Government has simply described land up to a certain line, and given each purchaser a deed up to that line. The mistake is in the descriptions of the land for sale. It was clearly an oversight on the surveyor's part in not deducting the width of the designed road from the side lines of the allotments, and so provide an area for the road by diminishing the area of the allotments.
45. Do you not agree with me to a certain extent, that it was an oversight on the part of the Government to grant a road and not take steps to preserve it? I do not see that the Crown could possibly be aware that there was no land to represent the road shown on the plan of the allotments, and referred to in the deeds, until the fact was brought under notice.
46. *Mr. Withers.*] When sending a surveyor out to survey property, is it not usual to give him written instructions? Yes; the surveyor generally submits a design. In the present instance the surveyor submitted a design.
47. Is a rough draft of that available? Yes.
48. You think there is no question but that the surveyor had instructions to leave that road? No; I do not think the instructions specifically referred to a road, but he was instructed to survey in accordance with the design he had submitted for the subdivision of the Point, and that design provided for a road.
49. The course of procedure would, I presume, be this—that the rough draft would be submitted and approved, and then the survey would be made in accordance with that design? Yes, the plan of subdivision indicates it.
50. That plan is lodged, and is supposed to show the land indicated by it? Yes.
51. Then these people would simply not have a road to the land? They would not have the road.
52. Then it would be a question of compensation to them for the loss of the road? It would resolve itself into that, so far as I can see. If you go into the case any further, I do not think it will give you any different view to that.
53. Some of the owners have set their fences back half a chain—when that was done was it done individually? I do not think any attempt has been made to open the road through the land in question.
54. It goes right down to Mr. Loxton's property—all the people higher up have set back? There is no question that up to a certain point the road exists.
55. How is it that some people set back and others did not? The difficulty does not arise at all until we come to the western boundary of the Whaling allotments—it is only in regard to the Whaling allotments that the discrepancy exists.
56. Is there any correspondence that was carried on by persons who opposed Mr. Loxton building there? I am not aware of any.

Mr. Thomas Henry Simpson called in and examined on oath:—

57. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? In High-street, North Shore.
58. How long have you been residing there? About six and a half years—since I built a house.
59. Did you purchase land at that time or previously? No, that is about the time I purchased the property.
60. From whom did you purchase it? Messrs. Richardson & Wrench, who were agents for Mr. Lamb, who was the owner of the property I think at the time.
61. *Mr. Withers.*] What property do you refer to? My land is in High-street.
62. *Chairman.*] At the time you bought the land, did you buy it with any description, showing that you had a road on either side of the allotment? My deed gives me a road. The starting-point is in High-street, and by reference to my deed I see that my land extends back to a Government road.
63. Does the deed mention the width of the road? No, it does not—it merely says, "to a Government road."
64. Can you say whether at any time anybody has asked you about the road, or do you know anything about the road having been fenced off illegally? Do you mean previous to my purchases?
65. No, subsequently? It has been spoken of in conversation—there have been different rumours about.
66. Had you any official notice of any road having been illegally fenced in? No.
67. Have you ever made application to have the road opened? No.
68. Do you wish to have the road opened? My frontage is to High-street. My deed gives me the right to land of a depth of 210 feet. I do not wish to be absurd about the matter; I wish to have the right that I possess.

Mr. T. H.
Simpson.
26 June, 1884.

- Mr. T. H. Simpson. 69. But I ask you if it is your wish that the road should be opened? If practicable I should wish it to be opened, most decidedly, because with the depth of land I have it would give me another frontage.
- 26 June, 1884. 70. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think it practicable to open the road? The owners have met to consider the matter, and the majority decided that the Government could not open the road without very great expense.
71. What do you consider a great expense—a couple of thousand pounds? If the parties who own the land actually own that part which is believed to be intended for a road, they would require a very large amount of compensation if they gave up sufficient to make the road.
72. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion with regard to making a road there—would it be a wonderfully great deal of trouble? From personal experience I cannot give you much idea.
73. Are there not roads at North Shore at the present time with quite as steep a gradient as this road would be if it were opened? I should think so.
74. Several of them? I should think so.
75. Then it would not be impracticable to make a good road there, and it would be a convenience to all parties? Certainly it would not be impracticable.
76. Have you any knowledge of any of the parties interested, such as Mr. Loxton or Mr. Farrell, receiving notice that they were building on a road? No, I never heard of any notice having been given to them.
77. In reality the first intimation I think you had of there being a road there at all was when you purchased your land? I believe Messrs. Richardson & Wrench at the time of sale showed a large plan on which there was a road marked at the back.
78. That is seven years ago? About that time.
79. With that object you bought the land? Certainly; I have 210 feet in depth, sufficient for two frontages.
80. And the road being marked on the plan induced you to give a higher price for the land? Decidedly.
81. Have you taken any steps whatever towards having the road opened? I have joined with others in petitioning the Government asking them to open the road, on two or three occasions.
82. *Mr. Harris.*] Had you any knowledge of the locality previous to your going to live there? Not much; I have only been in the Colony about seven years; previous to purchasing I went to look at the land.
83. *Mr. Withers.*] Presuming the road could be made accessible to the water, either by steps such as you may see about North Shore or the city, or by a steep gradient, such as other streets on the North Shore have, would it be a public benefit to have it made—would it be a great advantage to people—would it convenience people boating or yachting? You mean would it be any convenience to people living in the neighbourhood?
84. Yes? Most decidedly it would; it would be a wide street, whereas the other is a mere lane.
85. You have no doubt that the opening of the road would benefit the public generally? Most decidedly it would.
86. Do you think the gradient would be much steeper than that going to the main road? If you cut away the hill it would go pretty level all the way to the water, except on the site where there has been a quarry.
87. In describing the depth of your land, does it take you to the centre of the road? I cannot tell you; that is just the question, where is the road.
88. Presuming the road is run right through, would you get the depth of land described in your deed? That is a question to be decided.
89. But would it take in any of your land? A surveyor would have to say that.
90. *Chairman.*] At present you hold only the area actually granted in your deed? That is all.
91. *Mr. Withers.*] What is the size of your land? It has a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 210 feet.
92. Would you have your land exclusively, presuming the road ran through? I cannot tell if the line (of the road) would strike my land.
93. *Chairman.*] Have you had only your complement of land as described in your deeds? That is all.
94. Then the road must be outside your land? Decidedly, according to the deed.

Edward J. H. Knapp, Esq., was called in and (having made solemn declaration) examined:—

- E. J. H. Knapp, Esq. 95. *Chairman.*] What occupation do you follow? That of land surveyor.
- 26 June, 1884. 96. You are aware of the object for which this Committee was appointed? Yes.
97. You have given the Committee a copy of the original survey of the Whaling allotments? Yes.*
98. Do you know anything of the locality in question? I had to make surveys of some of the Whaling allotments in 1858.
99. At the time you made that survey were you aware that there was a chain-wide road? I was.
100. And you made your surveys accordingly? I did.
101. And that was in the year 1858? Yes.
102. At the time you were measuring the land, did any one inform you there was not a road, or dispute your measuring a road? No one.
103. Have you had any occasion to measure any ground there since 1858? I have.
104. About what year? Somewhere about 1863, I think it was, I made some surveys for the purposes of reclamation, in connection with applications for reclamation.
105. At the time you were surveying you found no difficulty as to there being a road—not at any time? No, I have not. In the first place, all these grants are mentioned as being described by roads. I have copied a few of them that run down to the Point, in order that the Committee may see them. All the areas are described as being “more or less.” I have made copies from the registers, and given the numbers in the Surveyor-General’s Department, so that if necessary the Committee may refer to them.
106. From what you have seen of the plans and the knowledge you have acquired by making surveys of the place, do you think the Government gave away the road that was originally marked? The Government did not give away the road. Some of the grants contain larger areas than are mentioned in the deeds.

* Revised:—I have given the Committee a reference to the original survey (Cat. No. 2,699, Surveyor General’s Office) by Larmer.

deeds. For instance, there is M'Laren's grant, which is given as 4 acres 1 rood 20 perches, but which actually contains 4 acres 1 rood 30 perches; so that it is evident that a part of the road has been included within the boundaries of the grant.*

107. Do you know of any similar case? Kemmis and Brown's grant was surveyed many years ago by my father. I made another survey for Mr. Fanning in 1858.

108. Did your survey of Kemmis and Brown's land show that there was any encroachment there? I cannot give you the area of their land.

109. Have you the area of William Brown's? Yes; originally it was 3 acres 2 roods 35 perches.†

110. And what was it when you measured it? It seems to be about the same area. M'Laren's grant encroaches.

111. That is the very identical spot where the encroachment comes in? Mr. Larmer's plan shows a road running down to the water's edge.

112. From the water's edge upwards, I think, the road is open to Loxton's boundary? Yes.

113. Loxton purchased some land from M'Laren, and has the road in his land? Yes, he has.

114. According to your survey he has the road? There is a surplus of 1 rood 30 perches on Loxton's land. There is no doubt that Mr. Surveyor Larmer left the road. If he had merely left a centre line, the grants opposite each other would have had that line common to both; but if you refer to the descriptions you will find that the grants are of different lengths—you will see the angles have been altered considerably, whereas if a line had run down the centre there would have been five or six chains in one grant and five or six in another.

115. But in regard to the road, when you were measuring there had you any intimation from any one that there was no road? No.

116. When you were measuring for a road did any one ever disturb you? No; I did not measure it off—not measure it off specially as a road, but treated it as a road in my surveys.

TUESDAY, 8 JULY, 1884.

Present:—

MR. CHAPMAN,

MR. HARRIS,

MR. WITHERS.

B. O. HOLTERMANN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., recalled and examined:—

117. *Chairman.*] When you were previously examined by this Committee, I think you stated, with regard to the measurement of Mr. Loxton's portion of land, that that gentleman had something like half an acre more than he is entitled to? Not exactly half an acre. I see by the transcript of my evidence that I said he had a surplus of 1 acre 30 perches. That is a mistake; it should have been 1 rood 30 perches. I should like to explain a little more fully. The original grant to How was 3 acres 3 roods 30 perches; but I find from the survey made by my father that How actually had in his possession 4 acres 1 rood 20 perches. That was the grant he ought to have had, but in addition to that he had 22 perches of the adjoining ground enclosed.

118. That is shown by the extra strip on the plan? Yes; the boundaries on the plan are according to Mr. Larmer's survey. Having this other 22 perches enclosed gave him an excess again. That, strictly speaking, belongs to Brown's grant; but he has had it in possession sufficiently long to claim it by right of possession.

119. But does not the original grant give him really but 3 acres 3 roods 30 perches? Yes, that is all that he is entitled to. But if we take the strip of the road frontage, as shown on the plan, then he has a surplus of 1 rood 2 perches—that is, after taking off sufficient land for the road.

120. What is the width? It averages about 40 links; that shows there is an excess of area of ground. In Weller's grant it is given by the plan as 4 acres; I find, however, that they have 7 acres 1 rood 18 perches. They would have more if they could get up to where they claim. In reference to Brown's grant, I find I made a slight mistake in my evidence when I said it seemed to be about the area stated. I find that in place of its being 3 acres 2 roods 35 perches, Brown's grant No. 6 has actually got 4 acres 0 roods 18 perches; they have that amount in possession, and that is independent of the 22 roods outside, that properly belongs to Brown's grant.

121. The portion would still have had an excess of area if the road had been opened? Yes; they have actually got 4 acres 0 roods 18 perches, exclusive of the 22 perches above mentioned, in possession. It is the surplus portion of the original grant that is now claimed by Mr. Loxton.

122. It is about the only portion your father measured? He measured three portions. I cannot speak positively of any of the others. There are some portions on the other side of the road which were measured by my father some years ago, but I am not in a position to speak positively of them. The portions I have particularly referred to were measured by myself and my father, and I can speak of them with more certainty.

123. *Mr. Withers.*] Did the excess in the descriptions of the different owners back on to the road on each side—are they the owners of the properties you are describing? Mr. Loxton is, I believe, the person who is opposing the opening of the road. I should explain that the different portions are not exactly in the shape as described by the grants—they have an excess of area. Surveys were sometimes in those days rather loosely made.

124. The parties on each side of the road would have their proper area if the road is opened up? I cannot speak positively of the portions on the other side—I am only certain with regard to the three portions

* NOTE (on revision):—I may explain that Mr. Loxton has in possession 4 acres 2 roods 2 perches, but of this 22 perches properly belong to Brown's grant. Mr. Loxton has in possession (included in the 4 acres 2 roods 2 perches) part of the road. The correct line of the road was, in 1863, marked by my late father, for Mr. Loxton, see plan. Deducting the 22 perches will bring the area to 4 acres 1 rood 20 perches.

† NOTE (on revision):—I had not computed the area when this question was put to me. I have since done so, and find that if the 22 perches in Loxton's possession were included, the total area of Brown's grant as enclosed would be 4 acres 1 rood 0 perches; deducting the 22 perches, there is an area of 4 acres 0 roods 18 perches in the possession of Brown's representatives.

E. J. H.
Knapp, Esq.
8 July, 1884.

portions I have mentioned. If a sufficient quantity of land was taken from Mr. Loxton to form the road, he would still have more than the area described in his grant. It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Larmer, the original surveyor, left the road. He appears to have made two surveys, one in 1830 and the other in 1834. I have a plan showing the land between Careening Cove and Neutral Harbour, and by it I find that portions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were measured on May 24th and 25th, 1831.

125. Are you aware of any of these purchasers on the other side of the road, whose area comes near about that which was allotted to them, absorbing the centre of the road—would many of these properties absorb the centre of the road to give them their proper area? I cannot speak from personal knowledge. All that I know is that the portions on one side of the road have an excess of area, even without absorbing the road.

126. *Chairman.*] I asked you on a previous occasion, I think, whether, when you were measuring the land, any person disputed that there was a road? I never heard it disputed by anybody.

127. *Mr. Withers.*] Right down to the water's edge? Yes, right down to the water's edge. It was open, too, right down to the water's edge.

128. Was that one block sold in two portions—the part that now obstructs the road—was it sold to one person or two? There are several owners. It was not sold to one person—it was sold to Mr. Kemmis and Mr. Brown.

129. Where does Loxton's boundary come to? Along the road from the Point. It was open when I made the survey in 1858.

130. Mr. Loxton is the only obstructionist? He appears to me to be the only obstructionist. I have not been over the ground for years.

131. And Mr. Loxton has his area even without the road? Yes; the plan on the table shows the line marked out by my father as Loxton's proper line, though he had in his possession considerably over.

132. *Chairman.*] When was that? In 1863, when my father made his survey; Mr. Loxton had made application for the right to purchase 100 feet reservation; independent surveys were made by my father and myself.

133. *Mr. Withers.*] How many acres has Mr. Loxton in his possession? Originally his grant was 3 acres 3 roods 30 perches; but he has got 4 acres 1 rood 20 perches, and 22 perches besides which really does not belong to him, making in all 4 acres 2 roods 2 perches; then when we come to take a strip off for the road, it still leaves him about 1 rood 2 perches in excess of his grant.

134. High-street runs parallel with Whaling Road, I think, and is 30 feet wide? I think it does.

135. You do not know of your own knowledge that the road is blocked? It is some time since I was there; when measuring in 1858 I observed there was an obstruction.

Mr. Edward Joseph Rubie called in and examined on oath:—

Mr. E. J.
Rubie.
8 July, 1884.

136. *Chairman.*] You are Manager of the St. Joseph's Building Society, whose office is in Elizabeth-street? Yes.

137. The Committee desire some information with regard to a piece of land belonging to Mr. Meyer, over which I understand the St. Joseph's Building Society has a mortgage—have you the deeds of the land with you? Yes. [*The deeds of conveyance from Parbury to Meyer, and describing certain land bounded by a Government road, were handed to the Committee for examination.*]

138. So far as you know, with regard to the land in question, when your Society undertook to extend a mortgage over Mr. Meyer's property, it was on the understanding that it was bounded by a Government road 66 feet wide? Yes. Speaking from memory, I am not sure about the width of the road, but there was a road.*

139. Your Society advanced the money on the understanding that there was a full width of road? Yes, we were under the impression that the portion now enclosed within a fence was a public road.

140. What is termed in the deeds Whaling Road? Yes.†

141. And this property was described as facing a road—an open, full road? Yes, that was our impression.

142. It was not a blind street? No.

143. You are of opinion that your Society would not have given Meyer the advance if the Society had not been under the impression that the land faced the road? No; that is positive.

144. So that for the very reason that this road is enclosed—rightfully or wrongfully has to be proved—you are of opinion that the property over which the Society holds a mortgage is depreciated in value? Yes.

145. Of your own knowledge you had no idea that the road was closed? No; the deeds state that the road is there, and 66 feet wide.

146. *Mr. Withers.*] You would send a surveyor before effecting a mortgage? Yes, generally we do; but in this instance we had taken it over from another Society, under the impression that the road was there.

147. *Chairman.*] When was the fact of the road being closed first brought under your notice? I think it was nearly twelve months after the mortgage had been effected.

148. How long have you held a mortgage over Meyer's property? About three years, I think.

149. You took no active steps to have the road opened—you left that for Meyer to do? Yes, we considered our security sufficient.

150. You gave notice to Mr. Meyer that, the road being closed, depreciated his property in value? Yes.

151. *Mr. Withers.*] Have you seen the property? Yes.

152. Do you consider that if the road was continued to the waters of Port Jackson it would be a public benefit? I think it would. I think the best portion of Meyer's property is destroyed through the road being closed.

153. Have you any idea as to the practicability of making a road? I was never down it. When the Society first lent on Meyer's property we were not aware that the road was closed. If the road was open the property would be much more valuable, and the road would be a public benefit. I have seen the original map,‡ made some thirty years ago, and it shows the road open to the harbour, near Careening Cove.

Mr.

* NOTE (on revision):—On reading the description again in the deeds, it says a Government road 1 chain wide.

† Revised:—In the deeds it says, to a Government road one chain wide, the allotments being described as the Whaling allotments.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—A map—I did not say the original.

Mr. G. H. Thorne called in and examined on oath :—

Mr. G. H.
Thorne.
8 July, 1884.

154. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? In Bank-street, North Shore.
155. You are a stonemason? Yes.
156. How long have you lived on the North Shore? A little over twenty-seven years.
157. How long is it since you knew anything with regard to Whaling Road? About twenty-one years.
158. At that time I believe you were working on the road? Yes.
159. Quarrying stone for Mr. Loxton? Yes.
160. The stone was wanted to build his house? Yes, to build his house that is standing there now.
161. At the time you were quarrying this stone, did anybody interfere with your doing so? Yes, the Government Ranger, a gentleman named Dean, stopped us; he said we were quarrying on a road.
162. Did he tell you that it was a Government road? Yes, he said it was a Government road; and he also informed Mr. Loxton, in my presence, that it was a Government road.
163. At that time Mr. Loxton had only just started building? We were quarrying the stone for the foundations of his house.
164. And Mr. Dean told Mr. Loxton in your presence that it was a Government road that you were quarrying on? Yes, he came to stop us.
165. Was there at any time during those years a fence? Yes, there was a fence along the northern side of the road leading somewhere; I cannot exactly spot it now, but know that it ran from the portion which Mr. Loxton owned, and I think at that time he had taken in some property which is now in possession of the Gas-works Company; he was informed that he had encroached upon that property, and he went back on his own boundary line.
166. But that would not interfere with the road? No, I do not know that it would. It would be over on the eastern side of his property; but the fence that went from that portion went east and west, and that was the northern boundary fence, at that time, of the street, and the boundary line of what was supposed to be his property; at the same time, when he went to build his house the fence ran over close to the corner; but whether he shifted his fence for the purpose of erecting his house there I cannot say, but I remember taking down the old ramshackle fence; he took down a portion of the fence and removed it into the street, some 18 or 20 feet from where it originally stood.
167. At the time you were quarrying there it was then an open road? It was then an open road from point to point.
168. From the water's edge to Alfred-street? As far as Water-street I can remember it; whether it went down to the water's edge I cannot say.
169. But it was open, and went from point to point? Yes.
170. The chief encroachment you remember was where Mr. Loxton took up an old fence and removed it 18 or 20 feet into the street? Yes; I cannot say exactly the distance.
171. And that is about twenty years ago? That is about twenty years ago.
172. Have you any recollection of Mr. Loxton putting a fence across the road? I remember his building a stone wall afterwards at the southern side of the street in the same direction, east and west.
173. Did he continue this fence across the street? He continued it to his present boundary, that is now. It goes near to where Meyer's terrace is built.
174. He made a fence right across the road on to that boundary line of his at the lower end of the street? Yes, I think something like the whole width of the street, except, it may be, about 3 feet. I believe there is a little bit of a passage belonging to the road outside his boundary fence.
175. And where you saw this fence going up was on the eastern boundary of his portion of the street? The southern boundary; the street runs east and west.
176. That fence naturally runs along the road—but now I am talking about a cross fence—Are you aware of anything being done with that cross fence, near Meyer's property? Some ten years ago, it may be, he made some improvement upon his own property, and he put up another portion of wall going north and south, and that would block the end of the street right in. He took in some more property, and at the same time encroached upon another man's property—I think it was called Whaling's property. Whaling at the time took the matter in hand and made him pull the fence down and carry it back to his own alignment, but he put the fence across the street.
177. But what you know in reference to the matter is, that you were first of all stopped by the Government Ranger from quarrying because it was a Government road, and then in your presence the Ranger informed Mr. Loxton that it was a public road? He did.
178. That was prior to Mr. Loxton building his house and putting up a fence? Yes, that was before he pulled down the first portion of the old fence.
179. *Mr. Chapman.*] When the Government Ranger, Mr. Dean, gave Mr. Loxton notice that he was quarrying on a public street, did Mr. Loxton desist? He gave him notice.
180. Did Mr. Loxton stop the quarrying then? He had to stop, by order of the Ranger.
181. You did not quarry there any more? Not for three or four days afterwards.
182. But did you quarry any more in the same place after the Ranger stopped you? Yes; that was after, as I supposed at the time, Mr. Loxton had communication with the authorities. Then we were allowed to go on quarrying again in the same place.
183. *Mr. Withers.*] You were under the impression that Mr. Loxton had obtained permission to quarry on the road? Yes.
184. You knew that you were still on the road? Yes.
185. The stone was being got for Mr. Loxton's house? Yes.
186. Did you sell the stone? No; we were employed by the builders of Mr. Loxton's house, Messrs. M'Creddie Brothers. It was Mr. Robert M'Creddie who was chief of the firm then. It is the same firm as the present M'Creddie Brothers.
187. Do you think they would know anything about the matter? I do not think they would, because it was Mr. Robert M'Creddie who had most to do with it.
188. That is twenty odd years ago? A little over twenty years.
189. Was the place used afterwards as a public quarry? No.
190. Did any one else get stone there afterwards? Never afterwards, because he took in the property; when he moved the fence he took in where the quarry was; people could not get stone there, because he had fenced it in.

- Mr. G. H. Thorne.
8 July, 1884.
191. The Government Ranger never troubled you afterwards? He never troubled us afterwards. I heard Mr. M'Credie say we were to go on quarrying stone for Mr. Loxton's house, as Mr. Loxton had made arrangements with some gentlemen belonging to the Council to get the stone.
192. It left you under the impression that the land was Loxton's? I never thought the land belonged to him from the time the Government Ranger stopped us. I knew the Government Ranger quite well.
193. You know the place very well? I live there, and go backwards and forwards nearly every day.
194. Do you think it would be a great public service to have the road carried through? It would.
195. Do you think it would be impracticable to make a road there—would the gradient be too steep for a horse? I do not know whether the road runs down to the water or not; but I know that from Water-street—from the end of Whaling Road, that abuts up to Water-street; then there is a narrow lane running towards the water.
196. Presuming that Whaling Road were formed—that Loxton were not in the way—do you think the road would be too steep to be of much service? No, it would be a beautiful road, and it would benefit those property-holders who have not got a back entrance from High-street; it would benefit all others who have got property there, as well as the general public.
197. It would be a good outlet for the water to St. Leonards? Yes; there is no doubt, if the street had gone right through it would have gone to the water's edge, where there is a small wharf, known as Hayes's Wharf.
198. *Chairman.*] At present there is only one road that runs parallel with Whaling Road, and that is called High-street; but High-street is only about 30 feet wide, and a crooked street? Yes.
199. And there is a distance of 500 or 600 feet between High-street and Whaling Road? I know there is a great distance, but I cannot say exactly what it is.
200. If Whaling Road were opened it would be a good road? Yes; High-street was only supposed to be a lane, because the other was a wide street, 50 feet wide, I think. The property that was sold should have been sold as fronting Whaling Road; but that road being blocked by Mr. Loxton, the land was cut up and a frontage was made to High-street.
201. *Mr. Harris.*] You told the Committee just now that Mr. Dean, the Government Ranger, told Mr. Loxton that he was quarrying on a Government road: do you recollect what reply Mr. Loxton made? No, I do not.
202. Did he say it was a Government road? He said it was when he went first to quarry there; he said it was a Government road, but that we could quarry there.
203. To whom did he say that? To us, when we started quarrying. It was after we had been there some eight or ten days that the Ranger came and stopped us. He told us to knock off and not quarry any more, as it was a Government road. I was foreman of the quarry, and I said to the Ranger that he had better speak to Mr. Loxton, as we were only employed by the contractor of the building, and then we should know what to do, because we did not feel willing to stop by the Ranger's order at first, but he forced us to stop; it was about three days before we quarried any more.
204. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Loxton tell you to go on, or Mr. M'Credie? Mr. Loxton told Mr. M'Credie in our presence that we could go on quarrying there, to get stone for the building.
205. What is Mr. Loxton—is he a surveyor? The Mr. Loxton that now has possession of the property is a surveyor.
206. How long has he had possession? Since his father died; it may be five years.
207. *Mr. Withers.*] Was old Mr. Loxton a surveyor? No; he was a storekeeper at Muswellbrook.

Mr. George von Meyer called in and examined on oath:—

- Mr. G. von Meyer.
8 July, 1884.
208. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At North Shore; I have resided there for the last twenty-seven years.
209. Somewhere near your present property, where you are living now? Yes.
210. When did you buy that property? In 1877.
211. At the time you bought it, you were under the impression that it was bounded by Whaling Road? Yes.
212. Whaling Road was supposed to run from point to point, from the water's edge to Alfred-street? Yes.
213. When you purchased, were you informed by the auctioneers that the land was bounded by Whaling Road? I was.
214. And on the strength of that information you obtained an advance or mortgage from a Building Society? Yes.
215. You assured the Society that it was an open road? Yes; that was what I was told—that I could knock the wall down; that it was a proclaimed road.
216. At the time you bought it, the obstruction caused by the fence was there? Yes.
217. Since you bought the land, have you given notice to Mr. Loxton or anybody concerning the obstruction? Yes, several times. About six months after I bought the land I gave Mr. Loxton notice to remove the obstruction; and about the same time a petition was sent in to the Minister for Lands, then Mr. Driver, asking the Government to open the road. He commenced proceedings with the view of having the road opened, when unfortunately he had to go out of office in consequence of a change of Government. Mr. Baker became Minister, and he undertook to open the road; but no sooner had steps been commenced than he had to go out of office. At last Dr. Renwick came into office as Minister for Mines. We had somewhere about twelve depositions to various Ministers on the subject. When Mr. Farnell was in office as Premier, he pledged his word of honor that he would have the road opened; only he would have the Land Bill through first. He said to me on one occasion, "Go to Mr. Oliver, the Government Draftsman, and ask him if he has finished that Bill for the Whaling Road." I thought Mr. Farnell might be making a fool of me, but I went up and saw Mr. Oliver. Mr. Oliver said—"Mr. Meyer, it is to be finished to-morrow; it will go to-morrow to the Minister for Lands." About a week after that I went to Mr. Farnell, and he said, "Here is the bill drafted; but let the Land Bill through, and I guarantee that in a fortnight after that Bill is through the Whaling Road shall be opened—you shall have the road." But nothing has been done since towards opening the road.
218. As I understand you, you first of all took steps to give Mr. Loxton notice, and otherwise took steps to have the road opened, and you made several applications to Mr. Farnell to take steps to open the road? Yes.

219. And he promised that it should be opened? Ycs.
220. And he showed you the Bill that had been drawn up for the purpose of opening the road? Yes.
221. Did you at any time receive a letter from Mr. Farnell in reference to this road? I did, but unfortunately I have lost it.
222. Do you recollect the purport of the letter? I should not like to say what its purport was, as I cannot produce it.
223. You cannot produce it? No, I cannot.
224. *Mr. Withers.*] Was it a copied letter? I do not think it was; it was a private letter from Mr. Farnell to me.
225. In regard to your application to Mr. Farnell, have you not taken other steps besides those you have referred to—did you not engage Mr. Levien? Yes; Mr. Farnell told Mr. Levien in the porch of the House of Parliament, at half-past 10 o'clock one night—I was waiting with Mr. Levien to see Mr. Farnell—Mr. Farnell came towards the porch, and Mr. Levien said “Here is Mr. Farnell now,” and then he asked him what had been done with regard to Whaling Road. “Well,” said Mr. Farnell, “why does not Meyer summon the Government—they will have to do it.” Mr. Levien actually went to take a summons out, and I had to pay for it, but the writ was never served. The recommendation of the Government—I think it was this Government—was that we should not serve the writ. I cannot say what it was, but at all events Mr. Levien never served the writ. That was last March twelvemonth, if I mistake not. But the summons was taken out and paid for.
226. When you informed Mr. Loxton that it was a Government road, what answer did he give you, at any time? He said it could be got, but there would be great difficulty; that if the Government went the right way about it they could get it.
227. You had many conversations with Mr. Loxton about it? Yes; he told me that he had written letters to the Government about it—that they might have 40 feet, but were to leave his house undemolished. The verandah and kitchen of the house stands on the road.
228. Have you had any conversation about the matter with any other of the landowners there? Yes, with the people at the gasworks; they said they wanted the Government to remove the obstruction from the road. I have spoken to Mr. Watt, the Government Analyst; he told me on several occasions—“Mr. Meyer, whatever you do in the case I am satisfied with; and whatever the Government do, whether they open it or close it, I am satisfied to give up my portion.”
229. Is it your opinion that the road is only taken in by Mr. Loxton on his side of the Whaling Road, or do you think there is any encroachment on the other side? There is an encroachment on my side, my property encroaches about 6 inches*.
230. *Chairman.*] Do you believe that the top line of your property is the lower boundary of the Whaling Road? Yes, I can prove it.
231. So that the whole of the encroachments would be on the upper line of the hill? Yes; there is only about 6 inches of encroachment belonging to me.
232. You consider that through the road not being open your property is greatly depreciated in value? I am sorry to say that I have lost within the last three years over £3,000.
233. Is it not partly through the Whaling Road not being open that the St. Joseph's Building Society, after they found you could not succeed, pushed you pretty hard? They did.
234. To a certain extent nearly ruined you? Yes.
235. Have they not taken possession of the property there for that very reason? Yes.
236. Are they not at present collecting the rents instead of your collecting them yourself? They are.
237. But have they not allowed you, through this case being referred to this Committee for inquiry, a little longer time, to see if you can pull yourself round? They have.
238. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think that the opening of the road would be a public benefit? The greatest benefit ever known. The road goes straight through right to the water, and the best landing could be made there. Most of the inhabitants of the borough of East St. Leonards would find it a great boon, as if the road were made they would be able to go straight down to the Point.
239. When you bought the property you reckoned that you would have the benefit of the road? Yes.

Mr. G. von
Meyer.
8 July, 1884.

THURSDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Present:—

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, | MR. SYDNEY SMITH.

B. O. HOLTERMANN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Frederick Loxton, Esq., called in and examined:—

240. *Chairman.*] You are living at Milson's Point, North Shore, I believe? No, on the point between J. F. Loxton, Neutral Bay and Careening Cove, St. Leonards East. Esq.
241. How long have you been living there? Do you mean altogether, because I have been away^e up country at different times? 18 Sept., 1884.
242. Yes? Off and on I have been living there for over twenty years, as near as I can recollect.
243. At the time you first went to live there, some twenty years ago, had you any information in reference to a road being there, near to your property, a road that went under the name of the Whaling Road, which was 66 feet wide? Yes, I believed there was a road existing at that time—it was not called Whaling Road then; but there was supposed to be a road 66 feet wide.
244. You received no information that that road would be on your ground? No.
245. Have you had your ground remeasured since you were living on it? Parts of it have been measured from time to time; we had a survey made when we built in the first instance, but we have not had one made since.
246. How long is it since the survey was made? About twenty-one years ago.
247. Regarding the land of which you are at present in occupation, of course you are only aware that it is exactly the portion that is described in your deeds? Yes. 248.

* Revised:—I don't think so. My property does not encroach on the Whaling Road at all, but Mr. Loxton's wall encroaches on my property about 6 inches.

- J. F. Loxton, Esq.
18 Sept., 1884.
248. At the time that you or your father commenced to build a house there, were you informed by anybody that you were taking stones from the main road? Oh no; we got authority from the Government to take stone from the main road.
249. But stone was taken from a certain part—never mind whether it was a road or not—did any person called the Forest Ranger object to the stone being taken because it was a road? Never that I heard of.
250. But you have had on several occasions, I believe, information that there was a public road on which you had encroached? No, I do not think we ever had.
251. Not from the Corporation or otherwise? Never to my knowledge; I never heard my father speak about it.
252. Whilst you were living there, although you knew there was a road 66 feet wide, you never took any steps to find out on which side of your ground the road was? Yes; when we measured the land we found out where the road ought to be.
253. You have measured the land then? I have measured it from time to time.
254. To see that you had the full area as described in your deeds? Yes; the area of our ground is in excess of what is described in our deeds. That nearly always is the case with old grants. We purchased the right of reservation up to 100 feet of high-water-mark, and 50 feet from high-water-mark into deep water—that is the beach as well.
255. But previous to your purchasing this 100 feet extra and 50 feet into deep water, had you then the whole block measured? Yes, we had it measured, and then made the application immediately afterwards.
256. But what I mean is this: when you measured the block was it then in excess of the area described in your deeds? I cannot say; I think not; we went by lengths—not by area.
257. You just followed up the measurements of the lines? Yes, we just ran the old lengths up.
258. So far as I am informed, you own the land on the other side of the road too? Yes.
259. But at present, you say, there is no road? Yes.
260. You say that you believe there was a road on one side of your ground, taking the big house as a fixed point, but you never troubled about the road, that is still in your ground? Yes.*
261. There was supposed to be a road? Yes, but at the time I bought a part of the adjoining subdivision the deficiency was found out; but the question has never been settled up to this moment.
262. The ground has never been remeasured in its full extent, but space for the street actually exists? No; a thorough survey has never been made; a compilation has been made from different surveys; if a comprehensive survey was made the true points would no doubt be fixed.
263. So far as you know of your own knowledge, you never had any notice from anybody, from any stranger or other person, that you were encroaching on a road? Not that I am aware of; all that I know is that when we built the house we knew we could not take stone from the ground (the supposed road and alleged Government land between our grant and J. B. Weller's), and we made application for, and obtained permission to take building stone from the road, or what we believed to be a road, but which we now believe to be part of Thomas Barker's ground.
264. But the Committee has been informed that a party who was taking stone from the road, or what was supposed to be a road, had their proceedings stayed by the Forest Ranger; and so far as I have understood from former evidence, permission was afterwards obtained to quarry the stone, and that the stone used in building your present residence was quarried from the road or street? It is the first I have heard of it; I am not aware that there was ever a Ranger over there; I have never heard my father speak of it.
265. At any rate you are not aware, by any other measurements, that you hold more ground than your deeds give you a right to? No.
266. Neither one side of the road nor the other? You are alluding to my property and my mother's estate?
267. Yes; neither you nor your mother hold more ground than your deeds prescribe? No.
268. Then under those circumstances there is no road? There is no road; the only thing is, I do not own all the ground on the other side of the road down to the creek—there are other people in High-street, between me and the creek. I have run the chain across when I was a youngster, and then I first ascertained that the road did not exist on the other side.
269. But is it not rather a strange thing that there is a road open on both sides, or rather at the ends? There is not any road open at the other end.
270. It is open up to what you may call your stone fence—I do not know when you erected it? The wall has been up a very long time—it is a very old wall.
271. Was it put up within your recollection? Yes; it has been up about twenty years; there was at first a split fence there, then the wall was put up by my father.
272. Has there not been some fencing done lately on some other person's ground? Dean has fenced some new ground fronting the present proclaimed road, High-street.
273. Have you fenced any ground yourself during the last five years? No; †the boundaries of the lower properties have been fenced up to my property, right to the line of my mother's fence.
274. Would your mother know anything in reference to this matter? I do not think so—not more than I know; she might speak more clearly as to dates. In reference to the question about there being a road at both ends, there is no road at the other end of the street, as far as I am aware of.
275. But we have been there, and could see the pegs? Yes, but you have no evidence to show which grants that bounds.‡
276. But we have a gentleman who is going to give evidence, the man who originally surveyed the land, Mr. Larmer—he told me personally the other day in town that he believed he could measure nearly as well now as he did then, because he took such particular notice when he was making the survey—he said he left a 66-feet wide road? He would have a hard job to find it now.
277. In his own mind he is quite positive that he left a road 66 feet wide? He ought to have done so, no doubt; he was paid to do so.

278.

* NOTE (on revision):—The answer in this instance refers only to the former part of the question, the answer to the latter is No. Vide preceding question and answer.—J.F.L.

† NOTE (on revision):—In answering this question in the negative, I was referring to the main property (my mother's estate); as regards my own property, on the south-west side of supposed road, I have fenced five lots within the term stated.—J.F.L.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—This answer refers to a line of my old post-holes; any pegs seen must have been those of a private subdivision of very recent date.—J.F.L.

278. You have no recollection of the Corporation having served you with a notice, nor of the Forest Ranger J. F. Loxton, having stopped your father from taking stone from the road? There was no Corporation there at the time, and I have no recollection of there being a Forest Ranger. J. F. Loxton,
Esq.
18 Sept., 1884.
279. *Mr. Smith.*] I understand you to say that the area of your ground is in excess of what your deed shows? I cannot say for certain, but there is an excess of area in nearly all the old grants; in those days they seldom traversed the frontages; the old surveys were very rarely made to traverse the water frontage at all; they take from a certain starting-point, and go on to say "down to the waters of Port Jackson, and bounded by those waters to the point of commencement." They often used to merely sketch the frontage, and often used to grant double the area originally intended.
280. *Chairman.*] Your grant, as shown on the plan, contains 3 acres 3 roods, 30 perches? Yes.
281. But it actually contains 4 acres 1 rood 30 perches? I cannot remember; it is very likely; I have never had it computed; nearly all old grants, as I have said, have an excess of area.
282. The Committee has examined a Mr. Stopps—he was asked if he had measured the ground, and he said yes; he was then asked if the area was in excess of that described in the deed, and he said no; he was then asked if the ground was not bounded by a road and whether there was not sufficient land left for the road, and he said no; we asked him if he knew of any other instance of a road being surveyed without sufficient land being left for it, and he said he never knew of a similar case? You would be at a loss as to which side of the property to take the road from; if you took it from me I should ask for compensation.

Mr. John James Slade called in and examined:—

283. *Chairman.*] You reside at Milson's Point, I believe? I did, but I do not live there now. Mr. J. J.
Slade.
18 Sept., 1884.
284. How long is it since you were a resident of North Shore? Do you mean since I was first a resident there?
285. Yes? It is about fifteen years ago; but I had a knowledge of the place before that time.
286. Over what period of time does your knowledge extend? About twenty-two years.
287. At that time had you any land of your own there? No.
288. Were you at that time aware of any supposed road being there, or that portion in regard to which there is now a dispute? No, I was not aware of it at the time.
289. Did you ever receive any information regarding the matter from the Corporation or otherwise? No. Are you alluding now to twenty-two years ago?
290. Yes, or any time since then, say fifteen years ago? I cannot say that I did; I had no special interest in that part of North Shore at the time.
291. Have you ever been informed, or do you know whether Mr. Loxton, when he was building there, was stopped from quarrying stone on a supposed road? No.
292. Of course you are not aware that Mr. Loxton was informed by anybody that he was building on a road? No.
293. From your own knowledge you do not know whether this road has been opened since you went there? I do not know of my own knowledge that it has not been opened.
294. Can you give us any idea when the stone fence was placed across the road? I cannot.
295. Was it across the road when you were living on the North Shore? I think it was, but I am not certain.
296. Are you aware of any other fencing having been placed there within the last fifteen years—across what may be said to be a supposed road? I know that a fence has been put up between the Gas Company's premises and Mrs. Loxton's ground.
297. And that goes across the supposed road? Yes.
298. Then, speaking truly, you know very little of this Whaling Road? Very little, except from my having purchased land abutting on the road.
299. How many years is that ago? About seven and a half years ago; it was in July, 1877.
300. At the time you purchased the piece of land you speak of, did you believe it to be bounded by a road? Yes; the deed so expressed it.
301. What width of road? I think the deed said a Government road, without expressing the width.
302. And this Government road, according to what you believed at that time, was on Loxton's side of your property? Yes.
303. And, as we may term it, was part of Loxton's property and not of your own? Yes; my property did not abut on Loxton's; it abutted on what is known as Younger's property.
304. It would form the same line of street? Yes.
305. At the time of purchasing your ground you believed the road was closed in by Mr. Younger? Yes.
306. And that you only had your original ground? Yes.
307. Have you had your ground re-surveyed since purchasing it? Yes.
308. Did you find the re-survey show any excess of area, or was it exactly in accordance with the area shown by the deed? It was exactly in accordance with the description in the deed. There was a slight variation, but not to any extent—it was practically the same.
309. Of course, from that you would conclude that the road was on the other side of your ground? Yes.
310. You have never received any intimation from any one that you closed in the road? No.
311. When was it you first heard or had any idea that there was a supposed road, and that it had been encroached on by Mr. Loxton? I cannot recollect whether it was before or after I purchased my ground, but I think it was before—I am pretty well sure it was before.
312. By what source did the information reach you? I cannot say; I think it was just current observation.
313. Not from any Corporation or otherwise? No.
314. *Mr. Smith.*] I understand that you own portion of lot No. 3 marked on the plan which has been submitted to this Committee? Yes.
315. Is there any road described in your deed? I do not think there is.*
316. Is there any mention made of the road? Yes, there is mention made of the road.
317. Will you kindly inform the Committee on what side of your own land this road is supposed to be?
On

* NOTE (on revision):—I intended to add after "I do not think there is" the words "but I am speaking from memory."—J.J.S.

- Mr. J. J. Slade. On the north side. Certainly the deed implies that there is a road on the north side. I had a frontage to a private road, and then my deed gives me a frontage to a Government road; it describes certain lines, giving me a frontage to a Government road—that is, to the best of my recollection.
- 18 Sept., 1884. 318. Have you ever made use of any road there? At present the land is unenclosed from Mr. Loxton's*, and almost any one can have free access to it. The land has not been fenced across to the road—it is still open, but on the understanding that the parties who own property on the north side claim to have right up to my boundary.
319. Is it blocked at what they call the Point? The Government have proclaimed a new road down there—a continuation of the private road.
320. *Chairman.*] Which runs into the supposed Whaling Road? Yes; I do not know whether it runs into the Whaling Road, or whether it leaves Whaling Road to the north again—that is a point that can only be decided by surveyors.

Mr. Joseph Hipwood called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Hipwood. 321. *Chairman.*] You live in High-street, North Shore, I believe? Yes.
322. How long have you been living there? About twelve years.
323. You purchased some land in High-street, did you not? Yes.
- 18 Sept., 1884. 324. When did you purchase it? Three or four years ago.
325. Is the land you purchased supposed to be bounded by the road? It is bounded by a lane at the back, and the lane is bounded by a road.
326. Since you have been living at North Shore, have you been aware at any time that steps were being taken by the Corporation or otherwise, by petition, to have this Whaling Road opened up? There was a petition sent in to the Government some time ago.
327. How long since? A few months ago I think it is.
328. Was no action taken previously? Not that I am aware of.
329. Are you directly aware that Mr. Loxton had at any time an intimation that he had closed in a public road? Not to my own knowledge—only from hearsay.
330. Have you ever seen any plans or old deeds describing anything with reference to Whaling Road? Yes, I can show you the abstract of title of my land. (*Abstract shown to the Committee.*) That is an abstract of title from Mrs. Fisher to me.
331. It refers to a Government road 1 chain wide—I suppose that is Whaling Road? Yes.
332. *Mr. Smith.*] There is a road shown in your deed on the allotment you point out, but there is no outlet through it? No.
333. Although there is a road shown at the back of your allotment, there is no way of getting out—you are fenced in on both sides? Yes.
334. The fences must therefore be on the road? Yes, they are on the road.
335. Whose fences are they? Fell's and Loxton's. The Government re-surveyed the other day up to a line of road. Mr. Hayes has applied to purchase the water frontage.
336. Then in Mr. Hayes' grant I presume Whaling Road will be shown, or it will be shown in his deed? It must be, I should think, because the Government have surveyed and taken a road through that way.
337. *Chairman.*] The Government actually bought land that was their own? I cannot say.
338. How long have you been living at North Shore? About twelve years.
339. Had you any knowledge of North Shore previous to going to live there? No.
340. At the time you went to live there was this fence crossing the road? I do not know; the first time I saw it was about six years ago.
341. Your deed shows fairly that your land is bounded by a 66-foot road? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1884.

Present:—

MR. WITHERS, | MR. ABIGAIL.

B. O. HOLTERMANN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Larmer called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Larmer. 342. *Chairman.*] You live at Braidwood? Yes.
343. You know for what purpose you have been called here? Yes.
- 22 Oct., 1884. 344. I believe it was some forty years ago that you measured a certain portion of land called Whaling Road, on the North Shore? I think it is longer ago than that. I marked out the allotments in 1830, which is more than fifty years ago.
345. At the time you measured this Whaling Road, and as it is shown by your plan and sketches, it had a width of 66 feet or 1 chain? Yes.
346. You are quite positive that at the time you measured that land you left sufficient ground for the road? Quite. I have a distinct recollection of marking out that road according to Surveyor-General Mitchell's instructions.
347. You are quite positive that all the landowners on either side of that road had their full quantity of land according to their descriptions as you then had them given to you before their grants? Yes, quite so.
348. You were over that land yesterday? Yes.
349. There were three surveyors' marks, of which you are pretty well positive that one was well marked? I am positive of that.
350. The broad-arrow you saw there being your mark, shows, as you pointed out yesterday, that there is a surveyor's mark? Yes. I had better explain that these broad-arrows are on the eastern side, not on the western side, of this road.
- 351.

*NOTE (on revision):—I intended to say, "The land is unenclosed from the Gas Company's land," &c.—J. J. S.

351. You could not remember the old fence being there then? Nothing at all was on the land when I surveyed it—no improvements.
352. Neither do you remember any wall being there at that time? No.
353. So, actually speaking, as far as you know, when you measured that land, it was unimproved, and you left the road a full chain wide? I do; I have a distinct recollection of that.
354. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose it was thought at that time that that road would be necessary and useful in getting to the waters of Port Jackson? It was. As my instructions were to mark both sides it was necessary to have it between the allotments.
355. It was in a rough state then, I suppose? Yes, covered with scrub and brush.
356. Do you think it would be any advantage to the public generally to have that road open to the water? It would.
357. In view of the improvements which have been carried on for the last fifty years, do you think it would be a great advantage to the suburb there to have that access to the waters of the port? Yes, a very great advantage. When I saw the new houses built there with a wall across the road I was surprised to see it allowed to remain.
358. The land is not too precipitous to allow a reasonable gradient for a road? No; half a dozen men in a month could make it passable. There are one or two large lumps of rock which might be easily removed, and the material would pay for the removal. That is the only obstacle on the road.
359. I suppose you view it now as a matter of astonishment that that thoroughfare should be stopped? Yes, I was surprised to find it stopped.
360. It would be a great boon to the public generally to have a road to deep water there? Yes. If the road were passable to the water it would improve the properties there very much.
361. And be a general outlet for boating parties and persons generally wishing to get to the deep water? Yes. I have heard that Mr. Farnell said that I did not mark the western side of the road, but I do not know what induced him to say so. I do not know why he should make a statement of that kind when he knew nothing of it.
362. I suppose you are not in possession of any information that you could give us affording any reason for blocking up the road? Not the slightest.
363. And you cannot account for it? No.
364. *Chairman.*] Do you mean to say that these lumps of rock you speak of as being easily removable could be used to make a good thoroughfare there in a month's time by half a dozen men? I think so; and I say I think it would pay the men to remove them.
365. *Mr. Withers.*] It is difficult, you imagine, how any persons could justify their action in blocking up that road? Yes. I am astonished that these obstructions should be allowed to remain there so long. Before I came down to Sydney I expected to find the road formed and a wharf there.
366. *Mr. Abigail.*] Under whose authority did you proceed to survey and lay out the road? Under the Surveyor-General's authority—then Major Mitchell.
367. Did you send in your reports and plans? I did.
368. Setting forth that there were no encroachments? There was no appearance of any encroachments then.
369. *Chairman.*] Have you been called upon at any time in reference to this road since you first measured it? No.
370. It has not even been referred to as far as you are concerned? No, I am quite certain about that. Parties have spoken to me about the encroachment made some years ago.
371. But not officially? No.
372. *Mr. Abigail.*] Were your instructions to lay out the road for public purposes? Yes. I may explain that Surveyor-General Mitchell instructed me to mark out these allotments for whalers only fifty years ago, when it was thought they would be occupied by whalers, on each side of the road.
373. Was that road made to give them a means of access down to the point? Yes; to give them an outlet from the Point.
374. You think that there are materials now there than can be used to level the road? I think so. The rocks should be removed and broken up; they would be required to form the road.
375. *Mr. Withers.*] It was understood that it was quite accessible and that a practicable road could be formed when you had your instructions? Quite so.
376. *Mr. Abigail.*] You saw it yesterday and still think so? Yes.
377. *Mr. Withers.*] It was never intended to fence it off? The Government never intended to relinquish any part of the road.

Mr.
J. Larmer.
22 Oct., 1884.

Mr. Arthur James Stopps, further examined:—

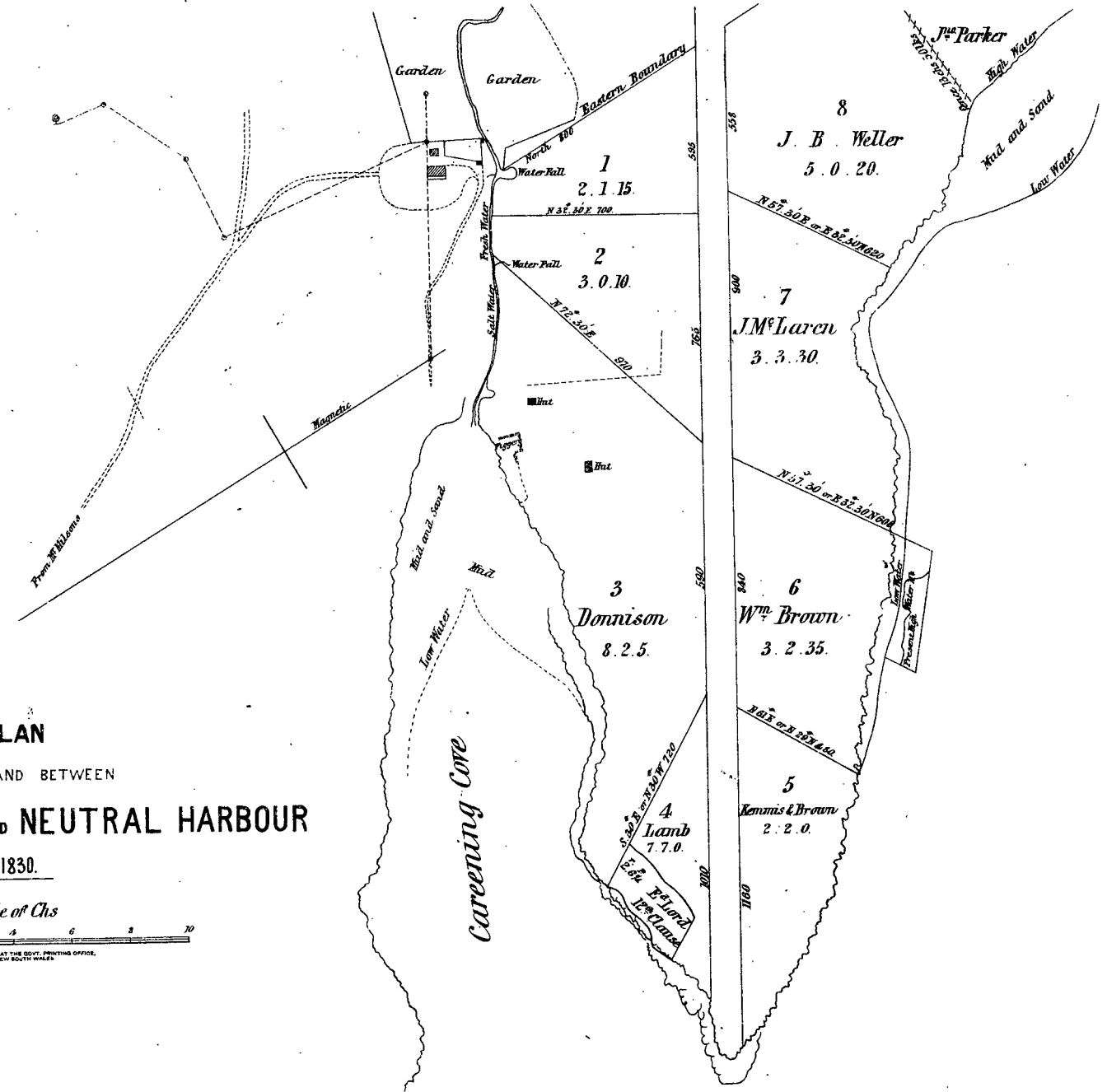
378. *Chairman.*] I believe, as far as I am informed, that you have of late had a surveyor over at the North Shore to do some more surveying near the Point;—is that a fact? I believe so.
379. You have no direct information on the subject? I know that a surveyor has been at work there, but he was not instructed by me. He was measuring the reserve to the water, on the application of Mr. Patrick Hayes.
380. Are you aware that Mr. Hayes claims what we term the Whaling Road or held it heretofore? No.
381. Are you aware that this surveyor, whoever he was, put Mr. Hayes back to the original boundary on the north side of the road on what is supposed to be the Whaling Road? No, I am not aware of it.
382. Since you last gave evidence before this Committee you have had no other survey? No, not with regard to the road.
383. I think the plan on the table we showed you when you were last before the Committee? Yes; it purports to be the original plan. I got it copied by Mr. Nobbs.
384. It was not with the Parliamentary papers? It is one with which I supplied you, and it purports to be the original plan of the survey.
385. You have no other information than that we have heard, except that as to Mr. Loxon. Does he hold any greater extent of land than his right to the grant prescribes? Not any considerable extent; there might be discrepancies in his lines, but to no appreciable extent.
386. There is not a difference of half an acre in his area? I could not say.
387. Are you aware that any of the other areas are greater in extent than the area stated in the original grant? I have no additional information since the time I was before examined.

Mr.
A. J. Stopps.
22 Oct., 1884.

- Mr. A. J. Stopps. 388. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any certain knowledge that the areas held, excepting the road, give the full quantity as set forth in the deeds without encroachment on the road? I should think not.
- 22 Oct., 1884. 389. You think that if they take their full areas they would have to get the road? If they take their areas it would be a virtual absorption of the road.
390. *Mr. Withers.*] You have not been over the land? No.
391. Then you are scarcely in a position to know the areas? I only go by the surveyors' reports who have investigated the matter. My information is exclusively in that way, not from personal knowledge.
392. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know from the documents before you or in your possession that this road was actually surveyed by the authority of the Government in 1830 by Mr. Larmer? But the land was subdivided at that time.
393. Was not the road actually surveyed as set forth in the plan produced by you before any grants were made along the sides of it? I am not aware of it.
394. This plan you submit bears upon the face of it grants dated 1840, 1845, 1834, 1837? Yes.
395. These grants about on what is marked as Whaling Road? Yes.
396. Do you know if any grants were made earlier than these dates set forth on the plan? No, not of that subdivision.
397. But you have no record of this road having been surveyed by authority of Surveyor-General Mitchell, by Mr. Larmer, in 1830? I am not aware of any; but that would have no binding effect. The fact of a road having been measured would not have the effect of a dedication. You might be under the misapprehension that a survey would dedicate the road.
398. The authority was to lay out the road for public purposes? That might be the case; but when the subdivision took place the portion intended to be left as a road might be alienated.
399. *Mr. Withers.*] They have dedicated some of the road? If there is a road in existence.
400. How is it that part of the road is blocked? Probably different surveyors made surveys at different times. No doubt the road exists.
401. Was that public land? Yes.
402. Was not that road dealt with so as to go right through to the water? I think not. No doubt the intention was that the road should come to the water. I endeavoured to show when I was last examined that the intention was to leave land along there for a road, but the road was absorbed.
403. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you among the documents the report of Surveyor Larmer, sent in to Surveyor-General Mitchell, with regard to this road? No.
404. We have evidence that he did send in his report? If there is such a report, and you require it, no doubt we could get it. We can search for it and find whether there is such a report in existence. The intention was, no doubt, to leave the road. If you make a requisition for the papers we will search for them should you think it would assist the case at all.
405. You can give no direct information from your own knowledge as to what are the present areas of those holding grants on the sides of this road? No, I could not say.

[Tracing.]

Hulk Bay



PLAN
 OF THE LAND BETWEEN
CAREENING COVE AND NEUTRAL HARBOUR

1830.



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF OPENING—RESIDENTS OF ST. LEONARDS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 June, 1884.

The Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

THIS PETITION PRAYETH:—

That your honorable body will take into consideration the urgency as well as the advisability of opening that portion of the Whaling Road situated in this electorate, and referred to by one of your Members and a representative of the electorate, B. O. Holtermann, Esquire, on the 6th day of May instant, and upon the subject of which your Honorable House has appointed a Select Committee, and for the reasons here set forth:—

1st. That this road was proclaimed and gazetted in the years 1831-2-4 from Alfred-street to the waters of Port Jackson; and

2nd. That the said road was again proclaimed and gazetted in the year 1870, and against such proclamation objections, of which your Petitioners are not officially aware, were lodged; and

3rd. That the said road was finally proclaimed, gazetted, and aligned on the seventh day of July, 1873, set forth as follows:—From Alfred-street South to the western boundary of the whaling allotments, sixty (60) feet in width; and from the western boundary of the whaling allotments to the waters of Port Jackson, forty (40) feet in width; and

4th. That at the time of such proclamation in 1873 all fences enclosing such road or other obstacles were removed, except the fences of one Thomas Loxton, which still remain, with such additional obstructions which your Petitioners here set forth:—

5th. That in 1877 the North Shore Gas Company built upon the said road, and still further obstructed free access by fencing the same; and

6th. That in the present year one Henry Deane has still further obstructed the said road by fencing the eastern portion of same; and

Lastly. That as that portion of the said Whaling Road set forth in the said proclamation of the seventh day of July, 1873, from Alfred-street South to the western boundary of the whaling allotments, sixty (60) feet in width, has been used and open for general traffic, as well as improved to the said limit by the Municipality in which it is situated, your Petitioners pray that the portion set forth in proclamation of the same day, and extending from the said western boundary of the whaling allotments to the waters of Port Jackson, and forty (40) feet in width, may be used in a similar manner, and in support of this Petition urge:—

That the said road was duly proclaimed, aligned, and gazetted a public road at the periods therein set forth; and being not only one of the oldest roads in this portion of our electorate, but also the means of access to the waters of Port Jackson and Neutral Bay for a large population, we pray that your Honorable House will cause, as expediently and lawfully as it may be within your province as a representative body, to have removed the illegal obstructions that prevent such free access, and that may be in contravention of any Acts or regulations sanctioned and confirmed by the Governor and Executive Council of the Colony of New South Wales.

And your Petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 127 signatures.]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORT MACQUARIE AND WALCHA ROAD.

(EXPENDITURE ON, IN 1882 AND 1883.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 March, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th January, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing all moneys expended on the Port Macquarie and Walcha Road for the years 1882 and 1883, specifying the number of each contract, the amount of each contract, and the name of the contractor, whether such contract was advertised and tenders accepted in terms of advertisement, or whether tenders were obtained in a private way; also amount of money paid to maintenance men for this road during same years.”

(Mr. Young.)

No. of Contract or Task.	Name of Contractor.	Whether advertised or let privately.	Amount of Contract or Task.	Totals.
82	K J. Hurley	Tenders accepted in terms of advertisement.	£ 100 0 0	
83	K J. Hurley	” ”	229 10 0	
75	K J. M'Bride	” ”	548 13 4	
85	K J. Ried	” ”	109 17 6	
Balance on 11	K Litchfield and Johnson	” ”	28 8 4	
57	K P. Carney	Let privately	12 2 0	
36	K T. Mumford	By tender on the ground ...	106 6 11	
35	L M. M'Keowen	Tenders advertised for	200 10 8	
5	L G. F. Craig	Let privately	65 16 3	
Bridge and approach, } Surveyors' Creek }	48 L Sheridan and Stahlhut	”	718 0 11	
58	L J. Ried	”	5 0 0	
43	L J. Ried	”	66 0 0	
13	L W. A. Spence	”	65 13 0	
26	L C. W. Hayward	”	36 19 9	
34	L H. Moses	”	40 0 0	
36	L T. Mumford	”	33 17 6	
33	L H. Moses	”	49 0 0	
39	L S. Thompson	Tenders advertised for	100 0 0	
39	L T. Mumford	Advertised, and work let on the ground.	45 0 0	*
+39	L J. O'Donnell	” ”	55 0 0	*
+39	L J. M'Govern	” ”	50 0 0	*
+39	L P. Maher	” ”	86 0 0	*
+39	L E. Maher	” ”	42 10 0	*
+39	L P. Maher	” ”	40 0 0	*
+39	L J. O'Brien	” ”	36 0 0	*
+39	L J. O'Brien	” ”	30 0 0	*
+39	L P. Maher	” ”	34 0 0	*
+39	L T. Mumford	” ”	59 10 0	*

No of Contract or Task	Name of Contractor	Whether advertised or let privately	Amount of Contract or Task	Totals.
			£ s. d.	
11	M J. M'Bride	Tenders advertised for ...	461 2 3	
2	M F. and L. M'Ginty	" "	157 5 10	
4	M Murphy and Boland ..	" "	262 4 0	
7	M F. and L. M'Ginty	" "	165 7 2	
20	M Jager and Coleman	" "	127 12 0	
35	M J. M'Bride	" "	722 7 3	
42	M J. Melliday	" "	267 12 1	
25	M J. M'Bride	Let privately	68 8 6	
46	M C. Jager	" "	29 12 0	
1	83 C. Hayward	Tenders advertised for ..	20 6 4	
2	83 Mumford and O'Donnell	" "	108 0 0	
3	83 C. Hayward	" "	81 5 0	
4	83 P. Keough	" "	269 0 0	
5	83 Spence and Deniher	" "	71 10 1	
	Forming and clearing	J. M'Govern	29 0 0	
	" gravelling.....	Taylor and Hyde	18 15 0	
	" clearing, &c.	P. Carney	71 17 6	
	Draining and cutting	J. M'Govern	41 13 4	
†	"	P. Daniher	49 10 0	
		Advertised, and work let on ground.		
†	"	D. Daniher	54 0 0	
†	" and cutting	W. A. Spence	52 10 0	
†	Forming, clearing, &c.	J. M'Govern	64 0 0	
†	Side-cutting, &c.	P. Maher	64 10 0	
	Filling water-table	F. Lovell	2 0 0	
	Forming, draining, &c.	W. A. Spence	29 6 0	
	Fencing and gravelling ..	E. Werther	19 10 0	
	Construction of culvert	T. Featherstone	6 15 0	
	Pipe culvert, &c	J. M'Govern.....	17 0 0	
	Culverting, &c.....	J. M'Govern.....	18 10 0	
	Supply of drain pipes, timber, tools, paint, carriage, and other contingent expenses.....			6,344 5 6
	Pa'd for maintenance wages, 1882 and 1883			288 3 1
	Total expenditure from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1883		£	1,458 4 10
				8,090 13 5

NOTE.—Marked thus * after Thompson threw up contract 39.L (see 1882, 1st advance £100), tenders were called for and let on the ground in small contracts by tasks.

Marked thus † signifies that works were let on the ground by tender, notification having been previously given that the superintendent would be on the ground on a certain date to lay out works and accept tenders on the spot.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD FROM RIVERSTONE TO BLACKTOWN ROAD.

(REPORT OF LOCAL OFFICER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1884.

REPORT on the state of Road from Blacktown Road via Riverstone to Box Hill at Red Hill, and of Blacktown Road at Clydesdale.

Sir,

Roads Office, Windsor, 4 August, 1884.

Last year a cutting was made on the Red Hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Riverstone, in the direction of the Blacktown Road, so as to avoid a nasty short pinch. This hill was always a bad place in wet weather, and it required forming and gravelling in the same way as other parts of the road have been done. The vote of last year did not permit of more than the forming being done, but as soon as this year's money became available tenders were invited for the completion of the work, and Mr. N. Sheridan's tender accepted. Owing, however, to his being occupied with a heavy cutting at Sackville Hill, this work was not actually put in hand until the beginning of the present month. The roadway was very much cut up by the heavy traffic during the wet weather, owing to the want of gravel, but as soon as Sheridan's contract is completed, which will be shortly, the roadway in this place will be excellent. It will not be necessary to make any provision on the Additional Estimates, as this year's vote will be sufficient to complete the work. This road is in very fair order in other places. It is one of the principal approaches to the Riverstone Station, and the chief traffic on it consists of wood carts going to the railway. The traffic from Windsor, Richmond, and Pitt Town is not affected by the temporary bad state of the Red Hill.

With regard to the cutting on the Blacktown Road at Clydesdale the facts are as follows:— About two years ago the Trustees came to me and asked me to make a survey, so as to cut down the hill, and at the same time fill up a large watercourse which had been washed out at the side of the road. I made the survey accordingly, and when the work was finished I drew the attention of the Trustees to the fact that the formation would require to be gravelled as soon as possible.

The Commissioner for Roads.

I am, &c.,

V. J. S. BLOMFIELD.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. HUGH POLSON.
(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 May, 1884.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Hugh Polson, of Croydon, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, freeholder,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner is the owner of an estate known as “Kerri,” on Oxley Island, on the Manning River.

That a road has been made by the Government of this Colony, from the south channel of the Manning River to the interior of Oxley Island, and such road has been made and taken across the creek which forms the western boundary of “Kerri,” and thence through the Kerri estate, passing within 27 feet of the principal dwelling-house on the said estate, and through the garden attached to the said dwelling-house, severing also your Petitioner’s said estate, and rendering utterly useless and valueless that portion of your Petitioner’s property which lies between the said road and creek.

That by the opening and making of the said road your Petitioner’s property has been greatly lessened ; and depreciated in value, and notwithstanding many applications, your Petitioner has failed to obtain from the Government of the Colony any compensation therefor.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will grant to your Petitioner such relief in the premises as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

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

Dated this 24th day of May, A.D. 1884.

H. POLSON.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PYRMONT BRIDGE.

(RESUMPTION OF, BY THE GOVERNMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 October, 1884.

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1st September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes, letters, papers, or other documents having reference
“to the resumption by the Government of the Pyrmont Bridge.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

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Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 10 October, 1884.

MEMO.—The papers of dates prior to February, 1881, are not in this Department.

PYRMONT BRIDGE.

No. 1.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 4 February, 1881.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inquire whether the Pyrmont Bridge Company deposited, in accordance with clause 51 of the Act of Incorporation, in the office of the Colonial Secretary, a return showing the cost of the bridge at the foot of Market-street; and if so, the amount?

As this information is required to enable Mr. Watson to reply to a question to be asked in the House on Tuesday next, I am to request the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

The return referred to does not appear to have reached Record room.—J.J.T., 5/2/81. Inform, 5/2/81. U.S. Treasury, 7 February, '81.

No. 2.

Mr. J. G. Carter to The Secretary for Public Works.

Deputation *re* retaining of Pyrmont Bridge.

Sir,

10/5/81.

At a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Sydney, held on Thursday evening, May 5th, in the Public Hall, Harris-street, Pyrmont, in reference to the retaining of Pyrmont Bridge, a deputation was appointed to wait on you and express the views of that meeting. Kindly forward to me when you will be prepared to receive deputation, and oblige

Yours, &c.,
J. G. CARTER, Hon. Sec.,
Victoria Wharf, Sydney.

Friday, 27th, at 11.—J.L. J. G. Carter, 19/5/81. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 19/5/81.—J.R. I have nothing further to add to the statements contained in my minute of 17th instant, a copy of which is attached hereto.—E.O.M., B.C., 25/5/81. The Under Secretary, Public Works. Attach printed report of deputation.—J.R., 31/5/81. Extract herewith.

No. 3.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

Respecting Pyrmont Bridge.

PROVISION having been made on the Estimates for increasing the amount of wharf accommodation at Darling Harbour, by extending the wharf down to the Pyrmont Bridge, I think the time has arrived for widening the opening in the Pyrmont Bridge so as to admit of the passage of larger vessels than is now possible.

On a former occasion I invited the attention of Mr. Secretary Lackey to the subject, and suggested that negotiations should be opened with the Pyrmont Bridge Company for the purpose of getting them to widen the opening, or obtaining their permission for the Government to do so.

The Company, however, refused to entertain either proposal, but offered to sell the bridge (so far as I remember) to the Government, on the terms provided for under their Act of Incorporation (see Pyrmont Bridge Company's Act, 19 Vic., clause 51).

By this Act the Government is empowered to take over the bridge on payment of the cost, with 10 per cent. added.

The cost of the bridge was, I believe, about £32,000, and 10 per cent. added would bring the amount which the Company is entitled to demand up to £35,200.

I believe the traffic is now considerable, and is paying nearly 10 per cent. on the cost; but it must be borne in mind that the bridge is now old, and has reached the full term that timber structures of the kind are expected to last. A considerable annual outlay for repairs must therefore be anticipated from this time forth, which should be considered in estimating the present value of the bridge.

E. O. MORIARTY.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. G. Carter.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19 May, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed to inform you the Secretary for Public Works will receive the deputation on the subject of the Pyrmont Bridge on Friday, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Mr. J. G. Carter to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

I wrote a week past in reference to receiving a Deputation appointed at a public meeting in favour of retaining Pymont Bridge. Awaiting reply,—

I remain, &c.,

J. G. CARTER,

Hon. Secretary,

Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street.

Place with other papers.—19/5/81.

Extract from "Sydney Morning Herald," dated 28 May, 1881.

PYRMONT BRIDGE.

YESTERDAY, a deputation, consisting of Mr. A. Cameron, M.L.A., Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A., Mr. F. Abigail, M.L.A., Mr. F. Martin, M.L.A., Alderman Palmer, and a number of gentlemen who are residents and landowners of Pymont, had an interview with the Hon. Minister for Works in reference to the proposed removal of the Pymont Bridge. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Cameron, who, with Messrs. O'Connor and Abigail, explained that the object of the deputation was to protest against the removal of the Pymont Bridge, on the ground that it would occasion serious inconvenience to the inhabitants of Pymont, Petersham, Balmain, Leichhardt, &c. They suggested that any impediment the bridge might cause to navigation could be removed by carrying out the original design and making the swing bridge much larger, so as to admit the passage through the bridge of vessels of the largest size. They stated that they had been appointed as a deputation by a very large public meeting recently held, at which resolutions were unanimously agreed to protesting against the removal of the bridge.

Mr. Lackey said it was not necessary for him to detain the deputation any further; he could allay any apprehensions by saying at once that the Government did not intend to remove the bridge. It was the case that they were making large and comprehensive alterations on the western side of Darling Harbour, and with regard to the bridge also; but they had come to the conclusion to do it without removing the bridge. The Government proposed to resume the bridge, and, according to the powers they had under the Bridge Act, they would enlarge the opening so that vessels of any size can go through. They intended to make the western side a wharf, and take the railway down that side. They would make the opening suitable for the passage through of any vessels, whether export or otherwise, and he thought the arrangements they intended to carry out would meet the convenience of the residents of the localities concerned.

No. 6.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 June, 1881.

I take the liberty of directing your attention to an advertisement in to-day's *Herald* from the Pymont Bridge Company calling for tenders to repair the bridge. It occurs to me that, as the Government purposes resuming the bridge and making alterations to it, that delay in carrying out the plan will lead to public inconvenience and loss. I trust it will not be thought forward in me recommending that the Government take action which will prevent money being laid out on the bridge without Government supervision. This means that the Government should at once resume the bridge as per the Act of incorporation of the Company, and I feel sure such a step will meet with general public approval.

I remain, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 27/6/81.—J.R.

Whatever the action of the Government may be in regard to resuming the bridge, I apprehend the Company will demand payment according to the terms of their Act, which is, I believe, 10 per cent. over and above the actual cost of the bridge. If we are to pay at this rate for it, I do not see that we should be bettering our position by taking any steps to prevent the Company from effecting any necessary repairs to the structure.—E.O.M., 8/7/81.

B.C., Under-Secretary Public Works. P.W.O., 11/7/81. This resumption is required to be made at once. The Company, I presume, will not make any repairs pending the decision of the Government.—J.L., 22/7/81. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 23/7/81.—J.R.

The resumption of the bridge at once having been determined upon, the Under Secretary will, I suppose, in the first place prepare the necessary notice for the approval of the Executive, and then the Crown Law Officers will take or advise the necessary steps under the Company's Act to complete the resumption.—E.O.M., 25/7/81. B.C., Under-Secretary Public Works. P.W.O., 26/7/81. Will the Crown Solicitor please prepare the requisite proclamation.—B.C., 26/7/81.—G.H. (for U.S.)

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 27 June, 1881.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, stating that tenders have been invited for repairs to Pymont Bridge by the Company, and to inform you that the matter will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Resumption of Pymont Bridge.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1881.

I have the honor to return the papers sent to me as instructions to prepare a form of notice of taking of the Pymont Bridge, and to forward a draft which I have prepared accordingly.

This should be signed by the Governor in duplicate, one copy being served upon the Secretary of the Company, and the other retained.

The Pymont Bridge Act appears to provide for the purchase of the Pymont Bridge, and a bridge or viaduct at Blackwattle Swamp. I think the viaduct at Blackwattle Swamp was purchased by the Government from the Company some time since; if it was not purchased, the papers had better be returned to me, in order that I may take the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the Government *can compel* the Company to *sell one* of the bridges. I am inclined to think that if the Government claim to purchase under the section enabling them to do so, irrespective of any agreement with the Company, *both bridges* will have to be taken.

Of course if the bridge or viaduct at Blackwattle Swamp has been already conveyed to the Government no difficulty will arise upon this head.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

All the Company's roads and works, except the Pymont Bridge, have been purchased by the Government.—E.O.M., 9/8/81. The authority of the Executive Council should now be obtained for the purchase of this bridge, under the terms of the Company's Act.—E. O. MORTARTY, 24/8/81. B.C., The Under Secretary Public Works. P.W.O., 26/8/81 Appd.—J.L., 26/8/81.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To the Pymont Bridge Company, Sydney.

I, THE Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, under and in pursuance of the power given to me in this behalf by the 51st section of the Act passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Pymont Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned, hereby give you notice that at the expiration of three calendar months from the service of this notice upon you I claim to purchase, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, the Pymont Bridge, extending across Darling Harbour in Port Jackson, in the said Colony, from the Market Wharf in the City of Sydney, to Union-street, Pymont, in the said city, and its appurtenances, upon the payment to you of a sum equal to the whole sum expended in erecting and completing the said bridge and its appurtenances, together with a premium thereon of 10 per cent.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this day of A.D. 1881.

No. 9.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Crown Solicitor.

Pymont Bridge resumption.

I WOULD venture to suggest, for the consideration of the Crown Solicitor, that it might be advisable to modify the notice of resumption in so far as to omit the reference to the roads and approaches.

As the notice stands, it proposes to pay to the Company "a sum equal to the whole sum expended in erecting and completing the said bridge and its appurtenances and the roads and approaches thereto, together with a premium thereof of 10 per cent.;" but as the roads and approaches, which cost the Company some £28,000, were purchased by the Government for £10,000, under the form of the notice as it stands, it appears as if we should now have to pay the Company 10 per cent. on the £28,000, or £62,000 in all, instead of 10 per cent. on the mere cost of the Pymont Bridge, which was about £34,000.

I believe it is the intention of the Company, in fixing the amount they will now demand for the bridge, not to confine themselves to the mere cost of the bridge, but to put it at the whole cost of the bridges, roads, &c., merely deducting the £10,000 which the Government paid for the roads and the two small bridges and causeway at Blackwattle Swamp.

E.O.M., 10/8/81.

I have altered the notice accordingly.—JOHN WILLIAMS, 20 August, 1881.

No. 10.

Minute for Executive Council.

Notice for the resumption of Pymont Bridge.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 29 August, 1881.

THE Secretary for Public Works submits, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, a notice for the resumption, by purchase, of the Pymont Bridge, in terms of the Company's Act of incorporation.

JOHN LACKEY.

The Executive Council advise that a notice be issued for the resumption, by purchase, of the Pymont Bridge, in terms of the Company's Act of Incorporation.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 13/9/81. Min. 81-43, 13/9/81.—Confirmed, 20/9/81.

Harbours

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 22/9/81.—J.R. Noted. I presume the necessary steps will now be taken to serve the notice on the Company.—E. O. MORIARTY, 3/10/81, B.C., Under Secretary for Public Works. Notice herewith for His Excellency's signature and the Great Seal of the Colony. Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 6 October, 1881.—J.R. The Private Secretary, B.C., 7/10/81.—C.W. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 10 October, 1881.—C.W. P.W.O., 11/10/81. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 13 October, 1881.—J.R. Seen.—E.O.M., 15/11/81. P.W.O., 17/11/81. Returned to Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 18/11/81.—J.R.

No. 11.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

My dear Rae, Executive Council Office, Tuesday, 6 September, 1881.
Will you please see that no action in this case until Mr. Lackey directs it. I was requested to withdraw the case from the Council for the present.
Yours, &c.,
A. C. BUDGE.

Now forward to Executive Council.—J.R., 10/9/81.

No. 12.

Mr. R. A. A. Morehead to His Excellency the Governor and Council.

My Lord and Gentlemen, Pymont Bridge Company's Offices, 10 November, 1881.
On behalf of the Pymont Bridge Company, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a notice from your Excellency, with the advice of your Executive Council, claiming to purchase from the Company, at the expiration of three calendar months from the service of the said notice, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, the Pymont Bridge extending across Darling Harbour, in Port Jackson, from the Market Wharf, in the city of Sydney, to Union-street, Pymont, in the said city, and its appurtenances, upon the payment of a sum equal to the whole sum expended in erecting and completing the said bridge and its appurtenances, together with a premium thereon of 10 per cent. ; and in reply, I have the honor to intimate that the Company cannot receive the said notice as sufficient or within the meaning of the 51st section of the Company's Act of Incorporation, the said clause only authorizing the purchase of the entire works of the Company, upon payment to the said Company of a sum equal to the whole sum expended in erecting and completing the said bridges and their appurtenances and the roads and approaches thereto, together with a premium thereon of 10 per cent.

I have, &c.,
R. A. A. MOREHEAD,
Chairman.

The Secretary for Public Works.—H.P., 12/11/81. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 14/11/81.—C.W. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 15/11/81.—J.R.

I do not feel that I should be warranted in undertaking to interpret the clauses of the Company's Act under which Government claims the right to resume the bridge. This part of the question should be referred to the Crown Law Officers.

I would point out however that, with reference to the final paragraph of Mr. Morehead's letter, "the roads, approaches, and appurtenances" have been already purchased by the Government, the bridge being the only part of the Company's property which now remains to be purchased.

I am aware that no premium such as that referred to in the Act was paid on those roads, approaches, and appurtenances, which were in fact purchased by the Government for a considerably less sum than they cost the Company; and it is further a fact within my knowledge—for I was for many years a shareholder—that for a considerable period the Company paid no dividend.—E. O. MORIARTY, 21/11/81.

B.C., Under Sec. P. Works. The Crown Solicitor is requested to advise, B.C., 25/11/81.—J.R.
Recd., 29 Nov., 81.—J.W.

No. 13.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works

Dear Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 14 November, 1881.

In a conversation with Mr. Watson last Friday about the Pymont Bridge he told me the Government had decided to resume the bridge, and stated it rested with you to carry out the necessary arrangements. Feeling the great inconvenience of the present system to both the shipping and business interests of the city, I am very desirous of learning when the arrangements will be completed, so that the Government may place the bridge in charge of men who will not harass the people having to use it. I shall therefore feel obliged if you will be good enough to inform me how the matter stands, and you will oblige—

Your obedient servant,
F. ABIGAIL.

Let Mr. Abigail, M.P., be informed.—J.L., 15/11/81. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., 17/11/81.
Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 17/11/81.—J.R.

No. 14.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 November, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 14th inst., respecting the proposed resumption of the Pyrmont Bridge, I am directed to inform you that the notice of the intention of the Government to purchase the structure as required by the terms of the Act of Incorporation has been duly served upon the Company.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 15.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 November, 1881.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded to me under B.C., 25/11/81, relating to the resumption of Pyrmont Bridge, and to request that, before submitting the papers for Mr. Attorney-General's opinion, I may be furnished with the conveyance to the Crown of the Blackwattle Swamp Bridge, which may assist the Minister in arriving at a conclusion with respect to the matter now submitted.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 1/12/81.—J.R. Not in this office.—E.O.M., 5/12/81. B.C.,
Under Secretary Public Works. P.W.O., 13/12/81. Can Mr. Moriarty give any information as to
the document in question?—J.R., 13/12/81. See 81-5,439.

No. 16.

The Hon. J. Smith, M.L.C., to The Secretary for Public Works.

My dear Mr. Rae,

Australian Club, 3 December, 1881.

If you would kindly look into the Pyrmont Bridge affair with attention, I am sure you would be struck with the injustice of the Government proposal. A property which returned nothing for many years has now become profitable; but before the shareholders have secured a reasonable interest on their outlay, it is to be taken from them, without any compensation (or at best the merest trifle) beyond the bare original price of £5 per share, for the 10 per cent. added will be required to pay off debentures. The Government does not usually treat property-holders in that way. The money-producing power of the property, or its existing value as an investment, is taken into account, and compensation awarded accordingly, at least I believe that has been the rule of the Government. Now the last dividend on our £5 shares was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and the market price (before the Government proposal was heard of) was £7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £8; I heard of a sale as high as £9. The next dividend will probably be at the rate of £15 per cent. It is simple confiscation to take this property and give the shareholders £5 per share.

The answer to all this may possibly be—the law allows this spoliation, and therefore it will be done. Assuming for a moment that the law allows it, the law does not make such a transaction necessary, and it is unworthy of a Government who are in the habit of treating such cases liberally to take advantage of the letter of the law; but we do not admit that the law allows it. The 51st clause of the Company's Act gives to the Government the right to buy the bridges, roads, and appurtenances, on paying the whole original cost with 10 per cent. added; but the Company have already made a voluntary sale of part of the property to the Government for an amount very much under cost, certainly less than half, and there is nothing but one bridge remaining. Now, if the Company vitiated their right under the 51st clause, so equally did the Government vitiate their right to obtain the remainder at cost price. It would be an absurdity to suppose otherwise; we did not diminish the money-producing power of our property by selling part, we in fact materially increased it, for the Government became bound to maintain the approaches to our bridge in good order, and so we were released from that burden.

It seems clear that the former sale of part of the property (a sale which in no way diminished the value of the property) does not deprive the Company of its right to a return of the whole original cost plus 10 per cent. (less £10,000 already paid) or else, by reason of that sale, the 51st clause becomes entirely inoperative.

A settlement on the basis of the whole original cost would give us less than the market value of the shares as they stood before the intentions of the Government were known, and would considerably reduce the income of a shareholder after re-investing in any reasonably safe security.

The interpretation we put on the 51st clause may be different from that of the Crown Law Advisers, and the Supreme Court may have to decide between us; but why should we be forced to go to law? Is our contention unreasonable?

Might we not expect to get the full market value of our shares with an additional bonus as a solution for being deprived of property rapidly increasing its returns? But we are prepared to carry out the 51st clause and take much less than that.

I am stating the case to you on my own part, and without consultation with my fellow Directors, in the hope that you will look into it and help to have the matter brought to an amicable conclusion; and although this letter must be treated as private and un-official, as not committing the Directors, I should yet like you to show it to the Minister, as it may possibly put the case in a somewhat different light to that in which he may have hitherto viewed it.

Believe me, &c.,

J. SMITH.

P.S.—It is quite a mistake to suppose that the bridge is worn out; we lately had it carefully examined by a competent person, and were advised that a moderate outlay would put it in first-rate condition and make it good for many years.

Place with other papers. I have looked into this, and think the claim set up untenable.—J.R., 3/1/82.

No. 17.

No. 17.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 14 December, 1881.

Referring to the notification given to the Pymont Bridge Company, and to the intimation received from Mr. Morehead that the Company claim to be paid for the road approaches to the Pymont Bridge, as well as for the bridge, I have the honor to state that I find that, by the indenture of date 14th January, 1873, made between "The Pymont Bridge Company," of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the other part, in consideration of £10,000, then paid by Her Majesty the Queen to the Company, the Company sold, assigned, and set over unto Her Majesty—"All and singular the roads, bridge, causeway, viaduct, and other works belonging to the Pymont Bridge Company, which are situated between the southern side of Union-street, Pymont, to the termination of the Pymont Bridge Company's Road, on the Parramatta road, at Camperdown aforesaid, as shown in the plan endorsed upon the release."

The plan endorsed upon the release shows the roads conveyed as commencing at the junction of the road with Union-street, near to Murray-street. I do not know whether Union-street is claimed as having been constructed by the Pymont Bridge Company, but if not, the Government appear to have already paid for all the Company's property, excepting the bridge across Darling Harbour, in which case the notification given by the Government of the intention to purchase the bridge across Darling Harbour is correct, and Mr. Morehead's objection thereto is not in accordance with the facts of the case.

It may be as well to remind Mr. Morehead to refer to the minutes of the meeting of the Directors of the Pymont Bridge Company, held at the office of the Company on 13th October, 1870.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Moriarty to see and return, in order that Mr. Morehead may be written to.—J.R., B.C., 15/12/81. Seen and returned.—E. O. MORIARTY. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works, 20/12/81. P.W.O., 22/12/81. R. A. A. Morehead, 29/12/81.

No. 18.

Sir G. W. Allen to The Secretary for Public Works.

Re Pymont Bridge.

My dear Mr. Lackey,

122, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 22 December, 1881.

Mr. Morehead, the Chairman of the above Company, and I wish to see you in respect of the proposed purchase by the Government.

Will you appoint some morning (not being Friday or Tuesday) when we may call upon you.

Yours truly,

G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

Inform Sir Wigram Allen that I will see them on Wednesday after Christmas.—J.L., 23/12/81. Sir G. W. Allen, 24/12/81. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 24/12/81.—J.R. Noted. I presume I shall be informed of the result of the interview in due course.—E.O.M., 30/12/81. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works. P.W.O., 30/12/81.

No. 19.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

589, George-street, 6 January, 1882.

Will you be good enough to give me the date of service of the Government notice to the Pymont Bridge Company, and kindly inform me when the Government propose taking possession. By supplying the above information you will oblige,—

Yours truly,

F. ABIGAIL.

Mention the date of notice, and state that the date of taking possession has not been determined.—J.R., 9/1/82. F. Abigail, Esq., 11/1/82.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 January, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, respecting the proposed resumption by the Government of the Pymont Bridge, I am directed to inform you that the date of the notice served upon the Company is the 8th October last; the date of taking possession has not however yet been determined.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 21.

No. 21.

W. F. Martin, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney West, 21 January, 1882.

Many of my constituents, especially resident of Pymont, say they were led to believe your Government was to resume the Pymont Bridge and make it free from the first day of this year, and complain that it has not been done, nor any intimation as to when it is to be made free. Will you kindly favour me with a reply at your earliest convenience, and oblige,—

Yours, &c.,

WM. FRASER MARTIN.

Inform Mr. Martin.—J.L., 24/1/82. Mr. Rae. W. F. Martin, Esq., M.P., 25/1/82.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to W. F. Martin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 25 January, 1882.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, on the subject of the purchase of the Pymont Bridge for the benefit of the public, and to inform you that notice of resumption under the Act of Incorporation has been served upon the Company, and the further necessary action is under consideration.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 23.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

259, George-street, 10 February, 1882.

I write to ask if you have decided when the Government will take charge of the Pymont Bridge; and if so, to request that I may be informed of the date.

I have on several occasions pointed out to you the immense inconvenience being felt by thousands who use the Bridge; and George-street West being closed, and from all appearance likely to remain so for months, I urge speedy action on that ground, as it will open an avenue for the large traffic to Balmain, Petersham, Leichhardt, Forest Lodge, and other parts about.

While on this subject, I may say I hope and expect that the poll-tax on one portion of the citizens crossing the bridge on foot of a penny each way every time you go through will be removed, and if a charge is made for vehicles it will be the same as others, one amount to clear you for the day. Personally I am opposed to a system of tolls, believing a wheel-tax would be much more equitable, and I hope the Government will soon see their way clear to make the change.

Awaiting the favour of a reply,—

I am, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

Mr. Moriarty, for report, B.C.—J.R., 24/2/82. I have already fully reported on this matter, and have now nothing to add.—E.O.M., 25/2/82. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 February, 1882.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication asking when the Government will take charge of the Pymont Bridge, and to inform you that the matter will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 25.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

George-street, Sydney, 1 March, 1882.

I have thought it best, after our conversation of this morning, to submit my views in writing about the tolls now existing on the Pymont Bridge, and to ask you to induce the Cabinet to settle that question when fixing the time for the Government to resume the bridge. It appears to me, considering that Pymont is a portion of the city of Sydney, to charge a tax for foot-passengers, and that every time they traverse the bridge each way, is very much behind the times. It is a poll-tax for visiting a portion of the city, and one which I think should be discontinued. Then we have the question of tolls for vehicles. Well, I would place them on the same footing as other tolls about the suburbs, viz., pay one toll to clear you all day, as at Newtown and Parramatta Road, Camperdown, not as at present on the bridge, where you are required to pay each way, and every time you cross in a day; for instance, if a man drives across twenty times and back in one day it would cost him one pound (£1) for tolls.

This is, in my opinion, opposed to that spirit of justice said to exist in connection with tolls throughout the Colony; and as an instance in England, I may mention that all the bridges over the Thames—and there are many—are all free to both foot-passengers and vehicles.

I trust, therefore, that the Cabinet will see the necessity to decide at once to take the bridge, in the interests of the commerce of the port having to use it, and, in the interests of thousands using the bridge, to make it free to them.

I will thank you to submit this suggestion and forward me the decision, and oblige,—

Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS ABIGAIL.

No. 26.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 8 March, 1882.

At the request of a large number of the citizens, I again trouble you with the question: Is the time fixed for the Government to take possession of Pymont Bridge? My apology for thus writing is the annoyance and frequent delays caused to hundreds who are using the bridge, by the Company's appurtenances.

I have had this week to use my influence to prevent public meetings being called about it. Nearly six months has passed since the Government gave three months' notice, and I do think some decided action might now be taken. Hoping to receive an early favourable reply,—

I am, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 10/3/82.—G.H. (for U.S.) I have already reported on this matter, see 82-345, 961, sent to the Under Secretary on the 11th inst.—E.O.M., 13/3/82. B.C., Under Secty. P. Works. Where is this report referred to—82-1,352?—B.C., Crown Solicitor, 14/3/82.

Write to Mr. Abigail, informing him that the papers are with the Crown Solicitor, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to obtain possession of the bridge, 16/3/82. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 17/3/82.—J.R. Recd. 18 March, '82.—J.W.

No. 27.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the taking by the Government of the Pymont Bridge, and to state that I have submitted the matter to Mr. Attorney-General, a copy of whose advising I forward with the papers.

As it appears that the action of the Government in purchasing from the Company the road from Union-street to the Parramatta Road is commented upon by the Chairman of the Company, I also forward a copy of a case submitted by me to Mr. Solicitor-General Innes, and of his advising thereon before the purchase was completed, to be kept with the papers.

You will notice that Mr. Attorney-General advises that it is necessary that the Company shall be called upon to state the cost of the bridge before proceedings can be taken against the Company to compel a settlement of the matter.

I also return herewith Mr. Abigail's letter to the Minister of date of 8th March last.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

The Company should be asked, in accordance with the last paragraph of the Attorney-General's opinion, to furnish detailed account, &c., 20/3/82. Chairman of Company, 21/3/82. End of month.

[Enclosures.]

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.

UNDER the Pymont Bridge Company's Act the Government have power to purchase works upon paying their costs with 10 per cent. added.

Some years ago the Government purchased from the Company the road constructed by the Company, extending from Union-street to Parramatta Road, including the Blackwattle Swamp Bridge, for the sum of £10,000, which was duly paid, the Company assigning the roads and Blackwattle Swamp Bridge to the Government.

The opinion of Sir George Innes, then Solicitor-General, upon this arrangement was taken; a copy of the case submitted and his advising thereon is left herewith.

The only property left in the Company's possession was the bridge across Darling Harbour from Sydney to Pymont, and this the Government have given the Company notice they require to purchase.

The Company however claim that they are entitled to be paid the whole costs of the construction of the bridge from Sydney to Pymont, and of the road extending to the Parramatta Road, including the Blackwattle Swamp Bridge, crediting the Government with the £10,000 paid for that bridge and road.

The Government, however, desire to pay for the construction of the Pymont Bridge alone, contending that by the purchase of the road and Blackwattle Swamp Bridge, that portion of the Company's property was entirely taken out of the calculation as to the costs of the Company's works for which the Government have to pay upon the resumption of the Pymont Bridge.

The reasons advanced by the Company in support of their claim are fully set out in a letter of date 28th December, 1881, from the Chairman of the Company to the Minister for Works, which will be found with the papers left herewith.

The Minister for Works wishes to be advised as to the steps now to be taken to compel the Company to transfer the Pymont Bridge to the Government.

Will Mr. Attorney-General please advise.

Opinion.

As I understand this case, the Government have already paid the Pymont Bridge Company for all the works connected with the bridge with the exception of the bridge itself, at a price agreed upon between the Government and the Company. The only part of the works remaining in the possession of the Company is the bridge across the Darling Harbour, and it seems to me that the Company is now entitled to be paid the costs of the construction of this bridge, together with a premium thereon of 10 per cent., and to that alone I therefore advise that Mr. Morehead's claim made on behalf of the Company be not recognized.

The Department of Works should as soon as possible call upon the Company to file in the office of the Colonial Secretary, as provided by section 51 of the Company's Act, a true and faithful account in detail of all costs and expenses occasioned by or incidental to the erection of the bridge in question.

Should the Company decline or neglect to do this, the Crown Solicitor will be instructed to take the necessary steps to enforce a compliance with the Act.

ROBERT WISDOM, A.G.

17/3/82.

THE

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Government have agreed to purchase the road running from Union-street, Pyrmont, to the Parramatta Road at Camperdown, for the sum of £10,000.

Under section 51 of the Company's Act the Company are empowered, when a general meeting of the Company has authorized the same, to sell and dispose of the bridges, roads, and appurtenances to Her Majesty.

Will this be sufficient to authorize a sale of a portion of the roads, bridges, &c., or must the sale be of the whole of the Company's property?

In the present case a portion only is sold, the road not being the whole of the Company's property.

A draft deed has been prepared, of which the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Allen, Bowden, & Allen, approve. Such draft is herewith submitted for perusal on behalf of Her Majesty.

Will Mr. Solicitor-General please advise hereon, and peruse and settle draft.

I do not see anything in the Act, nor am I aware of any special circumstances in this particular transaction, which should prevent the general rule (*omne majus continet in se minus*) from applying to this case. The Act, then, giving the Company power to sell to the Crown the whole of their property held or acquired under the Act, and not having expressly excluded a power to sell a part thereof, in my opinion, authorizes a sale of a portion. I have perused and settled the draft.

J. GEO. LONG INNES.

3/1/73.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Chairman of Pyrmont Bridge Company.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 March, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 28th December last, and to the notice of the resumption by the Government of the Pyrmont Bridge, I am directed to inform you that the Government cannot recognize the claim set forth in your letter.

I am now to request that you will, on behalf of the Company, cause, as provided by section 51 of the Act of Incorporation, a true and faithful account in detail of all costs and expenses occasioned by or incidental to the erection of the bridge to be filed in the Colonial Secretary's Office without delay; and I am to add, that should your Company decline or neglect to do this, the Crown Solicitor will be instructed to take the necessary steps to enforce a compliance with the Act.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 29.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

George-street, 23 March, 1882.

May I ask if you have decided upon the time of taking over the Pyrmont Bridge. It is now nearly six months since you gave the Company three months' notice, and I have received a promise that it would be dealt with before this. I certainly think I have some cause for complaint at the way this business is being dealt with, after the repeated letters and interviews I have had upon the question. The last one you assured me it would be settled at once. Awaiting your reply,—

I have, &c.,
F. ABIGAIL.

Acknowledge, 30/3.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 March, 1882.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication further respecting the taking charge of the Pyrmont Bridge by the Government, and to inform you that the matter will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 31.

Mr. R. A. A. Morehead to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Pyrmont Bridge Company's Offices, Sydney, 30 March, 1882.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Under Secretary's letter of the 21st instant, and have the honor to state that the contents thereof are receiving the attention of the Directors of this Company.

I have, &c.,
R. A. A. MOREHEAD,
Chairman.

In a week.—1/4/82. Call attention of Directors to their reply, and ask that information be forwarded.—J.L., 20/4/82. Write. R. A. A. MOREHEAD, 22/4/82.

No. 32.

W. F. Martin, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

107, Sussex-street, 11 April, 1882.

Be pleased to inform me at your earliest convenience if you will receive a deputation *re* the Pyrmont Bridge, what day and what hour, and you will oblige.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FRAZER MARTIN.

May be requested to state in writing what is wanted by the proposed deputation.—J.R., 17/4/82. F. Abigail, W. Frazer Martin, Esqs., M.P's.—21/4/82.

No. 33.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

21 April, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, and to a request preferred by Mr. W. Frazer Martin, M.P., requesting an interview for a deputation on the subject of the resumption of the Pymont Bridge, I am directed to inform you that, as the matter is in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to enable the Government to obtain possession of the land, Mr. Lackey considers there is no occasion for a deputation on this matter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 34.

W. F. Martin, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Hon. Sir,

107, Sussex-street, 19 April, 1882.

Now nearly a fortnight ago Mr. W. Day, J.P., of Pymont, and Mr. Alderman Palmer, requested me to arrange with you as to what day you would receive a deputation *re* the delay in opening Pymont Bridge. I thereupon wrote you to know what day and what hour you would receive this deputation, but I have had no reply. If it is not usual to write asking this or you to reply, or that I have not been sufficiently respectful, or worrying in any respect, pardon me if I ask you in the spirit of thankfulness and humility to tell me so, and

I remain, &c.,
WM. FRAZER MARTIN.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to W. F. Martin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 April, 1882.

Referring to your letters of the 11th and 19th instant, requesting an interview for a deputation on the subject of the resumption of the Pymont Bridge, I am directed to inform you that, as the matter is in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to enable the Government to obtain possession of the bridge, Mr. Lackey considers that there is no occasion for a deputation on the subject.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 36.

Messrs. Allen & Allen to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 21 April, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 21st ultimo, we have the honor to inform you that we have this day forwarded to the office of the Colonial Secretary a true and faithful account in detail of all costs and expenses occasioned by and incident to the erection of bridges, roads, and appurtenances, in accordance with the Pymont Bridge Company's Acts of 1855 and 1858 and 1861, for the purpose of the same being filed as directed by the Company's Act of 1855, but we do not thereby admit the right of the Crown to purchase the said bridges, roads, and appurtenances, or any part thereof.

We have, &c.,
ALLEN & ALLEN.

Crown Solicitor, B.C., 25/4/82.—J.R.

Received 26 April, 1882.—J.W.

No. 37.

Messrs. Allen & Allen to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

124 Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 21 April, 1882.

We have the honor to forward an account in detail of all costs and expenses occasioned by and incident to the erection of bridges, roads, and appurtenances, in accordance with the Pymont Bridge Company's Acts of 1855 and 1858 and 1861, verified by the declaration of the Chairman of the Company, for the purpose of being filed in your office, under the provisions of the 51st clause of the Pymont Bridge Company's Act of 1855, and we respectfully ask that we may be favoured with an acknowledgment by the proper officer of the receipt thereof.

We have, &c.,
ALLEN & ALLEN.

Enclosure.

The papers regarding the purchase of the Pymont Bridge are with the Works Department. This account should perhaps now be forwarded to that Department.—C.W., 24/4/82. The Secretary for Works.—J.R., 24/4/82. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 24/4/82.—C.W. Urgent. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 26/4/82. Received 28 April, 1882.—J.W.

No. 38.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

I have the honor to return the papers relating to Pymont Bridge, and, with reference to Messrs. Allen and Allen's letter, of date 21st April instant, stating that the accounts of the cost of the bridge have been lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary, to state that these accounts should be obtained by you, and the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers requested to examine same and to state the portions

13

portions which relate to the construction of the Pymont Bridge, and any other portion of works (if there be such) as are not included in the roads, &c., purchased by the Government from the Company some time since. The Engineer should also be requested to examine and report upon the vouchers held by the Company showing the payments made by the Company in respect of the works claimed for in the accounts sent in to the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 39.

[Very urgent.]

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 28 April, 1882.

Referring to my letter of date 26th instant, respecting the claim made on account of the Pymont Bridge Company's Works, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning from your Department of Messrs. Allen & Allen's letter to the Colonial Secretary, of date 21st April instant, forwarding an account.

I now return same in order that the information asked for in my letter above referred to may be obtained and forwarded to me.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 40.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 13 May, 1882.

At Mr. Lackey's request I yesterday saw the Crown Solicitor, to ascertain how the matter of the Pymont Bridge was getting on.

Mr. Williams told me he could do nothing until he received from you the information he applied to you for, as this is a business that is causing inconvenience to hundreds who have to use the bridge, by the want of attention on the part of the Company, and delay of the Government in taking over the bridge aggravates the evil. I have therefore to request you to be good enough to supply the information required at an early date. I have chosen this mode in preference to writing to Mr. Lackey on the question.

I remain, &c.,
F. ABIGAIL.

Replied to, 19/5/82.

No. 41.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 19 May, 1882.

I regret, owing to absence from Sydney and subsequent indisposition, I was not able to answer your memo. of the 13th instant respecting Pymont Bridge as early as I could have wished.

The matter is at present in my hands for the purpose of analyzing the bridge accounts; and as they are very voluminous and complicated, and have been but a short time in my possession, I have not been able to complete the task. The work is, however, in hand, and shall be finished as quickly as possible.

Yours, &c.,
E. O. MORIARTY.

No. 42.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Secretary, Pymont Bridge Co.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 13 June, 1882.

Would you kindly inform me at your convenience what date the Pymont Bridge was opened to traffic, and oblige,—

Yours very truly,
E. O. MORIARTY,
(J. BARLING).

Dear Sir,

Pymont Bridge Office, 14 June, 1882.

The Pymont Bridge was opened March 17th, 1857, St. Patrick's Day, free. Tolls commenced to be collected on the 18th.

I remain, &c.,
WILLIAM MALBON,
Secretary.

Mr. Conley,—Please let me have the statement as quickly as possible.—J.B., 17/6/82.

No. 43.

Memo. from Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to Under Secretary for Public Works.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY'S ACCOUNT.

I HAVE had very considerable difficulty in analyzing this account, and cannot complete it without further information, especially with regard to the dates of the services which the items in the account represent.

In almost every case the date of payment only is given; in some cases also the information is so meagre that I cannot, from the present statement, make out to what particular part of the whole some of the expenditure belongs. I applied to the Secretary of the Company for these particulars; by him I

was

was referred to the Chairman of the Board, and by the Chairman I was requested to communicate with the Board in writing. I suggest that that body be written to, with the sanction of the Minister, and asked that they authorize their secretary to supply to the officer I may send, from their books, what further information is needed by me to complete my report.

17/7/82.

E. O. MORIARTY.

P.S.—Perhaps I should state again why I need this information. I assume I have been asked to report on the cost of the bridge as distinct from the road, and unless I am in a position to separate the road expenditure from the bridge I cannot do so; the former has already been paid by the Government.—E.O.M., 17/7/82.

Approved.—J.L., 20/7/82. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 20/7/82.—J.R. Noted. The Company should now be written to.—E.O.M., 22/7/82. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works. Write accordingly.—J.R., 24/7/82. Chairman, 24/7/82. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 24/7/82.—J.R.

[Enclosures to No. 43.]

A.

ACCOUNT in detail of all Costs and Expenses occasioned by and incident to the erection of Bridges, Roads, and appurtenances in accordance with the Pymont Bridge Company's Acts of 1855, 1858, and 1861:—

1856.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 February...	Paid for postage stamps	5	0	0			
"	" " book almanac, stamps, subscriptions to newspapers, &c.	3	5	6			
"	" " writing on office door, windows, &c.	2	0	0			
"	" " advertising in "Railway Guide"	0	19	0			
"	" " 100 copies Pymont Bridge Company's Act	5	0	0			
8 to 21	" " expenses incurred in the early proceedings, and in taking measures requisite for the establishment of the Pymont Bridge Company, and which preliminary expenses are authorized to be disbursed to the respective parties who have made them, by the 59th section of the Company's Deed of Settlement.....	237	3	0			
"	Secretary's salary for last month	25	0	0			
10 March	" Allen & Wigley, for lithographic plans.....	22	15	0	278	7	6
"	" for advertising in "Railway Guide".....	2	0	0			
"	" Secretary's salary for February	25	0	0			
4 April.....	" rent of office, due 31st March	19	10	0	49	15	0
"	" for advertising in <i>Freeman's Journal</i>	4	0	0			
8 "	" Reading & Wellbank, for printing.....	9	2	0			
"	" Sands & Kenny, for stationery	17	15	6			
10 "	" John Fairfax, for advertising	22	12	6			
"	" Henry Parkes,	22	6	6			
"	" Secretary's salary for March	25	0	0	120	6	6
1 May	" E. J. Hawkesley, for advertising	2	4	0			
"	" cab-hire	0	7	6			
"	" Pickering & Nichols, for advertising.....	3	5	4			
5 "	" E. O. Moriarty, for surveys, &c.....	70	0	0			
"	" Secretary's salary for April	25	0	0	100	16	10
26 June.....	" E. Kingsford, for taking traffic at Parramatta Road.....	7	0	0			
"	" " Glebe and Ultimo Road traffic.....	15	0	0			
30 "	" G. A. Lloyd, one quarter's rent of office	19	10	0			
"	" Fairfax, for advertising	7	13	0			
"	" Parkes,	7	19	9			
"	" Milford's half-year's care of office	3	5	0			
"	" Secretary's salary for May and June.....	50	0	0	110	7	9
5 September..	" Secretary's salary for July and August	50	0	0			
"	" for map of Sydney.....	6	6	0			
29 "	" E. O. Moriarty, on account Engineer's services	100	0	0	156	6	0
9 October ...	" one quarter's rent of office, to 30th September	19	10	0			
"	" Parkes, for advertising, &c.....	1	18	6			
"	" Flavelle, for instruments	1	13	6			
"	" Secretary's salary for September	25	0	0	48	2	0
4 November..	" Duguid & Co., for coal	1	0	6			
"	" for advertisement, Government Gazette	0	4	6			
"	" J. Fairfax, for advertising	1	18	0			
"	" Sands & Kenny, for stationery	1	12	6			
"	" Harmer, for erecting tent for lunch at Pymont.....	1	0	0			
"	" Secretary's salary for October.....	25	0	0			
17 "	" Alston, 1st instalment under his contract	360	7	6	391	3	0
3 December..	" for services in obtaining signatures to the petition in favour of the completion of the Glebe Island Abattoirs	9	15	0			
"	" John Hill, for hire of chairs	4	0	0			
15 "	" Alston, 2nd instalment under his contract	860	11	8			
22 "	" Goudie, for providing lunch	46	16	0			
29 "	" A. D. Murphy, for ale and brandy	5	17	0			
"	" Sands & Kenny, for stationery	4	12	0			
"	" one quarter's rent of office, to 31st December.....	19	10	0			
"	" Parkes, for advertising	2	10	3			
"	" Fairfax,	2	10	0			
"	" Milford, for half-year's care of office	3	5	0			
"	" salary to Secretary for November and December	50	0	0			
"	" Director's fees for year 1856	500	0	0	1,509	6	11

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858.	December.....	Paid Alston, balance of his account	1,307	2	10		
	"	" P. N. Russell, account for iron gates.....	216	5	11		
	"	" Stone & Handley, on account contract	30	0	0		
	"	" Secretary's salary for November and December	50	0	0		
	"	" one quarter's rent of office	19	10	0		
	"	" for care of office for twelve months	6	10	0		
	"	" for advertisements.....	0	18	3		
	"	" E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services	50	0	0		
	"	" Allen & Bowden, for legal expenses	395	5	4		
	"	" Directors' fees for six months	250	0	0		
	"	" broker's commission on sale of debentures	22	10	0		
						2,348	2 4
1859.	January	" Secretary's salary	75	0	0		
	"	" Stone & Handley, 1st instalment on contract	174	2	3		
	"	" " 2nd "	309	14	1		
	"	" " on account of timber.....	130	0	0		
	"	" Reading & Wellbank, for printing.....	48	4	6		
	"	" Sands & Kenny, for stationery	1	3	0		
	"	" Government Gazette and advertisements	1	14	6		
	"	" Fairfax & Sons, for advertisements	5	17	0		
	"	" broker's commission on sale of debentures	15	0	0		
	"	" Wm. Randle, 7th instalment on contract.....	1,212	16	0		
						1,973	11 4
	February	" Auditors' fees for examination of Company's accounts	12	10	0		
	"	" H. Mayor, for obtaining signatures to petition	10	10	0		
	"	" P. N. Russell & Co., for stamp press.....	5	0	0		
	"	" Secretary's salary for this month	25	0	0		
	"	" Stone & Handley, 3rd instalment on contract	412	15	3		
	"	" " 4th "	331	14	11		
	"	" compensation to Mrs. Hennessey	25	0	0		
	"	" sundry tools for Company's purposes	4	1	6		
	"	" for storage on ironwork.....	3	0	0		
	"	" broker's commission on sale of debentures	15	0	0		
						844	11 8
	March	" Wm. Randle, 8th instalment under contract	1,189	7	8		
	"	" Lucas & Fowler's compensation	400	0	0		
	"	" Stone & Handley's, 5th instalment under contract.....	525	9	9		
	"	" " 6th "	336	2	9		
	"	" E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services	70	0	0		
	"	" broker's commission on sale of debentures	16	10	0		
						2,537	10 2
	April.....	" Stone & Handley, on account of contract.....	300	0	0		
	"	" " 7th instalment "	369	3	0		
	"	" " 8th "	300	0	0		
	"	" Secretary's salary for March	25	0	0		
	"	" Mrs. Fox, compensation	25	0	0		
	"	" one quarter's rent of office	19	10	0		
	"	" Reading & Wellbank, for printing.....	2	5	0		
	"	" advertisements, stationery, &c.	4	1	0		
	"	" broker's commission on sale of debentures	15	0	0		
						1,059	19 0
		Less premium received on debentures sold	30	0	0		
						1,029	19 0
	May	" Paid salary to Secretary	50	0	0		
	"	" Fairfax & Sons, for advertisements	1	17	9		
	"	" Stone & Handley, 9th instalment on contract	344	17	3		
	"	" " balance 8th instalment on contract	26	14	4		
	"	" " 10th "	299	1	3		
	"	" Wm. Randle 9th "	957	12	1		
	"	" Messrs. Christie, Holt, and others, compensation	50	0	0		
	"	" Mrs. Fox, for repairs to her cottage	3	0	0		
	"	" broker's commission on sale of debentures	15	0	0		
						1,748	2 8
	June	" Stone & Handley, 11th instalment on contract	121	4	3		
	"	" " advance on account "	300	0	0		
	"	" " 12th instalment on contract	388	4	7		
	"	" Sydney Municipal Council, on account of formation of approach to Pymont Bridge	400	0	0		
	"	" E. O. Moriarty, on account engineering services.....	50	0	0		
	"	" on account of fencing	40	0	0		
	"	" one quarter's rent of office	19	10	0		
	"	" Secretary's salary	75	0	0		
	"	" compensation to J. Cardwell	75	0	0		
	"	" Directors' fees for six months	250	0	0		
						1,718	18 10
	July	" Stone & Handley, 13th instalment on contract	396	13	2		
	"	" " 14th "	577	13	6		
	"	" Sands & Kenny, for stationery	1	9	0		
	"	" Fairfax & Son, advertisements, &c.	2	18	6		
	"	" balance, on account of fencing.....	152	12	0		
	"	" for auditing Company's books	25	0	0		
	"	" compensation to J. B. Jones	15	0	0		
	"	" interest on debentures	733	0	0		
	"	" less interest received on debentures	206	5	1		
						526	14 11
						1,698	1 1

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1861.							
November	„ A.S.N. Co., for ironwork.....				0	8	2
December	„ for two notice-boards.....	2	2	0			
	„ writing 354 letters on do	3	10	0			
	„ salary to Secretary.....	25	0	0			
1862.					30	12	0
January	„ for advertisements in <i>Empire</i>	1	18	6			
	„ interest on debentures,.....£1,227 10s. }	1,185	0	0			
	„ less premium on Debentures sold... £42 10s. }						
					1,186	18	6
February	„ salary to Secretary.....	12	10	0			
	„ for Gazette advertisement	0	4	6			
	„ for law expenses.....	416	12	3			
	„ Interest on debentures	3	10	0			
					432	16	9
March	„ for advertisements in <i>Herald</i>	5	19	9			
	„ Marshall, for metal tubing, &c.	8	3	0			
	„ salary to Secretary.....	20	16	8			
					34	19	5
April	„ three months' Directors' fees	31	5	0			
	„ Secretary's salary	16	13	4			
	„ for postage stamps.....	1	0	0			
	„ for advertisements in <i>Empire</i>	1	14	9			
					50	13	1
May	„ Reading & Wellbank, for printing.....	3	18	0			
	„ for advertisements in <i>Herald</i>	1	14	0			
	„ Secretary's salary	16	13	4			
	„ Mason & Smith, inserting copper bolts.....	19	19	0			
					42	4	4
June	„ salary to Secretary.....	33	6	8			
	„ Cox & Co., for timber	1	7	0			
	„ Mason & Smith, inserting copper bolts.....	24	17	0			
	„ Directors' fees for three months.....	31	5	0			
					90	15	8
July	„ advertisements in <i>Empire</i>	1	17	6			
	„ Sands, for stationery.....	1	8	6			
	„ Mason, for driving copper bolts.....	6	6	0			
	„ „ gum plank.....	12	6	0			
	„ Interest on debentures	1,106	0	0			
					1,127	18	0
August	„ Mason, for work.....	3	18	0			
	„ Mitchell, for copper bolts	17	3	4			
	„ Holdsworth „	10	5	8			
	„ Cox & Co., for timber	2	3	4			
	„ A. Marshall, for copper bolts	81	6	0			
	„ Mason, for labour	12	13	6			
	„ advertisement, Government Gazette	0	3	6			
	„ Secretary's salary	16	13	4			
					144	6	8
September	„ Jolly & Co., for gum plank	41	8	1			
	„ A.S.N. Co., for wood screws	1	18	0			
	„ J. Mason, for use of raft.....	2	10	0			
	„ for advertisements in <i>Herald</i>	2	12	0			
	„ Secretary's salary	16	13	4			
					65	1	5
October	„ Directors' fees for three months.....	31	5	0			
	„ salary to Secretary	16	13	4			
					47	18	4
November	„ Gas-light Co. for gas.....	21	18	6			
	„ for placing fenders	3	5	0			
	„ advertisements in <i>Empire</i>	0	16	0			
	„ Sands for stationery	1	19	0			
	„ salary to Secretary	16	13	4			
	„ Symons, on account constructing two dolphins	25	0	0			
	„ for lifting and landing buoys	9	1	6			
					78	13	4
December	„ Symons, on account of dolphins.....	29	0	0			
	„ for hire of boat for six days	0	18	0			
	„ Newland & Gill, for a new iron buoy.....	18	0	0			
	„ for laying down large anchor for buoy	5	0	0			
	„ Australian Gas-light Company, for gas.....	15	8	6			
	„ salary to Secretary	33	6	8			
	„ Hargraves, for cast-iron rollers	2	15	3			
	„ for advertisements in <i>Herald</i>	1	10	0			
	„ Broomfield & Co. for timber	3	14	0			
	„ Cox & Co., for ironbark timber	6	0	0			
	„ Bradley, for drilling iron rollers.....	2	5	9			
	„ for advertisements in <i>Empire</i>	1	10	0			
	„ Directors' fees for three months.....	31	5	0			
	„ lifting dolphins	5	0	0			
	„ Interest on debentures	1,106	0	0			
					1,261	13	2
					76,895	10	0
	Less for copper sold, February, 1859	50	6	9			
	„ „ iron sold, December, 1860.....	1,001	1	4			
	„ „ „ „ 1862.....	13	16	0			
					1,065	4	1
					£75,830	6	0

This is the account marked "A" referred to in the annexed declaration of Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, declared before me this 21st day of April, A.D. 1882.—H. J. MASSIE, J.P.

ITEMS ticked off by the Engineer-in-Chief chargeable to Bridge alone:—

			£	s.	d.
1856.					
November 17...	Alston,	1st instalment under his contract	360	7	6
December 15 ...	"	2nd " " "	860	11	8
1857.					
January ...	"	3rd " " "	694	7	11
February ...	"	4th " " "	1,191	18	9
March ...	"	5th & 6th " " "	1,181	5	11
April ...	"	7th & 8th " " "	1,368	17	3
May ...	"	9th " " "	522	18	3
" ...	"	10th " " "	845	3	6
" ...	"	11th " " "	746	19	4
June ...	"	12th " " "	662	18	4
" ...	"	13th " " "	717	6	9
July ...	"	14th " " "	536	13	6
" ...	"	15th " " "	878	7	10
August ...	"	16th " " "	547	13	8
" ...	"	17th " " "	498	19	0
September ...	"	18th " " "	389	19	10
" ...	"	19th " " "	652	6	1
" ...	"	20th " " "	1,400	0	0
October ...	"	21st " " "	526	3	5
" ...	"	22nd " " "	329	2	6
" ...	"	for extra work	248	11	1
		insurance on £15,000, Pymont Bridge, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	16	17	6
		Alliance Fire Insurance Co., for survey of bridge	0	10	6
		Donaldson, Graham, & Co., for copper bolts	137	14	0
		A.S.N. Co., for fitting up ironwork	243	4	0
November ...	Alston,	23rd instalment on his contract	686	12	0
	"	24th " " "	788	9	4
		A.S.N. Co., 2nd instalment of ironwork	433	19	2
December ...	Alston,	25th instalment under his contract	439	5	8
	"	26th " " "	1,137	10	10
	"	advance on account as per Board's minute ..	750	0	0
		A.S.N. Co., for ironwork	445	15	1
		R. Corby, storage on ironwork	3	10	0
1858.					
January ...		Railways, for ironwork	21	5	7
		Alston, 27th instalment under his contract	620	16	1
		28th " " "	610	0	10
February ...	A.S.N. Co.,	5th instalment of ironwork	1,350	15	7
		P. Royal, on account erection two toll-houses	60	0	0
		Alston, 29th instalment under his contract	838	1	5
		" for extra work	136	2	1
March ...	P. Royal,	balance of erecting two toll-houses	77	12	0
	R. Smith,	lettering two toll-houses	5	6	0
	A.S.N. Co.,	for labour and material	324	9	4
	"	work done	618	8	5
		Alston, for extra work done	500	0	0
April ...	Mitchell & Co.,	for moorings	120	0	0
		Ironwork from Railway Department and storage of iron	4	4	11
		For copper rods, cartage thereof	0	5	0
May ...	Alston,	for extra work performed	190	3	0
	J. Rose,	for removing toll-house	2	14	6
		Wages to carpenters employed this month	24	1	4
June ...	Mitchell & Co.,	for copper bolts	64	9	1
		Driving piles, for Dolphin	29	19	0
		Wages to carpenters this month	27	16	7
		For storage of iron	2	10	0
July ...	Armstrong,	for paint, &c.	1	18	5
	Clegg,	for blacksmith's work	0	18	0
		Wages to carpenters this month	24	12	0
		Storage of ironwork	1	10	0
August ...	Labour	.....	26	2	10
September ...	Carpenter's	wages this month	5	4	6
" ...	Clegg,	for blacksmith's work	6	3	6
" ...	Alston,	on account of contract	3,983	17	3
October ...	Rankin & Batty,	for timber	97	7	8
" ...	Gas Company,	for laying down pipe	25	0	0
November ...	To office	clock	7	0	0
" ...	Alston,	for punt, spikes, timber, &c.	39	10	10
December ...	Alston,	balance of his contract	1,307	2	10
1859.					
February ...		For storage of ironwork	3	0	0
" ...	P. N. Russell & Company,	account for iron gates	216	5	11
September ...	A.S.N. Company,	balance of account, labour and material	312	16	8
October ...		Renewal of policy of insurance	16	17	6
1860.					
February ...	P. N. Russell and Company,	for ironwork	4	8	3
" ...	Mitchell & Company,	for buoys	20	0	0
April ...	J. G. Vogan,	for permanently fixing toll-houses, new roofing same, toll-bar, &c.	41	10	0
January ...	Furbitt,	on account building office	60	0	0
February ...	"	" " "	60	0	0
March ...	"	" " "	41	5	0
August ...	Russell & Company,	for iron wheels	9	9	0
1862.					
June ...	Mason & Smith,	inserting copper bolts	24	17	0
July ...	"	" " "	6	6	0
" ...	Mason,	for gum plank	12	6	0
August ...	Mason,	for work	3	18	0
" ...	Mitchell,	for copper bolts	17	3	4
" ...	Holdsworth,	" " "	10	5	8

1861.			£	s.	d.
August	Cox & Company, for timber		2	3	4
"	A Marshall, copper bolts		81	6	0
"	Mason, for labour		12	13	6
November	Symons, on account constructing two dolphins		25	0	0
December	" " dolphins		29	0	0
	Newlands & Gill, for new iron buoy		18	0	0
	For laying down large anchors for buoy		5	0	0
August, 1858 to May, 1862	Add carpenters' wages, Mason & Smith, inserting copper bolts		156	17	6
			<hr/>		
			£32,589	17	5

Less.

Copper sold, February, 1859	£50	6	9		
Iron sold, December, 1860	1,001	1	4		
" " 1862	13	16	0		
			<hr/>		
			1,065	4	1
			<hr/>		
			£31,524	13	4

E.O.M., 18/6/83

(No. 2)

Road to Glebe Island —

1857.			£	s.	d.
December	W. Randle, 1st instalment		1,186	10	0
1858					
January	" 2nd "		1,368	12	0
March	" 3rd "		1,274	12	0
July	" 4th "		2,026	10	0
September	" 5th "		680	0	0
November	" 6th "		500	0	0
1859.					
January	" 7th "		1,212	16	0
March	" 8th "		1,189	7	8
May	" 9th "		957	12	1
August	" extra work		225	13	0
"	" contract		300	0	0
October	" "		1,000	0	0
1860					
February	" "		1,126	15	6
			<hr/>		
			£13,048	8	3

E O M, 13/6/83

(No. 3)

Road from Glebe to Camperdown —

1858			£	s.	d.
December	Stone & Handley, account contract		30	0	0
1859.					
January	" 1st instalment		174	2	3
"	" 2nd "		309	14	1
"	" account timber		130	0	0
February	" 3rd instalment		412	15	3
"	" 4th "		331	14	11
March	" 5th "		525	9	9
"	" 6th "		336	2	9
April	" account contract		300	0	0
"	" 7th instalment		369	3	0
"	" 8th "		300	0	0
May	" 9th "		344	17	3
"	" balance of 8th instalment		26	14	4
"	" 10th instalment		299	1	3
June	" 11th "		121	4	3
"	" advance		300	0	0
"	" 12th instalment		388	4	7
July	" 13th "		396	13	2
"	" 14th "		577	13	6
August	" 15th "		360	14	1
"	" 16th "		335	13	5
September	" account contract		350	0	0
October	" extra work performed		200	0	0
November	" account contract		200	0	0
1860.					
February	" extra work		180	0	0
March	" account contract		500	0	0
April	" balance of contract		760	0	3
			<hr/>		
			£8,559	18	1

E.O.M., 18/6/83

(No. 4.)

1856.		£	s.	d.	
1	February	...	5	0	0
		...	3	5	6
		...	2	0	0
		...	0	19	0
		...	5	0	0
8	"	...	237	3	0
		...	25	0	0
10	March	...	22	15	0
		...	2	0	0
		...	25	0	0
4	April	...	19	10	0
		...	4	0	0
8	"	...	9	2	0
		...	17	15	6
10	"	...	22	12	6
		...	22	6	6
		...	25	0	0
1	May	...	2	4	0
		...	0	7	6
		...	3	5	4
		...	70	0	0
		...	25	0	0
26	June	...	7	0	0
		...	15	0	0
30	"	...	19	10	0
		...	7	13	0
		...	7	19	9
		...	3	5	0
		...	50	0	0
5	September	...	50	0	0
		...	6	6	0
29	"	...	100	0	0
9	October	...	19	10	0
		...	1	18	6
		...	1	13	6
		...	25	0	0
4	November	...	1	0	6
		...	0	4	6
		...	1	18	0
		...	1	12	6
		...	1	0	0
3	December	...	9	15	0
		...	4	0	0
22	"	...	46	16	0
29	"	...	5	17	0
		...	4	12	0
		...	19	10	0
		...	2	10	3
		...	2	10	0
		...	3	5	0
		...	50	0	0
		...	500	0	0
1857.					
January	...	...	2	5	0
		...	0	15	0
		...	1	10	0
		...	21	0	0
February	...	...	50	0	0
		...	25	0	0
March	...	...	25	0	0
		...	0	11	0
		...	225	0	0
April	...	...	19	10	0
		...	3	13	9
		...	1	6	0
		...	8	5	0
		...	3	10	6
		...	25	0	0
		...	500	0	0
May	...	...	1	19	0
		...	25	0	0
June	...	...	34	10	0
		...	19	10	0
		...	0	5	0
		...	0	3	6
		...	250	0	0
July	...	...	11	17	6
		...	12	5	9
		...	25	0	0
August	...	...	50	0	0
September	...	...	1	12	9
October	...	...	1	0	6
		...	3	3	9
		...	3	2	6
		...	4	9	0
November	...	...	70	0	0
July	...	...	150	0	0
December	...	...	120	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1858.				
January	... E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services.....	50	0	0
February	... " "	350	0	0
April	... " "	70	0	0
	... G. W. Allen, for legal expenses	200	0	0
May	... E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services.....	50	0	0
July	... " "	100	0	0
December	... " "	50	0	0
"	... Broker's commission on sale of debentures.....	22	10	0
"	... Allen & Bowden, for legal expenses.....	395	5	4
1859.				
January	... Broker's commission on sale of debentures	15	0	0
February	... " "	15	0	0
March	... E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services.....	70	0	0
"	... Broker's commission on sale of debentures	16	10	0
April	... " "	15	0	0
May	... " "	15	0	0
June	... E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services.....	50	0	0
July	... Interest on debentures	526	14	11
August	... E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services.....	50	0	0
"	... Broker's commission on sale of debentures	35	0	0
"	... " "	19	0	0
September	... E. O. Moriarty, for engineering services.....	500	0	0
"	... Interest on debentures	40	0	0
October	... " "	80	0	0
November	... E. O. Moriarty, engineering services	40	0	0
1860.				
March	... Interest on debentures	535	10	0
1861.				
January	... " "	1,231	0	0
July	... " "	1,151	0	0
August	... " "	80	0	0
1862.				
January	... " "	1,185	0	0
February	... " "	3	10	0
July	... " "	1,106	0	0
		<u>£11,281</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>

E.O.M., 18/6/83.

No. 44.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Chairman, Pymont Bridge Company.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 24 July, 1882.
Referring to the correspondence on the subject of the resumption of the Pymont Bridge, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to instruct the Secretary to your Company to supply to the officer from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, such details of information respecting the accounts submitted or to be submitted, relating to the cost of the bridge, &c., as may be required.
I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Crown Solicitor.

Pymont Bridge.—Mr. Lackey wishes to learn from the Crown Solicitor whether the Government can take possession of the bridge at once, without waiting for the settlement of the price to be paid?
J.R., B.C., 31/7/82.

Received, 1st August, '82.—J.W.

No. 46.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1882.
I have the honor to return herewith your memo. of date 31st, in which you state the Minister wishes to be advised whether he can take possession of the Pymont Bridge at once, and in reply to state that I do not think he can do so.

The Pymont Bridge Act provides that the Government, on behalf of Her Majesty, &c., &c., may purchase the bridge, upon giving three months' notice in writing, and upon payment to the Company of a sum equal to the whole sum expended in erecting the bridge and approaches, and that upon the completion of the sale the right of the Company to demand and take tolls, &c., shall cease.

I think it is clear from this that the Government cannot take possession until the purchase has been completed. At present the purchase is delayed waiting for report as to the amount which the Company can legally claim. The papers relating to this matter were forwarded to you on 28th April last.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C.—J.R., 3/8/82.

No. 47.

No. 47.

Mr. R. A. A. Morehead to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Pymont Bridge Company's Offices, Sydney, 5 August, 1882.

I laid your letter of the 24th July before the Directors of the Pymont Bridge Company at their last Board meeting.

The Board cannot give any such general directions to their Secretary as you desire. Full accounts have been filed in detail, as required by the Company's Act, and all necessary information has been afforded to the Government.

If you will point out any errors or omissions, or state definitely any other information you want, your communication shall have the attention of the Board.

I have, &c.,
R. A. A. MOREHEAD,
Chairman.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C.—J.R., 5/8/82. Inform Mr. Abigail of the opinion of the Crown Solicitor. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., 7/8/82.

I cannot without the information asked give an accurate statement of the cost of the bridge, but as nearly as I can come at the truth, giving a liberal proportion of the contingent expenses to the bridge the account will stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of the bridge proper	31,522	7	4
Proportion of contingent expenses, &c.	6,000	0	0
	<u>37,522</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Add 10 per cent.	3,752	4	8
	<u>£41,274</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

or say £41,300 in all.

By another method of computation the amount to be charged against the bridge is arrived at as follows, *i.e.* as nearly as I can make it out from the imperfect data before me, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of bridge	31,522	7	4
Roads, Glebe Island and Camperdown	23,983	9	4
Contingent expenses	11,291	18	7
			<u>£66,797 15 3</u>
<i>Less.</i>			
Roads as above	23,983	9	4
Half cost of contingencies chargeable to roads	5,645	19	3
			<u>29,629 8 7</u>
Cost of bridge			37,168 6 8
10% added			3,716 16 8
			<u>£40,885 3 4</u>

or (say) £41,000 total compensation for bridge.

By the Company's statement they would seem to have paid on account of the whole of the works, £75,830 6s. Taking into account therefore the £10,000 already paid for roads, and the larger amount of those two calculations, viz. for £41,300 for the bridge, the result would be arrived at showing total loss to the Company of £24,530.—E. O. MORIARTY, 11/8/82. P.W.O., 11/8/82.

B.C., Under Secretary P. Works. Let this amount be offered.—J.L., 17/8/82. Crown Solicitor is requested to make offer.—J.R. B.C., 17/8/82. Recd. 20th Aug., '82.—J.W.

No. 48.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 7 August, 1882.

Referring to your personal representation and to previous correspondence on the subject of the resumption for the use of the public of the Pymont Bridge, I am directed to enclose, for your information, a copy of the opinion of the Crown Solicitor on this subject.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 49.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, George-street, 10 August, 1882.

As the Crown Solicitor's opinion is against the Government taking immediate possession of the Pymont Bridge and leaving the matter of payment for after consideration, I can only request that you will cause the matter to be pushed on with all speed. The Company having refused the request of the Government to see their books for the purpose of comparing the various items set forth in their large claim, it is for your officers to go through the said account and judge what properly belongs to the bridge and its approaches, allowing the Company the benefits of any doubts when the amount is fixed, which, I believe, will be August 11 (to-morrow).
Mr.

Mr. Williams will, I am sure, lose no time in completing the matter according to law, and so get the bridge and relieve thousands of people from the injustice they are now suffering. By complying with the above you will oblige,—
Yours truly,
F. ABIGAIL.

Acknowledged, 11/8. Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 11/8/82.—J.R. I reported on this matter on the 10th instant—(see 82,3783).—E. O. MORIARTY, 17/8/82. B.C., Under Secretary, Public Works. P.W.O., 21/8/82. To what effect is Mr. Abigail to be informed? He has already been informed, I think.—J.R., 23/8/82.

No. 50.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 19 August, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the Pymont Bridge which were received by me from your Department this morning, and to state that, in compliance with your minute of date 17th August instant, I have written to the Chairman of the Pymont Bridge Company offering payment of the sum of £41,300.

It is probable that the Company will require to be furnished with particulars of the way in which the sum offered to be paid is made up, and it is desirable, therefore, that you should have a detailed statement setting out the items which make up the amount offered to the Company prepared, and I return the papers for this purpose. Possibly the better way of preparing this statement will be to take the items as shown in the account forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, and which the Company required shall be paid to them, and point out specifically which of the items shall be allowed and which objected to, setting out the grounds of objection.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 21/8/82.—J.R. I have pointed out that I cannot, from the account before me, with any accuracy divide the road and bridge expenditure. In the event of the Company objecting to our figures, I would suggest that they be asked to separate the expenditure, showing what items in their account belong respectively to the bridge and the road. I cannot do this with any hope of substantiating my statement as against the evidence they would be able to bring against it from their books, to which I have been refused access.—E. O. MORIARTY. B.C., Under Secretary, Public Works. Urgent.—P.W.O., 28/8/82. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 30/8/82.—J.R. Received, 31 August, '82.—J.W.

No. 51.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1882.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of an order of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting Pymont Bridge, and to request that you will bring the same under the notice of the Secretary for Public Works.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 7/9/82.—J.R. As already suggested by me, I think we should delay putting the papers on the Table till the action herein is complete; the case is now before the Crown Solicitor.—E.O.M., 7/9/82. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works. Returned to the Crown Solicitor. How does the matter now stand?—J.R., B.C., 9/1/83. Crown Solicitor. Further re purchase of the Pymont Bridge that an offer of £41,300 has been made. B.C., Crown Solicitor, 30 August, 1882. Will the Crown Solicitor kindly return the papers in this case.—B.C., 5/1/83, J.R. Received, 5/1/83.—H.H.O.

No. 52.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir, 589, George-street, 5 September, 1882.

I am desirous of learning if the amount recommended by Mr. Moriarty as a fair sum to be paid to the Pymont Bridge Company has been tendered to the Chairman, and if not will it be done early. Your reply will oblige
Yours, &c.,
F. ABIGAIL.

Crown Solicitor, for previous papers.—G.R., B.C., 6/9/82.

Mr. Abigail may be informed that on the 19th August I wrote to the Chairman of the Pymont Bridge Company, offering to pay £41,300, and that on the 2nd September inst. I received a reply declining to accept same. Instructions have therefore been given to Counsel to prepare the necessary information in equity, calling upon the Company to complete the purchase by the Government of the bridge.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

P.W.O., 9/9/82. B.C., The Under Secretary for Works. Inform.—J.R., 12/9/82. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., 12/9/82. Noted.—E.O.M., 13/9/82. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works.

No. 53.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, inquiring whether the offer made to the Pymont Bridge Company for the purchase of their bridge had been accepted, I am directed to inform you that the Crown Solicitor on the 19th ultimo wrote to the Company, tendering the sum of £41,300 as the consideration, and on the 2nd instant he received a reply declining to accept the amount as offered. Instructions have therefore been given to the Crown Law Officers to prepare the necessary information in equity, calling upon the Company to complete the purchase by the Government of the Bridge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 14.—VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 13 September, 1882.

(3.) Pymont Bridge :—Mr. Abigail asked the Secretary for Public Works,—

(1.) Are the legal difficulties said to cause the delay in the taking over by the Government of the Pymont Bridge due to Government Officials, the Crown Law Officers, or the Pymont Bridge Company's Board of Management?

(2.) Have the Company sent in full particulars of their claim, and is the Minister satisfied as to the justice of such claim; if not, what steps does he propose taking to settle the question speedily, in the interests of the public.

Mr. Lackey answered,—The Crown Solicitor, on the 19th ultimo, wrote to the Chairman of the Pymont Bridge Company offering to pay £41,300 for the bridge. On the 2nd instant Mr. Williams received a reply from the Company declining to accept the offer. Instructions have therefore been given to Counsel to prepare the necessary information in equity, calling upon the Company to complete the purchase by the Government of the bridge. I may further add, that the Company have sent in particulars of the cost of the roads and bridge; but as the Government have purchased the former, it is contended that the latter has now only to be paid for, but the account in question does not accurately distinguish the cost of one from the other.

May be returned to Crown Solicitor to put with other papers.—B.C. 15 Sept., 1882.

No. 54.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 6 November, 1882.

Referring to the paragraph in your letter of the 20th October on the subject of the resumption of the Pymont Bridge for the use of the public, I am directed to inform you it appears from a communication which has been received from the Crown Solicitor that an information has been filed by the Attorney-General in the Supreme Court, upon which the Company have entered an appearance to defend the claim made by the Government.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 55.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 8 January, 1883.

I do myself the honor to return herewith your B.C. communication of the 5th instant, and as requested to forward herewith the papers relating to the purchase of the Pymont Bridge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 56.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

589 and 591, George-street, Sydney, 10 January, 1883.

I take the earliest opportunity of drawing your attention to the matter of the Pymont Bridge, with the view of urging immediate action to complete the resumption of the Pymont Bridge by the Government, so that the people in the Pymont portion of the city may be relieved of the unjust burden of tolls which now have to be paid by foot-passengers and those travelling in vehicles.

It is twelve months on 8th of this month since the late Minister for Works gave the three months' notice, as required by the Company's articles of association, that at the expiration of the time specified, viz., the 8th day of January, 1882, the Government would resume the bridge in the public interest.

This has not been done. I am aware Mr. Williams, Crown Solicitor, thinks it cannot be done except with the Company's consent. Failing the obtaining of this it will be necessary to file a bill in equity; but I differ in this, and think that if you will refer to the articles you will agree with me that the Government, having arrived at what they considered the fair value, they take the bridge tendering the amount; should the Company refuse to accept it at a fair value, they can then proceed as others have done against the Government for what they consider they are justly entitled to, and let the Jury decide between the two parties.

I ask your early attention to this matter, and remain

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS ABIGAIL.

No. 57.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 January, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the delay in the purchase of the Pymont Bridge, I am directed to inform you that the Company having refused the offer made by the Government the matter has been taken into the Supreme Court, and the case has been set down for trial on the termination of the vacation.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 58.

3. PYRMONT BRIDGE (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Abigail moved, pursuant to Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all minutes, letters, papers, or other documents, having reference to the resumption by the Government of the Pymont Bridge.
Question put and passed.

The Crown Solicitor,—How does this matter now stand?—J.R., B.C., 9/1/83.

The defendants' statement of defence was filed herein on the 15th December last. The replication on behalf of the Attorney-General has been prepared and filed, and the case will be set down for hearing on the termination of the vacation.

Will the Under Secretary for Works return the original papers when no longer required by him, as they will be wanted to be used in the suit.—JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Under Secretary for Works, B.C., 16/1/83. Submitted. This matter is now in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, B.C., 16/1/83. Papers herewith. Inform in terms of the report of the Crown Solicitor.—J.B., 17/1/83. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., 18/1/83. See answer to question, 18/1/83.

I would beg to suggest that this letter be forwarded to Mr. Williams, and that Mr. Abigail be replied to in terms of Mr. Williams' memo. of the 16th instant.—E.O.M., 18/1/83. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works.

Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 18 January, 1883.

- (8.) Pymont Bridge:—*Mr. Garrard*, for Mr. Abigail, asked the Secretary for Public Works,—Will he say what is the cause of the delay in completing the resumption of the Pymont Bridge, notice having been given to the Company on 8th October, 1881, and which expired on the 8th January, 1882, over twelve months ago, and the said Bridge is still in the hands of the Company?

Mr. Stuart answered,—The Company having refused to accept the offer of the Government for the purchase of the bridge, it became necessary to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court. The papers are still in the hands of the Crown Law Officers, and the case is set down for trial immediately after the present vacation.

No. 59.

Mr. R. A. A. Morehead to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Office of the Pymont Bridge Company, Sydney, 22 January, 1883.

With reference to what passed in the Assembly on Thursday, the 18th instant, on the subject of relations between the Government and this Company as to the proposed purchase of the Pymont Bridge, I do myself the honor to request that you will look into the papers relating thereto, stated to be in the hands of the Crown Law Officers. These papers or such of them as then existed were asked for some time since in the Assembly, but I understand have not yet been laid on the Table. I would state, however, that it was most satisfactory to myself and my co-Directors to have the prospect of the whole case being brought under view of Parliament.

On behalf of the Company I now desire and respectfully request that the entire case may come under your consideration, feeling assured that there is no warrant whatever for the imputation that the Company has sought to obtain anything in excess of what it is strictly entitled to.

I have, &c.,

R. A. A. MOREHEAD,
Chairman.

Inform Mr. Morehead that as the case is now before the Law Court, and set down for hearing on 5th proximo, no further steps can be taken at present.—H.C., 7/2/83. R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., 7/2/83. Put with other papers.—J.R. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 8/2/83.

No. 60.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. R. A. A. Morehead.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 7 February, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo respecting the purchase of the Pymont Bridge by the Government, I am directed to inform you that as the case is now before the Law Courts, and set down for hearing on the 5th proximo, no further steps can be taken at present.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 61.

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No. 61.

The Crown Solicitor to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

The Attorney-General v. the Pymont Bridge Company.

Dear Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1883.

I enclose a subpoena requiring your attendance at the Supreme Court as a witness in the above suit.

The date of hearing, of which you will be notified, will probably be fixed by the Judge to-day.

I am, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

[Enclosure.]

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }
in Equity. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.
To Critchett Walker, Principal Under Secretary, Sydney, and Edward Orpen Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

GREETING :

WE command you and every of you that laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you personally be and appear before His Honor Mr. Justice Fancett, in the absence of the Primary Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, at his office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on Monday, the fifth day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and thenceforth from day to day until the whole of the evidence in the case hereinafter mentioned shall have been taken, or until you shall be respectively discharged by the said Judge from attendance, to testify the truth according to your knowledge in a certain suit depending in our said Court in Equity wherein Her Majesty's Attorney-General is plaintiff and the Pymont Bridge Company defendants.

And hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness—The Hon. Sir James Martin, Knight, the Chief Justice of our said Court, }
at Sydney, this fifth day of March A.D. 1883,— } (L.S.) P. CURTIS,
Chief Clerk in Equity.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Crown Solicitor. E.O.M., 9/3/83.

No. 62.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1883.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the Pymont Bridge Company's claim, including the original account of the expenditure of the Company, filed in the Colonial Secretary's office.

As I understand Mr. Stuart intends to examine the account, I would suggest that a copy of it be made for that purpose, as *it is undesirable* that any memoranda shall be made upon the original account.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 63.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Expenses in connection with the purchase of Pymont Bridge and improvements of Roads—£70,000.

THE papers in this case cannot at present be obtained, as they are now being used in connection with the suit pending in the Supreme Court in reference to this matter.

The Government have offered the Company the sum of £41,300 for the bridge, which, so far as the accounts furnished by the Company show, appears to have been the cost of the bridge, plus the 10 per cent. secured to them by the Act. This the Company have refused to accept, contending they have a right to the whole cost of the works, including the Blackwattle Bridge and road, with the 10 per cent. added, less the £10,000 already paid for the latter.

The Company set down the whole cost of the works at £75,830 6s.

£50,000 voted, 12/4/83. Mr. Moriarty to note, and return for transmission to Crown Solicitor.—

J.R., 12/4/83. Noted.—E.O.M., 16/4/83. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 18/4/83.—J.R. Received.—J.W., 20/4/83.

No. 64.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works..

Attorney-General v. Pymont Bridge Company.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 26 May, 1883.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to forward to me the papers relating to the above suit, to enable me to prepare for the early hearing of the case.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Stuart has the papers with the account of the cost incurred by the Company in this matter.—

J.R., 28/5/83. For Colonial Secretary.—F.A.W., 31/5/83. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 1/6/83.—J.R.

No. 65.

No. 65.

The Colonial Secretary to The Secretary for Public Works.

Subject: Pymont Bridge Negotiations.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1883.

THE claim made in respect of this bridge, if taken over by the Government, is founded on the cost thereof having been £75,830 6s., as per enclosed copy of account, furnished by the Bridge Company.

The Government, on the report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, have offered a sum based at £41,300 only being the cost.

The matter is now in my hands with the view of endeavouring to come to an amicable settlement; and as it will help me very much I will feel obliged by the Engineer-in-Chief making on the accompanying the items he had in view when he gave the sum which has been taken as the basis of the Government offer.

ALEX. STUART.

The Under Secretary for Works, B.C., 2/6/83.—C.W. Mr. Moriarty to have the items referred to.—J.R., B.C., 7/6/83.

No. 66.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

[Urgent.] The Attorney-General v. The Pymont Bridge Company.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 June, 1883.

Referring to my letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting that the papers in the above suit might be forwarded to me, I have the honor to remind you that they have not yet reached me, and that the hearing of the case will take place in a few days.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor,
(H. H. OULD).

Harbours and Rivers, with reference to previous papers. Urgent.—W.F. (for U.S.), B.C., 14/6/83.

In re purchase of Pymont Bridge.

I MADE up the account in four divisions, as follows, viz. :—

1. Items which belonged to the bridge proper (see list No. 1)...	£31,524	13	4
2 and 3. Items which referred to the roads, the Glebe Island Road and Camperdown Road; these amounts were of course omitted (see list Nos. 2 and 3) ...			
4. Items which were properly divisible between the bridge and the roads; these amounted to £11,281 18s. 1d. (see list No. 4); I accordingly allowed to the bridge ...	6,000	0	0

10 per cent. added ...	£37,524	13	4
	3,752	9	4
	£41,277	2	8

Say cost of bridge ...	£41,300	0	0
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Of course this is a very rough statement; but not having access to the Company's books, which was in fact denied, I was obliged to make the nearest approximate I could, resulting in the sum of £41,300, as above.

On further examination of the account I find that there are three amounts for interest on debentures not included in my estimate, viz. :—

1860—January...	£1,231	0	0
„ —September ...	695	10	0
1862—December ...	1,106	0	0

half of which, with 10 per cent. added, I think, should also be allowed; although it should be remembered that the bridge was opened on the 17th March, 1857, and was thereafter producing revenue.

E. O. MORIARTY.

June 18, '83.

Forward to Crown Solicitor.—F.A.W., 18/6/83. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 18/6/83.—J.R. Received 18/6/83.—H.H.O.

No. 67.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Crown Solicitor.

Questions for this day.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 October, 1883.

MR. ABIGAIL to ask THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—Are there any legal difficulties why the papers relating to the Pymont Bridge should not be at once laid upon the Table of this House, according to resolution carried two Sessions ago?

Answer.—The case is still *sub judice*, and under such circumstance it is not considered desirable that the papers should be laid on the Table of the House.

Will

Will Mr. Williams kindly say how the matter stands and whether the answer enclosed should be given *re* Pymont Bridge papers.—JOHN RAE. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 11/10/83.

Judgment has been given in favour of the Government, and the defendants have appealed to the full Court; the case is in the list for hearing, but has not yet been heard. I do not know that at this stage of the proceedings there is any objection to the papers being laid on the Table of the House. I return the papers to the Department of Works herewith.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Crown Solicitor.

B.C., Under Secretary for Works, 15 Oct., 1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1883.

- (2.) Pymont Bridge :—*Mr. Cameron*, for *Mr. Abigail*, asked the Secretary for Public Works,—Are there any legal difficulties why the papers relating to the Pymont Bridge should not be at once laid upon the Table of this House, according to resolution carried two Sessions ago?

Mr. Wright answered,—The case is still *sub judice*, and under such circumstances it is not considered desirable to lay the papers upon the Table of the House at present.

No. 68.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Re Pymont Bridge.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith the papers relating to this matter, which were sent to me from your Department.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 15 October, 1883.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor,
(*Per* C. R. WALSH).

Harbours and Rivers for preparation of the return for Parliament, B.C., 16/10/83.—J.R. Urgent.
Copy urgent.

No. 69.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Pymont Bridge Papers.

Sir,

As requested, I have the honor to forward herewith the papers relating to Pymont Bridge.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 20 November, 1883.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Harbours and Rivers, B.C., 20/11/83.—J.R. The Under Secretary, Public Works.

No. 70.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

18 December, 1883.

I am pleased to be able to tell you I was present and heard the unanimous decision of the Full Court given against the Pymont Bridge Company with costs.

I ask that the Government will expedite the taking of the bridge; or, should any further delay be sought by the Company appealing to the Privy Council, I trust proper steps may be taken to have a receiver appointed to take the moneys received during the time, for it must be patent to any one that, although they may have no grounds to appeal on, if they can go on receiving ten or twelve thousand pounds per annum, any delay must be a profit to them after paying all the costs. Upon grounds of public justice and fair play, I ask that proper steps be taken as early as possible for the Government acquiring the bridge.

I am, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

I should like a report on this.—F.A.W., 19/12/83. *Mr. Moriarty*, B.C., 21/12/83.—J.R. I think the Crown Solicitor should be asked what steps should be taken to obtain possession of the bridge. In its present state it is purely a legal question.—E. O. MORIARTY, 5/1/84. B.C., Under Secretary Public Works. Crown Solicitor to advise.—F.A.W., 10/1/84. B.C., 11/1/84.

No. 71.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1884.

I have the honor to return herewith *Mr. Abigail's* letter to you of date 18th December last, and to state that, until the account of the amount due to the Company has been taken in the Master's Office, no steps can be taken to obtain possession of the bridge.

With reference to applying for the appointment of a receiver, I some days since had a conference with *Alexander Gordon*, Esq., Q.C., as to this matter, and he suggested that, as the application for leave to appeal had only been granted in Chambers and would have to be confirmed by the Full Court, and as the appointment of a receiver could not be said in this case to be such a matter of emergency as to require

its

its being dealt with in vacation, any application for a receiver should not be made until the application for leave to appeal had been confirmed by the Court.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Moriarty, B.C., 14/1/84.—J.R. Seen. I presume Mr. Abigail should be so informed.—E. O. MORIARTY, 18/1/84. B.C., Under Secretary P. Works. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., 23/1/84.

No. 72.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 January, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, respecting the taking over of the Pymont Bridge by the Government and the appointment of a receiver in connection therewith, I am directed to enclose for your information a copy of a letter received from the Crown Solicitor on the subject.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 73.

Memo. by Mr. W. Forde.

MERRIMAN wishes to be able to communicate next Monday evening's meeting anything that may be done definite *re* Pymont Bridge.

Papers are with Crown Solicitor. They have been in the hands of counsel as to appointment of a receiver.

The case has been referred to Privy Council.

W. FORDE.

20/6/84.

Return with thanks.—C.W.

No. 74.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Stuart and yourself having told me verbally that the Pymont Bridge would be open to the public free of tolls on the 1st of August, may I ask for a written communication to the same effect, to enable the people to make arrangements for some demonstration on such an important occasion. As the time is short your early reply will oblige,—

Yours truly,
F. ABIGAIL.

Submitted.—J.R., 5/7/84. Mr. Moriarty, B.C., 5/7/84.—J.R.

I suggest that the decision of the Minister be obtained and communicated to Mr. Abigail. I have had no official communication as yet as to what that decision is.—(For E.O.M.), J.B., 7/7/84.

Mr. Abigail may be informed that the bridge will be opened free to the public on 1st August next.—G.R.D., 8/7/84. Inform accordingly.—J.R., 11/7/84. Mr. Abigail, M.P., informed, 16/7/84.

No. 75.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Re Pymont Bridge.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 10 July, 1884.
I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to return the papers in the above matter, to enable me to prepare the necessary release for execution on the settlement of the matter, on the 1st of August next.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—J.R., 10/7/84. Forward. Urgent, as the 1st of August, the day upon which the bridge is to be opened, is close at hand.—G.R.D., 10/7/84. Crown Solicitor, B.C., 11/7/84.—J.R.

No. 76.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 16 July, 1884.
Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant and previous correspondence, and to your successive personal representations on the subject, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Dibbs has decided to open the Pymont Bridge to the public free of charge on the 1st proximo, and the Crown Solicitor has been requested to prepare the necessary deed of release.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 77.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Re Pymont Bridge.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1884.
In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the above matter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Moriarty, B.C., 5/9/84.—J.R.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNANDALE BRIDGE OVER JOHNSTONE'S CREEK.

(CORRESPONDENCE, MINUTES, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all correspondence, reports, estimates, minutes, and other documents, in reference to the widening, rebuilding, and alteration of the Annandale Bridge over Johnstone's Creek.

(*Mr. Gibbes.*)

SCHEDULE.

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4.]

ANNANDALE BRIDGE OVER JOHNSTONE'S CREEK.

No. 1.

F. J. Gibbes, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Newtown, 7 July, 1883.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the bridge or culvert at the intersection of the Parramatta Road with Johnstone's Creek, and to the necessity of widening such bridge, in the interests of public convenience and safety.

The Parramatta Road, at the point in question, is now narrowed to something less than 40 feet, so that while the only provision for foot-passengers traffic is a single course of stone, from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, jutting from the lower part of either parapet into the roadway, the roadway itself is so strictured that on one side the interval between the tram-line and the pathway is only about 12 feet, and on the other about 10 feet. I therefore respectfully request that the bridge in question be so widened as to make available for traffic the whole breadth of this the main road of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

F. J. GIBBES.

Acknowledged, 9/7/83. Commissioner for Roads for report.—F.A.W., 9/7/83. B.C. accordingly.—J.R., 10/7/83. Mr. Dyson, 10/7/83.

The bridge here referred to will require to be reconstructed at an early date. It has a 12-foot opening; foundations and abutments up to springing wing walls and voussoirs built of stone, which has already given way in many places; centre part of the arch is brickwork. To reconstruct this bridge with good masonry, and increase the width of roadway over it to a chain wide, will cost, at a low estimate, £600.—E.D.D., 12/7/83.

The reconstruction of this bridge on a wider scale has been necessitated by the tramway, as also the widening of the cutting. I think cost should be borne by that Department.—W.C.B., 12/7/83. Under Secretary. B.C. Submitted.—J.R., 13/7/83. Commissioner for Railways for report as to position of his Department with this work.—F.A.W., 13/7/83. B.C., 13/7/83. J.R., 83/3,780.

No. 2.

The Council Clerk, Camperdown, to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Municipal Council Chambers, Camperdown, 12 July, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to request that you will be pleased to name a day on which you will be prepared to receive a deputation appointed to wait upon you on the subject of widening the Annandale Bridge, over which the tram-line has recently been constructed, on the main Western Road running through this Borough.

W. PIDCOCK.

Friday next.—F.A.W., 14/7/83. 12/13. Inform. 14/7/83. Council Clerk, Camperdown. Perhaps the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for Railways, as the tram crossing this bridge is stated as the cause of the proposed widening.—J.R., B.C., 14/7/83. Mr. Cowdery. B.C. Urgent.

Mr. Hyndman for immediate report. Also, give width of bridge, &c. This paper must be returned on Thursday morning certain.—G.C., 17/7/83. Inspector Waring's report herewith.—R.H. (*per* H.J.M.), 19/7/83. The Tramway Engineer.

The bridge referred to is 43 feet wide inside parapet walls; a footpath 2 feet wide has been formed on each side; the actual width of roadway for wheel-traffic is 39 feet; the distance from rail to footpath on each side of tram-line is 12 feet. The width of road between fences on north side of culvert is 63 feet 9 inches, with a 7-foot footpath on west side of road; and that on south side 100 feet, with a 12-foot footpath. The present terminus of tram-line is 12 chains 31 links south of this bridge.—G.C., 19/7/83.

No. 3.

Inspector Waring to The District Engineer.

Government Tramway—Leichhardt Line.

Sir,

19 July, 1883.

Yesterday when examining the 10-foot culvert, called Annandale Bridge, I found this culvert requires some repairs; there is a sandstone rock foundation, almost to the surface, for the walls to this culvert, but on the south side the wall in some places has not been bedded on the rock, the consequence is the water has got under the bottom course of stone and washed the earth from under, leaving the stones hanging, and in two cases the stones have dropped down. The culvert is roughly constructed throughout.

W. H. WARING.

Will Mr. Cowdery please instruct me as to this matter, this culvert is certainly in a bad state, it is under control of the Roads Department, I believe.—R.J.H., 23/7/83. The Tramway Engineer. The bridge referred to is under the control of the Roads Department, our tram line to Leichhardt crosses over this bridge. Will Commissioner please say if the repairs are to be carried out by this Department.—G.C., 25/7/83. Forward to Commissioner for Roads, B.C., 2/8/83. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 2/8/83. Re-submit with papers.—W.C.B., 10/8/83. Submitted.—J.R., 17/8/83. Re-submit when Estimates are being prepared.—F.A.W., 18/8/83. Now submitted.—UNDER SEC., B.C., 12/10/83. Returned this day. File.—W.C.B., 15/10/83.

No. 4.

3

No. 4.

Minister's Reply to Deputation.

Re Widening Annandale Bridge.

A DEPUTATION, introduced by Messrs. Mitchell, Abigail, and Garrard, Ms.P., waited upon me to-day and urged the necessity for widening the Annandale Bridge (Parramatta Road). It was stated that at the present time owing to the tram going across this bridge the roadway was not sufficiently wide for the traffic that went over it.

I informed the deputation that from reports received I found the bridge was 43 feet wide, 2 feet on each side was taken up by pathways leaving 39 feet for wheel traffic. The distance from the tram-rail to the footpath on each side was 12 feet.

I was informed by Mr. Bennett that the bridge required re-building, and he recommended that a sum should be provided to build a new bridge, but he added that as the alteration was rendered necessary through the construction of the tramway, he thought part of the cost should be charged to the Tramways Vote, but the Commissioner for Railways demurred.

It was estimated that £600 or £700 would be required for the work, and if it were decided to rebuild the bridge nothing could be done till the money was voted by Parliament; if necessary, the money would be placed on the next Estimates.

Mr. Abigail stated that he did not think it was necessary the bridge should be rebuilt, as the present structure could be extended at little cost.

I promised to have a further report made in the whole matter, and shall be glad if Mr. Bennett will give the subject attention.

F. A. W., 20/7/83.

Mr. Pritchard at the same time complained of the bad state of the Parramatta road, and alleged that it was never laid properly.

Roads.—J.R., B.C., 23/7/83. Re-submit, with Mr. Dyson's report. He will be here to-morrow.
—W.C.B., 25/7/83.

No. 5.

Extract from *Herald*, 21st July, 1883.

Repair of Bridge at Camperdown.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Mr. Thompson (Mayor of Camperdown), Mr. Pritchard (Mayor of Leichhardt), and several Aldermen of the first-named Municipality, were introduced yesterday by Messrs. Mitchell, Garrard, and Abigail, Ms.P., to the Minister for Works, to request that the bridge on the Parramatta Road at Camperdown should be widened and placed in a proper state of repair.

Mr. Wright said that the report of the officer was that a new bridge was required, which would cost about £600, and it would be necessary to place that sum on the Estimates and obtain the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. Abigail pointed out that the re-construction of the bridge was not necessary, and a comparatively small sum only was required to widen the structure and place it in repair.

Mr. Pritchard called attention to the state of the Parramatta Road, which was a Government road. The effect of the tramway being laid down was to place the road on each side in a worse condition than it was before; the road had not been made properly for the last twenty or thirty years. If the whole of the road was laid with tar metal there would be no dust, and the road would be a convenience to the public.

Mr. Wright promised to inquire into the matter.

No. 6.

Extract from *Daily Telegraph*, 21st July, 1883.

Camperdown Bridge.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs. Pritchard (Mayor of Leichhardt), Thompson (Mayor of Camperdown), Aldermen Sparkes, Borchers, and M'Grath, together with Messrs. Garrard and Abigail, Ms.P., was introduced by Mr. Mitchell, M.P., to the Minister for Works, for the purpose of asking that the Camperdown Bridge, just beyond the old toll-bar on the Parramatta Road, be widened. The deputation pointed out that the tram-line took up 12 feet of the bridge, which was only about 30 feet wide altogether, and that it was absolutely necessary that the bridge should be widened to the full width of the road, in order to meet the requirements of the traffic.

Mr. Wright quoted from a report by Mr. Bennett, which stated that the bridge was in a dilapidated condition, and recommended that a portion of it should be re-constructed. He would get a further report on the subject, and if it were necessary to re-construct the bridge he would place a sum on the Estimates for the purpose.

Mr. Bennett's minute:—The widening of the bridge will not be satisfactory. The faces are of stone, and to my own knowledge all cracked; the inner part of the arch is of brickwork of the Macquarie era, so that I am disposed to concur with Mr. Dyson that the best and cheapest way will be to construct a new bridge. I would again point out that until the tramway was laid no one ever thought of widening this bridge. If works of this sort are not charged to the tramways the accounts will not show a correct dividend.—W.C.B., 26/7/83. Under Secretary, B.C.

Submitted.—J.R., 27/7/83.

Mr. Wright's minute:—Commissioner for Railways.—It appears to me that cost of this work should be divided between Roads and Tramway Departments.—F.A.W., 30/7/83.

Roads, B.C., 31/7/83, to note and return. Inform Mr. Gibbes. F. J. Gibbes, Esq., M.P., 1/8/83. Railways.—J.R., B.C., 2/8/83. Seen.—W.C.B., 6/8/83.

Mr.

Mr. Goodchap's minute:—I have only to say that if all the old bridges are to be renewed—this one it seems is too dilapidated to be widened—out of Tramway funds, because the Tramways are run over them, the Tramways will not only not show a correct dividend but no dividend at all. The demand for a wider bridge on the ground that the Tramway runs over it is an untenable one; the Tram cars do not stop on the bridge or hold it for any appreciable time—if it was stable enough and wide enough for the traffic before the Tram-line was laid it is wide enough now. The Trams have reduced the vehicular traffic considerably, and the time occupied by them in using this bridge is not more than five minutes out of the twenty-four hours. There seems to be an unhealthy mania for largesse out of the Tramway votes. Corporate bodies, Government officials, and private individuals seem to be alike determined to make them minister to their wants. The Act says that we are to keep the road in repair for 18 inches outside the rails, and I fail to see how the funds can legally be availed of for widening or rebuilding bridges, or as demanded by the Municipal authorities, metalling the streets through which the Tramways run from gutter to gutter.—C.A.G., 10/8/83.

P.W.O., 15/8/83. For Mr. Bennett's further report.—F.A.W., 14/8/83. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 15/8/83.

I have nothing to add to what I have already stated; the remarks of the Commissioner for Railways as to Tramway votes apply with even greater force to the Road votes. At the University cutting we have been called on to pay for land and expend £1,500 in widening and footway which was never asked for until the Tramway was made or proposed. A slight widening of the bridge in question can be made by taking off the parapet and putting a timber railing as on other bridges. This will cost (say) £90, that is £45 for the Tramway Department.—W.C.B., 16/8/83. Under Secretary, B.C.

No. 7.

Mr. H. Miller to The Commissioner for Roads.

Report on Culvert at the west side of Camperdown Toll-bar, M. W. Road.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 July, 1883.

In accordance with your verbal instructions I examined the culvert on the west side of Camperdown Toll-bar to-day, the culvert is of stone; a portion of the arch and the parapet walls are of brick with stone facings and coping. The stone work in the culvert is sound and in fair condition, being a little water-worn in places, and the whole of it should be pointed with cement, including the bricks in the arch; three of the largest stones in the facings of the parapet walls are a little out of plumb, caused by settlement, these should be put back to their places; the wall on the south side has a little crack in it, but of no great importance; a little pointing has recently been done to the walls at the inlet and outlet of culvert, but this should be done thoroughly throughout and done at once, and then it will last for years.

H. MILLER.

Mr. Dyson ought not to give a wrong report on a matter of this sort. Will Mr. Wells examine this?—W.C.B., 28/7/83. Particularly underneath.—J. N. DYSON, B.C.

I have examined the structure and find it much in the same condition described by Mr. Miller. The face walls and ring of the arch are, with the exception of a little failure in foundation of former, in tolerable condition, the wing walls and parapet have failed rather more, if pointed however will last some years; the parapet and heavy coping course should be taken down and a neat ordnance or iron fence substituted, materially lightening the pressure on face and wing walls, and giving 5 feet more width to the bridge; the bridge is not worth widening by more important addition.—F. WELLS, 18/8/83.

No. 8.

Tramway Engineer's Minute.

Re Bridge, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt Line, near Nelson-street.

From shoulder to shoulder this bridge is about 1 chain, and in the narrow portion a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide, as *per* tracing in this office. Trams do not stop or cross on this bridge. The time occupied in crossing is not more than five seconds per tram. This bridge is not in use by the tram for more than five minutes each day.—J.W.T. (*pro* Supt.), 10/8/83.

No. 9.

Question in Parliament by F. J. Gibbes, Esq., M.P.

(1.) Bridge at intersection of Parramatta Road and Johnstone's Creek:—Mr. Gibbes asked the Secretary for Public Works,—When will the bridge at the intersection of the Parramatta Road and Johnstone's Creek be widened, as promised eight months ago?

Mr. Wright answered,—The work in question will be undertaken within a month.

Mr. Bennett's minute:—Mr. Dyson to commence at once.

No. 10.

Schedule of Tenders.

Tenders for Repairs.

	£	s.	d.
David Brodie & Co.	82	0	0
F. O. Pehrson	87	0	0
Joseph Jolly	90	10	0

I recommend Brodie's tender be accepted.

3 April, 1884.

E. D. DYSON.

Mr.

Mr. Bennett's minute:—Mr. Dyson to alter specification, omitting rendering of arch and other modifications suggested by me, and ask Brodie to modify price accordingly. I will then submit to Minister for acceptance.—W.C.B., 3/4/84.

Mr. Dyson's minute:—Herewith an amended tender from Brodie, wherein it will be seen he makes a deduction of £2, in the event of plastering faces of bricks in soffit of arch not being done, as decided by Commissioner. I consider his offer reasonable, and recommend his tender be accepted.—E.D.D., 4/4/84.

Mr. Bennett's minute:—I advise acceptance, though I do not think the deduction at all adequate. The work is, however, urgent.—W.C.B., 4/4/84. Under Secretary, B.C.

Submitted.—7/4/84. Approved.—F.A.W., 8/4/84. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 8/4/84. Mr. Dyson, B.C. Papers herewith. Our alterations are now completed, except painting railing, and a little under-pinning.—E.D.D., 12/5/84. Re-submit with papers as to deputation.—W.C.B., 13/5/84.

No. 11.

The Council Clerk, Camperdown, to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Municipal Council Chambers, Camperdown, 8 May, 1884.

I have the honor, by direction of His Worship the Mayor, to request that you will be pleased to inform me on what date you will be prepared to receive a deputation from this and adjoining Boroughs in reference to the state and condition of the Annandale Bridge over Johnstone's Creek, Main Western Road, and to certain alterations thereon now being proceeded with.

I have, &c.,
WM. PIDCOCK,
Council Clerk.

Mr. Rae will arrange.—F.A.W., 9/5/84. Friday, 16th May, at 11.—J.R., 9/5/84. Inform Council Clerk, Camperdown, 9/5/84. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 10/5/84. Mr. Bennett's minute:—Inform Mr. Dyson, and re-submit papers. Tell him to state cost incurred, and amount required.—W.C.B., 10/5/84. Mr. Dyson instructed, 12/5/84.

No. 12.

Minute by The Commissioner for Roads *re* Bridge.

THE alterations to this bridge were approved of a month ago and are now completed, making the bridge 7 feet wider—in all 42 feet 6 inches, or 14 feet between the railing and each side of tram-line. I think this bridge will meet all requirements. At present alterations have cost £80, for under-pinning, removing, and re-building parapet walls, pointing the masonry and brickwork, and putting up new ordnance fence.

To build on to culvert 20 feet at either end would cost £750; the more economical course would be to build inside present culvert an opening 6 feet 9 inches wide, and continue same above and below. It would afford ample waterway and cost £600, but it is considered that the work executed should suffice.

If urgently required, a cheap wooden waterway might be added outside railing.

W.C.B.,
15/5/84.

Under Secretary.—B.C.

No. 13.

The Secretary for Public Works reply to Deputation.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 16 May, 1884.

Deputation *re* Bridge.—Municipal Council of Camperdown, &c., 11 o'clock. Report herewith.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Gibbes, Abigail, and Hammond, Ms.P., Messrs. J. Young (Leichhardt), Hughes (Petersham), and Sparks (Camperdown), waited upon me to-day in connection with the bridge over Johnstone's Creek, Annandale, Parramatta Road. It was stated that, although a promise was given that the bridge should be widened, the work had not in reality been done. All that had been effected was to take the original pathways and utilise them for the roadway. It was said that although the structure of the bridge was good it was still too narrow for the requirements of the vehicular traffic, and a request was made that it should be further widened. Attention was also drawn to the necessity for some secure railings being placed on sides of bridge so as to avoid the possibility of accident.

I informed the deputation that I made no promise to the previous deputation beyond that I would cause inquiry to be made. This had been done, and, as a result, the widening of the bridge for vehicular traffic had been determined upon. I found there was now 14 feet between the railings and tramway, which seemed to me quite sufficient for all ordinary traffic purposes, seeing that the bridge was no length. I had previously stated that it was Mr. Bennett's opinion that it would be better to pull down present one and build a fresh bridge than to go to any great expense in extending the old one. I would make no promise in the matter, but would, when possible, visit the place with Mr. Bennett, and see if anything required to be done.

Roads.—J.R., B.C., 19/5/84.

Mr. Bennett's minute:—The Minister inspected, and ordered wires to be put in to prevent children falling through.—W.C.B., 30/5/84. Under Secretary, B.C.—P.W.O., 2/6/84. Submitted for approval.—J.R., 4/6/84. Approved.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

(COST OF CONSTRUCTION, REVENUE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 March, 1884.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The total cost of construction of the Ferries now in use throughout the Colony.
 “(2.) The annual revenue derived from such Ferries.
 “(3.) The annual cost of maintaining and working the same.
 “(4.) The total cost of construction of the Public Bridges over navigable waters in the Colony, exclusive of those Bridges used for Railway purposes.
 “(5.) The annual cost of maintaining the said Bridges.”

(Mr. Wisdom.)

1. Punts and Ferries	£30,436	0	0	} Approximate.
2. " "	...	...	...	...	...	4,527	0	0
3. " "	...	...	...	...	...	5,008	0	0
4. " "	...	...	...	...	...	279,314	0	0
5. " "	may be reckoned at 2½ per cent.								

RETURN of total cost of construction of all Ferries now in use in the Colony, with the annual revenue derived therefrom, and also the annual cost of maintaining and working same.

Ferry.	Approximate cost of construction.			Approximate annual Revenue.			Approximate annual cost of maintenance.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bateman's Bay ...	300	0	0	Nil.			69	0	0
Bellinger, South Arm ...	400	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0
Blackman's Point ...	400	0	0	12	0	0	70	0	0
Book's Ferry ...	300	0	0	Nil.			29	0	0
Brewarrina ...	400	0	0	} 100	0	0	28	0	0
Cato Creek ...	400	0	0		4	0	0	Nil.	
Bungawalbyn Creek ...	400	0	0	5	0	0	"		
Bulladelah ...	400	0	0	Nil.			57	0	0
Buckley's Crossing ...	300	0	0	"			12	0	0
Bluff Point ...	400	0	0	"			36	0	0
Camden Haven ...	400	0	0	0	1	0	Nil.		
Coldstream ...	400	0	0	Nil.			10	0	0
" Upper ...	400	0	0	0	1	0	Nil.		
Congarini ...	400	0	0	82	0	0	9	0	0
Coraki ...	400	0	0	251	0	0	72	0	0
Carathool ...	256	0	0	295	0	0	129	0	0
Darlington Point ...	400	0	0	20	0	0	Nil.		
Darkwater ...	400	0	0	6	0	0	19	0	0
Dumaresq Island ...	400	0	0	Nil.			95	0	0
Eatonville ...	400	0	0	10	0	0	25	0	0
Ennis or Bar Scrub ...	400	0	0	Nil.			30	0	0
Frederickton ...	400	0	0	29	0	0	40	0	0
Green Hills ...	400	0	0	52	0	0	30	0	0
Ghinni Ghinni ...	400	0	0	889	0	0	1,750	0	0
Grafton Steam Punt ...	1,719	0	0	25	0	0	Nil.		
Gladstone ...	400	0	0	490	0	0	500	0	0
Hinton ...	1,635	0	0	105	0	0	180	0	0
Hexham ...	400	0	0	230	0	0	80	0	0
Kempsey ...	400	0	0	0	12	0	Nil.		
Kinchela Creek ...	400	0	0	73	0	0	50	0	0
Landsdown ...	400	0	0	Nil.			5	0	0
Largs ...	400	0	0	Nil.			52	0	0
Middle Harbour ...	400	0	0	36	0	0	19	0	0
Murwillumbah ...	400	0	0	48	0	0	25	0	0
Morpeth ...	400	0	0	265	0	0	3	0	0
Narandera ...	685	0	0	11	0	0	25	0	0
Nambucca River ...	400	0	0	51	0	0	30	0	0
Nelson's Plains ...	400	0	0	10	0	0	Nil.		
North Arm, Clarence ...	400	0	0	Nil.			40	0	0
Nymboida ...	400	0	0	5	0	0	Nil.		
Oxley Island ...	400	0	0	0	1	0	25	0	0
Oyster Channel ...	400	0	0	51	0	0	30	0	0
Pelican Island ...	400	0	0	Nil.			Nil.		
Pitt Town ...	400	0	0	248	0	0	550	0	0
Raymond Terrace ...	514	0	0	Nil.			Nil.		
Rocky Mouth ...	400	0	0	"			52	0	0
Scott's Creek ...	400	0	0	6	0	0	21	0	0
Seaham ...	400	0	0	Nil.			40	0	0
Tabulam ...	400	0	0	10	0	0	Nil.		
Summer Island ...	400	0	0	Nil.			"		
Trunketabella ...	400	0	0	31	0	0	50	0	0
Taree, Manning River ...	400	0	0	102	0	0	116	0	0
Tinonee ...	400	0	0	534	0	0	400	0	0
Tom Ugly's Point ...	1,527	0	0	5	0	0	18	0	0
Tumbulgum ...	400	0	0	10	0	0	Nil.		
Wardell ...	400	0	0	36	0	0	6	0	0
Wingham ...	400	0	0	12	0	0	Nil.		
Telegraph Point ...	400	0	0	83	0	0	"		
Woodburn ...	400	0	0	125	0	0	60	0	0
Wiseman's ...	400	0	0	Nil.			Nil.		
Raleigh, North Arm ...	400	0	0	150	0	0	100	0	0
Wentworth ...	400	0	0	Nil.			Nil.		
Goodwood, Chatsworth Island ...	400	0	0						
	£	28,836	0 0	4,527	15	0	5,008	0	0

PUNTS AND FERRIES.

Iron Boats.	Cost.			Boats.	Cost.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Grawin Creek, Darling River ...	70	0	0	North Creek, Ballina ...	45	0	0
Mogil Mogul ...	70	0	0	Braggs, Lower Turon ...	30	0	0
Bingera, Gwydir River ...	70	0	0	Bowman's Creek ...	30	0	0
Pallamallawa ...	70	0	0	Barrington River ...	30	0	0
Goangra, Namoi River ...	70	0	0	Kynumboon ...	45	0	0
Pilliga ...	70	0	0	Kiora ...	30	0	0
Gunnedah ...	70	0	0	Somerton, Peel River ...	45	0	0
Boggabri ...	70	0	0	Ugilbah ...	45	0	0
Mollie ...	70	0	0	Windsor ...	30	0	0
Wee Waa ...	70	0	0	Burraborang ...	30	0	0
Collarendabri, Barwon River ...	70	0	0	Croki, Manning River ...	45	0	0
Pocketaroo ...	70	0	0	Brunswick River ...	45	0	0
Cout's Crossing, Urara River ...	70	0	0	Gil Gil ...	45	0	0
				Tweed River ...	45	0	0
				Manilla ...	45	0	0
				Douglass Park ...	30	0	0
				Hawk's Nest ...	30	0	0
				Ezzies Crossing ...	45	0	0
					£	1,600	0 0

Cost of construction of Public Bridges over navigable waters in the Colony.

Bridges.	Cost.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	
Lismore ...	12,044	0	0	In progress.
Shark's Creek ...	1,898	0	0	
Ghinni Ghinni ...	1,239	0	0	Half paid by Victoria.
Bullock Island ...	1,000	0	0	
Pitnacree ...	11,300	0	0	
Dunmore ...	7,125	0	0	
Parramatta and Iron Cove Bridges ...	99,180	0	0	
Nowra ...	38,104	0	0	
Moruya ...	5,177	0	0	
Tuross ...	4,146	0	0	
Albury ...	14,151	0	0	
Echuca ...	89,000	0	0	
Balranald ...	9,209	0	0	In progress.
Bourke ...	14,910	0	0	
Hay ...	18,638	0	0	
Gundagai ...	37,371	0	0	
Walgett ...	3,822	0	0	
	£	279,314	0 0	

The annual cost of maintenance can be reckoned at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY SERVICE.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME—MAYOR OF ST. LEONARDS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 April, 1884.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of residents of the North Shore, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, relying upon the fact that your Honorable House having considered the question of transit by steam ferries between Circular Quay and the North Shore, and having voted £40,000 (forty thousand pounds) for carrying out such means of transit, was sufficient guarantee that the wants under which your Petitioners suffer would be alleviated, and they therefore desire to explain to your Honorable House that on the question being again submitted on a motion made by a private Member they deemed the question was so far settled as to render action on their part unnecessary.

That the growth and importance of the suburb of St. Leonards of late years has not been kept pace with by the private Company now running passenger and transit boats between the points named, and that your Petitioners have to suffer from inadequate provision made for meeting so enormous a traffic.

That they are of opinion that the proposals of the Government for the establishment of a service for carrying over passengers and wheel traffic will considerably relieve the wants of your Petitioners, and that capital so expended will return to the State a fair interest, besides bringing into operation a large area for the natural growth of the city and suburbs.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the resolution of the House which debar the Government from expending the sum of forty thousand pounds in the establishment of the ferry service described, so that the original vote may be expended as previously agreed to by your Honorable House.

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

A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Mayor of St. Leonards, and Chairman of Public Meeting
held at School of Arts, St. Leonards, on 17th March, 1884.
